

Art 单元检测

I. 阅读理解

A

Chinese Emoji (表情符号) Circles Globe

“Funny”, a made-in-China emoji, seems to have recently moved beyond china. Now, it is more than an emoji, but a cultural expansion.

Reaching Global Markets

A series of “funny” emoji-based bolsters(抱枕)have attracted the attention of Japanese customers. Even if one bolster is more than three times as expensive as in China, it doesn’t kill their desires to buy it. One Japanese customer Miki said, “They are just so cute and I bought three bolsters at one time. And every time I see them, my mood just brightens suddenly.” A Japanese netizen Kiro Kara said, “My dad will send it whenever he doesn’t agree with someone but he has to behave politely.”

Addition to Domestic(国内的)Social Media

One commonly seen online comment from Chinese netizens is, “Every time other people send me the emoji, I feel very uncomfortable and consider myself as a fool.”

Released in 2013, the “funny” emoji is the updated version of its original one; “funny” has a smiley mouth, two eyebrows and a naughty look. All these characteristics present users a sense of satire (讽刺).

In Everyday Use Abroad

Earlier this year, one emoji from the Chinese basketball celebrity Yao Ming, who played in USA, has been spread through the Middle East region. In a city in Egypt, Yao’s smiling emoji has appeared in local traffic signs to remind people the road ahead is one-way.

As a new online language, emojis have been helping people express their views in a more vivid and precise way. Also, it can help foreigners learn about Chinese culture. But how to use “the fifth innovation in China” without hurting others and turn them into commercial advantages still need answers.

1. Why do the bolsters attract Miki’s attention?

- A. Because they are cheap.
- B. Because they are made in China.
- C. Because they help lift the spirits.
- D. Because they help behave politely.

2. What can we know according to the text?

- A. “Funny” emoji was created by Yao Ming.
- B. “Funny” emoji-based bolsters sell better in China than in Japan.
- C. “Funny” emoji helps foreigners understand Chinese culture.
- D. “Funny” emoji is regarded as friendliness by most Chinese netizens.

3. What's the author's attitude towards the emoji mentioned in this text?

- A. Critical. B. Doubtful. C. Opposed. D. Objective.

B

Losing weight has become a major concern for so many people. People try different weight loss methods all the time, some of which will never work, while others provide just a temporary solution. It is important to note that there are some green ways to lose weight that are not only healthy and effective but also good for the environment. Let us look at some of these green ways to lose weight.

Growing your own vegetables is a good way to ensure that you are eating healthy foods. The process is even better if you can use organic manure(肥料). Planting your own vegetables is not only a good way to go green; it also provides you with plenty of physical exercise. Preparing a garden, including planting and taking care of the vegetables, is a great way to achieve a healthy weight.

If you usually eat meat on a daily basis, you should consider replacing that meat with more vegetables. If you have no idea what vegetarian diets are like, you can do some research on the Internet, and you can also get information from vegetarian magazines such as *Vegetarian Times Magazine*. By reducing your intake of meat, you will be able to reduce your intake of fats, and hence, it will be easier for you to get rid of some weight.

Reduce periods of driving and try walking or cycling instead. If you are used to driving your car to get to wherever you are going, it would be great for you if you substituted walking or cycling for driving. Cycling and walking are good workouts that will ensure that your body burns excess fat and calories, and therefore, you will be able to lose weight.

It is important to know that there are so many ways in which we can turn our bad habits into good ones. Most of these good habits will not only benefit our bodies; they will also make the world a better place for all of us. Let's go green, and let's lose weight!

4. What does the first paragraph imply?

- A. Most people have good ways to lose weight.
B. Most weight loss methods don't work well.
C. People don't like the taste of healthy food.
D. People don't care about the environment.

5. Planting your own vegetables means _____.

- A. you will never get sick
B. you will get enough organic vegetables
C. you can also get some exercise
D. the garden will take on a wonderful new look

6. What does *Vegetarian Times Magazine* offer?

- A. It introduces people who prefer vegetables.

- B. It tells readers about vegetarian diets.
- C. It describes different kinds of popular meat dishes.
- D. It shows ways to lose weight in a short time.

7. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. It is easy to lose weight if you're determined.
- B. Walking or cycling is the best way to lose weight.
- C. Almost no one has developed good habits.
- D. A green environment is good for your health.

8. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A few green ways to lose weight.
- B. The environment and children's health.
- C. A few benefits of losing weight.
- D. The importance of staying in shape.

II.完形填空

Last weekend I decided to treat myself to relaxation by reading a magazine. As usual, I looked through the front pages of 1 women wearing designer clothes with ads promising it to be "Best of the Best". I read the ad. 2 , instead of offering advice on how to live well, the entire article 3 expensive treatments that slow the effects of getting older while fooling others into thinking you stay young naturally. What?Is that even 4 ?

You may have already guessed—I seldom make up,5 buy a few creams for my skin, and wear only one or two pieces of 6 . Instead, given the choice I spend my money on travel, learning experiences, fun and a few causes I support. Fortunately, my husband Thom not only likes me this way, 7 he's the same as well. 8 comes naturally to us because we both prefer 9 experiences.

There was a TV show in the 1980's called Fernando's Hideaway. Regardless of whom the host Fernando was 10 in the show, he would always say, "You 11 marvelous(棒极了)!"And that was usually followed by, "As we all know, it's 12 to look marvelous than feel marvelous. "I knew everyone used to laugh at that show because what made it so ridiculous was how it pointed out the obvious 13 of grasping for outside appearances, 14 real feelings.

Some women out there might be telling themselves, "I 15 possibly feel good if I don't look good. "Really? Your life is 16 to feel good to you. We can control the way we feel by controlling our thoughts. Instead of 17 outside circumstances to bring about responses in us and make us happy or not, we can put our time, attention and resources on 18 can affect inside. No one else knows your reason for being happy. You do. Your happiness 19 you to it. When you travel along your 20 to joy, your conversation is of joy; your feelings are of joy—you're on the right way.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A.casual | B.special | C.ordinary | D.attractive |
| 2. A.Unfortunately | B.Frequently | C.Hopefully | D.Fortunately |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 3. A. focused on | B. left out | C. commented on | D. made out |
| 4. A. necessary | B. possible | C. convenient | D. essential |
| 5. A. never | B. often | C. usually | D. just |
| 6. A. clothing | B. jewelry | C. decoration | D. furniture |
| 7. A. and | B. yet | C. but | D. although |
| 8. A. Happiness | B. Tiredness | C. Beauty | D. Fortune |
| 9. A. common | B. cultural | C. traveling | D. quality |
| 10. A. performing | B. requiring | C. interviewing | D. working |
| 11. A. look | B. sound | C. smell | D. feel |
| 12. A. worse | B. better | C. less | D. funnier |
| 13. A. puzzle | B. mistake | C. idea | D. progress |
| 14. A. more than | B. less than | C. rather than | D. other than |
| 15. A. mustn't | B. couldn't | C. needn't | D. daren't |
| 16. A. supposed | B. permitted | C. requested | D. promised |
| 17. A. letting | B. allowing | C. recommending | D. preventing |
| 18. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. why |
| 19. A. guides | B. sends | C. misleads | D. applies |
| 20. A. mind | B. reason | C. time | D. path |

III. 语法填空

In recent years many TV shows have become extremely popular among Chinese audience. Those programs, ranging from talent or dating shows to reality shows 1 (receive) both commercial success and public attention.

Their popularity is 2 (main) based on simple facts. First, they care 3 social concerns. Second, without exception, they explore a perfect balance between the international forms and Chinese expressions.

Despite apparent highlights, much room 4 (leave) for improvement. Above all, commercial interests often outweigh 5 (education) purposes, causing many complaints about the 6 (bearable) advertisements. In addition, some sharp remarks, 7 they are eye-catching, may have misleading effects on the youth.

In my opinion, such shows should shoulder more responsibility instead of merely 8 (entertain) the public. 9 is expected, these programs should be positive in their forms as well as functions. Meanwhile, the 10 (medium) should also safeguard the values of our society.

IV. 短文改错

For ages, sailors have said that it is a good luck to see dolphins swimming alongside boats. Their presence meant that land is near, which will be vital informations if a boat and its crew are in danger. Some dolphins have even protected sailors

which suffer shipwreck from sharks. There is no wonder that these unique and fascinating creatures have long known as our friends.

Dolphins are thought to be intelligent animals because of its quick ability to learn. They seem to communicate with each other through a combination of whistles and clicks. While scientists don't know exact what they are talking about, it is thought that dolphins are telling each other that food is nearby, or warn each other of approaching dangerous.

V. 书面表达

假设你是李华，你的英国朋友 Sam 将于今年暑假到长江大学 (Yangzte University) 进行为期半年的中文培训，他想请你在学校附近为他找一套住房。请根据以下信息，给他回一封电子邮件介绍住房情况。

1. 面积 50 m²左右，一室一厅，一厨一卫；
2. 家具齐全，有 wifi，离学校近；
3. 月租 1000 元。

注意：

1. 词数不少于 100；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

Dear Sam,

I'm so glad to know that you're coming to Jingzhou this summer.

Yours,

Li Hua

I. 阅读理解

A

【语篇解读】本文为说明文。讲述的是滑稽表情符号风靡全球，它不仅仅是一种表情符号，还是一种文化扩展。它有利于人们更生动形象地表达自己的观点，也能帮助外国人了解中国文化。但是它被当作一种讽刺的观点在中国网民中也很常见。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第四句话 *And every time I see them, my mood just brightens suddenly.* 可知这种抱枕能够帮助提高情绪，故选 C。

2. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句话 *Also, it can help foreigners learn about Chinese culture.* 可知滑稽表情符号可以帮助外国人了解中国文化，故 C 项正确；文中未提及滑稽表情符号是姚明创造，故 A 项错误；文中未对滑稽表情符号的抱枕在中国和日本的销售畅销情况作对比，故 B 项错误；根据第三段第一句话 *One commonly seen online comment from Chinese netizens is, "Every time other people send me the emoji, I feel very uncomfortable and consider myself as a fool."* 可知大多数中国网民并不认为滑稽表情符号友好，故 D 项错误。故选 C。

3. D

【解析】观点态度题。纵观全文可知作者客观地陈述了滑稽表情符号的优点和存在的问题，故选 D。

B

【语篇解读】文章给我们介绍了一些环保的减肥方法。

4. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段中的“*People try different weight loss methods all the time...just a temporary solution.*”可知，大多数人都尝试不同的减肥方法，但大多数方法并不起作用。故选 B。

5. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*Planting your own vegetables is not only a good way to go green; it also provides you with plenty of physical exercise.*”可知，自己种植蔬菜，不仅是能吃到绿色蔬菜的好方法，同时还可以提供大量的锻炼身体的机会。故选 C。根据第二段中的“*The process is even better if you can use organic manure(肥料).*”可知，可以用有机肥种菜，但并不意味着只要种菜就都是有机菜，故排除 B。自己种的菜能保证是健康蔬菜，但不意味着不生病，故排除 A。文中没有提及能使你的花园变的更美，故排除 D。

7. A

6. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*If you have no idea what vegetarian diets are like, you can do some research on the Internet...such as Vegetarian Times Magazine.*”可知，作者建议如果你不知道素食者的饮食是什么样的，你可以在互联网上查找，你也可以从《素食时代杂志》上得到信息。故选 B。

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“*It is important to know that there are so many ways in which we can turn our bad habits into good ones.*”可推知，只要我们有毅力有决心坚持把坏习惯改为好习惯，就有很多方式很容易地帮助我们减肥成功。故选 A。

8. A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段中的结尾句“Let us look at some of these green ways to lose weight.”及文章主要内容可知，本文主要介绍了一些环保的减肥方法。

II.完形填空

【语篇解读】作者通过两件事情引发了对快乐的思考。作者认为我们要想快乐就必须关注自己的内心感受而不要注重外表的东西。

1. D 考查形容词。casual“随便的”；special“特别的”；ordinary“普通的”；attractive“迷人的；有吸引力的。”

结合常识，杂志首页照片应是穿着名牌服装的迷人的女性，故选 D 项。

2. A 考查副词。unfortunately“不幸地”；frequently“频繁地”；hopefully“充满希望地”；fortunately“幸运地”。

结合后半句可知广告内容并非作者所期待的，故选 A 项。

3. A 考查动词短语。focused on“聚焦于；关注”；left out“省略”；commented on“对……加以评论”；made

out“理解；辨认出”。结合句意，整篇文章说的都是如何延缓衰老的昂贵的治疗，故选 A 项。

4. B 考查形容词。necessary“必要的”；possible“可能的”；convenient“方便的”；essential“必要的”。结合

上句“What?”可知，作者对文章所说内容表示怀疑，故此处应表示“那是可能的吗？”，选 B 项。

5. D 考查副词。never“绝不”；often“经常”；usually“通常”；just“仅仅”。结合上半句“我很少化妆”，故

此处应表示“我只是买点护肤品”，故选 D 项。

6. B 考查名词。clothing“衣服”；jewelry“珠宝”；decoration“装饰品”；furniture“家具”。由该空的修饰词

one or two pieces of 可知，此处应指珠宝，故选 B 项。

7. C 考查连词。“not only... but (also) ...”是固定短语，表示“不但……而且……”，故选 C 项。

8. A 考查名词。happiness“快乐；幸福”；tiredness“疲惫”；beauty“美丽”；fortune“幸运”。结合文章最后

一段内容可知，作者主要论述如何才能快乐，故选 A 项。

9. D 考查形容词。common“共同的；常见的”；cultural“文化的”；traveling“旅行”；quality“优质的；高

质量的”。结合语境，作者和丈夫自然而然地感到快乐是因为他们更喜欢优质的经历，故选 D 项。

10. C 考查动词。perform“表演”；requiring“要求”；interviewing“采访；面试”；working“工作；起作用”。

结合常识，节目主持人应是采访某一个人，故选 C 项。

11. A 考查动词。look“看起来”；sound“听起来”；smell“闻起来”；feel“感觉”。结合下文“it's _____ to look

marvelous than feel marvelous.”可知，节目主持人应是说“你看起来很棒”，故选 A 项。

12. B 考查形容词。worse“更坏的”；better“更好的”；less“更少的”；funnier“更滑稽的”。结合下文可知，

主持人说的是“看起来很棒比感觉起来很棒更好”，故选 B 项。

13. B 考查名词。puzzle“谜”；mistake“错误”；idea“观点；主意”；progress“进步；进展”。结合语境，人

们嘲笑这个节目是因为节目中指出了明显的错误，故选 B 项。

C 考查固定短语。more than“超过；不仅仅”；less than“少于”；rather than“而不是”；other than“除了”。结

合语境，该节目只把握外表而不注重真实感受，故选 C 项。

15. B 考查情态动词。mustn't“禁止做”；couldn't“不可能”；needn't“没必要”；daren't“不敢”。结合语境，此句叙述人们的一种错误观点，表示“如果我看起来不好的话，我不可能感觉好”，故选 B 项。
16. A 考查动词。be supposed to do“应该……”；be permitted to do“被允许做……”；be requested to do“被要求做……”；promise to do“答应做……”。结合下文“we can control the way we feel by controlling our thoughts”可知，作者认为生活对于你来说应该是感觉起来好的，故选 A 项。
17. B 考查动词。let sb. do“让某人做……”；allow sb. to do“允许某人做……”；recommend sb. to do“建议某人做……”；prevent sb. from V-ing“阻止某人做……”。结合语境，不要让外部环境引起使我们高兴或不高兴的反应，故选 B 项。
18. C 考查名词性从句。由句子结构可知，该空是宾语从句的引导词，从句缺少主语且指物，故选 C 项。
19. A 考查动词。guides“引导”；sends“派遣；发送”；misleads“误导”；applies“申请；应用”。结合上句，没有人知道你快乐的原因但是你知道，你的快乐引导你找到它，故选 A 项。
20. D 考查名词。mind“智力；智慧”；reason“原因；理由”；time“时间”；path“路线；道路；途径”。结合语境，你沿着通往快乐的道路前行，故选 D 项。

III. 语法填空

【语篇解读】最近许多电视节目，诸如才艺节目，相亲节目和真人秀大受公众关注。作者认为尽管这些节目有它们的亮点，但是也应该肩负起自己的责任，理应从形式到功能上积极向上，维护社会价值观。

1. have received 句意：这些节目，从才艺节目、相亲节目到真人秀，不仅取得了商业上的成功而且倍受公众关注。根据语境可知，此处描述电视节目播出后取得的结果，因此用现在完成时，主语是复数，与谓语动词 receive 之间是主动关系，所以填 have received。
2. mainly 句意：这些节目的受欢迎度主要建立在一些简单的事实基础上。mainly 修饰谓语动词 is based on，修饰动词用副词，所以填 mainly。
3. about 句意：第一，他们关心节目的社会关注度。care about“在乎”是固定搭配。
4. is left 句意：尽管有明显的亮点，这些节目也有很大的发展空间。主语 room 与谓语动词 leave 之间是被动关系，描述现在存在的事情，故用一般现在时的被动语态，且 room 是不可数名词，所以填 is left。
5. educational 句意：毕竟，商业利润经常比教育目的更重要，结果导致许多对那些难以忍受的广告的投诉。educational 修饰名词 purpose 作定语，作定语用形容词。
6. unbearable 句意：毕竟，商业利润经常比教育目的重要，结果导致了了许许多多对那些难以忍受的广告的投诉。根据语境，此处用 unbearable“难以忍受的”。
7. though/although/while 句意：除此之外，尽管这些节目是吸引人的，但是一些尖锐的语言可能会对年轻人产生误导。eye-catching 与 have misleading effects on the youth 之间是让步关系，所以填 though/although/while。

8. entertaining 句意：在我看来，这样的节目应当肩负起更多的责任，而不是仅仅为了娱乐公众。instead of 后跟动名词作宾语，所以填 entertaining。

9. As 句意：如同所预料的，这些节目应当在形式和功能上都是积极向上的。as“如同”是关系代词，引导非限制性定语从句，指代整个主句的意思。

10. media 句意：同时，媒体也应该维护我们的社会价值观。作主语用名词形式 media“媒体”。

IV. 短文改错

For ages, sailors have said that it is a good luck to see dolphins swimming alongside boats. Their presence meant that land is near, which will be vital inf ormations if a boat and its crew are in danger. Some dolphins have means even protected sailors which suffer shipwreck from sharks. There It is no wonder that these unique and fascinating creatures have long been known as our friends.

Dolphins are thought to be intelligent animals because of its their quick ability to learn. They seem to communicate with each other through a combination of whistles and clicks. While scientists don't know exact exactly what they are talking about, it is thought that dolphins are telling each other that food is nearby, or warn warning each other of approaching dangerous danger.

【语篇解读】本文为说明文。讲述的是海豚被认为是我们的朋友和很聪明的动物及其原因。

第一处：第一句话中的 a 去掉。考查冠词。luck 为不可数名词，不用不定冠词修饰，故去掉 a。

第二处：第二句话中的 meant 改为 means。考查时态。根据上下文可知此处为一般客观事实，应用一般现在时 means。

第三处：第二句话中的 *informations* 改为 *information*。考查名词。*information* 为不可数名词，不用复数形式。

第四处：第三句话中的 *which* 改为 *who* 或 *that*。考查定语从句。句意：有些海豚保护遭遇沉船的海员不受鲨鱼的袭击。根据句意可知应用关系代词 *who* 或 *that* 引导定语从句修饰先行词 *sailors*。

第五处：第四句话中的 *There* 改为 *It*。考查固定句型。固定句型 *It is no wonder ...* 难怪……

第七

第六处：第四句话中的 *known* 前加 *been*。考查动词的语态。句意：难怪这些奇特而吸引人的生物长久以来作为我们的朋友而被熟知。根据句意可知 *creatures* 与 *know* 之间为被动关系，应加 *been* 构成现在完成时的被动语态。

处：第二段第一句话中的 *its* 改为 *their*。考查代词。句意：海豚由于它们的快速学习的能力而被认为是很聪明的动物。根据句意可知应用物主代词 *their* 与句中复数名词 *dolphins* 一致。

第八处：第二段第三句话中的 *exact* 改为 *exactly*。考查副词。根据句子结构可知应用副词 *exactly* 修饰动词 *know*。

第九处：第二段第三句话中的 *warn* 改为 *warning*。考查非谓语动词。根据选择连词 *or* 可知此处应用 *warning* 与前面的 *telling* 对应。

第十处：第二段第三句话中的 *dangerous* 改为 *danger*。考查名词。根据上文可知此处表示“临近的危险”，应用 *approaching danger*。

V. 书面表达

Dear Sam,

I'm so glad to know that you're coming to Jingzhou this summer. I've found a flat which I think is perfectly suitable for you.

It's a fully furnished flat of about 50 square meters, with a small living room, a bedroom, a bathroom as well as a kitchen, which is just one bus stop away from Yangzte University. If you are not well adapted to Chinese food, you can cook your favorite in the kitchen. And a hot shower or a bath in the bathtub must be a release after a whole-day study. In addition to a washing machine, a water heater and air-conditioning, Wi-Fi is also accessible in the flat, making it convenient for you to keep in close contact with your family and friends. Most importantly, the rent is reasonable, just 1000 yuan per month.

Small but convenient, this flat is pretty good for your temporary stay in China. Hope you can enjoy it and have a good time here.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

