

单元达标检测

(满分:120 分;时间:100 分钟)

第一部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

This is the school timetable of Class One, Grade Three, Sunshine School on Monday.

8:00—9:50 am	Technology In this lesson, students learn how to surf the Internet safely and effectively.
10:00—10:50 am	Drama During this lesson, students will have the chance to act out roles with other students.
11:00—11:45 am	Painting Students learn how to use watercolors properly. If the weather is good, the lesson may take place outdoors.
	Lunch
1:00—1:50 pm	Science(biology or chemistry) Students can choose which class to attend. In biology this week, students will learn about the bones in humans. In

	chemistry, the subject is how explosions happen.
2:00—3:45 pm	Sports
2:00—2:50 pm	Theory(理论) Students learn about the skills used in a certain sport. We see real action from past games on videos.
3:00—3:45 pm	Practice Students will play a short match lasting 45 minutes. This week, the sports are soccer(for boys) and volleyball(for girls).
Homework Technology—the teacher will give students websites to look up (about 20 minutes). Drama—students have to learn a part for the next lesson (30—60 minutes). Biology/chemistry—students have to write a report of the lesson(about 40 minutes).	

1.What time does the drama lesson begin?

- A.At 8:00 am. B.At 10:00 am.
C.At 1:00 pm. D.At 2:00 pm.

2.How long does the science homework take?

- A.At least 90 minutes.
B.About 20 minutes.
C.More than 60 minutes.

D.About 40 minutes.

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

A.Students always take their painting lessons outside.

B.Boy students will play a short soccer match this week.

C.Students will use skills in real games in the theory lesson.

D.Students learn how to fix computers in the technology lesson.

B

A Teenage Inventor



The world could be one step closer to quick and inexpensive Ebola detection thanks to a teenager from Connecticut.

Olivia Hallisey, a junior at Greenwich High School, was awarded \$50,000 in the Google Science Fair for her new method that detects Ebola, a virus that causes bleeding from different parts of the body and usually causes death. Olivia's method is to ask patients to put their saliva (唾液) onto a testing card. The card changes color if the person is catching Ebola. Present Ebola tests take up to 12 hours and cost \$1,000. Olivia's method, however, can be done just in 30 minutes for about \$25. Besides, the sample(样本) doesn't have to be put in a refrigerator thanks to the silk material Olivia uses to produce the testing cards.

Olivia was inspired to deal with this global problem after watching

the news that more than 10,000 people died from Ebola in West Africa. She was particularly worried about the fact that, while the acts of involvement can improve survival rates, present detection methods are costly(昂贵的), time-consuming and require complex tools. Olivia got help from her science research teacher. She drew out directions from past research, and figured out detection systems that have proven to work with other diseases, including Lyme disease and yellow fever.

“What affects one country affects everyone,” Olivia told CNBC. “We have to work together to find answers to the huge challenges which cause harm to the global health.” The Connecticut's teen, who hopes to become a doctor one day, was named the Google Science Fair winner in the competition of 20 competitors from across the globe. The fair is open to young people between the ages of 13 and 18 in most countries.

Olivia hopes her success will inspire other girls interested in science and computers. “I would just encourage girls to try it in the beginning, and remind them that they don't have to feel naturally drawn or feel like they have a special talent for maths or science,” she told CNBC, “but just really look at something they are interested in and then think how to improve something or make it more enjoyable or relate it to their interests.”

4. According to the passage, present Ebola detection methods _____.

A. must use a large amount of samples

B.may detect other deadly viruses as well

C.have proven to be ineffective in practice

D.require samples to be kept in refrigerators

5.What can we learn about Olivia's method?

A.Time-consuming. B.Cheap.

C.Complex. D.Out-of-date.

6.The Google Science Fair is intended for _____.

A.students B.doctors

C.inventors D.scientists

7.What does the underlined word “drawn” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

A.Attracted. B.Controlled.

C.Admitted. D.Picked.

C

(2021 独家原创试题)

Radboud University in the Dutch town of Nijmegen offers a new and unusual solution to those struggling with everyday challenges of student life and anxious uncertainty about the future—a “purification grave(净化坟墓)”.

The project uses “memento mori”—Latin for “remember you will die”—as its motto, offering a unique glimpse(体验) of what comes after death.

The “purification grave” is—quite traditionally—an open hole in the ground of the garden behind the student church. It is equipped with a yoga mat and a pillow—basic necessities to make yourself comfortable and reflect; below you there's earth, above—the sky.

The grave experience can last for a minimum of 30 minutes and up to three hours—students decide for themselves how long they want it to last. And since the authors are offering something real, telephones and books are forbidden in the “grave”.

The author of the idea, John Hacking, who works at the student chapel, thinks that the creation can help the youth enjoy the beauty of life and realize its briefness: “The end of life, death, is a taboo(禁忌), difficult for students...Death is very difficult to talk about, especially when you are 18, 19, or 20 years old.”

He also believes the experience is a tool to get away from consumerism(消费主义): “As you see in society, people are empty inside sometimes because of some kind of nihilism(虚无主义). So what do you have to do? Consumption, work, nothing else, no other meaning.”

Ajuna Soerjadi, one of the students who tried the “purification grave” experience, describes what she felt when she was inside: “When you think about death, you naturally also think about life. That is because you realize that life isn't endless and that we are all going to die at one point. It makes you think about what you want to do in life, what you think is

the most important, and how your heart feels.”

8. Who are the target group of the project?

A. Students struggling with their parents.

B. Students pursuing fashionable trends.

C. Students enjoying the present moment.

D. Students feeling at a loss about their future.

9. What does the “purification grave” provide?

A. A book to read.

B. A pillow to sleep on.

C. A phone to make contact.

D. A mat to ensure comfort.

10. Why did John Hacking come up with the idea of the “purification grave”?

A. To break the taboo of death among students.

B. To appeal to people to stop consumption.

C. To help out people believing in nihilism.

D. To remind the young to treasure time and face the challenges of student life properly.

11. What did Ajuna Soerjadi feel or do inside the “grave”?

A. She felt nothing but fear of death.

B. She desired an enjoyable life.

C. She reflected on her life.

D.She viewed herself objectively.

D

For many years the school system in Finland has been very successful. In the PISA's survey, which compares reading, math and science knowledge of 15-year-olds around the world, Finland not only is the top European country but also competes with Asian giants(巨头) like Shanghai, Singapore and South Korea. But what makes the educational system in this small country so different from others in the western world?

Until the 1960s Finland's school system had been influenced largely by its neighbor, the Soviet Union. Most students left school after six years; some went on to private schools. Only the wealthy ones got a better education. In the middle of the 1960s the Finnish government saw the need to change and modernize(使现代化)their education system if they want to be internationally competitive. Lawmakers made a simple decision: a basic school for all the 7-to 16-year-olds. Compulsory education(义务教育)begins at 7. The government makes it possible for all children to attend preschool(幼儿园) as well.

Teachers work with their pupils in school as much as possible. When teachers are not with the pupils, they spend a lot of time in schools working on the curriculum and new projects. Schools in Finland are small, at least for international standards. So teachers know every pupil in their

school and try everything to succeed with their pupils. That is why dropout rates are low compared to other countries. In contrast to other nations, teachers in Finland are highly respected. Finland selects its teachers very carefully: only talented students go on to a university and receive a master's degree in education. Finland only takes the best to educate its youth.

All Finnish children, whether they come from the city or the country, whether from a rich or poor family, have the same chances in education. There are not so many differences between the wealthy and poor, as in America or other western European countries. Education experts say that there is very little difference between very good and the worst students. Two thirds of Finnish pupils move on to higher education, the highest rate in the European Union.

12.The author mentions Shanghai, Singapore and South Korea to show _____.

- A.Asian countries are successful in school education
- B.the school system in Finland has been very successful
- C.students in these places are better than those in European countries
- D.the educational system in Asia is different from that in the western world

13.What did the Finnish government do in the middle of the 1960s?

- A.They changed the school system.

- B.They lengthened(延长)preschool education.
- C.They encouraged students to go to private schools.
- D.They learned modern education from neighboring countries.

14.What can we learn from the text?

- A.The children in Finland are educated equally.
- B.The children in Finland take the compulsory education at the age of six.
- C.The school system in Finland is better than that in Singapore.
- D.The schools in Finland don't meet international standards.

15.What can be the best title for the text?

- A.What Differences European Schools Have
- B.What Good Schools Provide Students with
- C.Why Finland's School System Is Successful
- D.Why Finland's School System Has Changed

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

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

How to Have a Successful Teenage Life

Everyone wants to succeed in their life, don't they? Even as a teenager, you can achieve success in your life. It really isn't that hard.

16

Do well in school. No matter how boring it is now, education will help you be a productive member in society. Try your best for excellence

in school: listen to the teachers, do your homework, study, and get good grades. Doing so will help you get into a better university, which will enable you to have a bright future. 17

Do good in your community. Volunteering can not only improve your community's status, but make you happier. Studies show that people who volunteer are less likely to develop depression(抑郁症) than people who don't.18 For example, if you love animals, volunteer at an animal shelter. If you love helping the environment, plant trees or pick up litter. When you help others, it will make you feel better about yourself.

19 Remember, they're there to help you be the best that you can be. Respect them and value their opinions, even if they annoy you sometimes.20 You don't get to choose your teachers or your family, but you still have to put up with them. Learn how to deal with people now, because when you're an adult, you don't get to choose your boss or your co-workers, so learn how to respect them now.

A.Live life fully.

B.Be nice to your parents and teachers.

C.School sets you up on the right track.

D.Find chances to do voluntary work that interests you.

E.It will help you pass time and develop your personality.

F.Here are some important points that you may find helpful.

G.Keep in mind that they do the things because they care about you.

16._____ 17._____ 18._____ 19._____ 20._____

第二部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

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

Jenna, a popular girl from Westwood Middle School, had graduated first in her class and was ready for new 21 in high school.

22, high school was different. In the first week, Jenna went to tryouts for cheerleaders. She was competing against very talented girls, and she knew it would be 23 for her to be selected. Two hours later, the 24 read a list of the girls for a second tryout. Her heart 25 as the list ended without her name. Feeling 26, she walked home carrying her schoolbag full of homework.

Arriving home, she started with math. She had always been a good math student, but now she was 27. She moved on to English and history, and was 28 to find that she didn't have any trouble with those 29. Feeling better, she decided not to 30 math for the time being.

Later in math class, Jenna devoted herself to figuring out the problems that had given her so much 31. By the end of class, she understood how to get them right. As she gathered her books, Jenna decided she'd continue to try to 32 at her new school. She wasn't

sure if she'd succeed, but she knew she had to 33. High school was just as her mom had said, "You will feel like a small fish in a big pond 34 a big fish in a small pond. The challenge is to become the 35 fish you can be."

21.A.processes B.decisions

C.challenges D.exercises

22.A.Therefore B.Otherwise

C.However D.Besides

23.A.boring B.easy

C.difficult D.interesting

24.A.editor B.boss

C.candidate D.judge

25.A.jumped B.stopped

C.sank D.raced

26.A.awful B.strange

C.happy D.lonely

27.A.struggling B.improving

C.working D.complaining

28.A.ashamed B.disappointed

C.shocked D.relieved

29.A.homework B.books

C.subjects D.objects

30.A.put up B.prepare for

C.worry about D.give up

31.A.pleasure B.trouble

C.hope D.sorrow

32.A.fit in B.look out

C.stay up D.get around

33.A.swim B.try

C.ask D.escape

34.A.in return for B.in case of

C.in terms of D.instead of

35.A.slimmest B.best

C.weakest D.gentlest

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Dear Li Wei,

Many teenagers have difficulty 36 (get) along with their parents. This is 37 common problem. You say that your father does not listen to you. Is this why you do not listen to him? Of course, your father will be angry when this 38 (happen)! It is only natural. You must listen to your father with 39 (patient). After all, he loves you and wants the best for you. Please have a face-to-face talk with your parents to explain

how you feel, and remember 40 (give) them a chance to speak first.

41 seems that you need time to be yourself. However, part of being an adult is doing things 42 you are not always willing to do. You should make an effort to do what you are required to, which is good for you. Besides, you are supposed to do your homework because your studies have a great effect 43 your future life.

Both being a teenager and being a parent can be very difficult. 44, don't give up. With a little bit of communication, many of these problems can 45 (solve).

Best regards!

Yours,

Li Hua

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假设你叫李华,你的朋友 John 沉迷于抖音(DouYin)不能自拔,写信向你寻求帮助,请你给他回一封电子邮件。内容包括:

- 1.表示理解和关心;
- 2.沉迷抖音的影响;
- 3.提出具体建议。

要求:

- 1.词数 80 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- 3.开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:be addicted to (doing) sth. 沉迷于(做)某事

addiction *n.* 瘾;入迷

Dear John,

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

I believe television influences our community in a negative way. Television influences people to copy what they see, especially the programs and advertisements on TV. They buy the products they saw on TV. They talk and act the way the characters on their favorite shows do. This is definitely a case of TV having a negative influence on people.

TV advertisements influence the way people purchase items. Advertisements intrigue(引发.....的好奇心)them with bright colours and loud music. Advertisers only tell you good things about a product and not the bad things so people are persuaded to buy things they don't need. Sometimes they buy worthless things or broken things. Television advertising encourages people to waste money.

When people watch the same show on TV a number of times, they start to pick up the habits of characters on the show. Some of these habits are extremely bad, like laziness, bad attitudes and even swearing(咒骂)and hurting.

Children see lots of violence on TV, real violence and cartoon violence. A survey carried out by the International Coalition Against Violence showed that many cartoons are violent. *Bugs Bunny* and *Road Runner* show an average of fifty-five violent acts every hour. The news every night they watch is full of violence too. That is worse because it's real violence and in cartoons it's just fictional. Dr Patricia Edgar, director

of the Australian Children's Television Foundation, says, "Children are more afraid of what they see on the news than on other shows because they know it is real." I think she is right and this is not good for children. Television should not show violence to frighten us. Children need to learn to be friendly. We should not learn about violence.

Television definitely has a very negative influence on our community. We should all pay real attention to it.

答案全解全析

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

第一部分 阅读

第一节

A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文,主要呈现了 Sunshine School 三年级一班周一的课表。

1.B 细节理解题。根据表格中第二栏的时间 10:00—10:50 am 可知,戏剧表演课上午 10 点开始。

2.D 细节理解题。根据表格第五栏中的 Science (biology or chemistry) 可知,科学课指生物或化学,又根据表格最后一栏中的 Biology/chemistry—students have to write a report of the lesson(about 40 minutes).可知,科学课的作业大约要花 40 分钟。

3.B 细节理解题。根据表格倒数第二栏中的 This week, the sports are soccer(for boys) and volleyball(for girls).可知,B 项正确。

【高频词汇】 1.effectively *adv.*高效地 2.act out 模仿表演

3.take place 举行;发生 4.outdoors *adv.*在户外 5.look up 查阅

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章叙述了一名青少年发明家 Olivia Hallisey 发明了一种检测埃博拉病毒的新方法。正是因为这名来自康涅狄格州的青少年,世界又向快速且便宜的埃博拉病毒检测迈进了一步。

4.D 细节理解题。根据第二段第四到六句“Present Ebola tests take...Besides,the sample(样本)doesn't have to be put in a refrigerator thanks to the silk material Olivia uses to produce the testing cards.”可知,目前的埃博拉病毒检测方法要求样本保存在冰箱中。故选 D。A 项“必须使用大量的样本”和 C 项“已经证明在实践中是无效的”在文中未提到;由第三段最后一句可知,B 项(也可能检测到其他致命的病毒)是在说 Olivia 的方法,而不是目前的检测方法。

5.B 推理判断题。根据第二段第四到六句“Present Ebola tests take up to 12 hours and cost\$1,000. Olivia's method,however,can be done just in 30 minutes for about \$25...the testing cards.”可知,Olivia 的方法耗时短、花费少且不复杂。故选 B。Olivia 的方法是最新发现的,所以我们不能说它是过时的。

6.A 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“The fair is open to young people between the ages of 13 and 18 in most countries.”可知,The Google Science Fair 是为学生准备的。故选 A。

7.A 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句子“I would just encourage girls to try it in the beginning,and remind them that they don't have to feel

naturally drawn or feel like they have a special talent for maths or science...”可知,Olivia 只是想鼓励女孩们在一开始就尝试一下,并提醒她们不必觉得自己天生就被吸引,也不必觉得自己在数学或科学方面有什么特别的天赋。所以画线词的意思是“吸引”。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.thanks to 多亏;由于 2.up to 多达 3.inspire v.激励,鼓舞 4.present *adj.* 目前的;在场的 *n.* 礼物;目前 *v.* 提交;把.....交给 5.figure out 弄清楚;弄明白 6.name *v.* 任命 7.competition *n.* 竞赛 competitor *n.* 竞争者 8.relate...to...将.....与.....联系起来 9.a large amount of 大量的

长难句分析

原句 She was particularly worried about the fact that, while the acts of involvement can improve survival rates, present detection methods are costly(昂贵的), time-consuming and require complex tools.

分析 这是一个主从复合句。*that* 引导同位语从句,其中连词 *while* 引导让步状语从句。

句意 她特别担心的事实是,虽然参与的行为可以提高存活率,但目前的检测方法成本高、耗时,而且需要复杂的工具。

C

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇新闻报道,主题语境为人与自我。为了帮助焦虑的学生,荷兰奈梅亨大学推出了一项新奇的体验活动——“净化坟墓”。这个项目听起来有些“瘆人”,却非常受学生们欢迎。

8.D 细节理解题。由第一段可知,奈梅亨大学的“净化坟墓”项目是为

那些每日疲于应对学生生活的挑战和未来令人焦虑不安的不确定性的学生提供的,故选 D(对未来感到茫然的学生)。

9.D 细节理解题。由第三段中的 It is equipped with a yoga mat and a pillow—basic necessities to make yourself comfortable and reflect 可知,“坟墓”内配有一个瑜伽垫和一个枕头,这是让学生感到舒适并进行冥想的基本必需品。故选 D 项(一个为确保舒适的垫子)。根据第四段中的 telephones and books are forbidden in the “grave”可排除 A 项和 C 项。

易错分析

该题易误选 B 项。文中提及了 pillow(枕头),但不是供体验者睡觉使用,而是让体验者能够舒服地思考,故排除 B 项。

10.D 细节理解题。根据题干关键词 John Hacking 定位到文章第五、六两段。由第五、六两段可知,项目的发起人约翰·哈金认为,学生很难面对作为话题禁忌的“死亡”,这一创新项目的目的是帮助年轻人欣赏生活的美,认识到生命转瞬即逝,即要珍惜时间。由第一段可知,这个项目是为和学生生活中的挑战和令人焦虑的不确定性斗争的学生设计的,所以其目的也包括帮助学生正确面对挑战。故选 D 项(为提醒年轻人珍惜时间,适当地面对学生生活中的挑战)。A 项意为“为打破学生对‘死亡’的禁忌”,文中未提及;B 项意为“呼吁人们停止消费”,文中谈到远离“消费主义”,但并没有说停止消费,消费与“消费主义”为两个概念;C 项意为“帮助信仰‘虚无主义’的人们走出困境”,进行了过度引申,文中谈到的只是某种类型的“虚无主义”,故排除。

11.C 推理判断题。根据题干关键词 Ajuna Soerjadi 定位到文章最后一段,体验者 Ajuna Soerjadi 认为,当想到死亡的时候,人们自然也会想到生命。生命不是无穷尽的,我们终将走向死亡。该体验项目让人思考在生活中什么是最重要的,自己的内心感受是什么,想要做什么,这些都是她对自己生活的思考,故选 C(她思考了她的生活)。A 项意为“她只感受到了对死亡的恐惧”;B 项意为“她渴望快乐的生活”;D 项意为“她客观地看待自己”,均与原文不符,故排除。

【高频词汇】 1.struggle v. 斗争;奋斗 2.anxious *adj.*(令人)焦虑的
3.traditionally *adv.*传统上 4.be equipped with...配备有..... 5.reflect
v.深思 6.last v.持续 7.forbidden *adj.*被禁止的 8.get away from 摆脱
9.naturally *adv.*自然而然地
10.endless *adj.*不断的;无止境的

长难句分析

原句 Ajuna Soerjadi, one of the students who tried the “purification grave” experience, describes what she felt when she was inside...

分析 本句为主从复合句。one of...experience 为 Ajuna Soerjadi 的同位语,其中 who 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 students;describes 后为 what 引导的宾语从句,其中又包含 when 引导的时间状语从句。

句意 Ajuna Soerjadi,尝试“净化坟墓”体验的学生之一,描述了她在里面时的感受.....

D

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了为何芬兰的教育体制如

此成功。

12.B 推理判断题。第一段首句 For many years the school system in Finland has been very successful.为第一段的主旨句,接下来提到上海、新加坡和韩国是为了通过比较来进一步表明芬兰的教育是很成功的。文章只举了上海、新加坡和韩国的例子,不能判断所有亚洲国家的教育都是成功的,更不能说明 C 项(这些地方的学生比欧洲国家的要好);文中第一段最后一句只问到了什么使得芬兰与其他西方国家的教育体制有所不同,并未提到亚洲与西方国家教育体制的不同,故 D 项错误。

13.A 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句 In the middle of the 1960s the Finnish government saw the need to change and modernize(使现代化)their education system if they want to be internationally competitive.可知,芬兰政府改变了学校体制。由第二段可知,芬兰政府延长的是义务教育的时间,文中并没有提到延长了学前教育的时间,所以 B 项错误;在 20 世纪 60 年代之前,一些学生在完成了 6 年的义务教育之后去了私立学校,芬兰政府后来延长了义务教育时间,这显然不是在鼓励学生去私立学校,所以 C 项错误;在 20 世纪 60 年代之前,芬兰的学校体制很大程度上受其邻国的影响,但是文中并没有提到芬兰政府决定使其教育体制现代化是受其邻国的影响,所以 D 项错误。

14.A 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句 All Finnish children...have the same chances in education.可知 A 项正确,芬兰的儿童都受到平等的教育。根据第二段倒数第二句 Compulsory education(义务教育)begins at 7.可知 B 项错误;根据第一段第二句 In the PISA's survey...Finland not

only is the top European country but also competes with Asian giants(巨头) like Shanghai, Singapore and South Korea.可知,芬兰的学校体制可以与新加坡的相匹敌,这并不等同于芬兰的学校体制比新加坡的好,故 C 项错误;根据第三段第三句 Schools in Finland are small, at least for international standards.可知,芬兰的学校虽小,但至少是符合国际标准的,故 D 项错误。

15.C 主旨大意题。全文围绕着 the school system in Finland 展开,文章首句提到 the school system in Finland has been very successful,下文做了详细的阐述,说明了芬兰学校体制成功的原因,故选 C。A 项“欧洲学校都有哪些不同”;B 项“好的学校提供给学生的是什么”;D 项“为什么芬兰的学校体制被改变”,作为一处细节信息在文章中出现,但不足以代表整个文章的大意。

【高频词汇】 1.compare *v.* 比较;对比 2 compete with...与.....竞争
3.private *adj.* 私立的;私人的 4.competitive *adj.* 有竞争力的;竞争的
5.rate *n.* 比率 6.compared to...与.....相比 7.in contrast to...与.....相比
8.select *v.* 选择;挑选

长难句分析

原句 In the PISA's survey, which compares reading, math and science knowledge of 15-year-olds around the world, Finland not only is the top European country but also competes with Asian giants(巨头) like Shanghai, Singapore and South Korea.

分析 这是一个主从复合句。which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行

词 the PISA's survey,主句中包含 not only...but also...结构。

句意 在国际学生评估项目的一项比较世界各地的 15 岁学生的阅读、数学和科学知识的调查中,芬兰不仅是领先的欧洲国家,还能与像上海、新加坡和韩国这些亚洲巨头相匹敌。

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。作者就怎样成为一个成功的青少年,提出了一些有用的建议。

16.F 由空前两句“Even as a teenager, you can achieve success in your life. It really isn't that hard.”可知,作为青少年,要获得成功,真的并不那么难。结合下面几段内容都在说明成功的一些建议,所以此处指这里有一些重要的观点,你可能认为它们有用。

17.C 根据设空处前一句“Doing so will help you get into a better university, which will enable you to have a bright future.”可知,这样做可以帮助你进入一个更好的大学,这会使你有一个光明的未来。所以学校让你走上正确的轨道。故选 C。

18.D 根据设空处后一句“For example, if you love animals, volunteer at an animal shelter.”可知,如果你爱动物,你就在动物收容所做志愿者。所以此处表示要找机会做使你感兴趣的义务性工作。故选 D。

19.B 此空为主题句,根据设空处后文“Remember, they're there to help you be the best that you can be. Respect them and value their opinions, even if they annoy you sometimes...your teachers or your family...”可知,父母和老师会帮助你做到最好,应该尊重他们,重视他们的意见,即使

有时候他们会让你生气。故选 B。

20.G 根据上下句内容可知,本段介绍如何处理好与家人、老师等的关系,所以要记住因为他们在乎你,所以他们做一些事情。故选 G。

【高频词汇】 1.achieve v.达到;完成;成功 2.enable v.使能够

3.status *n.*地位;身份;状况 4.be likely to do sth.可能做某事 5.pick up 捡起;偶然习得;接收信号;开车接 6.annoy v.使恼怒;使生气 7.put up with 忍受

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

◎语篇解读 这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了主人公 Jenna 在进入高中后所经历的变化及其努力适应的过程。

21.C 考查名词词义。句意:Jenna 是韦斯特伍德中学的一个很受欢迎的女孩,她以全班第一名的成绩毕业,已经准备好迎接高中的新挑战。process 过程;decision 决定;challenge 挑战;exercise 运动。根据 Jenna 进入了新的高中可以推断,此处应为迎接新的挑战,故选 C 项。

22.C 考查副词词义。句意:然而,高中很不一样。therefore 因此;otherwise 否则;however 然而;besides 此外。此处指她满怀信心地准备迎接新挑战,但她没想到高中生活和想象的不同。上下文为逻辑上的转折关系,故选 C 项。

23.C 考查形容词词义。boring 无聊的;easy 容易的;difficult 困难的;interesting 有趣的。根据上文的“*She was competing against very talented girls*”可知,她和很有天赋的女孩竞争,所以很难被选中。故选 C

项。

24.D 考查名词词义。句意:两个小时后,裁判宣读了进入第二轮选拔的女孩的名单。editor 编辑;boss 老板;candidate 候选人;judge 裁判员。根据常识可知,是由裁判宣布进入下一轮选拔的名单。故选 D 项。

25.C 考查动词词义。句意:因为名单上最终没有她的名字,所以她的心情沮丧。jump 跳跃;stop 停止;sink(心情)沮丧;race 快速运转。根据“as the list ended without her name”可知,Jenna 没有进入下一轮选拔,所以她心情沉重。one's heart sinks 意为“某人心情沉重/情绪低落”,是固定搭配。故选 C 项。

26.A 考查形容词词义。句意:她心情很差,背着装满作业的书包走回家。awful 糟糕的;strange 奇怪的;happy 高兴的;lonely 孤独的。根据上文可知 Jenna 被淘汰了,所以她感觉糟糕。故选 A 项。

27.A 考查动词词义。句意:她数学一直很好,但现在她感到很吃力。struggle 吃力地进行;improve 提高;work 工作;complain 抱怨。根据“a good math student”及“but”的转折含义可推知,她曾经擅长数学,但现在感觉有些吃力。故选 A 项。

28.D 考查形容词词义。句意:她接着写英语和历史(作业),很宽慰地发现她在那些科目上没有任何问题。ashamed 惭愧的;disappointed 沮丧的;shocked 震惊的;relieved 宽慰的。根据“she didn't have any trouble with those...”可知 Jenna 在英语和历史学科上没有遇到任何问题,所以应该是很宽慰,与下文的“Feeling better”呼应。故选 D 项。

29.C 考查名词词义。句意同上。homework 家庭作业;book 书;subject

科目;object 目标。根据前文的“English and history”可知,此处指在那些科目上没有问题。故选 C 项。

30.C 考查动词短语。句意:她感觉好些了,决定暂时不担心数学了。put up 张贴;prepare for 为……做准备;worry about 担心;give up 放弃。根据前文可知,作者在部分科目上没有问题,再结合下文 Jenna 在数学课上专心解决问题可知,Jenna 决定暂时不担心数学了,而是将问题放在课上解决。故选 C 项。

31.B 考查名词词义。句意:后来在数学课上,Jenna 全身心地投入到解决那些给她带来很多麻烦的问题上。pleasure 快乐;trouble 麻烦;hope 希望;sorrow 悲伤。根据上文中的“figuring out the problems”可知,因为数学上有困难,所以对 Jenna 来说很麻烦。故选 B 项。

32.A 考查动词短语。句意:Jenna 收好书后,决定继续努力适应新学校。fit in 适应;look out 小心;stay up 熬夜;get around 到处走走。Jenna 解决了数学难题,获得了信心,所以当收拾课本的时候,她决心继续努力去适应新的学校。故选 A 项。

33.B 考查动词词义。句意:她不确定是否会成功,但她知道她必须试一试。swim 游泳;try 尝试;ask 询问;escape 逃跑。只有尝试才会有成功的可能,根据“succeed”可以推断,此处为要尝试。故选 B 项。

34.D 考查介词短语。此处指你会觉得(自己)像一条小鱼在大池塘里,而不是一条大鱼在小池塘里。in return for 作为……的报答;in case of 如果;in terms of 就……而言;instead of 而不是。根据“a small fish in a big pond”和“a big fish in a small pond”可知此处表示转折关系。故选 D

项。

35.B 考查形容词最高级词义。此处指挑战是你要成为你能成为的最好的鱼。slimmest 最瘦的;best 最好的;weakest 最虚弱的;gentlest 最温和的。根据前文可以推断,无论是大池塘里的小鱼,还是小池塘里的大鱼,都要努力成为最好的鱼。故选 B 项。

【高频词汇】 1.compete against...与.....竞争 2.talented *adj.*有天赋的 3.devote oneself to...专心于..... 4.figure out 弄清楚;搞明白 5.gather *v.*收拢;归拢;聚集;集合

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文。作者在给李伟的书信中就如何处理在青少年时期与父母的紧张关系,给出了一些方法和建议。

36.getting 考查动名词。have difficulty (in) doing sth.做某事有困难。故填 getting。

37.a 考查冠词。“这是一个常见难题”,设空处泛指“一个”,且 common 以辅音音素开头。故用冠词 a。

38.happens 考查动词时态。在含有时间状语从句的主从复合句中,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表将来。此处从句主语为 this,故填 happens。

39.patience 考查名词。空前是介词,所以设空处应该用名词形式作介词宾语。

40.to give 考查不定式。此处表示“记住要去做的事情”,还没有发生,故用不定式形式作动词宾语。

41.It 考查代词。It seems that...为固定句式,It 为形式主语。

42.that/which 考查定语从句。设空处引导定语从句,先行词是 things,指物,关系词在从句中作宾语,故用关系代词 that 或 which。

43.on 考查介词。have a great effect on...对.....有极大影响。

44.However 考查副词。设空处前后句内容相反,表示“然而”。故填副词 However。

45.be solved 考查动词的语态。主语 problems 与 solve 之间为被动关系,且该空在情态动词后,所以用 “be+过去分词”形式。

【高频词汇】 1.get along with...与.....相处 2.make an effort to do sth.努力做某事 3.have a great effect on...对.....有极大影响 4.give up 放弃 5.solve v.解决

第三部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear John,

I am sorry to hear that you are suffering from DouYin addiction. Actually, it is commonly seen that more and more teenagers get crazy about DouYin and spend a lot of time watching and sharing videos online, which makes them unable to focus on study. Therefore, I think it is a must for you to take action. You should start some other hobbies, such as reading, listening to music or playing chess. Besides, you had better make more friends through face-to-face communication.

I sincerely hope that these ideas can help you with the problem.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

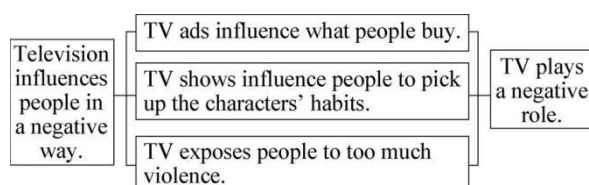
第二节

写作指导

1. 语篇内容解读

本文是一篇议论文,主题语境为人与社会。文章主要从不同方面论证电视对人们造成的各种负面影响。本文的篇章结构为“总—分—总”。第一段内容为主题段,作者提出自己的观点,认为电视在各个层面对人们造成不良影响;第二、三、四段为支持性论据,分别从购买不必要的产品、形成坏习惯、暴力因素太多三个方面对电视的不良影响做具体论述;第五段总结,再次强调个人观点,呼吁人们关注此问题。

2. 文章脉络分析



3. 写作建议

段落	要点内容合并
1	将 believe 改为 hold the view, influence 改为 affect, 第一段可概括为: I hold the view that TV is affecting people negatively.
2	第二段主要说明人们将钱浪费在“不需要的东西”(things they

	don't need) 和“质量不好的东西”(worthless things or broken things) 上,这一段可概括为:First, TV ads encourage people to waste money on some poor-quality or needless things.
3	利用词语替换法将 pick up the habits of 改为 get into the habits of, 这一段可概括为:Second, TV viewers tend to get into the bad habits of some TV show characters.
4	本段讲了 cartoon violence 和 violence in news,一种是 fictional violence,一种是 real violence,所以可将其总结到一起,换成 real violence 和 unreal violence 两个对应的表达。这一段可概括为:Third, TV audiences are exposed to both real violence and unreal violence, of which real violence is worse.
5	最后一段一方面再次陈述观点,另一方面提醒人们关注此事,所以用 so that...将两句连接起来。这一段可概括为:All in all, TV plays a negative role so that everyone should be concerned about it.

One possible version:

I hold the view that TV is affecting people negatively.(要点 1) First, TV ads encourage people to waste money on some poor-quality or needless things.(要点 2) Second, TV viewers tend to get into the bad habits of some TV show characters.(要点 3) Third, TV audiences are exposed to both real violence and unreal violence, of which real violence is worse.(要点 4) All in all, TV plays a negative role so that everyone should be concerned about it.(要点 5)