

# 综合能力测评(一)

## Unit 7

本套试卷分为第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。  
第 I 卷 70 分,第 II 卷 50 分,共 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

### 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 70 分)

#### I. 阅读理解(共两节;满分 40 分)

##### 第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

###### A

**BRITAIN** is a popular tourist place. But tours of the country have pros and cons.

###### GOOD NEWS

**Free museums.** No charge for outstanding collections of art and antiquities.

**Pop music.** Britain is the only country to rival(与……匹敌)the US on this score.

**Black cabs.** London taxi drivers know where they are going even if there are never enough of them at weekends or night.

**Choice of food.** Visitors can find everything from Ethiopian to Swedish restaurants.

**Fashion.** Not only do fashion junkies love deeply and respect highly brand names such as Vivienne Westwood, Alexander McQueen; street styles are justly loved, too.

###### BAD NEWS

**Poor service.** “It’s part of the image of the place. People can dine out on the rudeness they have experienced,” says Professor Tony Seaton, of Luton University’s International Tourism Research Centre.

**Poor public transport.** Trains and buses are promised to defeat the keenest tourists, although the overcrowded London tube is inexplicably(难以理解地) popular.

**Lack of languages.** Speaking slowly and clearly may not get many foreign visitors very far, even in the tourist traps(圈套).

**Rain.** Still in the number one complaint.

**No air-conditioning.** So that even splendidly hot summers become as unbearable as the downpours.

**Overpriced hotels.** The only European country with a higher rate of tax on hotel rooms is Denmark.

**Licensing hours.** Alcohol(酒) is in short supply after 11 pm even in “24-hour cities”.

1. What do tourists complain most?

- A. Poor service. B. Poor public transport.  
C. Rain. D. Overpriced hotels.

2. What do we learn about pop music in Britain and the US through this passage?

- A. Pop music in Britain is better than that in the US.  
B. Pop music in Britain is as good as that in the US.  
C. Pop music in Britain is worse than that in the US.  
D. Pop music in Britain is quite different from that in the US.

3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. You have to pay to visit the museums.  
B. It’s very cheap to travel by taxi there.  
C. You cannot find Chinese food there.  
D. The public transport is poor there.

###### B

One hot night last July, when our new baby wouldn’t or couldn’t sleep, I tried everything I could think of: a warm bottle, songs and gentle rocking. Nothing would settle him. Guessing that I had a long night ahead of me, I brought a portable TV into his room, figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill off the hours till dawn. To my surprise, as soon as the TV lit up, the baby quieted right down, his little eyes focused brightly on the tube. Not to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then walked softly out of the room, leaving him to watch the actors celebrate John Belushi’s forty-fifth birthday.

My wife and I heard no more of the baby that night, and the next morning when I went into his room, I found him still watching TV himself.

I found in my baby’s behaviour a symbol of the new generation. My wife and I had given him some books to examine, but he merely spit upon them. When we read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools. We find that our students don’t read, and that they look down upon reading and scold those of us who teach it. All they want to do is to watch TV. After this experience with the baby, I have reached a conclusion; let them watch it! If television is much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight about it? Let them watch it as they want.

4. Why did the author bring a TV into his son’s room?

- A. To make his son keep quiet.  
B. To spend the night by watching TV programmes.  
C. In order not to let his son feel lonely.  
D. To make his son go to sleep as soon as possible.

5. The baby’s reaction to the TV programme is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unexpected B. encouraging  
C. exciting D. calm

6. From this passage we know that the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a doctor B. a reporter C. an editor D. a teacher

7. What does the underlined phrase “fight about” mean according to the passage?

- A. Talk about. B. Think about.  
C. Quarrel about. D. Care about.

###### C

Americans get some of their news and entertainment from public television and radio. These public media receive money to operate from private citizens, organizations and government. Many of their programmes are educational. But most of the American media are run by businesses for profit(利润). These privately owned media have changed greatly in recent years. Newspapers, magazines and traditional broadcast television organizations have lost some of their popularity. At the same time, online, cable and satellite media have increased in numbers and strength. So have media that serve racial groups and those communicating in foreign languages.

In general, more media than ever now provide Americans with news and entertainment. At the same time, fewer owners control them. Huge companies have many holdings(股份). In some areas, one company controls much of the media. One dramatic change in American media is the increased success of cable television. It comes into most homes over wires. It does not use the public airwaves to present programmes, as broadcast television does. Like broadcast television, most cable television programmes perform advertisements. This is true although people must pay to see cable television

in their homes. Thirty years ago, few people had cable. Today, about sixty-eight per cent of American homes have cable television. Television by satellite also is gaining popularity.

Over the years, traditional broadcast organizations have tried to appeal(吸引) to as many watchers as possible. Many cable companies, however, present programmes for one special group of viewers. For example, there are cable stations for people who like books, cooking, travelling, golf or comedy.

8. Which of the following is TRUE about American public media?

- A. They depend on the government.  
B. They are controlled by the government.  
C. They are free.  
D. They can earn money.

9. Which of the following properly shows the change in these privately owned media?

- A. Newspapers are getting more popular.  
B. Satellite media is getting more popular.  
C. Traditional media also serve racial groups.  
D. Some media make their programmes in foreign languages.

10. From the second paragraph, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. broadcast TV and cable TV programmes include sales messages  
B. more media are out of control  
C. American media are dramatic  
D. cable TV is free

11. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. American news and entertainment  
B. Public television and radio media  
C. media in the United States  
D. Cable programmes in the United States

###### D

Moving to a new neighbourhood, town, state, or even country can be a pretty scary experience. All you know is that things will be different and chances are that you won’t know the kids at your new school.

The experiences that go with moving make many kids feel nervous and worried. This is perfectly normal but don’t let these emotions overrun your thoughts! You will soon get used to your surroundings and find new friends at your new school.

Leaving old friends and familiar places behind can be difficult. However, as you begin the moving process, keep in mind that saying goodbye to your old house, school, and friends does not mean that you have to forget them! If you’re moving to a new state or even a different country and won’t see your friends for a long time, don’t despair.

Make sure to ask everyone for their address so you can write them letters. Also, thanks to the Internet, it is very easy to stay in touch through e-mail or instant messaging technologies. With your parents’ permission, you can even create a blog or web page to chronicle(记载) all of your new experiences, including your thoughts, tales of your new adventures, even pictures of new friends, your new house, and new town. Your old friends will love seeing what you are busy with.

Many schools have an orientation(培训) programme where a student already established at the school shows a new student around for their first week. This can help you to find your way around the school and to make new friends faster.

While moving is tough on kids of any age, high school counsellor Karen Turner says moves can be particularly difficult for teens. “I think moving during adolescence(青春期) is an extremely stressful experience, especially if you are into your junior high or senior year. Students tend to have established a very strong peer network during that period in their lives.

Often this has more influence on them even than their families in some cases, and when they are torn from that there's often resentment (怨恨).” However, Turner adds that while moving isn't easy, there are things that parents and the school can do to help deal with the change.

12. Who are the intended readers of the passage?  
 A. Education experts. B. School teachers.  
 C. Parents. D. Students.
13. Which of the following is mainly suggested in Paragraph 3?  
 A. Staying in contact with old friends.  
 B. Expressing yourself when it is possible.  
 C. Forming good habits at school.  
 D. Keeping positive about your new school.
14. According to the passage, Karen Turner may agree that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. many parents seem to care little about their children  
 B. teens can easily be attached to their friends  
 C. parents should communicate with the school teachers  
 D. teens tend to behave rudely in a new school
15. If this passage continues, what would the author further discuss?  
 A. What a new school is like.  
 B. Why parents move with their children.  
 C. How parents and the school can help the children.  
 D. How children can express their anxiety.

**第二节** (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项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 we think about the dreams we have, it is surprising to see how many people failed even if they could have succeeded. So today I'm going to tell you five ways to kill your dreams.

• **Believe in overnight success.**

Everyone knows the story of a tech guy who built a mobile app and sold it for a lot of money. 16 If you investigate further, you will find that he is well educated and has been working on the project for 20 years. Therefore, your overnight success is always a result of what you've done in your life.

• 17

Constantly, people around you always have opinions on which path you should take. But whichever way you choose, there are other ways you have to pick as well. And one day you need to solve those problems yourself.

• **Decide to rest when success is guaranteed.**

When your life is going great and everything is set—time to rest. Actually, when you're growing towards a peak, you need to work even harder and find yourself another peak. If you were content with what you've accomplished, it would stop you from a greater success. 18

• **Believe the fault is someone else's.**

I constantly hear people saying, “I created this great product, but the market is so bad.” If you have dreams, it's your responsibility to make them happen. Yes, the market may be bad. But if no one bought your product, surely there is something there that is your fault. 19

• **Believe that the only things that matter are the dreams themselves.**

Achieving a dream is a short moment, but your life is not. 20 And the only way to really achieve all of your dreams is to fully enjoy every step of your journey.

- A. When we face difficulties, believe in ourselves.  
 B. The overnight success inspires so many people.  
 C. The story may seem real, but I bet it's incomplete.  
 D. Be responsible for your own dreams.  
 E. Life is never about the goals themselves.  
 F. There's no time to settle down.

G. Believe someone else has the answers for you.

**II. 完形填空** (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

My friend Kenny and his family had just returned from Disney World. “I saw a sight I'll 21 forget,” he said. “I want you to know about it.” He and his family were 22 Cinderella's (灰姑娘) castle. It was packed with kids and parents. Suddenly all the children rushed to one 23. If it had been a boat, the castle would have tipped over. Cinderella had 24.

Kenny said she was a beautiful young girl with each hair 25, white skin, and a sweet smile. She stood in the garden of 26, each wanting to touch and to be touched.

For some reason Kenny 27 and looked towards the other side of the castle. There was a boy who might be seven or eight years old. His 28 was hard to determine because of his height. Dwarfed (侏儒) in height, he stood 29 quietly, holding the hand of an elder brother.

It was very 30 that he wanted to be with the children. He 31 to be in the middle of the kids reaching for Cinderella. But can't you feel his 32 of being turned down? Fear of being laughed at again?

But Cinderella 33 the little boy. She immediately began walking in his direction.

34 but firmly inching through the crowd of children, she became 35. She walked quickly across the floor, bent down and placed a 36 on his face.

“I thought you would 37 the story,” Kenny told me. I did. It 38 me of the one you and I had heard of before. The names are 39, but aren't the stories almost the same? In both cases a gift was given. In both cases love was 40. In both cases the lovely one performed a gesture beyond words.

- |                  |               |               |                |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. always    | B. never      | C. ever       | D. often       |
| 22. A. outside   | B. behind     | C. beside     | D. inside      |
| 23. A. step      | B. side       | C. wall       | D. stop        |
| 24. A. entered   | B. started    | C. left       | D. disappeared |
| 25. A. in place  | B. in length  | C. in peace   | D. in advance  |
| 26. A. students  | B. kids       | C. parents    | D. girls       |
| 27. A. jumped    | B. whispered  | C. turned     | D. shook       |
| 28. A. name      | B. appearance | C. mind       | D. age         |
| 29. A. watching  | B. thinking   | C. listening  | D. searching   |
| 30. A. strange   | B. stupid     | C. obvious    | D. humorous    |
| 31. A. failed    | B. longed     | C. regretted  | D. pretended   |
| 32. A. pleasure  | B. fear       | C. anger      | D. amusement   |
| 33. A. noticed   | B. protected  | C. supported  | D. saved       |
| 34. A. Rudely    | B. Politely   | C. Relaxedly  | D. Hardly      |
| 35. A. tired     | B. free       | C. busy       | D. astonished  |
| 36. A. gift      | B. hand       | C. kiss       | D. touch       |
| 37. A. catch     | B. follow     | C. appreciate | D. inspire     |
| 38. A. warned    | B. informed   | C. cheated    | D. reminded    |
| 39. A. important | B. different  | C. necessary  | D. unique      |
| 40. A. separated | B. divided    | C. shared     | D. expanded    |

**第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 50 分)**

**III. 语法填空** (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Tu Youyou was 41. \_\_\_\_\_ (honour) with the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on Oct. 5. She was the first Chinese citizen 42. \_\_\_\_\_ win a Nobel Prize in science. Tu 43. \_\_\_\_\_ (share) the prize with Irish-born William Campbell and Satoshi Omura of Japan.

Tu 44. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a researcher at the China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine now. She was given the prize for developing artemisinin (青蒿素), a new drug therapy against malaria (疟疾), 45. \_\_\_\_\_ has saved millions of lives worldwide, especially in developing countries.

Tu and her colleagues joined a government project to find a new malaria drug 46. \_\_\_\_\_ the late 1960s. They made 380 herbal extracts from two thousand recipes from traditional Chinese medical books. In 1971, after nearly two hundred 47. \_\_\_\_\_ (failure), Tu's team 48. \_\_\_\_\_ (final) found an extract that was 100% effective against the malaria parasites—artemisinin. In 2001, the World Health Organization made artemisinin 49. \_\_\_\_\_ (it) first choice in the treatment of malaria.

“The discovery of artemisinin is a gift to mankind from traditional Chinese medicine. It's the collective achievement of the research team. 50. \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the prize is an honour for Chinese science and traditional Chinese medicine.” Tu said.

**IV. 短文改错** (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

The first time I went away from home without my parents was when I was ten. I go on a school trip with my class to the zoo in Beijing. We left home earlier in the morning because we had long journey. We travelled to Beijing with bus and we spent the whole day at the zoo.

I can remember see an elephant for the first time. I was very exciting!

At midday, we had a picnic in a park near the zoo. After lunch, they visited the reptile house but saw the snakes and crocodiles. It was fantastic. At five o'clock, we got on the bus and we drove to home. I was a little tired, but I was very happily. It was the best trip I can remember!

**V. 书面表达** (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国中学生朋友彼得希望成为 2022 年北京冬奥会志愿者, 他向你写信询问冬奥会相关情况, 并求助怎样学好汉语。请给他回信, 要点如下:

- 收到来信, 获悉求助;
- 冬奥盛会, 北京、张家口合办;
- 学好汉语的两条建议。

参考词汇: 北京冬奥会 Beijing Winter Olympics 志愿者 volunteer

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

综合能力测评(一)

I. 第一节

A

【文章大意】本文从正、反两方面介绍了去英国旅游的方便与不便之处。

1. C 细节理解题。根据“Rain. Still in the number one complaint.”可知答案为 C。
2. B 细节理解题。根据“Pop music. Britain is the only country to rival(与……匹敌) the US on this score.”可知答案为 B。
3. D 推理判断题。根据“Free museums. No charge for outstanding collections of art and antiquities.”可知选项 A 是错误的;选项 C 可从“Choice of food. Visitors can find everything from Ethiopian to Swedish restaurants.”中认定是错误的;依据“Poor public transport. Trains and buses are promised to defeat the keenest tourists, although the overcrowded London tube is inexplicably(难以理解地) popular.”可判定选项 D 正确,而选项 B 文中没有提到。

B

【文章大意】本文作者通过自己照看孩子的亲身体会,得出如果学生喜欢看电视就让他们看而不要强制要求他们看书的结论。作者认为教育应顺着孩子的天性和兴趣以避免师生间的矛盾。

4. B 细节理解题。根据文中第一段“... figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill off the hours till dawn.”可知作者带电视的目的是打发时间。
5. A 推理判断题。通过文中第一段“To my surprise...”可知孩子看电视后变得很安静,这是出乎意料的。
6. D 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的“We find that our students don't read ...”可知作者是一名老师。
7. C 词义猜测题。这里的意思为“为什么我们还争论这件事?让他们想看就看吧”。所以此处的 fight about 意为“为……争辩”。故 C 项正确。

C

【文章大意】近些年美国私营传媒发生了很大改变,报纸、杂志和传统广播电视受欢迎程度逐渐下滑,而网络、有线电视和卫星电视的受众逐渐增加。

8. D 细节理解题。根据“But most of the American media are run by businesses for profit(利润).”可知大部分美国传媒是为了营利,故选 D。
9. B 推理判断题。根据“These privately owned media have changed greatly in

recent years.”以及后文“... online, cable and satellite media have increased in numbers and strength.”可知卫星电视越来越受欢迎,故选 B。

10. A 推理判断题。根据“Like broadcast television, most cable television programmes perform advertisements.”可知广播电视和有线电视都有广告,故选 A。
11. C 主旨大意题。由全文可知,作者介绍了美国传媒发生的变化,并且全文都在讲述美国传媒的事情,故选 C。

D

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。对青少年来说,搬家会令他们感到紧张和忧虑,因为这意味着要离开熟悉的环境、特别是熟悉的朋友们。对此,本文给出了一些建议来帮助青少年尽快适应新的环境。

12. D 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“You will soon get used to your surroundings and find new friends at your new school.”可知,其中的“You”实际上指的就是学生,即本文的目标读者,故选 D。
13. A 细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知,该段主要是讲述如果你搬到一个新地方,很长时间看不到老朋友,不要绝望,你可以与老朋友保持联系,故选 A。
14. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Karen Turner 所说的话“... ‘Students tend to have established a very strong peer network during that period in their lives. Often this has more influence on them even than their families in some cases, and when they are torn from that there's often resentment(怨恨).’”可知,搬家对青少年来说尤其困难,因为此时他们在生活中已经建立了深厚的友谊,因此不愿离开朋友,也就是说,青少年更容易依恋他们的朋友,故选 B。
15. C 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段最后一句提到“... there are things that parents and the school can do to help deal with the change.”可推测出,如果短文继续写下去,作者讨论的应该是父母和学校怎样来帮助孩子们,故选 C。

第二节

【文章大意】如果你想成功,就要避免下面 5 个方面的事情:1. 梦想一夜之间就实现了;2. 不要相信别人会对你负责;3. 认为成功有保证了就停下来休息;4. 认为错误都是别人的;5. 认为只有梦想最重要。

16. C 空前一句的意思是:大家都知道一个精通科技的家伙的故事,他创造了一个移动应用程序并卖掉而得到很多钱。空后一句的意思是:如果你进一步调查,你会发现他受过良好教育并且在该项目上工作了 20 年。因此,一夜成功始终是你付出一生努力的结果。C(故事可能看起来是真的,但我敢打赌,这是不完整的。)与上下文一致。
17. G 本段的意思是:你周围的人总是给你建议。但不管你选择什么,你都需要自

己解决这些问题。所以选 G(相信别人会给你建议。)符合段意。

18. F 空前一句的意思是:如果你满足于已取得的成就,那你就不会取得更大的成就。F(没有时间去享受。)与上下文一致。
19. D 空前的意思是:总是认为自己做得好,错误在别人,但是实现梦想是你的责任,D(对自己的梦想负责。)符合本段的意思。
20. E 空前的意思是:实现一个梦想是短短的一瞬,但你的生活不是。空后的意思是:真正实现你的梦想的唯一方法是充分享受你人生旅程的每一步。E(生活永远不会只是目标本身)与上下文一致。

II. 【文章大意】迪斯尼乐园的成功就在于它给每个参观的孩子都留下了难忘的一幕。那个优雅大方、超凡脱俗的灰姑娘更是给孩子们留下了深刻的印象。在迪斯尼乐园里,同样的故事每天都在上演:那送出的吻、那分享的爱……一个可爱的姑娘通过动作诠释了语言无法表达的内涵!

21. B “我”的朋友 Kenny 和他的家人刚从迪斯尼乐园回来。他说:“我看到了一幕我永远不会(never)忘记的情景。我想让你也知道。”
22. D 他和他的家人在灰姑娘城堡里(inside),里面到处都是孩子和家长。
23. B 突然所有的孩子都向城堡一边(side)跑去。此处和第四段中的“... looked towards the other side of the castle.”有照应关系。
24. A 如果城堡是条船而所有的孩子跑向一边去,那么城堡就翻倒了。灰姑娘进来了(entered)。
25. A Kenny 说她是个美丽的年轻姑娘,头发齐整(in place),皮肤白皙,笑容甜美。
26. B 她站在孩子们(kids)的花园里,每个孩子都想触摸一下灰姑娘,也想被她触摸一下。这和第二段的“It was packed with kids and parents.”中的 kids 有照应关系。
27. C 不知何故,Kenny 转过身来(turned),看向了城堡的另一边。
28. D 那边有个可能是七、八岁的男孩。因为他身高的缘故,很难判断他的年龄(age)。
29. A 他有侏儒症,只有那么高。他拉着哥哥的手站在那儿,安静地看着(watching)眼前的情景。
30. C 很明显(obvious)他想和那些孩子们在一起。
31. B 他渴望(longed)站在孩子们中间,伸手去触摸灰姑娘。long 渴望,极想。
32. B 难道你感觉不到他对被拒绝的畏惧(fear)吗? 和后句“Fear of being laughed at again?”中的 fear 有照应关系。
33. A 但是,灰姑娘注意到(noticed)了那个小男孩。她立刻向他走去。
34. B 她礼貌(Politely)而又坚定地孩子们中间一点点挤了过去。

35. B 她行动自由(free)了。

36. C 她快速地从地板上走过,然后弯下腰来,在那个男孩的脸上吻(kiss)了一下。

37. C “我原以为你会喜欢(appreciate)这个故事,”Kenny 告诉“我”。“我”确实喜欢这个故事。

38. D 它使“我”想起(reminded)你“我”以前听过的一个故事。remind somebody of something 意为“使某人想起某事”。

39. B 虽然故事中的人物名字不一样(different),可难道故事情节不是一样的吗?

40. C 在两个故事中,都有礼物被送出,都有爱被分享(shared),都有一个可爱的人物表演了言语无法描述的动作。

Ⅲ. 41. honoured 考查动词的语态。be honoured with 被授予……。

42. to 考查非谓语动词。the first to do sth 第一个做某事的人。

43. shared 考查动词的时态。句意:屠呦呦与出生在爱尔兰的 William Campbell 和日本人 Satoshi Omura 共同分享这个奖项。这件事情发生在过去,故用一般过去时。

44. is 考查动词的时态。根据本句中的时间状语 now 可知用一般现在时。

45. which 考查定语从句。which 代指的是 artemisinin(青蒿素),在定语从句中作主语。

46. in/during 考查介词。in/during the late 1960s 在 20 世纪 60 年代末期。

47. failures 考查名词的复数形式。two hundred failures 二百次的失败。

48. finally 考查副词。句意:最后她的团队发现青蒿素。副词用来修饰 found。

49. its 考查代词。句意:在 2001 年,世界卫生组织把青蒿素作为治疗疟疾的首选。

50. Winning 考查非谓语动词。句意:取得这个奖项对于中国的科学和中医是一份很大的荣誉。这里是动名词作主语。

IV. The first time I went away from home without my parents was when I was ten. I go on a school trip with my class to the zoo in Beijing. We left home earlier in the went early morning because we had a long journey. We travelled to Beijing with bus and we by spent the whole day at the zoo.

I can remember see an elephant for the first time. I was very exciting! At seeing excited midday, we had a picnic in a park near the zoo. After lunch, they visited the reptile we house but saw the snakes and crocodiles. It was fantastic. At five o'clock, we got on and

the bus and we drove to home. I was a little tired, but I was very happily. It was the happy

best trip I can remember!

V. **One possible version:**

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your letter, saying you are hoping to be a volunteer in 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics. Beijing has become the first city to host both Summer and Winter Olympic Games, and it together with Zhangjiakou is the host of the 2022 Olympic Winter Games. I'd like to give you two suggestions on how to learn Chinese well. First, speak a little Chinese every day. The absolutely best way to learn any new language is just to speak it. Second, attend a Chinese class or discussion group. After all, language learning settings are of great importance.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to write to me.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 综合能力测评(二)

I. 第一节

A

【文章大意】本文是关于一些课程的广告。

1. B 细节理解题。根据“General English is designed to develop students' basic communication skills in speaking and pronunciation, reading, listening, writing, grammar and vocabulary.”可知如果你是初学英语的人,应该选择 Course 1,所以选 B。

2. B 细节理解题。根据“Academic English is for students who want to take the IELTS exam or for those who need to use English in a professional area.”可知如果你要参加 IELTS 考试,应该选择 Course 2,所以选 B。

3. A 数字计算题。参加 High School ESL 的课程学习,每周四次,两周八次,每次三小时,每小时 25 美元,费用为  $8 \times 3 \times 25 = 600$  美元,故选 A。

4. C 推理判断题。One on One 课程的上课时间是下午 2:00 到 5:00,可排除 A;该课程是帮助学生参加 TOEFL 考试的,可排除 B; D 项原文找不到依据;该课程的学费为每小时 80 美元,是所有课程中最贵的,故选 C。

B

【文章大意】本文作者总结了学生该用什么字典及如何使用字典。

5. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“... but usually write poorly, because they make many mistakes.”可知答案为 C。

6. D 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“The most successful students are those who use large college edition dictionaries with about 100,000 words but do not use them too often. When they are reading, these students first try to get the general

idea and understand new words from the context.”可知应先结合从上下文推测生词意思而不要立刻查字典,故答案选 D。

7. B 主旨大意题。通读文章内容可知,作者想表达的是该用什么字典及如何使用字典。

8. A 推理判断题。通读全文内容可知,文章提到了如何使用字典和训练快速阅读,但没提到如何提高口语, A 项没有被提及。

C

【文章大意】作者通过女儿离家上大学的故事告诉我们,有时候父母要学会放手。

9. D 细节理解题。作者在第二段指出,女儿要上大学了,她既高兴又紧张,需要找些事情来做来度过这个夏天,由此可知,作者是为了转移注意力、排除担忧才做床罩的,故选 D 项。

10. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段的内容可知,让作者感到伤心的是索菲马上就要离开家了,母女俩在一起的时间所剩无几,但女儿却很少和自己交流,要么出去和朋友们在一起,要么把自己关在屋子里,故选 B 项。

11. D 细节理解题。根据第五段第一、二句可知,送女儿到学校时,作者因为舍不得离开她而难过,因此选 D 项。

12. B 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段的内容可知,作者意识到她和女儿之间的感情将她们紧紧连接在一起,这是最坚韧的,空间的分离并不能将之割断,所以作者释怀了,故选 B 项。

D

【文章大意】本文主要谈论的是动物使用颜色来保护自己的问题。

13. B 主旨大意题。文章主要谈论的是动物使用颜色来保护自己的问题,故选 B 项。

14. A 细节理解题。根据短文第二段的“Some other pests with different colours from plants are usually easily found and eaten by their enemies.”可知答案为 A。

15. A 词义猜测题。根据“... because they have the colour much like the barks(树皮) of trees.”可知他们的颜色和周围树皮的顏色几乎一样,他们就很难被发现,故 A 正确。

第二节

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了几个学好英语的技巧。

16. B 根据本空后的“And I still can't make myself understood in English.”可知,学了七年英语还是没有学好,可见提问者认为学好英语是很难的。故 B 项符合语境。



## Unit 7 The Sea

### 【单元话题导入】

- The word “Viking” means “a pirate raid”
- About 400 years from 700 AD to 1100 AD
- The word “Danes” referred to the Viking invaders who came from Norway and Denmark
- Most Vikings settled in northern Scotland and eastern England

### Period One Warm-up & Lesson 1

#### 【课前自主预习】

##### Task One: Fast Reading

- C
- A
- D
- C

##### Task Two: Careful Reading

- T
- F
- F
- T

##### Task Three: Micro-writing

- whose
- to reach
- was forced
- living
- and
- to go
- with
- eventually
- what
- as

#### 【课堂互动探究】

##### 词汇点睛

- (4) freezing (5) freezing (6) frozen
- (5) in spirits (6) spirit (7) spiritual
- (5) spiritual journey (6) voyage
- (4) will be achieved (5) achievements
- (5) to persuade; to buy (6) trying to persuade/advising (7) persuade him to take
- (3) make an apology to; for (4) apology

##### 短语储存

- (3) according to (4) according to
- (3) get her into trouble (4) have trouble with
- (3) make it to (4) make it to (5) make it
- (3) in search of (4) to search for

##### 句型透视

- (4) They are the first students to (5) He was the first reporter to
- (5) There will be some visitors coming/to come to our school

- (6) there are a pile of e-mails waiting for her
- (7) There are many people helping me in my life

- (4) I found many students doing their lessons in the classroom  
(5) tied behind his back (6) find oneself alone

- (3) It is reported that (4) She is believed to be

##### 语法归纳

- I. 1. that/which 2. when 3. that/which 4. that/which 5. why  
II. 1. in 2. on 3. for 4. about

### Period Two Lesson 2 & Lesson 3

#### 【课堂互动探究】

##### 词汇点睛

- (4) protect themselves from (5) is; protected (6) protection
- (3) ① especially ② specially ③ especially ④ specially
- (4) reminded; of/to keep (5) to go (6) reminded
- (3) is responsible for (4) takes responsibility for
- (3) experience the present (4) at present (5) present (6) present (7) present
- (4) intelligent (5) intelligence
- (4) is saving his energy (5) energetic (6) energetically
- (4) ① education ② educate ③ educated
- (3) are attracted (4) attractions (5) attractive
- (4) at a 80% discount (5) to discount
- (4) are playing a trick on (5) trick; into
- (3) Measure the length (4) took my measure (5) take proper measures

##### 短语储存

- (4) how (5) What; do with
- (4) He makes a living by teaching  
(5) She heard that it was easier to make a living in the big cities
- (4) Watch out (5) watch over

##### 句型透视

- (4) of great importance (5) of great use (6) of great help
- (2) This street is four times the length of that one  
This street is four times as long as that one  
(3) five times more money than he did
- (4) better (5) more
- (1) He goes abroad every fifth month

- (2) every few metres
- (3) Please write every other line

- (1) with his door locked  
(2) With my money running out  
(3) with our backs against the wall  
(4) With so much work to do
- (1) The more; the better (2) The more I read the book, the more I like it  
(3) In summer the days get longer and longer

##### 语法归纳

- I. 1. faster 2. better 3. less; fewer 4. largest 5. worse  
II. 1. He doesn't run so/as fast as his young brother  
2. Li Ming is as clever a student as John  
3. is three times as heavy as/three times the weight of/three times heavier than  
4. four times as large as/four times larger than/four times the area of  
5. a more beautiful voice than hers

### Period Three Lesson 4

#### 【课前自主预习】

##### Task One: Fast Reading

- A
- D
- C
- B

##### Task Two: Careful Reading

- F
- T
- F
- T

##### Task Three: Micro-writing

- were coming
- were caught
- horrible
- after
- heavier
- than
- myself
- with
- where
- as

#### 【课堂互动探究】

##### 词汇点睛

- (5) terrifying (6) terrified (7) terrified
- (4) escaped from (5) escape being punished  
(6) He narrowly escaped in the car accident
- (5) survival (6) survivors (7) These plants cannot survive  
(8) their children will survive them
- (4) ① recognised ② recognition ③ being recognised
- (4) We hold the opposite opinions (5) sat opposite Tom at breakfast  
(6) The post office is opposite (to) the station

##### 短语储存

- (5) make sense of this poem  
(6) makes no sense/doesn't make any sense



(7)it doesn't make any sense to me/I still cannot make sense of it

② (4)has happened to (5)What's happened to your car

(6)He happened to be watching TV when we dropped in

③ (4)All at once/All of a sudden/Suddenly (5)at once/right away

④ (3)covered his face with his hands (4)nearly covered the entire sky

(5)covered with

⑤ (3)drove away in the direction of school (4)in the opposite direction

(5)He did not give any directions

⑥ (6)pick up (7)pick up (8)pick up (9)pick; out

#### 句型透视

① (1)done (2)given (3)tears in his eyes

(4)There being no bus (5)a dog following him

② (4)I was about to go out when it began to rain

(5)John was playing football on the playground when the teacher went over to

him (6)She had just had her lunch when I arrived

③ (4)As you can see (5)as is often the case/as often happens

(6)as is known to all/as we all know

### Period Four Communication Workshop & Culture Corner

#### 【课堂互动探究】

#### 词汇点睛

① (4)to locate him (5)is located in the city centre

(6)a location of our new swimming pool (7)located

② (4)generally (5)a general idea of the work (6)a great general

③ (3)They debate bitterly on this problem

(4)We're just debating what to do next

#### 短语储存

① (3)On one hand she teaches English, on the other hand she learns Chinese

② (4)In addition to an English book (5)in addition

#### 【单元话题写作】

#### One possible version :

#### Hot pools at Changbaishan

Located in the north-eastern part of China, Changbaishan, which is described as a wonder and where varieties of animals and plants live, is the largest nature reserve in China. Not only can we visit the beautiful Tianchi and sixteen mountain peaks surrounding it, but also we can relax ourselves in the springs as well.

The hot spring is heated by underground hot water and hot rocks. In one

thousand square metres lie thirteen hot springs, some of which reach a temperature of 60 degrees, while the springs of lower temperature are suitable for people to have a bath.

As is widely acknowledged, having a hot spring bath makes us relaxed after hard work or study and contributes to our health. When bathing in the spring, we may also enjoy such delicious food as the eggs boiled there. There is no doubt that you will have a lot of fun to visit Changbaishan hot pools!

### 单元总结提升

#### 【单元知识回眸】

#### 重点单词

- frightening; frightened; frighten
- attraction; attract; attractive
- explorer; explore; exploration
- terror; terrify
- further
- persuade; persuasion
- eventually; eventual
- survive; survivor
- apologise; apology
- pollute; pollution
- industrial; industry
- agricultural; agriculture
- opposite
- present
- intelligence; intelligent
- energetic; energy
- discovery; discover
- educate; education
- recover; recovery
- recognise; recognition

#### 重点短语

- set sail
- according to
- in search of
- make/earn a living
- pick up
- all at once
- attract one's attention
- fill out
- It is supposed...
- a heated debate
- long before
- get into trouble
- persuade sb to do sth
- persuade sb not to do sth
- make it to
- off course
- on the edge of

#### 重点句式

- to reach
- for which
- what
- full of fish
- with; in it

## Unit 8 Adventure

#### 【单元话题导入】

- The word "Himalaya" means "the home of snow"
- Because it is very dangerous and tests your knowledge of life
- Trekking is the most ideal approach to appreciate the nature magnificence of Himalayas
- Because the uncultivated nature and perfect waterways make an energetic climate
- The main purposes are to see the grasping nature and to get away

### Period One Warm-up & Lesson 1

#### 【课前自主预习】

#### Task One: Fast Reading

- C
- A
- B

#### Task Two: Careful Reading

- T
- F
- T
- F

#### Task Three: Micro-writing

- uncomfortable
- arrangements
- well
- on
- which
- simply
- healthy
- easier
- including
- between

#### 【课堂互动探究】

#### 词汇点睛

- (4)an adventurous spirit (5)All the children listened to his adventures (6)an adventurous life
- (5)We will never desert true friends (6)The baby's mother deserted him (7)deserted
- (5)①experiences ②experienced ③experienced ④experience
- (4)①imagine ②imagination ③had imagined ④imagination
- (5)made preparations for (6)are making preparations (7)①preparing ②prepare for ③preparing; for ④preparation for ⑤had been prepared for

⑥ (4)offer the job to (5)offered him for the house for

(6)your kind offer of helping us

⑦ (5)prefer to; rather than (6)①prefer; to ②prefers; to

⑧ (4)differences (5)different (6)①from; in ②from ③in

⑨ (4)are anxious to have peace/for peace (5)all anxious about his health (6)anxiously

#### 短语储存

① (4)①took up ②has taken on ③taking off ④take out

② (4)watched the sun go down (5)goes down (6)go over (7)go ahead (8)go with

③ (4)I don't feel like a walk right now (5)Hearing the news/As soon as he heard the news, he hurried to the hospital right away

#### 句型透视

- (4)Where do you think he has gone (5)How do you think she could finish the work (6)I don't think they can arrive on time

#### 语法归纳

- has appeared
  - begins
  - sadly; sad
  - feels
  - smells
- got/were married two years ago/have been married for two years
  - The meeting begins at 8:00 tonight

(10)compared with/to

② (7)figure (8)figures (9)figure (10)figure on (11)keep her figure

(12)figured out

③ (6)admit breaking the window (7)made a serious mistake but didn't admit it

(8)was admitted into (9)admission

④ (6)regulate (7)①regularly ②regular ③regular ④regularly

⑤ (6)were occupied (7)be occupied; in (8)occupy much space/room

(9)occupation

⑥ (6)share; with (7)share; with (8)Sam and I share a room

(9)Everyone must have his share

⑦ (8)Somehow (9)Anyhow (10)somewhat (11)Somehow (12)anyhow

⑧ (8)①fit ②match ③fits ④suit ⑤match

### 短语储存

① (6)①got/was stuck in ②stuck in ③stick to

② (5)①gone up ②went out ③go against ④gone down ⑤go without

③ (8)①related to/with ②is related to/with ③relate what he does with what he says ④was connected with

④ (5)①be addicted ②to ③looking ④helping

⑤ (5)ask my father for advice (6)ask for food

### 句型透视

① (1)but (2)while (3)while (4)While (5)but

② (1)whatever (2)Whenever (3)whatever (4)whichever (5)however

(6)no matter where/wherever (7)No matter what/Whatever

## Period Four Communication Workshop & Culture Corner

### 【课堂互动探究】

#### 词汇点睛

① (5)①ruins ②destroyed ③destroyed ④damaged ⑤damage

⑥ruined

② (6)①frequency ②frequent ③frequently

③ (7)①fee ②fare ③fee

④ (5)①She cannot afford a new TV set ②We can't afford to pay such a price

③His mother couldn't afford to pay for her child's education

#### 短语储存

① (3)close down on Sundays (4)decided to close down

② (1)on (2)is based (3)basis

### 句型透视

① (3)On one hand, his plays are very interesting; on the other hand, they are difficult to understand

② (1)It was John who/that met an old classmate in the park last Sunday

(2)It was an old classmate that/whom John met in the park last Sunday

(3)It was in the park that John met an old classmate last Sunday

(4)It was last Sunday that John met an old classmate in the park

③ (1)making our journey more difficult (2)making his wife very angry

(3)making both her parents very angry (4)breaking it into pieces

### 【单元话题写作】

#### One possible version:

Last weekend, I had an interview with Professor Wang, an eye-doctor, about the issue of short-sightedness of the school children in China. According to Professor Wang, slightly more than half of the school children in our country are short-sighted, which ranks the first in the world. He also pointed out that the causes for short-sightedness are so complicated that no medicine can cure short-sightedness. So he suggested that school children avoid overuse of their eyes and do more outdoor activities. He particularly reminded us that how to hold a pen is also related to short-sightedness.

## 单元总结提升

### 【单元知识回眸】

#### 重点单词

- benefit; beneficial
- suit; suitable
- gentle; gently
- convenient; convenience
- hopeful; hope; hopeless
- responsibility; responsible
- content; content; content
- sensitive; sense
- impression; impress
- appreciate; appreciation
- average; average; average
- reliable; rely
- risk; risk
- attractive; attract; attraction
- addicted; addict
- construct; construction; constructive
- interpret; interpreter
- argue; argument

#### 重点短语

- work out
- be fed up with
- thanks to
- rely on
- check in
- pull up
- go up
- on average
- be related to
- so far
- carry on
- take place
- be impressed by
- be addicted to
- take action

#### 重点句式

- have been enjoying the benefits of
- thanks to; have been enjoying
- Wherever; leave the bike there for someone else to use
- How often; get stuck in
- tired and angry
- compared to the real costs of the motor car
- In conclusion; On the other hand; passes through
- it; who
- making it possible



## 参考答案

## Unit 7 The Sea

### Period One Warm-up & Lesson 1

I. 1. explorer 2. achievement 3. will persuade 4. frightening

5. eventually 6. spirits 7. apology 8. collection 9. for 10. as

II. 1. participate in 2. According to 3. searching for 4. make it

5. was known as 6. is/was based on 7. long before 8. gets into trouble

III. 1. trying to persuade Henry to take more exercise

2. what is now called

3. explaining what had happened

4. about whom we are talking

5. to which I went last year

IV. 【文章大意】本文主要讲述了一个白宫的名人与一个囚犯分享各自的母亲如何教育儿子的故事。

1. A 推理判断题。从第二段中的“‘Seeing this, I suddenly changed my idea and then said to my mother ... She kissed me on my face and gave the reddest and biggest apple to me...’”可知答案。

2. C 推理判断题。从最后一句“‘No matter what you want, you must pay lots of efforts.’”可知答案。

3. D 写作手法题。从全文的行文逻辑来看,作者是通过对比来讲述故事的。

4. A 推理判断题。纵观全文可知,两个不同的母亲对孩子的教育方式不同,教育的结果就不同。

V. 1. in 考查介词。in daily life“在日常生活中”,为固定搭配。

2. needs 考查动词。body是单数,所以动词用needs。

3. and 考查连词。水果和蔬菜,为并列关系,用and。

4. which 考查关系代词。此处为非限制性定语从句,用which引导。

5. believing 考查非谓语动词。人和believe之间是主动关系,用v.-ing形式。

6. healthy 考查形容词。make后面加形容词作宾语补足语,故用healthy。

7. stomachs 考查名词。不止一个,故用复数。

8. hurriedly 考查副词。副词修饰动词,故用hurriedly。

9. caused 考查非谓语动词。illnesses和cause之间是被动关系,故用caused。

10. us 考查宾语。for是介词,后面接宾语,故用宾格形式。

### Period Two Lesson 2 & Lesson 3

I. 1. energetic 2. measures 3. educational 4. intelligence 5. agricultural

6. discoveries 7. will melt 8. on 9. attraction 10. polluting

- II. 1. watch out 2. deal with 3. follow; directions 4. protect; from 5. On average 6. take measures 7. on the other hand 8. at a discount

- III. 1. the earlier the better  
2. I have never seen a stranger fish  
3. which makes the teacher angry  
4. stolen from the local police station  
5. twice as long as/twice the length of

IV. 【文章大意】本文主要讲述的是未来城市的变化。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二大部分中“Instead, mile-high cities(空中城市) will allow us to efficiently control and manage energy by using more efficient heating and cooling systems.”可知,与普通城市相比,空中城市将使用更有效的制热和制冷系统。  
2. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段尤其是第三句中“... fun means of transportation—like a sky car...”可知 B 项正确。  
3. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“The mile-high city is environmentalists’ dream. It will change the landscape.”可以推测出未来的空中城市能对环境产生好的影响。  
4. A 主旨大意题。根据文章的叙述可知,文章重点描述了未来的城市,文中提到的 mile-high cities 只是未来城市的一种。

V. 【文章大意】本文主要讲述了做笔记的重要性和方法。

1. G 考查对上下文语境的理解。空后的意思是:其次,你的笔记是当你为考试做准备时可以提供你查阅的极好材料。G(首先,把东西写下来的简单行为会让你理解和记忆起来更容易。)与上下文一致。  
2. F 考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是:你可能想在课间讨论、读课本或者做调查研究时记笔记。F(你也会想要有自己记笔记的方法。)与上下文一致。  
3. B 考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是:无论何时,无论怎么记笔记,一定要记住记笔记是一个选择性的过程。B(那就意味着你首先要决定哪些东西足够重要,需要记在笔记里。)与上下文一致。  
4. C 考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是:用自己的语言记笔记。C(用词语,而不是完整的句子。)与上下文一致。  
5. D 考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是:记笔记的时候,要确保你明白你用的符号,并且你一直这么用。D(否则,你可能之后读不懂你自己的笔记。)与上下文一致。

### Period Three Lesson 4

- I. 1. survivors 2. terrorism 3. from 4. terrifying 5. opposite  
6. understood 7. on 8. unable 9. sank 10. up

- II. 1. committed a murder 2. picking up 3. be responsible for 4. makes sense  
5. all at once 6. in the direction of 7. be tied to 8. at great speed

- III. 1. was about to leave 2. found himself 3. tears in his eyes

4. As you can see 5. what I saw is the same as that

IV. 【文章大意】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。“我”在收容所分发食物时的一次真实经历使“我”深深体会到:抛开肤色、地位,人人都应得到尊重。无家可归者也有自己的尊严,也应得到尊重。

1. D 此处意为:那时,发生过一件对“我”而言不寻常的特殊事件。  
2. C carry out 实行,执行;pick out 拣出,辨别出; hand out 分发; bring out 说出,阐明,使表现出。依据题意可知选择 C。  
3. A 语境:她年龄太小以至于不能参加。  
4. D 根据语境可知,上下文表示的是因果的关系,因此用 so。  
5. D enjoy 享受; eat 吃; collect 收集; take 带走。她做了饼干让“我”带着。选 D。  
6. B 根据后文的 sandwiches 可知应该是分发食物(meals)。  
7. A share 分享;provide 提供; help 帮助;return 归还。share sth with sb 与某人分享某物。  
8. C 根据上文得知,妹妹做了饼干让“我”带着,所以这里选 cookies。  
9. A walk around 到处走动。依据题意可知选择 A。  
10. C “我”走近一位老人说:“先生,吃个酥饼吧?”这里是作者走近对方,与下文作者停下来相呼应。选 C。  
11. A 老人的眼睛有点湿润了。water 在这里用作动词,意为“眼睛充满眼泪”。  
12. B 由上文意义可知,在过去 60 年中,从没有人叫过他“先生”。  
13. C 由上下文语境可知这件事使“我”非常震惊。  
14. B “我”向他解释“我”受到的教育是不论一个人的肤色和社会地位如何,都应该受到尊重。  
15. B 当“我”想到他因为无家可归就不被尊重时感到非常难过。  
16. B hand 递交; offer 提供;provide 供应; promise 承诺。offer sb sth 给予某人某物;supply/provide sb with sth 给某人提供某物。选 B。  
17. D “我”只是不明白为什么没有人称呼他“先生”。  
18. A 每一个人都应受到尊重。single 意为“单个的,单一的”,强调每一个个体。  
19. D 很多年后,“我”还记得这件事和它教给“我”的道理。  
20. C 我们被教育所相信的理念确实可以影响某个人的生活。

V. Last summer I had a chance to visit Paris. That attracted me most was the Eiffel Tower, which is a symbol of France. I was deep impressed by its height. I had never seen such a tall building ago ! It is made of iron, and it is about 11,500 tons heavy.

There are 1,711 steps from the bottom to the top. Climb the tower made me very tired, but I was very exciting. I take a lot of photos in Paris. I have much memories and experiences to share. I am so lucky to have seen such a culture so

different from my own. I will remember my trips to France forever!

### Period Four Communication Workshop & Culture Corner

- I. 1. unfortunately 2. Wherever 3. on 4. disagreed 5. amazement  
6. variety 7. located 8. electricity 9. making 10. following

- II. 1. you said doesn't agree with what you did 2. a more beautiful voice than hers  
3. Whoever breaks the law 4. so that we could see 5. be done; make; clean; improve

III. **A**

【文章大意】本文是一则关于英国一些野生动物园的广告文章,主要介绍这些动物园的亮点和特色,目的在于引起读者的兴趣。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一则广告“Wiltshire's Longleat Safari & Adventure Park is the UK's oldest safari park. Opened in 1966 ...”可知它是英国最早的 safari park。  
2. C 数字计算题。根据第一则广告得知六十岁以上的老人的票价为每人 21 英镑,3 至 14 岁的少年儿童的票价为每人 18.5 英镑,可算得  $21 \times 2 + 18.5 = 60.5$  英镑。  
3. D 推理判断题。根据原文第二则广告“Bristol Zoo is one of the UK's oldest zoos. It will celebrate its 180th anniversary(周年纪念日) in 2016.”可知 2016 年是该动物园创办 180 周年的纪念日,可推断出该动物园始创于 1836 年。

**B**

【文章大意】文章主要论述了满足感(pleasure)和幸福(happiness)的不同。满足感更多地依赖于人的五种感官,而幸福感则独立于五种感官。幸福感来自于人的内心。

4. C 词义猜测题。根据第二段第二、三句话可知,当你不高兴时,你会感觉好像一切都在和你作对,于是你可能会通过吃巧克力和糖果等方法平衡自己这种不快乐的心情。compensate for 意为“补偿”,选 C 项。  
5. D 细节理解题。由文章最后一段可知,如果我们的内心不受担心和恐惧的影响,能够保持平静的心态,那么幸福就会从内心深处自然流露,选 D 项。  
6. B 推理判断题。根据第一段的倒数第二句话可推知 B 项正确,满足感(pleasure)有时候可能带来幸福感(happiness)。从第一段最后一句可知,A 项错误;从第三段可知 C、D 两项表述错误。  
7. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,C 项“幸福在我们心中”最能概括文章大意,即幸福是一种心情。同时文章结尾句也点出了主题。

IV. **One possible version :**

Yesterday we invited Mr Li, a famous scholar and schoolmate of our school, to give a speech to us Senior 1 students. All of us felt deeply touched by his lecture and proud of our distinguished schoolmate.

Mr Li once studied in this same school many years ago and later he went to a



famous university in the North. After graduation, he devoted his life to teaching in the rural areas of our country for more than 30 years. His devotion and selflessness are highly thought of by all his students as well as by the society. Meanwhile, he donated many books to our school and showed deep affection to his former teachers and his high school.

As a senior high school student, I'm determined to learn from Mr Li and become a worthwhile schoolmate of our school.

### 单元小测 (一)

I. 1. hoping 2. frightening 3. survived 4. length 5. disagree

6. discoveries 7. unable 8. energetic 9. that 10. when

II. 1. 去掉第一个 was 2. much→many 3. them→which 4. who 前加 anyone

5. important 前加 it

III. 【文章大意】本文主要讲述了 Brad 在妻子离家后本以为可以好好看看报或看看电视的,但三个淘气的孩子却完全打破了他的计划。

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Expecting a whole day to relax, he was thinking whether to read the newspaper or watch his favourite TV talk show on his first day off in months.”可知答案。

2. B 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“... but closer examination showed that he was eating apple jam straight from the bottle with his hands.”可知答案。

3. D 推理判断题。根据前文及倒数第二段的最后一句“Brad realized that the talk show was over and reading would be impossible.”可推知答案。

4. B 文章结构题。根据每一段的开头可以看出全文是按照时间顺序来写作的,故选 B。

IV. 【文章大意】本文通过水果店店主和一个善良的老人对待同一个乞丐不同的态度而产生的不同的效果,告诉我们:平时要注意自己的言行,要用自己的良言影响别人。

1. D 根据本句中的“... go away in a rude manner...”可知水果店店主对这个乞丐很不客气,命令这个乞丐立刻离开。

2. C 根据后面的 lay still there 可知这个乞丐仍旧静静地躺在那里,好像没有听到一样。

3. A 根据后面的“... shouting that he was a beggar in disguise(假装)...”可知店主更加生气了,认为这个人是在装可怜。

4. B 店主认为这个人是在装乞丐,只是想利用大家的善良来骗钱。

5. A 根据“... it was the busiest moment of a day...”可知市场上有很多购物者。be crowded with 充满。

6. B 这些路人纷纷指责这个乞丐的不诚实,欺骗大家,因此选 dishonesty。

7. A 这个乞丐感到很害怕,因此把自己的脸埋在破旧的毯子里。bury ... in ... 把……埋在……里。

8. C 路人纷纷对他冷嘲热讽而不是帮助他。scold 责备,责怪。

9. D 根据下一句中“He woke the beggar up...”可知这个乞丐是睡在地上。

10. D 根据“... asked whether he was cold or not...”可知老人对他嘘寒问暖,所以应该是善良地。

11. B make no reply 没有回答。

12. C hold one's hand gently 轻轻地握着某人的手。

13. A 下雨的早上,这个乞丐睡在地上,肯定是双手冰冷。freezing 寒冷的。

14. B 根据后面的 picked out a sweater 可知这位善良的老人从家里抱来了衣服。

15. D 他催促这个乞丐穿上衣服。put on 穿上。

16. B show pity for sb 对某人表示可怜,怜悯某人。

17. A 根据上面的句子“... many other passers-by surrounded the beggar and gave him change one after another...”可知路人纷纷伸出援手,给这个乞丐很多硬币。

18. C have an effect on 对……产生影响。

19. D 因为我们的行为会被跟随、效仿。follow 跟随,追随。

20. C 和 positive 相反的是 negative。我们应该尽量用积极的话来影响别人而不是消极的话。

V. 1. puzzled 考查形容词作表语。此处意思为“‘我’很困惑”。

2. Congratulations 考查名词。congratulations on sth 为固定结构。

3. unsafe 考查形容词词形转换。由上下文可判断出此句意为“搬家会让孩子们觉得没有安全感”。feel unsafe 为系表结构。

4. frightening 考查形容词作宾补。此句意思是:让搬家这种经历对孩子们来说没那么令人恐惧。

5. which 考查非限制性定语从句。which 代表前面整句话的意思。

6. it 考查代词。it 指代前句建议的处理搬家的方式。

7. (in) exploring 考查 spend 固定结构搭配:spend time/money (in) doing sth。

8. where 考查宾语从句。where 在从句中作状语。此句意思是:把家具和玩具放到什么地方。所以用 where。

9. in 考查介词。“play a role in...”为固定结构。

10. to accept 考查动词不定式。be likely to do sth 为固定结构。

## Unit 8 Adventure

### Period One Warm-up & Lesson 1

I. 1. including 2. accommodations 3. optional 4. uncomfortable 5. tiring

6. presenters 7. anxious 8. Organization 9. difference 10. which

II. 1. taking off 2. prefer to 3. differ from 4. right now 5. are anxious about

6. go down 7. as well as 8. on the horizon

III. 1. which was very dangerous

2. who lives in the next flat

3. when hiking in the valley

4. He has been thinking about

5. Whatever we do

IV. 【文章大意】本文讲述了一个十岁的小女孩被困雪地壕沟后被狗营救的故事。

1. D 写作意图题。从全文的内容来看,文章主要描述了狗救人的整个过程,故选 D。

2. A 推理判断题。从第一段中的“She was frightened and tried her best to climb out.”及“She struggled again and again.”可推知答案。

3. C 细节理解题。从第一段中的“The little girl closed her arms round Victor's neck. The dog backed away slowly...”可知答案。

4. C 词义猜测题。从前文中的“... and was almost frozen.”可推知“她的手冻僵了”,故选 C。

V. 1. to achieve 固定搭配 try one's best to do sth 表示“尽努力做某事”。

2. which which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 lights。

3. a 不定冠词表示泛指。

4. changed 谓语动词与前面从句的谓语动词时态保持一致。

5. interesting 表示“令人感兴趣的英语故事”。

6. patiently 副词修饰谓语动词 help。

7. watching 动名词作介词 by 的宾语。

8. by 固定搭配 little by little 表示“逐渐地”。

9. it it 作 found 的形式宾语。

10. confidence 名词作 had 的宾语。

### Period Two Lesson 2 & Lesson 3

I. 1. confused 2. wealthy 3. similarities 4. equipment 5. various

6. travelling 7. Exactly 8. preference 9. across 10. excitement

II. 1. breaks out 2. in order to 3. get across 4. back out 5. go through with 6. in turn 7. impressed with 8. turn up

III. 1. in front of which runs a river

2. will be deeply impressed by

3. In order to catch the early bus

4. is too excited to

5. To our amazement

IV. 【文章大意】本文讲述了宠物的陪伴可以降低血压、提高心脏病病人恢复健康的机率、减少孤独和控制体重。

1. C 主旨大意题。纵观全文可知本文的中心思想是:宠物给它们的主人带来的好处。

2. A 细节理解题。从第二段中的“Those tested with their animal friends had smaller change in blood pressure and return most quickly to baseline heart rates.”可得到答案。

3. A 推理判断题。从第二段中的“‘It seems that people feel more relaxed around