## 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

Have you ever been to a music festival? Well, if you live in the UK, the answer is probably yes. The number of festivals has grown greatly over the last few years and now there are around 200 every summer. So let's look at the history of four famous festivals.

# **Glastonbury Music Festival**

The Glastonbury Music Festival is a five-day festival of contemporary(当代的) performing arts held most years in Somerset, in the south-west of England. There is a rock and pop stage, a jazz stage, the Avalon stage, a theatrecomedy stage, a cinema tent, a dance tent and a circus(马戏团). The festival started in 1970 and about 120,000 people go to it every summer.

### **Reading Festival**

The Reading Festival is truly world-class with rock and pop bands appearing from all over the world, particularly the USA. About 80,000 music fans go to Reading every August Bank Holiday. The festival first came to its present site of the banks of the River Thames in Reading in 1971, when it moved from Plumpton in Sussex. It is still on the same site over 47 years later!

## WOMAD Festival

WOMAD stands for World of Music, Arts and Dance and was the idea of rock musician Peter Gabriel to promote world music. The WOMAD Festival started in 1982 and takes place in July at Charlton Park, near Malmesbury in Wiltshire, and you can see different bands and musicians from all over the world. The festival welcomes over 26,000 visitors each year.

# Monsters of Rock Festival

The one-day Monsters of Rock Festival at the National Bowl in Milton Keynes was first held in 1980 and gave visitors the chance to hear the very best of hard rock and heavy metal. There were no festivals between 1996 and 2003 as a result of changing musical fashions, but now it has returned and grown into a two-day festival with a campsite for the 30,000 people who go there in summer days.

1. Which festival draws the largest number of fans every year?

A.Reading Festival

**B.WOMAD** Festival.

C.Glastonbury Music Festival.

D.Monsters of Rock Festival.

2. What can we learn about the Reading Festival?

A.It mainly attracts rock music fans.

B.It is especially popular with local bands.

C.It is still on the banks of the River Thames in Reading.

D.It has been held on the same site since it started.

3. What do the four festivals have in common?

A.All last five days.

B.All are held in the summer.

C.All take place every two years.

D.All are held near the River Thames.

### В

Over 40 years ago, a country music DJ convention(集会) was held every year in Nashville, Tennessee. Many country performers used to attend the convention to give their performances. Fans would go to Nashville hoping to see their favorite performers. In the end, so many fans began showing up in Nashville that a festival named Fan Fair was born.

The first Fan Fair was held in April 1972, in Nashville for four days. Some of the biggest country music stars attended. There were about fifty thousand fans. The first Fan Fair was so successful that planning began almost immediately for 1973. The date was changed to June, when the weather would be better. Over one hundred thousand fans attended the second Fan Fair.

Every year brought so many performers and fans to Fan Fair that, in 1982, it was moved to the Tennessee State Fairgrounds. Fan Fair stayed at the Fairgrounds for another nineteen years.

There was always the unexpected during the festival. In 1974, former Beatle Paul McCartney attended. In 1992, more than six hundred reporters from Europe, Asia, and South America went to cover the appearance of a popular star, Billy Ray Cyrus, who had introduced a new country line dance. In 1996, Garth Brooks, who made a surprise appearance, signed autographs(亲笔签名) for 23 hours.

In 2001, Fan Fair returned to downtown Nashville as the world's biggest country music festival. Nowadays, over one hundred and twenty-five thousand country music fans go to Nashville every June. As you can imagine, those who want to attend Fan Fair must plan ahead. For example, they need to buy a ticket several months ahead of time. Of course, there's much more to prepare.

4. According to the text, Fan Fair \_\_\_\_\_.

A.has a history of more than 50 years

B.lasts almost half a month every year

C.is the most important music festival in America

D.is a time when country music lovers get together

5. The second Fan Fair \_\_\_\_\_.

A.was held in the spring of 1972

B.was more popular than the first one

C.was moved from Nashville to the Tennessee State Fairgrounds

D.was attended by former Beatle Paul McCartney

6. What's the purpose of the fourth paragraph?

A.To show why Fan Fair has been popular.

B.To introduce three famous musicians.

C.To explain how Fan Fair started.

D.To ask people to attend Fan Fair.

7. What will the author probably talk about next?

A.Advice for fans.

B.Music in America.

C.Education in Nashville.

D.The future of country music.

# С

Twenty-five young musicians from around the world have come to California to train and perform this month. They will take part in an international program called iPalpiti. The name comes from the Italian word for "heartbeat". Eduard Schmieder is the program's conductor and musical director. Schmieder and his wife started the program in 1997 with the help of violinist and conductor Yehudi Menuhin.

This year, the musicians come from 19 countries, including Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Israel and Italy. Schmieder notes some of the musicians are from countries that are at war with each other. And they are sitting next to each other, and become friends. He says through their music and friendship, they are making the world more peaceful.

The musicians taking part in the program range in age from their late teens to their 30s.

Schmieder says they include winners of major music competitions. Peter Rainer is a violin player from Germany. He serves as concertmaster, the link between the musicians and conductor. "It's so great that you have so many <u>sensitive</u> musicians. They all are very alert and awake and listen to each other and it's a lot of fun." Turkish viola player Can Sakul says the international group works well together. "The experience is a cultural as well as a musical exchange," said Russian violinist Semyon Promoe. "Everyone has their own opinion of music, and about how to play every composition. It's very interesting to interact with everybody, to play together and to create one opinion for everybody."

This year, the festival focuses on music from the 1600s to the 1900s. But cello player Franciaco Vila of Ecuador said music had no geographic boundaries. Vila added that the musicians got to know more about each other as they performed great music.

"It's interesting to see where we intersect(相交), and how many things we have in common. And also the music world is quite small, so you're only one person away from knowing everyone else." Can Sakul said the musicians who have taken part in the training and festival made up a big family. He added that he was proud to be a part of it.

8. When was the program founded?

A.In this month. B.In the 1600s.

C.In this year. D.In 1997.

9.Mentioning that "some of the musicians are from countries that are at war with each other", Schmieder intends to present that

A.musicians continue to fight in competitions

B.music makes the world more harmonious

C.musicians are from different countries

D.the world is not peaceful

10. What does the underlined word "sensitive" probably mean?

A.Flexible.B.Artificial.

C.Brilliant. D.Energetic.

11. What is the best title for the text?

A.Musicians have much in common

B.A national music program

C.Music has no geographic boundaries

D.Music competitions at war

### D

In all the world's cultures, people sing, play instruments, and celebrate with music. It plays such an important role in our lives that all fields focus on its study, including one looking at the biology of music. Experts are finding that because of the way our brains process music, learning to play an instrument or just listening to music can have a wide range of benefits.

Music education has received a lot of attention. Learning to play an instrument can help children improve math, science, and language skills. One study in Canada tracked children's IQ scores for nine months, discovering that children who studied music had the biggest test score improvements. The secret may lie in the way reading music and playing notes use several areas of the brain, thus increasing our ability to learn school subjects. For example, reading notes improves spatial(空间的) reasoning skills, which are helpful in solving math problems like fractions(分数).

Music is also used for medical purposes, such as the treatment of diseases which affect memory. The secret lies in the way the brain processes music. One area near the forehead, the medial prefrontal cortex, connects music with memories stored in two other areas: the amygdala and hippocampus. That's why an old song can remind you of something that happened years ago. For patients suffering from diseases like Alzheimer's, listening to music can help unlock buried memories.

With the evidence of music's benefits pouring in, it's no wonder some countries make music study a part of their education systems. People are recognizing that music is more than just a form of entertainment. It's also great for the brain.

12.People study music because\_\_\_\_\_.

A.music can be used for medical treatments

B.music plays a very important role in our lives

C.our brains can process music in different ways

D.music education has received a lot of attention

13.According to the Canadian study, which children had the most increased IQ scores?

A.Those who already had high IQs.

B.Those who always listened to music.

C.Those who could not play any instrument.

D.Those who studied music for a period of time.

14. Which of the following is a kind of disease?

A.Spatial reasoning.

B.Alzheimer's.

C.The amygdala and hippocampus.

D.The medial prefrontal cortex.

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

A.Music and mind

B.Music and health

C.Music and education

D.Music and instruments

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。

If you want to keep fit, please refer to the following.

Move More

Make it a rule to find ways to move your body.<u>16</u> Climb stairs instead of taking the elevator. Walk your dog; play with your kids. It doesn't have to be an hour in the gym or a 45-minute dance class. But that's great when you're up to it. At the same time, move more.

Quit Smoking

Ever since 1960 when it was announced that smoking was harmful to health, Americans have been reducing their use of tobacco products. Just recently, we've seen more and more teens smoking. Could it be the influence of Hollywood? <u>17</u> Take care! Warn your children against smoking.

18

While recent studies show a glass of wine or one drink a day can help protect against heart disease, more can cause other health problems such as liver(肝) disease and kidney(肾) disease.

**Reduce Stress** 

It's easier said than done. Stress comes in many ways. <u>19</u> Spend 30 minutes a day doing something you like such as walking on the beach or in a park, reading a good book, visiting a friend, listening to relaxing music, and watching a funny movie.

Protect Yourself from Pollution

If you can't live in a smog-free environment, at least avoid

smoke-filled rooms. 20 Exercise indoors with air conditioning when air quality is not good.

A.Avoid Excessive Drinking

B.Keep a Positive Mental Outlook

C.Think carefully about what you will do.

D.Exercise outside when the smog is little.

E.It seems that the stars in every movie smoke cigarettes.

F.There are many things you can do to move your arms and legs.

G.Some techniques given by experts are to do positive things.

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。

Itzhak Perlman, the world-famous violinist, got polio (小儿麻痹症)as a child. <u>21</u>, you know that getting on stage is not easy for him.

On November 18, 1995, he came on stage to give a 22 at Lincoln Center in New York City. That night Perlman walked 23 to his chair. Then he sat down and began to play. But suddenly, one of the strings on his violin broke. You could hear it break with a loud 24.

People thought to themselves, "He would have to get up to either\_ <u>25</u> another violin or another string for this one." But he didn't. \_\_ <u>26</u>, he waited a moment, closed his eyes and then signaled the conductor to begin again. The orchestra (管弦乐队)began, and he played from where he had \_\_27\_\_. He played with such passion and such power. Of course, everyone knew that it was \_\_28\_\_ to play a symphonic(交响 乐的) work with just three strings. But that night Itzhak Perlman \_\_29\_ standard(常规的) practice. You could see him changing and recomposing the piece in his head.

When he finished, there was a <u>30</u> in the room. Then people rose and cheered. They were all <u>31</u>, doing everything they could to show how much they <u>32</u> what he had done. He smiled and then he said in a quiet tone, "You know, sometimes it is the artist's task to <u>33</u> how much music you can make with what you have left."

His words have <u>34</u> in my mind ever since I heard them. That is also the way of life. Perhaps our <u>35</u> in this quickly changing world in which we live is to make music, at first with all that we have, and then, when that is no longer possible, to make music with what we have left.

21.A.At first B.As a result

C.In other words D.In fact

22.A.concert B.speech

C.lecture D.presentation

23.A.quietly B.slowly

C.quickly D.smoothly

24.A.scream B.voice

C.noise D.shout

25.A.find B.buy

C.replace D.deliver

26.A.Moreover B.Fortunately

C.Therefore D.Instead

27.A.stopped B.started

C.forgotten D.continued

28.A.impossible B.unique

C.likely D.unnecessary

- 29.A.attempted B.expected
- C.managed D.refused
- 30.A.laughter B.discussion

C.silence D.clap

31.A.out of their mindB.on their feet

C.at their side D.on their knees

32.A.remembered B.ignored

C.shared D.appreciated

33.A.let out B.put out

C.find out D.give out

34.A.disappeared B.mixed

C.stayed D.changed

35.A.goal B.task

C.belief D.destination

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。

How does it feel for a foreigner to become famous in China? The 22-year-old Kazakh(哈萨克斯坦的) singer Dimash Kudaibergenov may

be 36 best person to give the answer.

Kudaibergenov became famous in January when he first took part in *Singer*, a singing competition TV show in <u>37</u> his voice won hearts of

Chinese audiences. Before he came to China, one of <u>38</u> (he) three wishes was to see pandas. And that came true on Saturday when he <u>39</u> (name) the ambassador (大使) for "I'm in China" in Chengdu in Sichuan Province, the first stop of the "I'm in China" program.

"I'm in China" is a cultural exchange project organized by China International Communication Center, in which foreign stars and volunteers will be invited <u>40</u> (visit) different places in China and experience local culture and custom. The project is of great <u>41</u> (important) to many foreigners in China.

His other two wishes were to take part in the TV show and meet Jackie Chan. Now all three <u>42</u> (come) true. But that's not all. He even got a chance to feed pandas, received a gift from Jackie Chan <u>43</u> became well known after the contest.

"I'm looking forward to <u>44</u> (travel) across China to see its different places. It will be an <u>45</u> (enjoy) experience," said Kudaibergenov. "I'm in China. I love China!"
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)

假定你是李华,你的外教 Sharon 想找人教她唱中文歌曲,你想推荐你的朋友王明教她唱歌。请你给 Sharon 写一封邮件,要点如下:

1.简单介绍王明;

2.推荐他的两个理由。

注意:1.词数 80 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

# 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。

The famous classical pianist, Kong Xiangdong, surprised his fans last week by giving a concert combining classical music with Chinese folk music. Kong explained that he tried this because he wanted to create something new. "As a musician, playing the same music in different cities of the world is very boring," says Kong. He also feels that playing Chinese folk music on the piano can help bring it to the rest of the world.

Music has always been part of Kong's world. As his mother was a great music lover, he lived with music from birth. But it wasn't always easy for the young Kong Xiangdong. His mother couldn't buy him a piano until he was seven. She had to draw piano keys on a piece of paper so that he could learn to play as early as possible. The 5-year-old Kong would practice on the paper piano as his mother clapped the rhythm. He was made to practice the piano so much that, at times, he thought about giving up. However, he didn't quit, and he became a great pianist. In 1986, at the age of 18, he became the youngest prize winner in Moscow's Tchaikovsky International Music Competition. He went on to win awards in competitions across the world.

Because of Kong's talent and hard work, he became famous worldwide. But after years of performing, he felt that in some ways he had lost his identity. That was why he went back to his roots and rediscovered the beauty of Chinese folk music. He began experimenting with different styles and his Dream Tour Concert was the result.

Kong's new experiment in Chinese folk music was so important to him that he even changed his appearance. Before he arrived at his concert last week, he had shaved off all his hair! Since his music style was new, he decided his hairstyle had to be new too!

Whether Kong is changing his appearance or transforming his music, he is a pioneer in music today. The concert last week was such a success that Kong's Dream Tour Concert is expected to run for the next two years in Beijing, Shanghai, and other main cities before going to Paris and New York.

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

单元达标检测

第一部分 阅读

第一节

## А

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。短文介绍了英国四个著名的音乐节。
1.C 细节理解题。由 Glastonbury Music Festival 中的"about 120,000 people go to it every summer"可知,每年夏天约有 12 万人参加。由
Reading Festival 中的"About 80,000 music fans go to
Reading",WOMAD Festival 中的"The festival welcomes over 26,000 visitors each year."和 Monsters of Rock Festival 中的"the 30,000 people who go there in summer days"参加人数对比可知,Glastonbury Music Festival 吸引了最多的粉丝。故选 C。

2.C 推理判断题。由 Reading Festival 中的"The festival first came to its present site of the banks of the River Thames in Reading in 1971 ... It is still on the same site over 47 years later!"可知,它仍然在雷丁的泰晤 士河沿岸。故选 C。

3.B 细节理解题。由第一段中的"The number of festivals has grown greatly over the last few years and now there are around 200 every summer."可知,在过去的几年里,音乐节的数量有了很大的增长,现在每年夏天大约有 200 个音乐节。下文介绍了四个这样的音乐节,所以这四个音乐节都是在夏天举行的。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.particularly *adv*.尤其;特别 2.present *adj*.当前的;在 场 3.promote v.促进;推动;促销 4.take place 发生;进行 5.as a result of 由于 6.have...in common 有相同之处

#### В

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Fan Fair 这一音乐 节的起源和发展。

4.D 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句可以得知,Fan Fair 的历史有 40 多年;根据第二段第一句可知,该音乐节每年持续四天;文中并未提到 该音乐节是美国最重要的音乐节;音乐节期间大量的乡村音乐表演者 和粉丝来参加。故选 D 项。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第二段可知,第一届音乐节有大约五万歌迷参加,第二届音乐节有超过十万歌迷参加,可见第二届音乐节比第一届音乐节更受欢迎,故选 B 项。A 项"在 1972 年的春天举行",根据第二段

第四句可知第二届于1973年举行,A项错误;根据第三段第一句可知在 1982年,它被搬到了田纳西州会场上,C项错误;根据第四段第二句可 知,1974年,前披头士乐队成员保罗•麦卡特尼参加了音乐节,故D项 错误。

6.A 主旨大意题。第四段首句指出音乐节上会有意想不到的事情发生。后文介绍了三个巨星来参加音乐节的情况,这样做的目的是举例说明音乐节如此受欢迎的原因。故选 A 项。B 项"为了介绍三个著名音乐家";C 项"为了解释 Fan Fair 是如何开始的";D 项"为了要求人们参加 Fan Fair"。这三项均不是本段的写作目的。

7.A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一句"Of course, there's much more to prepare."可知,当然,有更多东西要准备。由此可以推断作者接下来会给粉丝提供关于准备方面的建议。故选 A 项。其余三项与文章最后一段均不衔接。

【高频词汇】 1.in the end 最终 2.show up 出现;露面 3.immediately *adv*.立即 4.unexpected *adj*.出乎意料的 5.cover v.报道 6.appearance *n*.出现,露面;外貌,外观

### С

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了音乐人 Schmieder 创建了一 个由来自不同国家的不同年龄的音乐家组成的团队,他们在一起合作 交流,希望通过他们的音乐和友谊使世界更加和平。 8.D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的"Schmieder and his wife started the program in 1997 with the help of violinist and conductor Yehudi
Menuhin."可知 Schmieder 和妻子在 1997 年开始的这个项目,故选 D。
9.B 推理判断题。根据文中第三段可知来自交战国的音乐家们坐在
一起,互相成了朋友。Schmieder 想以此表达音乐使世界更和谐,故选 B。
A 项"音乐家们继续在比赛中战斗";C 项"音乐家们来自不同的国家";D 项"世界不和平"。A、C、D 三项都不是 Schmieder 想要表达的内容。

10.C 词义猜测题。根据上文提到的 they include winners of major music competitions 可知,参加这个项目的音乐家都是非常有悟性、有成就的人。此处 sensitive 指的是"有悟性的,杰出的",故选 C。A 项"灵活的";B 项"人工的;人造的";D 项"精力充沛的"。

11.C 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了音乐人 Schmieder 创建了一个由来自不同国家不同年龄的音乐家组成的团队,他们在一起合作交流,Schmieder 希望通过他们的音乐和友谊使世界更和平。C项"音乐没有地理界限"表达了本文的写作主题,故选 C。A项"音乐家们有很多共同之处";B项"一个国家音乐项目";D项"交战中的音乐比赛"。

【高频词汇】 1.conductor *n*.指挥 2.range from...to...从……到…… 变化 3.serve as 充当;起……作用 4.exchange *n*.交流;交换

5.composition *n*.作品 6.interact with...与……交流

7.harmonious adj.和谐的

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了音乐和大脑的关系,学习演奏 乐器或者听音乐有很多益处。

12.B 细节理解题。从第一段中的"It plays such an important role in our lives that all fields focus on its study, including one looking at the biology of music."可知,人们研究音乐是因为它在我们的生活中起着 重要的作用,故选 B 项。C 项"我们的大脑可以以不同的方式加工处 理音乐"文中未提及;A 项"音乐可以用于医疗"和 D 项"音乐教育 受到了很多关注"都具有片面性。

13.D 细节理解题。根据题干中的关键词 the Canadian study 定位到文 章第二段,由该段中的"One study in Canada tracked children's IQ scores for nine months, discovering that children who studied music had the biggest test score improvements."一句可知,学习过音乐的孩子智商的 提高最大,故选 D 项。A 项"那些已经拥有高智商的孩子";B 项"那 些一直听音乐的孩子";C 项"那些不会演奏任何乐器的孩子"。

14.B 推理判断题。从第三段中的"For patients suffering from diseases like Alzheimer's, listening to music can help unlock buried memories."一 句可知,like 一词体现举例说明,因此 Alzheimer's 是一种病。故选 B 项。 由第二段中的 spatial reasoning skills 可知,A 项指的是一种技能。由第 三段第三句可知,C、D 选项均指的是大脑的区域。

15.A 主旨大意题。纵观全文尤其是文章最后两句"People are recognizing that music is more than just a form of entertainment. It's also

great for the brain."可知,这篇文章讲的是音乐和大脑的关系,故选 A 项。

【高频词汇】 1.play an important role in 在……中起重要作用

2.field n.领域 3.a wide range of 各种各样的 4.track vt.追踪

5.lie in 在于

#### 长难句分析

原句 Experts are finding that because of the way our brains process music, learning to play an instrument or just listening to music can have a wide range of benefits.

分析 本句是主从复合句,句中 that 为连接词,引导一个宾语从句。 way 后为定语从句,省略了关系词 that 或 in which。动名词短语 learning to...or just listening to music 作宾语从句的主语。

句意 专家们发现,由于我们大脑处理音乐的方式,学习演奏乐器或 仅仅是听音乐都会有很多好处。

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,给人们提供了几个保持健康的建议。
16.F 根据上文 "Make it a rule to find ways to move your body."可知,
本段主要讲多活动身体,故选 F 项(你可以做很多事情来活动你的四肢。)。

17.E 根据本段小标题可知,本段主要讲不要吸烟,而设空处前两句提 到越来越多的青少年抽烟可能是受好莱坞的影响,故选 E 项(似乎每部 电影里的明星都吸烟。)。

18.A 根据下文 "a glass of wine or one drink a day...more can cause other health problems"可知,本段讲的是不要酗酒,A 项 "避免酗酒" 符合段意,故选 A 项。

19.G 由本段小标题可知,本段讲的是减压。设空处后面介绍了一些减压的方法,G项(专家提供的一些技巧是做些积极的事。)符合语境。 故选G项。

20.D 根据本段小标题可知,本段讲的是保护自己不受污染的影响,由 设空处下一句可知 D 项(当没有什么雾时,在外面锻炼。)符合语境。故 选 D 项。

【高频词汇】 1.refer to 参考;查阅;提到 2.take care 注意;小心 3.warn v.提醒注意;使警惕 4.at least 至少 5.expert *n*.专家 第二部分 语言运用

第一节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。著名的小提琴家伊扎克•帕尔曼幼时患小儿麻痹症,行动不便。一次在他演奏时,一根琴弦意外断了。然 而,他并没有换弦或换琴,而是迅速在脑海里重新谱曲,利用仅剩的三 根弦完成了演奏。他认为,有时艺术家的任务就是用剩下的东西创作 音乐。 21.B 考查介词短语。句意:因此,你知道上台(演奏)对他来说并不容易。 at first 起初;as a result 因此;in other words 换句话说;in fact 事实上。上 文提到帕尔曼小时候罹患小儿麻痹症,因此上台演奏对他来说不容易。 上下文为因果关系。故选 B。

22.A 考查名词词义。句意:1995 年 11 月 18 日,他在纽约市林肯中心上台来举办一场音乐会。concert 音乐会;speech 演讲;lecture 讲座;presentation 展示,描述。根据下文"Then he sat down and began to play."和"the strings on his violin"可知,帕尔曼此行是去举办音乐会的。故选 A。

23.B 考查副词词义。句意:那天晚上,帕尔曼慢慢地走向他的椅子。
quietly 安静地,默默地;slowly 慢慢地;quickly 快速地;smoothly 顺利地,
平滑地。上文提到幼时帕尔曼患了小儿麻痹症,因此他行动不便只能
"慢慢地"走到座位上。故选 B。

24.C 考查名词词义。句意:你可以听到它断裂的响声。scream 尖叫;voice 嗓音;noise 响声;shout 呼喊,喊叫。上文提到一根琴弦断了,弦断的声音用 noise。故选 C。

25.A 考查动词词义。句意:人们心想:"他将不得不起身去要么找另 一把小提琴要么为这把小提琴找另一根弦。"find 寻找,发现;buy 购 买;replace 代替,替换;deliver 递送。帕尔曼的琴弦断了,台下的观众们 心想他会起身去找根弦或换琴。B 项和 D 项均不符合语境,C 项的宾 语应该是断了的弦或断了弦的琴。故选 A。 26.D 考查副词词义。句意:相反,他等了一会儿,闭上眼睛,然后示意指挥重新开始。moreover 此外,而且;fortunately 幸运地;therefore 因此,所以;instead 相反,反而。根据前句"But he didn't."可知帕尔曼出乎观众意料并没有更换琴或弦,而是继续演奏。此处用 instead 表示转折,故选D。

27.A 考查动词词义。句意:管弦乐队开始演奏,他从暂停的地方演奏。 stop 停止;start 开始;forget 忘记;continue 继续。根据上文可知,琴弦断 裂,演奏暂停,因此推断此处指他从刚才琴弦断了、表演暂停的地方开 始演奏。故选 A。

28.A 考查形容词词义。句意:当然,每个人都知道只用三根琴弦演奏 交响乐作品是不可能的。impossible 不可能的;unique 独特的;likely 可 能的;unnecessary 不必要的。根据常识可知只用三根弦是"不可能" 演奏交响乐的。故选 A。

29.D 考查动词词义。句意:但那天晚上,伊扎克·帕尔曼拒绝常规做法。attempt 试图,尝试;expect 期望,盼望;manage 处理,设法;refuse 拒绝。
下文 "changing and recomposing the piece in his head" 提到他在脑海
里重新谱曲,可见他"拒绝"常规做法。故选 D。

30.C 考查名词词义。句意:他演奏完后,房间里一片寂静。laughter 笑声;discussion 讨论;silence 沉默,寂静;clap 鼓掌。根据下文"Then people rose and cheered."可知,观众们被帕尔曼的创新演绎深深折服, 演出刚结束全场仍沉浸其中,意犹未尽,然后人们起立欢呼。故选 C。

31.B 考查介词短语。句意:他们都站起来,尽其所能来表达他们非常 欣赏他所做的事情。out of their mind 心智失常;on their feet 站着;at their side 在他们身边;on their knees 跪着。上文"people rose and cheered" 提到观众们起身喝彩,可推知此处观众们一直"站着"以各种方式表 达对帕尔曼的欣赏。故选 B。

32.D 考查动词词义。句意同上。remember 记住,记得;ignore 忽视;share 分享;appreciate 欣赏,感激。上文观众站起来欢呼表明他们非常欣赏帕尔曼的演奏。故选 D。

33.C 考查动词短语。句意:……"你知道,有时候艺术家的任务就是 去弄清楚你能用剩下的东西创作出多少音乐。"let out 发出;put out 熄灭,出版;find out 弄清楚,查明;give out 分发,用尽。上文帕尔曼用剩 下的三根弦演奏,所以此处指艺术家的任务是弄清楚自己能用剩下的 东西来创作多少音乐。故选 C。

34.C 考查动词词义。句意:自从我听到他的话以来,他的话就一直留 在我的脑海里。disappear 消失;mix 混合;stay 停留;change 变化。根据 下文"in my mind ever since I heard them"以及下文作者根据他的话 悟出的道理可知,他的话一直留在作者的脑海里。故选 C。

35.B 考查名词词义。句意:在我们生活的这个瞬息万变世界里,也许 我们的任务就是一开始用我们所有的东西来创作音乐,然后,当那不再 可能时,就用我们所剩下的东西来创作音乐。goal 目标;task 任务;belief 信念;destination 目的地。此处呼应上文"it is the artist's task to \_\_\_\_3\_ how much music you can make with what you have left",故选 B。 【高频词汇】 1.string *n*.弦;线;细绳 2.signal *v*.示意;用信号通知 3.conductor *n*.指挥 4.passion *n*.热情;激情 5.rise *v*.起立;上升 6.tone *n*.语气;腔调

#### 长难句分析

原句 Perhaps our task in this quickly changing world in which we live is to make music, at first with all that we have, and then, when that is no longer possible, to make music with what we have left.

分析 本句为主从复合句。主干为 our task is to make music and to make music。 in this quickly changing world in which we live 为介词短语作状语,其中 in which we live 为定语从句,修饰先行词 world; with all that we have 为介词短语作方式状语,其中 that we have 为定语从句,修饰先行词 all; when that is no longer possible 为时间状语从句; with what we have left 为介词短语作方式状语,其中 what we have left 为宾语从句,作介词 with 的宾语。

句意 也许在我们生活的这个瞬息万变的世界里,我们的任务就是 一开始用我们所拥有的一切来创作音乐,然后,当那不再可能时,就用 我们剩下的东西来创作音乐。

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了 22 岁的哈萨克斯 坦歌手 Dimash Kudaibergenov 因为参加歌唱比赛电视节目在中国出 名,还实现了他的三个愿望。 36.the 考查冠词。句意:22 岁的哈萨克斯坦歌手 Dimash

Kudaibergenov 可能是给出这个答案的最佳人选。best 为形容词最高级,前面要与定冠词 the 连用。故填 the。

37.which 考查定语从句。句意:Kudaibergenov 在1月份变得出名,当时他首次参加了一项歌唱比赛电视节目《歌手》,在节目中,他的歌声赢得了中国观众的心。此处为"介词+关系代词"引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 show,指物,且设空处作介词 in 的宾语,应用关系代词 which。 故填 which。

38.his 考查形容词性物主代词。句意:在他来中国之前,他的三个愿望 之一就是去看熊猫。由后面的复数名词 wishes 可知此处应用形容词 性物主代词 his。故填 his。

39.was named 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意:周六,他在 "体验中国"项目的第一站四川省成都被任命为"体验中国"大使, 这一愿望实现了。根据主句的时态可知应用一般过去时,且 he 与 name 构成被动关系,故应用一般过去时的被动语态,主语为 he,谓语动词应 用单数形式。故填 was named。

40.to visit 考查动词不定式。句意:"体验中国"是中国国际交流中 心组织的文化交流项目,外国明星和志愿者将被邀请去参观中国不同 的地方,体验当地的文化习俗。be invited to do sth."被邀请做某事"。 故填 to visit。

41.importance 考查名词。句意:这个项目对许多在中国的外国人来说 非常重要。be of great importance 表示"非常重要"。故填 importance。 42.have come 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意:现在这三个愿望都 实现了。此处强调过去发生的动作对现在产生的影响,应用现在完成 时,且主语为 all three,助动词用 have。故填 have come。

43.and 考查连词。句意:他甚至还得到了喂熊猫的机会,收到了成龙送的礼物,并在比赛后变得出名。结合前后文语境可知此处表示并列关系,设空处连接三个并列的谓语动词,应用连词 and。

44.travelling/traveling 考查动名词。此处指"我期待着环游中国,看看不同的地方"。look forward to doing sth. "期待做某事",to 后跟动名词作宾语。故填 travelling/traveling。

45.enjoyable 考查形容词。此处指"这将是一次愉快的经历"。修饰 名词 experience 应用形容词 enjoyable,作定语。故填 enjoyable。

【高频词汇】 1.come true 实现 2.volunteer *n*.志愿者 3.enjoyable *adj*.令人愉快的

#### 长难句分析

原句 "I'm in China"is a cultural exchange project organized by China International Communication Center, in which foreign stars and volunteers will be invited to visit different places in China and experience local culture and custom.

分析 本句为主从复合句。其中 organized by...Center 为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 project;in which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 project。

句意 "体验中国"是由中国国际交流中心组织的文化交流项目, 外国明星和志愿者将被邀请去参观中国不同的地方,体验当地的文 化习俗。

第三部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Sharon,

I'm glad to know you are keen on Chinese songs and want to learn them. Here I would like to recommend my friend Wang Ming to you.

Wang Ming,aged 17 this year, is a student in our school. He is honest,kind and easy to get along with. For one thing, he has a gift for singing and has taken part in many singing contests in which he performed well. For another,his spoken English is so excellent that he has no difficulty communicating with you.

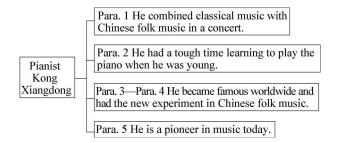
I hope my recommendation is of some help to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

# 第二节

◎语篇解读 本文的主题语境是人与社会,语篇类型是记叙文,主要介 绍了古典钢琴家孔祥东在他的音乐会上将古典音乐与中国民间音乐 结合起来,目的是把中国民间音乐带到全世界。在母亲的影响下,孔祥 东从小就学会了弹钢琴,但他的成功之路并不容易。由于他的才华和 努力,他在比赛中赢得了许多大奖,享誉世界。多年的古典音乐表演让他感觉失去了自己的身份,于是他转向了中国的民间音乐。孔祥东尝试了不同的音乐风格,被认为是当今音乐界的先驱。脉络分析



写作建议

1.细读原文。首先要仔细阅读短文,掌握文章主旨,例如本文是一 篇人物介绍。

2.弄清结构,归纳段意。概要写作是写全文概要,不是写某一部分的概要,或者就某些问题写出要点。因此一定要弄清文章结构,归纳文章各段大意。

3.列出原文要点。分析原文的内容和结构,将内容分项扼要表述并注意结构上的顺序,在此基础上选出与文章主题密切相关的部分。

4.在写作时要特别注意下面几点:

(1)概要应包括原文中的主要事实,略去不必要的细节。在本文中, 孔祥东在幼年时期学习钢琴时遇到了很多障碍,在概要写作中不需要 详细罗列,只需要总结出 not easy 即可。

(2)安排好篇幅的比例,概要应同原文保持协调,即用较多的文字写重要内容,用较少的文字写次要内容。

(3)注意要点之间的衔接,要用适当的关联词语贯通全文,切忌只简单地写出一些互不相干的句子,但也不要每两句之间都加关联词语, 以免显得生硬。

(4)不排斥用原文的某些词句,但不要照搬原文的句子,如果不能 完全用自己的话语表达,至少对原文做一些同义词替换,如果结构上也 能有一些转换会更好。如原文中有 Because of Kong's talent and hard work, he became famous worldwide.一句,在概要写作中可转换为 Due to his talent and great efforts, he became renowned worldwide.

(5)计算词数,看是否符合规定的词数要求。 One possible version:

Kong Xiangdong, a classical pianist, performed classical music combined with Chinese folk music.(要点 1) Influenced by his mom, Kong Xiangdong learned to play the piano from an early age but his way to success is not easy.(要点 2) Due to his talent and great efforts, he became renowned worldwide for winning many great awards and is regarded as the pioneer in music for his new experiment in Chinese folk music.(要点 3)