**单元达标测评**

(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 Singapore? It is a dynamic city-state(城邦) where you will find a harmonious mixture of culture, cuisine, the arts, people and architecture. If you have at least 5 hours to spare in transit(运输;中转) before your next flight, join us in one of our free two-hour guided tours, which runs daily at regular times. Registration(登记) for the tour must be made at least one hour before the start of the tour.

◆HERITAGE TOUR

Tour Timings:

9:00 am to 11:00 am

11:30 am to 1:30 pm

2:30 pm to 4:30 pm

4:00 pm to 6:00 pm

The heritage(遗产) tour has a short stopover at the Merlion Park before going to the Colonial District, the Central Business District and the Chinatown or the Little India. The journey to the Merlion Park offers you an entire view of Singapore’s landmarks like the Marina Bay Sands, the Singapore Flyer and the Gardens by the Bay. The tour will bring you through a discovery journey where you will have a glimpse of a unique mixture of East and West, tradition and modernity. It will be a splendid way for you to explore the history, culture and lifestyle of multi racial Singapore while in your transit.

◆CITY LIGHT TOUR

Tour Timing: 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm

As night falls, Singapore takes another look to offer an entertainment choice. The City Light Tour brings you to various attractions in Singapore. As the journey begins from Changi Airport towards the Benjamin Sheares Bridge, you will get a wide view of Singapore’s famous symbols—the Singapore Flyer, the Marina Bay Sands and the Esplanade. Next, you will see the Helix(螺旋) Bridge which is inspired by the double helix of our DNA structure.

1.If it is 2:45 pm now and Mike’s plane is going to take off at 8:35 pm, which is the best timing for him?

A.9:00 am to 11:00 am. B.11:30 am to 1:30 pm.

C.2:30 pm to 4:30 pm. D.4:00 pm to 6:00 pm.

2.People can enjoy a wide view of Singapore’s landmarks on the way to 　　　.

A.Little India B.Chinatown

C.the Merlion Park D.the Colonial District

3.Which of the following is TRUE about the City Light Tour?

A.It is a great tour to explore the history, culture and lifestyle of Singapore.

B.You’ll have a glimpse of a unique mixture of East and West during the tour.

C.On the tour, you can see the Helix Bridge, which looks like our DNA structure.

D.It begins from the Marina Bay Sands and goes towards Benjamin Sheares Bridge.

B

Many young people would like to make a booth(货摊)to do business on the street in the name of entrepreneurship(创业精神)and sell lemons. It might seem like an easy sell—kids offering cool drinks. Some entrepreneurs offer their tips on how to make money from this.

Joe Mansueto, founder of the investment company Morningstar, sold lemonade(柠檬汽水) as a kid. “You should always pay attention to customers,” he said. “When somebody’s walking down the street, get out from behind the booth, greet them, talk to them and just make friends with them to attract more customers.”

However, his two sons decided to sell a different drink. When they were 8 and 10, his boys sold cocoa outside their home. “The great thing about business is that there are really no rules. You can be creative and try something different,” said Mansueto.

But it wasn’t enough for US representative Mike Quigley and his older brother to sell drinks. They sold old books at the booth and would rent them out for customers to read while they enjoyed their drinks.

Adam Ochstein, founder of StratEx Partners, a human resources service company, gave frequent visitors cards which were printed with a lemon. Every five drinks, customers got one card which allowed them to pay less than half of the next drink. However, they didn’t price(给……定价) the drinks. “If you want to give nothing, give nothing. If you want to give $2, give $2. I think we had let the adults give more money than they probably would like to.” Today, he suggests kids use social media for marketing. He said,“It can tell people where the booth is going to be and what unique specials you’re running.”

4.What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

A.How to set up a big company.

B.How to attract more customers.

C.How to make friends with others.

D.How to tell apart rich customers.

5.How did Mike Quigley make his booth different from the others?

A.By selling cocoa outside their home.

B.By renting used books to the customers.

C.By making friends with his customers.

D.By lending new books to his customers.

6.What advice about the booth does Ochstein give to kids?

A.Giving visitors free drinks.

B.Giving visitors cards with a lemon.

C.Taking advantage of social media.

D.Allowing customers to pay less money.

7.What is the best title for the text?

A.Street business B.Marketing fashion

C.Service culture D.Social activities

C

Imagine a relay(接力赛) race. During this race, an athlete holds a stick as he runs a certain distance. Then he passes the stick to the next runner. That person runs faster, and then passes the stick to the third runner. Now imagine that the runners do not pass a stick. Instead they pass shiny silk, as well as gold, fruit, and glass. Imagine that the race does not move forward in just one direction. Instead the runners go back and forth along a road. They trade goods all along this route(路线) and at each end of it. Now imagine that the runners are businessmen. They lead caravans(旅行队) or lines of camels that carry things to sell. They travel on the ancient Silk Road to earn their living.

The Silk Road was a complex trade network. It passed through thousands of cities and towns. It stretched from eastern China, across central Asia and the Middle east, to the Mediterranean Sea. Businessmen traveled on the Silk Road from about 200 B.C. to about 1300 A.D. Then sea travel began to offer new routes. Some people called the Silk Road the world’s longest highway. However, the Silk Road included many routes—not just one smooth path. The routes ran through mountains and across deserts. They passed through an area that now includes 18 countries. The Silk Road had many dangers. These dangers ranged from the hot sun and deep snow to thieves and wars. Only expert traders could survive.

The Silk Road got its name from its most prized goods. People used silk as money. They could pay taxes or buy goods with it. Traders carried more than just silk, though. They had gold, silver, and glass from Europe. People in the Middle East and Asia wanted these things. Businessmen also took horses from flat, grassy(长满草的) areas in central Asia and brought them to China and other areas. The horses changed the way people farmed and ran their armies. Indian businessmen traded salt and rare, beautiful stones. Chinese merchants traded medicine and china. They also traded paper, which quickly replaced animal skins in the west. Businessmen carried apples from central Asia to Rome. The Chinese had learned to combine different trees to create new kinds of fruit. They taught this science to others, such as the Romans. The Romans began to grow apples for food. The Silk Road led to worldwide commerce 2,000 years before the World Wide Web.

The people along the Silk Road did not share only goods. They also shared beliefs. Monks, priests, and other faith leaders taught their religions to others. The Silk Road created pathways for knowledge, diplomacy, and religion.

8.People turned to the sea for new routes after around 1300 A.D. because 　　　.

A.the Silk Road included many routes

B.the Silk Road passed through many areas

C.they traveled on the Silk Road for too long

D.there were more dangers along the Silk Road

9.Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word “prized” in Paragraph 3?

A.Appropriate. B.Preserved.

C.Valuable. D.Useful.

10.Which of the following statements is WRONG?

A.The Silk Road helped spread religions to more people.

B.The Silk Road gave people the idea to build highways.

C.Some people probably died while traveling.

D.Westerners probably used to write on animal skins.

11.In which column of a newspaper can we most probably read the article?

A.Science. B.Travel.

C.Sports. D.Culture.

D

Other cultures can be different from ours in many aspects!People probably eat different foods and live in different types of houses. People probably speak different languages and have beliefs and customs very different from ours. However, they can also be similar in ways of connecting with each other. We sometimes call these means of communication universal languages.

Some legends hold that, thousands of years ago, there was a single language spoken by everyone on Earth. It is fun to think about a time when everyone may have been able to communicate in the same language though historical evidence does not support this, of course.

Today, there are thousands of languages spoken around the world. Yet, there are some means of communication that go beyond words and allow people of wildly different backgrounds to communicate and share emotions and feelings. For example, some people believe music is a universal language. There may be some scientific support for this idea, too. Experts have learned that, across cultures, people can recognize three common emotions in music: happiness, sadness and fear.

So what other types of universal languages might there be? Some people believe dance is a universal language. Along with music, dancing seems to be a common interest shared by peoples all over the world. Do you think you could see a dance from another culture and make some reasonable guesses about the ideas and emotions behind it? We bet you could!

Another universal language that you might not have thought of is math! If you think about it now, though, it just makes sense. The value of pi is roughly 3.14159 no matter where you are on Earth, likewise, figuring out the value of something involves the same mathematical calculations, regardless of whether you’re counting in dollars, pesos or coconuts.

12.What does the underlined word “this” in Paragraph 2 probably refer to?

A.The view that people only used one language.

B.The fact that there used to be many languages.

C.The evidence that proves old languages funny.

D.The doubt that people didn’t understand each other.

13.Why is music regarded as a universal language?

A.It can be enjoyed by people from all walks of life.

B.It can be understood more easily than languages.

C.It usually comes from different backgrounds.

D.It helps people to share common feelings.

14.What are the universal languages according to the passage?

A.Math, English and music.

B.Music, dance and math.

C.History, culture and music.

D.Emotion, pi and music.

15.What can be a suitable title for the text?

A.Various Differences Between Cultures

B.Music Helps People Show Feelings

C.Universal Languages Connect Different Cultures

D.Cross-cultural Communication History

**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。

Celebrate!

Piñatas

In Mexico, children often get piñatas on their birthday. Their parents put chocolates and other sweets inside the piñata and hang it on a tree. Then the children hit the piñata with a stick. 　16

Noodles

In China, people often celebrate birthdays by eating with family or friends, and the last dish of the meal is always noodles. The noodles are long and thin. 　17　 You can’t cut them. In Chinese culture, long noodles mean you will have a long life.

Business birthdays

A business birthday shows that a company is successful. Many businesses in the USA celebrate important birthdays, like 10, 50 or 150 years. 　18

Sometimes they make TV advertisements. It is a good chance to advertise the business.

Name days

As well as a birthday, many people in Southern Europe also celebrate their name day. 　19

People have big parties and open their houses to anybody who wants to come. People bring small gifts, often flowers or a box of sweets.

Islamic New Year

In Muslim countries across the world, people celebrate Eid. Eid means festival or celebration. During Eid, people visit family and friends, as well as people who are sick or in hospital. 　20　 Children receive toys, too. Children often wear special traditional clothes during the Eid celebrations.

A.You have to eat them in one piece.

B.They go out for a meal to celebrate.

C.Companies hold parties and send cards.

D.They give presents, such as sweets and food.

E.It breaks and the sweets fall out on to the ground.

F.This is one of the two important festivals in this country.

G.In Greece, name days are more important than birthdays.

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。

My name is Austin, a textile professional from Britain. I 　21　 the Teaching in Rural Thailand program as a volunteer. Everything 　22　 so smoothly.

My host family was amazing. I really found a second family in Thailand and we

　23　 so well even without speaking the same language.

Teaching was great fun but quite 　24　because I was teaching many different classes and all different levels of English. So I always had to first check and then quickly　25　to the level of English they had.

But 　26　 I could check in 　27　 what kind of games or exercises they had been doing with the help of a teacher’s diary. Students love the competition and teaming up 　28　 each other. It sometimes takes a bit of time to 　29　 them to act because often they are very shy. But 　30　they warmed up, it was so much fun.

On Sundays I went to temple schools to teach the little ones (5—8 years) together with other teachers from Prangku who teach 　31　 on Sundays. All the teachers are kind and 　32　 so much of their free time to the school and the students. And the students are so nice and polite and really 　33　to learn English. I can only 　34　 this experience with everyone who enjoys being with children and with everyone who is interested in getting to know about a new 　35　. It’s really wonderful and unforgettable.

21.A.wanted B.attracted C.joined D.gained

22.A.went off B.worked out C.broke down D.picked up

23.A.set out B.took up C.got along D.carried on

24.A.interesting B.rewarding C.frightening D.challenging

25.A.adapt B.stick C.object D.reply

26.A.naturally B.fortunately C.gradually D.frequently

27.A.relief B.advance C.return D.vain

28.A.for B.to C.beyond D.against

29.A.expect B.persuade C.command D.warn

30.A.once B.unless C.while D.though

31.A.secretly B.actually C.casually D.regularly

32.A.devote B.kill C.spend D.waste

33.A.nervous B.proud C.wild D.eager

34.A.offer B.share C.gain D.describe

35.A.language B.program C.culture D.religion

**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。

The ratio of overweight people　36　 participated in a survey increased from 29% in 2012 to 31.5% in 2016, and 　37　 number of highly overweight people 　38　 (rise) to 550,000, creating a serious headache for 　39　 (medicine) services. The increase of highly overweight people was 　40　 (particular) sharp among those in their 20s. The numbers came from a study of physical examinations 　41　 (publish) by the Health Insurance Service.

According to the survey, the highly obesity(肥胖) rate among young people can be a result of their 　42　 (addict) to salt intake and soft drinks from childhood. Eating too much salty food is considered 　43　 a main factor leading to health problems. Besides, drinking soft drinks is also to blame because it makes people more likely 　44　 (gain) weight.

The result may affect the new lifestyle of those people. Cutting down on salt can be hard,　45　 repeated training to prefer less salty food is necessary. Start by adding half as much salt to your dinner as you normally do.

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)

　　假如你是李华,你的美国朋友Mike来信询问你寒假期间与父母去北京旅游的见闻。请你用英语写一封回信。要点如下:

1.北京是一座历史悠久且充满现代气息的城市,人民友好;

2.参观了名胜古迹,品尝了当地小吃;

3.外国人很多,是国际化城市;

4.你的感想。

注意:

1.词数100左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mike,

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节**(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为150左右。

One Sunday morning, George Thomas, a baker in a small New England town, was waking through the town when he saw a young boy coming toward him, swinging(挥动)a bird cage in the air. On the bottom of the cage, there were three little wild birds shaking with cold and fear. George Thomas stopped the boy and asked him what he got.

The boy was happy and told him that there were just some old birds in the cage. When the baker asked him what he would do to the old birds. The boy said casually(漫不经心地)that he wanted to take the birds home and play with them. He would pull out their feathers to make them fight. He would have a really good time because he would enjoy watching these.

George Thomas was shocked by what the boy said. How could a boy be so rude to wild animals? So he continued to ask the boy what he would do to the birds when he got tired of them, because he was such a naughty and cruel boy that he was sure to be tired of them sooner or later. The boy laughed and said that he got a cat, which liked birds, so he would give the birds to his cat. The baker got more worried and decided to help set free the poor birds. So he asked,“How much do you want for these birds, son?”

The boy looked at him in surprise, wondering if the baker really wanted to buy them. He laughed and reminded the man that they were just plain old field birds. They didn’t sing and they were not even pretty. However, the baker insisted and continued to ask him how much money he wanted for the birds.

The boy stared at the baker as if he were crazy and said,“$10?”

**Paragraph 1:**

*The baker reached in his pocket*

**Paragraph 2:**

*The baker picked up the cage.*

**答案全解全析**

**单元达标测评**

第一部分　阅读

第一节

A

语篇解读　本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了新加坡的遗迹之旅和城市之光之旅。

1.D　推理判断题。根据HERITAGE TOUR下面的“4:00 pm to 6:00 pm”可知,如果现在是下午2: 45,迈克的飞机在晚上8:35起飞的话,4:00 pm to 6:00 pm的遗迹之旅最适合他,故选D项。

2.C　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The journey to the Merlion Park offers you an entire view of Singapore’s landmarks like the Marina Bay Sands, the Singapore Flyer and the Gardens by the Bay.”可知,新加坡的地标性建筑在去鱼尾狮公园的路上,故选C项。

3.C　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Next, you will see the Helix(螺旋) Bridge which is inspired by the double helix of our DNA structure.”可知,在城市之光之旅中,你可以看到像DNA结构的螺旋桥,故选C项。

B

语篇解读　本文是一篇夹叙夹议文,主要通过企业家现身说法,介绍货摊生意的营销技巧。

4.B　主旨大意题。根据第二段可知,第二段主要讲了如何吸引更多的顾客,故选B项。

5.B　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“They sold old books at the booth and would rent them out for customers to read while they enjoyed their drinks.”可知,Mike Quigley通过卖旧书和把用过的书租给顾客来使自己的摊位与众不同。故选B项。

6.C　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Today, he suggests kids use social media for marketing.”可知,Ochstein建议孩子们利用社交媒体,故选C项。

7.A　主旨大意题。结合全文内容可知,本文主要介绍了货摊生意的营销技巧,故选A项。

C

语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了丝绸之路的历史以及意义。

8.D　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The Silk Road had many dangers. These dangers ranged from the hot sun and deep snow to thieves and wars. Only expert traders could survive.”可知,大约公元1300年以后,人们转向大海寻找新的航线,因为丝绸之路有更多的危险,故选D项。

9.C　词义猜测题。根据第三段画线词下文“People used silk as money. They could pay taxes or buy goods with it. Traders carried more than just silk, though. They had gold, silver, and glass from Europe.”可知人们交易的都是很珍贵的商品,可推知画线词所在的句子意思是“丝绸之路”得名于它最珍贵的商品,“prized”的意思是“珍贵的”,valuable有价值的,贵重的,故选C项。

10.B　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“They also shared beliefs. Monks, priests, and other faith leaders taught their religions to others.”排除A项;根据第二段中的“Only expert traders could survive.”可推断,有些人可能在旅行中死亡,排除C项;根据第三段中的“Chinese merchants traded medicine and china. They also traded paper, which quickly replaced animal skins in the west.”可推断出西方人可能曾经在兽皮上写字,排除D项,故选B项。

11.D　推理判断题。本文主要介绍了丝绸之路的历史,所以这篇文章最可能出现在报纸的文化板块,故选D项。

D

语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了什么是通用语言。尽管人们吃不同的食物,住不同类型的房子,可能说着不同的语言,有着截然不同的信仰和习俗,但在某些方面是有通用语言的。

12.A　推理判断题。根据画线词所在句“虽然想想每个人都能用同一种语言进行交流的时代是很有趣的,但是当然历史证据并不支持这一点”可知,this指的是“每个人都能用同一种语言进行交流”,故选A项。

13.D　细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Experts have learned that, across cultures, people can recognize three common emotions in music:happiness, sadness and fear.”可知,音乐被认为是一种通用的语言,因为它帮助人们分享共同的感情,故选D项。

14.B　细节理解题。根据第三段中的“For example, some people believe music is a universal language.”及第四段中的“Some people believe dance is a universal language.”和第五段中的“Another universal language that you might not have thought of is math!”可知,音乐、舞蹈和数学被认为是通用语言,故选B项。

15.C　主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了什么是通用语言,因此C项“通用语言连接不同的文化”适合做本文标题,故选C项。

第二节

语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了世界各地不同的庆祝方式。

16.E　根据上文“Then the children hit the piñata with a stick.”可知孩子们用棍子打piñata,所以piñata破了,糖果掉到地上,故选E项。

17.A　根据上文“The noodles are long and thin.”,以及下文“You can’t cut them.”可知,你必须完整地把它们吃完,故选A项。

18.C　根据上文“Many businesses in the USA celebrate important birthdays, like 10, 50 or 150 years.”以及下文“Sometimes they make TV advertisements.”可知C项“公司举行聚会并且发送贺卡。”符合上下文语境,故选C项。

19.G　根据上文“...many people in Southern Europe also celebrate their name day.”可知,G项“在希腊,命名日比生日更重要。”符合本段语境,故选G项。

20.D　根据下文“Children receive toys, too.”可知D项“他们送礼物,如糖果和食物。”符合上下文语境,故选D项。

第二部分　语言运用

第一节

语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文,主要叙述了作者作为一名志愿者参加泰国乡村教学项目的经历。

21.C　作者是自愿加入泰国乡村教学项目的,join“加入”,故选C项。want想要;attract吸引;gain获得。

22.B　一切都进行得很顺利。work out“进展顺利”,故选B项。go off离开;break down分解;pick up捡起。

23.C　我们相处得很好。get along well“和睦相处”,故选C项。set out出发;take up开始从事;carry on继续。

24.D　教学很有趣,但很有挑战性。根据“...because I was teaching many different classes and all different levels of English.”可知,这很有挑战性,故选D项。interesting有趣的;rewarding有报酬的;frightening令人害怕的。

25.A　所以我必须先检查一下,然后迅速适应他们的英语水平。adapt to“适应”,故选A项。stick粘贴;object反对;reply答复。

26.B　但是幸运的是在一位老师的日记的帮助下,我可以提前核实一下他们做过什么样的游戏或练习。根据“But”可知,表示转折,fortunately“幸运地”,故选B项。naturally自然地;gradually逐渐地;frequently频繁地。

27.B　我可以提前核实一下他们做过什么样的游戏或练习。in advance“提前”,固定短语,故选B项。relief减轻;return返回;vain徒劳。

28.D　学生们喜欢竞赛,喜欢相互合作彼此竞争。against“与……对阵”,故选D项。

29.B　有时需要一点时间来说服他们采取行动。根据“because often they are very shy”以及persuade“说服”,可知选B项。expect期望;command命令;warn警告。

30.A　一旦他们活跃起来,就会很有趣。once“一……就……”,故选A项。unless除非;while当……时;though尽管。

31.D　在星期天,我和其他来自Prangku的老师一起去寺庙学校教小孩子(5—8岁),他们定期在星期天上课。regularly“有规律地”,故选D项。secretly秘密地;actually事实上;casually随便地。

32.A　所有老师都很善良,把大量的空闲时间都花在学校和学生身上。devote...to...“把……用于……”,故选A项。kill杀;spend花费;waste浪费。

33.D　他们很友好,很有礼貌,真地很想学英语。be eager to do sth.“渴望做某事”,故选D项。nervous紧张的;proud自豪的;wild野蛮的。

34.B　我只能和每一个喜欢和孩子们在一起的人以及每一个有兴趣了解一种新文化的人分享这种经历。share sth. with sb.“与某人分享某物”,故选B项。offer提供;gain获得;describe描述。

35.C　根据上道题的解析可知,此处是对了解一种新文化感兴趣的人的分享,culture“文化”,故选C项。language语言;program程序;religion宗教。

第二节

语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了肥胖人群比例增加,导致肥胖的主要原因是摄入太多盐和饮用过量软饮料。

36.who/that　考查定语从句关系词。句意:参与调查的超重人群比例从2012年的29%上升到2016年的31.5%……。关系词指代先行词people,在定语从句中作主语,指人,故填who或that。

37.the　考查冠词。固定短语the number of “……的数目”,故填定冠词the。

38.rose　考查动词的时态。此处and连接两个并列句,设空处所在分句的时态应与上一句时态保持一致。根据increased可知,应用一般过去时,故填rose。

39.medical　考查形容词。名词services需用形容词修饰,故填medical。

40.particularly　考查副词。句意:在20多岁的人群中,超重人群的增长尤为明显。形容词sharp需用副词修饰,故填particularly。

41.published　考查非谓语动词。本句已经存在谓语动词came且句中没有连词,故此处为非谓语动词,且与逻辑主语a study构成被动关系,故填published。

42.addiction　考查名词。句意:调查显示,年轻人的高肥胖率可能是他们从小就对盐和软饮料上瘾的结果。形容词性物主代词their修饰名词,故填addiction。

43.as　考查介词。句意:吃太多咸的食物被认为是导致健康问题的一个主要因素。固定短语be considered as“被认为;看作是……”,故填as。

44.to gain　考查非谓语动词。句意:此外,喝软饮料也该承担责任,因为它使人们更有可能增加体重。固定短语be likely to do sth.“很可能做某事”,故填to gain。

45.but　考查连词。句意:减少盐的摄入量是很困难的,但是反复的训练来选择低盐食物是必要的。设空处前后内容之间为转折关系,故填but。

第三部分　写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Mike,

I am glad to hear from you. As you know, during the winter vacation, my parents and I made a short trip to our capital—Beijing. It is a modern city with a long history. People there are friendly. We visited many places of interest such as the Great Wall and the Bird’s Nest. We tried different kinds of local snacks, too. I saw many foreigners working or travelling around Beijing, which is becoming an international city. It attracts people from all over the world. I enjoyed my trip very much. In addition, I am happy to see my country is getting stronger and more developed.

Looking forward to your coming to China. Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

**Paragraph 1:**

*The baker reached in his pocket* and took out a ten-dollar bill. He placed it in the boy’s hand. The boy grasped the money firmly as if he was afraid that the baker would change his mind. In a flash, the excited boy was gone. The baker looked at the boy walking away and shook his head.

**Paragraph 2:**

*The baker picked up the cage.* And he gently carried it to the end of the alley where there was a tree and a grassy spot. Setting the cage down, he opened the door, and by softly tapping the bars persuaded the birds out, setting them free. The baker watched the birds flying in the sky, smiling. He took the empty bird cage home.