

### 单元检测(三) Computers

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

##### 第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where are they talking?  
A. In a library.                      B. In a restaurant.  
C. In a post office.
2. What did Alice do yesterday?  
A. She joined a birthday party.  
B. She played table tennis.  
C. She took part in a match.
3. How will the woman go to the post office first?  
A. By subway.    B. By taxi.  
C. By bus.
4. When does Nancy want to go to the zoo?  
A. On Friday.    B. On Saturday.  
C. On Sunday.
5. What does the woman think of the boy's diet?  
A. Healthy.    B. Balanced.  
C. Unhealthy.

##### 第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

请听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. How many rooms did Peter book?  
A. One.    B. Two.  
C. Three.
7. What will Peter do next?  
A. Carry his luggage.    B. Walk downstairs.  
C. Go to his room.

请听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man do probably?  
A. A reporter.    B. A player.

C. A teacher.

9. What is the woman waiting to watch?

A. A football match.            B. A tennis match.

C. A basketball match.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where did the accident happen?

A. In front of the library.

B. Across from the supermarket.

C. In front of the supermarket.

11. Who died in the accident?

A. None.

B. The motorbike rider.

C. The car driver.

12. How did the man feel when he saw the accident?

A. Frightened.    B. Worried.

C. Surprised.

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where do they live?

A. In Edinburgh.    B. In London.

C. In Liverpool.

14. What does the woman think of using the car?

A. It will save time.

B. It will be convenient.

C. It will save money.

15. What will Ken lend to them?

A. A tent.    B. A car.

C. A house.

16. How will they get to Edinburgh?

A. By car.    B. By plane.

C. By train.

请听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is Flynn McGarry from?

A. The UK.    B. Australia.

C. The US.

18. What happened when he was ten?

A. His mother became a cook.

B. He began to cook for himself.

C. He began to cook for his mother.

19. Whom did he create more difficult dishes for?

A. His classmates.

B. His mother's friends.

C. Famous restaurants.

20. What is McGarry's bedroom full of?

A. Movie posters.

B. Cooking devices.

C. Computer games.

答案:

1~5 BBCAC 6~10 BCABC 11~15 BABBA

16~20 CCBCB

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Excuse me, where are my dishes? I have been sitting here for almost half an hour.

M: I'm so sorry, madam. They must be ready by now.

(Text 2)

M: To prepare for the table tennis match, Alice spends all her free time practicing.

W: No wonder I didn't see her at John's birthday party yesterday.

(Text 3)

W: Excuse me. Does the bus go to the Central Park?

M: Not really, you should get off at the post office in Renmin Street. And then take the Subway Line 4 and get off at the Changning Road.

(Text 4)

M: Nancy, would you like to go to the zoo with me on Sunday?

W: I'd like to go there, but not on Sunday. You know, it's always so crowded. How about Friday?

(Text 5)

M: I just ate a bag of potato chips, a couple of candy bars and two hamburgers.

W: Are you kidding? That's a lot of junk food. I thought you were on a healthy diet.

M: I am. I had an apple after all that.

W: You forgot what the doctor said? You were too fat. You needed to get rid of the junk food.

(Text 6)

W: Good evening. Can I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like to check in, please. My name is Peter Wang. I have a reservation for three nights.

W: Just a moment, please. Oh, yes. One twin and one double. Is that right?

M: Yes, I'm with my wife and my friends.

W: OK, sir. Here are your room cards. You can just go upstairs and we will send your luggage to your rooms later.

**(Text 7)**

M: Excuse me, would you mind answering a few questions for London South FM?

W: Can you speak a little more slowly, please?

M: Sorry! Can I ask you a few questions for the radio?

W: Yeah, of course.

M: How long have you been waiting here?

W: I have been waiting here since a quarter past eight this morning. I didn't know there was a long queue.

M: You must be a real tennis fan!

W: Sure. I won't miss any matches in the city. I even went to Wimbledon last summer.

M: Wow, I hope you will enjoy yourself here.

**(Text 8)**

W: I heard yesterday there was an accident. Is that true?

M: Yes, that is true. I was here yesterday.

W: How could the accident happen? Do you know exactly what happened?

M: Yes, I do. When I was on my way to the library, I saw the truck coming along the way. The man with the motorbike tried to cross the street, but he didn't see the truck. So the man was hit by the truck in front of the supermarket.

W: Oh, my goodness. Then what happened to both of the guys?

M: The man on the motorbike was dead and the truck driver was just injured.

W: What did you do when you saw the accident?

M: I just stood there because I was too afraid. There was so much blood in the place.

W: Oh, I'm also afraid of that kind of scene.

**(Text 9)**

M: Look, we must take the plane. We don't want to drive four hundred miles to Edinburgh, do we? Why don't we fly? It only takes about an hour.

W: Because we must have the car when we are there. Anyway, it's only 378 miles from London actually.

M: Clever! But couldn't we travel around by train or by bus then? It's very convenient. Why do we need the car?

W: Well, the point is that we'll have much more freedom if we have a car. And we could camp. Ken said they'd lend us their tent. They are going back to the lake house in Liverpool.

M: In that case, we can rent a car when we go to Edinburgh. That would save us a lot of trouble.

W: No, we can't.

M: Why not? The thing is, if we drive all the way to Edinburgh, we'd be tired before we get there, and ...

W: Oh, well, I suppose you are right. Let's take a train instead. Let's think of some ways when we get to Edinburgh.

**(Text 10)**

Flynn McGarry, a 13-year-old American boy, controls the kitchen easily. He even delivers orders to cooks three times his age. He is now known as “the country's hottest chef” .

McGarry started cooking at a very young age. At the age of ten, Flynn McGarry wanted to cook. Though his mother was not a bad cook, he grew tired of the food his mother cooked for him. So he started cooking for himself. He began practicing his knife skills after school. Then, he started creating dishes for a few of his mother's friends. They were surprised when they knew he cooked the dishes. Soon after, he created more difficult dishes for famous restaurants in America.

The young man is so interested in cooking that he even turned his bedroom into an experimental kitchen laboratory. Instead of computer games, basketballs and movie posters, McGarry's bedroom is full of mixers, pots and pans and cutting boards.

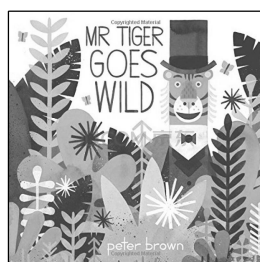
**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)**

**第一节(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。

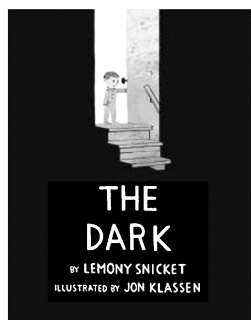
**A**

Are you looking for a picture book that can make you wish you were a kid again? If you are, here are some books that you may be interested in.



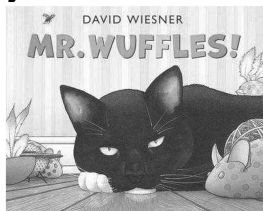
***Mr. Tiger Goes Wild* written and illustrated (作插图) by Peter Brown**

Mr. Tiger and his animal friends are very civilized (高尚的): They wear top hats and hold tea parties. Then one day Mr. Tiger tries something new. He starts walking on all fours and roaring (咆哮) like a wild animal. It isn't long before Mr. Tiger goes too far and his friends finally drive him into the forest to live alone.



***The Dark* by Lemony Snicket, illustrated by Jon Klassen**

Laszlo is afraid of the dark. Every now and then he visits the dark in the basement (地下室), where the dark lives, in hopes that the dark won't ever return the favor by visiting him in his bedroom. But one day, it does. Jon Klassen's pictures take you back to the days when that dark space in your closet was almost certainly home to a monster.



***Mr. Wuffles!* written and illustrated by David Wiesner**

A group of tiny aliens landed in the home of a cat named Mr. Wuffles. In order to make repairs, they get out of their ship. There, they make friends with a group of insects who offer them Cheez-Its and help with an escape plan. David Wiesner, a three-time Caldecott winner, tells this story without any words.

***Journey* written and illustrated by Aaron Becker**



A lonely girl draws a door on her bedroom wall and walks into a world of flying machines. She travels in the new world via boat, balloon and flying carpet, all drawn by herself. The book doesn't have words, either.

**【文章大意】** 本文是应用文，话题是日常生活类。文章介绍了四本儿童绘本。

21. What do Mr. Tiger's friends decide to do after he goes wild?

- A. Run away to a new place.
- B. Go to the forest with him.
- C. Teach him to behave well.
- D. Stop being friends with him.

**解析：**D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的... his friends finally drive him into the forest to live alone 可知，老虎先生的朋友们决定把他送到森林里让他独自生活，不再跟他做朋友。

22. Why does Laszlo visit the basement?

A. To keep the dark there.

B. To fight against his fear.

C. To talk with his friend there.

D. To invite his friend to his bedroom.

**解析：**A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的... in hopes that the dark won't ever return the favor by visiting him in his bedroom 可知，Laszlo 是想把黑暗关在地下室。

23. Whose book would you read if you're interested in aliens?

A. Peter Brown.

B. Lemony Snicket.

C. David Wiesner.

D. Aaron Becker.

**解析：**C 细节理解题。根据 *Mr. Wuffles!* written and illustrated by David Wiesner 部分中的 A group of tiny aliens landed in the home of a cat named Mr. Wuffles 可知答案选 C。

24. Which book would you read if you're a fan of Aaron Becker?

A. *Mr. Tiger Goes Wild*.

B. *The Dark*.

C. *Mr. Wuffles!* .

D. *Journey*.

**解析：**D 细节理解题。根据 *Journey* written and illustrated by Aaron Becker 可知答案选 D。

## B

In April 1952, I was 11 years old and in the sixth grade at William Cleveland Elementary School, in Houston, Texas. My teacher was Miss Ada Pemberton. It was spelling bee time in our city—students were given booklets of words to study in preparation for the classroom spell-downs. They would lead to a schoolwide competition and qualifications (资格) for the citywide bee, where school winners competed for the honor of being the spelling champion (冠军) of Houston.

The day before the classroom spelling bee, my youngest brother was playing with matches and accidentally set fire to our apartment. My mother made sleeping arrangements (安排) for all of us and called the school in the morning to tell Miss Pemberton of the accident, knowing that the class spelling bee was that day.

When I arrived at school, Miss Pemberton pulled me aside. She

asked if I wanted her to put off the spelling bee to another day because of the accident. I told her no. That day, I won the bee for my classroom. The next week was the school spelling bee, with classroom champions competing. I won again! The citywide spelling bee was one month away.

Every Sunday afternoon, Miss Pemberton would pick me up, and we would go to her apartment, where she would help me practice by calling out spelling words. After a couple of hours, Miss Pemberton would take me to Rettig's ice cream shop, where we would enjoy a hot fudge sundae, something I'd never had. We practiced every weekend until the citywide spelling bee with all the school champions from the Houston Independent School District.

I did not win the citywide bee, but I still felt proud to have taken part in it. I also felt lucky that I had such a caring teacher in elementary school.

**【文章大意】** 本文是记叙文。作者主要回忆了十一岁时在参加拼写比赛期间 Miss Pemberton 对自己的帮助。

25. What happened before the classroom spelling bee?

- A. There was a fire in the author's home.
- B. The author was seriously ill in hospital.
- C. Something strange happened in Houston.
- D. The author's brother was badly hurt in a fire.

**解析：**A 细节理解题。由第二段中的 The day before the classroom spelling bee, my youngest brother was playing with matches and accidentally set fire to our apartment 可知，在班级拼写比赛的前一天，作者的小弟弟在家玩火柴时不小心引起了火灾，故选 A 项。

26. While preparing for the citywide spelling bee, the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kept forgetting words
- B. asked her brother for help
- C. had an ice cream every afternoon
- D. practiced at Miss Pemberton's home

**解析：**D 细节理解题。由第四段中的 Miss Pemberton would pick me up, and we would go to her apartment, where she would help me practice by calling out spelling words 可知，作者在 Miss Pemberton 家中进行练习，故选 D 项。

27. Which of the following can best describe Ada Pemberton?

- A. Proud but patient.
- B. Careful but slow.
- C. Honest and brave.
- D. Helpful and generous.

**解析：**D 推理判断题。由第四段中的 Miss Pemberton ... would



help me practice by calling out spelling words 和 Miss Pemberton would take me to Rettig's ice cream shop, where we would enjoy a hot fudge sundae 可知, 为了迎接比赛, Miss Pemberton 帮助作者进行练习而且还带作者去吃冰激凌, 所以她是一位乐于助人而且十分慷慨的老师, 故选 D 项。

28. What would be the best title of the text?

- A. Great mom, great love
- B. Miss Pemberton and the bee
- C. The teacher who has changed my life
- D. William Cleveland Elementary School

**解析:** B 标题归纳题。作者主要回忆了十一岁时在参加拼写比赛期间 Miss Pemberton 对自己的帮助, 故选 B 项。

### C

Maru is a popular international star. Every day, millions of people watch his videos on the Internet. But there is something about Maru that may surprise you. He is a cat.

There are many famous Internet cats. Some cats are famous for their videos like Maru. The woman who owns Maru puts new videos on Youtube often. People love to see what Maru is doing. Another famous cat is called “Grumpy Cat”. Grumpy Cat looks as if she is angry all the time and she usually appears in pictures.

Pictures are a popular way cats exist (存在) on the Internet. Some are memes (an idea, behavior, or style that spreads from person to person within a culture), like Grumpy Cat. These cat picture memes often include funny words. They use wrong words as if the cat is speaking in a strange form of English.

One of the most famous cat memes is called “I can has cheezburger”. The picture was the first on a website about cat memes. This website is even called “I can has cheezburger”. Ben Huh bought the small website in 2007. And today, it is part of a group of sites. He earns millions of dollars every year managing them.

But why do people on the Internet like cats so much? How can websites like these be successful? Some experts believe that cats amaze us. Often, it is very difficult to train a cat. So, when people see a cat do something amazing, they know it did the trick without training.

Or maybe people just love seeing cats on the Internet because cats are cute. We may never know the answer. But we do know one thing. Cats will be on the Internet for a long time. Matt Smith, who produces videos and pictures for the Internet, explains, “There will always be more cats on the Internet because so many people have cats. That means there is a lot of basic material for meme creation.”

**【文章大意】** 本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了网上备受青睐的猫咪。

29. What do Maru and Grumpy Cat have in common?

- A. They are Internet stars.
- B. They seem to be always angry.
- C. They belong to the same owner.
- D. They usually appear in pictures.

**解析:** A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Maru is a popular international star 和第二段中的 Another famous cat is called “Grumpy Cat” 可知, Maru 和 Grumpy Cat 是网络“红人”。

30. According to some experts, people on the Internet like cats because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they're cute and funny
- B. they're friends of humans
- C. they train hard to please people
- D. they always surprise people in a natural way

**解析:** D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 when people see a cat do something amazing, they know it did the trick without training 可知, 有的专家认为人们喜欢在网上看关于猫的照片和视频是因为觉得猫的举动是自然而然的, 没有经过人为刻意的训练。

31. What is Matt Smith's attitude towards the future of cat memes?

- A. Doubtful. B. Worried.
- C. Hopeful. D. Unclear.

**解析:** C 观点态度题。根据最后一段中 Matt Smith 说的 There will always be more cats on the Internet 可知, Matt Smith 对猫米姆文化的前景感到乐观。

## D

Summer is around the corner, and you may already be dreaming about how you'll spend your break. Chances are, staying in school is not your top pick. But for 13-year-old Simone Jones of Philadelphia—and more than 2 million other students in the U. S.—going to school in the summer is the only choice. That's because Simone goes to a year-round school.

In fact, year-round schools have almost the same number of vacation days as traditional-calendar schools. In a year-round school, summer break is usually shortened to about four weeks; the remaining vacation time gets spread out over the rest of the year. Simone, for example, gets a few weeks off in the fall, winter, and spring.

That extra time off during the school year can be a good thing.

“Everyone thinks a year-round school is hard, ” says Simone. “But the little breaks take a lot of pressure (压力) off us.”

Reorganizing the year can prevent summer learning loss—that is, forgetting what you've learned from the prior (之前的) school year. However, there is a downside. In fact, some schools have tried year-round schedules only to turn back when it was difficult to carry out. Try setting up a soccer game with another school when you're on a break every few weeks. Planning family trips can be difficult too, especially if siblings (兄弟姐妹) are on different school schedules.

What does summer vacation mean in our culture? It's an American tradition, a time to create lasting memories. But is tradition a good enough reason to keep it around? Summer break began 120 years ago, when it was very hot in the summer, so schools started closing. Today, we have air conditioning. And most parents work. For many kids, summer days are spent mostly indoors, playing video games and watching TV. Clearly the world has changed. Is it time for summer break to change, too?

**【文章大意】** 本文是说明文。全年制学校的出现一改传统意义上的暑假，让孩子们将休息和学习更加有效地结合起来了。

32. According to the text, Simone Jones \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. suffers from summer heat
- B. has become tired of going to school
- C. studies at a year-round school
- D. keeps forgetting what she's learned at school

**解析：**C 细节理解题。由第一段中的 for 13-year-old Simone Jones ... going to school in the summer is the only choice 可知，Simone Jones 在全年制学校读书，故选 C 项。

33 . In what way are year-round schools different from traditional-calendar schools?

- A. The number of vacation days.
- B. How the holidays are organized.
- C. What subjects students may choose.
- D. When students go to school every day.

**解析：**B 细节理解题。由第二段内容可知，不论是全年制学校还是传统的学校，一年当中放假的总天数是相当的，只是安排的形式各有不同，故选 B 项。

34. The underlined word “downside” in Paragraph 4 could best be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_” .

- A. duty
- B. choice

C. danger D. problem

**解析：**D 词义猜测题。由该段中的两个事例可知，对于全年制学校来说也会出现一些问题，比如：同其他学校安排足球比赛时，时间难以协调；当全家人打算外出旅行时，家里的孩子们如果有的上的是全年制学校，有的上的是传统的学校，那么出游时间也很难安排。

35. In the author's opinion, summer vacation \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was started in the early 19th century

B. is a tradition for people to keep alive

C. doesn't have to be that long any more

D. is a good time for kids to enjoy themselves

**解析：**C 推理判断题。由最后一段中的 Today, we have air conditioning ... Is it time for summer break to change, too? 可知，作者认为暑假没有必要再过那么长时间了，故选 C 项。

**第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)**

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

International tourism is becoming increasingly popular, and large numbers of people from all over the world come to visit famous places such as the Great Wall of China and the Sistine Chapel (西斯廷教堂) in the Vatican. 36 They've thrown rubbish everywhere, brought more traffic and even done serious damage to ancient relics (遗迹).

As for the damage, there are many different causes. For example, the paintings in the Sistine Chapel are being damaged by people breathing onto them when they visit. 37 That may raise the humidity (湿气) of the air and damage the paintings. Damage in other places such as the Great Wall is because of tourists climbing on delicate (脆弱的) areas. Besides, roads have also been built to help visitors climb the Wall easily. These activities can cause a lot of damage to the area.

38 Firstly, we have to cut down tourist numbers, because fewer visitors will result in less damage. Secondly, we should make strict rules about which areas people can visit and what they can do when they get there. 39 People will not be allowed to walk off the paths. Visitors to indoor places can be asked to wear masks (面罩) to protect the paintings.

In short, it is necessary to control tourism at famous places. 40 And people who live hundreds of years later will have no chance to see these great places.

A. For example, special paths can be built.

B. What can we do to deal with these problems?

C. The Great Wall was built over 2,000 years ago.

D. However, these visitors have caused many problems.

E. Traveling is the best way for us to get to know the world.

F. If we do not do this, these places will disappear from our planet.

G. Their breath contains very small drops of water that are present in the air.

**【文章大意】** 本文是议论文。为了保护文物古迹，作者倡议一些旅游景点应该减少游客数量并采取其他适当的措施。

**解析：**

36. D 由该空后的 They've thrown rubbish everywhere, brought more traffic and even done serious damage to ancient relics 可知，这些游客给当地的环境、交通和文物带来了很多问题，故 D 项内容符合此处语境。

37. G 由该空前的 the paintings ... are being damaged by people breathing onto them 可知，这里是说人们参观时呼出的气体正在对壁画造成破坏，G 项进一步对此进行了解释说明。

38. B 本段主要从两个方面讲述了解决这些问题的方法，所以 B 项为本段的主题句。

39. A 由该空后的 People will not be allowed to walk off the paths 可知，这里是说修建一些专门的小道以便游客攀爬，故选 A 项。

40. F 由该空后的 people who live hundreds of years later will have no chance to see these great places 可知，如何我们不控制游客数量的话，不久的将来这些景点将会消失，我们的后代也就没有机会再去参观了，故选 F 项。

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

From a young age, my parents have taught me the importance of helping the less fortunate generously. Out of 41, whenever there is something I can offer, I 42 it to someone on the streets.

Last week, when I left home to work, I carried with me some old 43, a handbag and some food to hand over to the 44. As my car stopped at a red traffic light, I saw a girl aged around five 45 for money. I asked her to come to me and immediately 46 all the things I had then. 47 I started handing them over, she seemed shocked. She looked at me with a 48 smile on her face and asked what was in the bag. I told her there were some clothes and food for her.

Once again she 49 me and asked, "Can you give me something to 50?" It was then that I noticed her 51 lips. It

seemed that she has not had a drop of water all day. I 52 out the bottle of water I 53 carry with me and helped her to drink from it. She 54 it quickly and gave me a heartwarming gratitude (感激).

I realized that day that you don't 55 have to make big donations to help someone. This happening 56 my belief in the simple acts of 57. They can make someone's 58 go better. Next time when you want to do something nice for someone, don't 59, or wait for the right 60. Go ahead and do it!

【文章大意】作者习惯带着一些食物和旧衣物，帮助那些需要帮助的人。

41. A.habit      B. work  
C. order      D. respect

解析：A 作者的父母从小就教育作者给予他人的重要性，所以作者帮助别人是出于习惯(habit)。

42. A.throw      B. give  
C. introduce      D. show

解析：B 本句话点出了文章的主题，就是给予他人，故选 give。

43. A.books      B. clothes  
C. toys      D. shoes

解析：B 根据下文的 I told her there were some clothes ...可知，有些旧衣服(clothes)。

44. A.lucky      B. busy  
C. handy      D. needy

解析：D 根据上文的 giving generously to the less fortunate 可推断，是有需要的人(the needy)。

45. A.looking      B. calling  
C. asking      D. waiting

解析：C 根据上下文的意思可知，小女孩是来乞讨的。故选 C 项。

46. A.caught      B. swept  
C. collected      D. found

解析：C 根据后文的 all the things I had 可知，作者把女孩叫过来然后搜集 (collect)自己所有的东西。

47. A.As      B. If  
C. Before      D. Because

解析：A 根据前后句意判断，当作者给小女孩东西的时候，她很惊讶。故选 As。

48. A.thin      B. painful  
C. doubtful      D. sweet



**解析:** D 小女孩收到东西了, 回应一个甜甜的(sweet)微笑。

49. A. looked forward to      B. looked down upon

C. looked away from      D. looked up at

**解析:** D 根据前面的 Once again 可知, 她再一次抬头看(look up at)我。

50. A. eat      B. drink

C. see      D. enjoy

**解析:** B 根据下文的 she had not had a drop of water all day 可知, 她需要喝水, 故选 drink。

51. A. dry      B. red

C. pale      D. small

**解析:** A 根据下文小女孩一天都没喝水了可推测, 她的嘴唇应该很干(dry)。

52. A. took      B. pulled

C. sent      D. carried

**解析:** A 我拿出(take out)水, 交给她。

53. A. seldom      B. hardly

C. always      D. sometimes

**解析:** C 这里是指作者将自己经常(always)随身带的水给小女孩喝了。

54. A. held      B. finished

C. filled      D. cleaned

**解析:** B 根据前文可知, 这个小女孩很渴, 所以她应该是很快就喝完了水。

55. A. completely      B. necessarily

C. especially      D. probably

**解析:** B 那一天我意识到, 帮助别人不需要有很巨大的捐赠, 故选 necessarily。

56. A. changed      B. recorded

C. repeated      D. built

**解析:** C 因为文章开头就表示作者一直有给予别人的习惯, 所以那天发生的事情只是在 repeat 这个信念。

57. A. friendship      B. encouragement

C. happiness      D. kindness

**解析:** D 因为此句中的 this happening 指的是上文帮助小女孩的事, 所以是善意之举(acts of kindness)。

58. A. life      B. dream

C. day      D. success

**解析：**C 小小的善举会让别人的一天(day)进行得更加顺利。

59. A. come back B. move out

C. step out D. hold back

**解析：**D 根据句意可知，下次要帮助别人时，不要犹豫不前。故选 hold back。

60. A. opportunity B. attitude

C. place D. person

**解析：**A 作者建议我们如果要帮助别人，不要去等待一个机会(opportunity)，只要我们想帮助别人，随时随地都是机会。

**第二节**(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。

As a student in college, getting your first car 61 (be) an exciting event. However, since students 62 (general) do not have any experience in buying cars, it's a good idea to do some research first. Here are some useful 63 (suggest) for students on buying a car.

Firstly, you need to take costs 64 consideration. Some cars break down more often than others and need much money, so make sure to remember this when 65 (choose) a car.

If you can't afford insurance, then you might not be ready 66 (buy) a car. If you shop around though, you may be able to find a better price than just going along with 67 first company you contact. Ask about good student discounts (折扣)—many insurance companies offer a 68 (low) rate if you have good grades.

If you do a lot of driving, 69 will be in your best interests to pick a car that saves gas.

Be sure to read the contract (合同) and check 70 there are any unexpected costs. If you don't understand something, ask!

**【文章大意】** 对大学生来说，买车是一件大事，但是因为没有经验，事先多调查研究是明智之举。本文给出了一些建议。

**解析：**

61. is 考查谓语动词。getting 做主语，谓语用单数，且文章描述一般事实，故用一般现在时。

62. generally 考查副词。所填词修饰谓语动词，因此需要用副词形式。

63. suggestions 考查名词。根据前面的 some useful 可知，此处表示“一些有用的建议”，故填名词 suggestions。

64. into 考查介词。take sth. into consideration 意为“把……考虑在内”。

65. choosing 考查非谓语动词。此处是在 when 后填 v.-ing 形式作



状语, when choosing=when you choose。

66. to buy 考查非谓语动词。be ready to do sth.意为“准备好做某事”。

67. the 考查冠词。在序数词 first 前面用定冠词 the。

68. lower 考查形容词的比较级。根据上文的 Ask about good student discounts 可知, 这里是指如果学习成绩好, 就能获得更低的价格。

69. it 考查代词。此处 it 作形式主语, 真正的主语是本句中的不定式。

70. if/whether 考查连接代词。根据句意可知, 此处填表示“是否”的连接词引导宾语从句。

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 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(∧), 并在其下面写上该加的词。

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。

Dear Mike,

I'm glad to receive a letter from you. At my school we have a lot of social practice activity. I have a unforgettable experience. Last month I went the Science Museum with my classmates. The Science Museum is a wonderfully place for young people. I visit the natural world and found something new. It was amazing. And I did a lot of physics experiments by myself. I learned from a lot. I was pretty exciting and happy. In my opinion, learning in museums are a good way for us to learning something useful out of books. Anything interesting at her school?

Yours,

Wang Hui

#### 答案:

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experiments by myself. I learned from a lot. I was pretty ~~exciting~~<sup>excited</sup> and happy. In my opinion, learning in museums ~~are~~<sup>is</sup> a good way for us to ~~learning~~<sup>learn</sup> something useful out of books. Anything interesting at ~~her~~<sup>your</sup> school?

Yours,  
Wang Hui

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华，上周你班就中学生是否应该用互联网学习英语进行了讨论。请你给二十一世纪英语报写一封信，介绍不同观点，并发表自己的看法。

要点包括：

1. 赞成：下载资料、分享经验、听歌、看电影
2. 反对：浪费时间精力、沉迷游戏、聊天
3. 你的观点

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 信的开头结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：沉迷：be addicted to

Dear Editor,

Last week, our class had a discussion about whether high school students should use the Internet to learn English. We held different views about it.

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Yours,  
Li Hua

**答案：**

Dear Editor,

Last week, our class had a discussion about whether high school students should use the Internet to learn English. We held different views about it.

Some people agree with the idea, saying that they can download the latest English information from the Internet. What's more, they can not only share their experience of learning English with others, but also watch English films and listen to English songs.

However, others who are against the idea say that it is a waste of time and energy. Besides, it is easy for the students to be addicted to the online games or chatting with others rather than learning English.

In my opinion, we can benefit a lot from the Internet if we can use it properly in learning English.

Yours,  
Li Hua