

## 全书综合测评

(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

Three important changes that will affect people's everyday life in the future.

#### The cashless society

Cash and bank notes will disappear almost completely. They will be replaced by a smart card with a microchip(微芯片) “loaded” with some money. When we pay for goods, we will put our smart card into a payment terminal(终端机) and money will be transferred(转移) from our card to the retailer's (零售商的) card. When all the money is used up, we will be able to “reload” it by inserting it into a telephone, dialing our bank account and putting money to the card from the account. If we want to transfer money from our card to a bank account, we will use the same method. A smart card will be able to hold several different currencies at the same time. So if we go abroad, we will be able to use our smart card in the same way.

#### Interactive computers

Human telephones will be replaced by interactive computers. These computers will recognize speech, ask us what information we need, find the information and change it to speech. If we want to book a flight or pay a bill by phone, we will ask an interactive computer to do it. Of course, this won't

happen until all the technology is in place, but when it is we will soon get used to using computers in this way.

\_\_\_\_\_

Traffic congestion(拥挤) in cities will be reduced because drivers will use electronic maps to find the quickest way to their destinations and avoid traffic jams. Because people have to pay to drive in cities, they will stop using their cars and use public transport instead. Speed control systems will be built into cars. These systems will control the speed of the car according to the traffic and weather conditions to prevent accidents.

1.The underlined word “currencies” can be best replaced by\_\_\_\_\_.

A.cards      B.different kinds of money

C.banks      D.telephones

2.The best title for the last paragraph can be “\_\_\_\_\_” .

A.Intelligent cars

B.Fewer traffic jams

C.Fewer traffic accidents

D.Cleverer drivers

3.Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

A.Smart cards will be very important in the future.

B.Goods will be cheaper in the future.

C.Talking computers will do many daily things in the future.

D.Driving will be safer in the future.

## B

“When studying foreign speech, don't forget about body language,” said Anne Merritt. Something as simple as a smile can show friendliness in one culture, embarrassment in another, impatience in a third. Even silence means different things in different places. If you want to avoid making some mistakes when traveling abroad, you should pay attention to the following.

### Touch

Britain, along with much of Northern Europe and the Far East, has a “non-contact” culture. In those countries, there is very little physical contact(接触) in people's daily talks. Even brushing someone's arm by accident is the reason for an apology. However, in the high-contact cultures of the Middle East, Latin America, and southern Europe, physical touch is a big part of daily life.

What's more, there are different standards for who touches whom and where. In much of the Arab world, men hold hands and kiss each other in greeting, but would never do the same with a woman. In Thailand and Laos, it is a taboo(禁忌) to touch anyone's head, even children's. In South Korea, elders can touch younger people with force when trying to get through a crowd, but younger people can't do the same.

### Eye contact

In most Western countries, frequent eye contact is a sign of confidence and attentiveness. We may think that a conversation partner who looks away is either not listening to us or lying. Of course, this is not the standard around the world.

In many Asian, African, and Latin American countries, the unbroken eye contact would be considered impolite and rude. These cultures consider avoiding eye contact a sign of respect for bosses and elders. In these parts of the world, children won't look at an adult who is speaking to them, and nor will employees look at their bosses.

4.What do people usually do when people are talking in Britain?

A.Avoid eye contact.

B.Brush the others' arms.

C.Avoid physical contact.

D.Apologize for their mistakes.

5.In southern Europe, physical touch is\_\_\_\_\_.

A.unnecessary     B.impolite

C.dangerous D.common

6.What should we avoid in Thailand?

A.Touching a kid's head.

B.Touching someone's arm.

C.Shaking hands with children.

D.Touching old people with force.

7.What does this text mainly tell us?

A.How to have a good time abroad.

B.The importance of body language.

C.How to communicate with foreigners.

D.An introduction to some body language.

## C

On the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chinese scientist Tu Youyou, a winner of the 2015 Nobel Prize for the discovery of artemisinin, has been awarded the Order of Republic. The order is the country's highest honor for outstanding figures that have made great contributions to the construction and the development of the P.R.C.

Tu Youyou, born in 1930, has become the first Chinese woman to win a Nobel Prize, for her work in helping to create an antimalarial medicine. The 84-year-old's route to the honor has been anything but traditional. In China, she is being called the “three nos” winner: no medical degree, no doctorate, and she's never worked overseas. In 1967, malaria, a then deadly disease, spread by mosquitoes was decimating Chinese soldiers fighting Americans in the jungles of northern Vietnam. A secret research unit “Mission 523” was formed to find a cure for the illness. Two years later, Tu Youyou was instructed to become the new head of “Mission 523” .

“Mission 523” read ancient books carefully for a long time to find historical methods of fighting malaria. When she started her search for an antimalarial drug, more than 240,000 compounds(化合物)around the world had already been tested, without any success. Finally, the team found a brief reference to one substance, sweet wormwood(青蒿), which had been used to treat malaria in China around 400 A.D.The team took out one active compound in wormwood, and then tested it. But nothing was effective until Tu Youyou returned to the original ancient text. After another careful reading, she changed

the drug recipe one final time, heating the compound without allowing it to reach boiling point.

After the drug showed promising results in mice and monkeys, Tu Youyou volunteered to be the first human recipient of the new drug. “In any case, Tu Youyou is consistently praised for her drive and passion.” One former colleague, Li Lianda, says Ms. Tu is “unsociable and quite straightforward”, adding that “if she disagrees with something, she will say it”.

Another colleague, Liao Fuming, who has worked with Tu Youyou for more than 40 years, describes her as a “tough and stubborn woman”. Stubborn enough to spend decades piecing together ancient texts, she applied them to modern scientific practices. The result has saved millions of lives.

8.What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A.Tu is the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.
- B.Tu has a medical degree.
- C.Tu's road to success is not traditional.
- D.Tu discovered a cure for malaria.

9.Which one can replace the underlined word “decimating” in Paragraph 2?

- A.Encouraging.    B.Killing.
- C.Annoying.       D.Benefiting.

10.What can we learn from the text?

- A.Tu first invented the idea of using sweet wormwood as a cure.
- B.Tu was inspired by medical textbooks published in northern Vietnam.
- C.The compound needs to be heated to boiling point to be effective.

D.Over 240,000 compounds were proved ineffective before Tu's search.

11.Which one can describe Tu Youyou?

A.Devoted and stubborn.

B.Straightforward and mean.

C.Considerate and tough.

D.Sociable and generous.

## D

Technology is forever changing the way we get our news. Many people now get a lot of their news from electronic devices, instead of the traditional media, such as newspapers, televisions or radio. Now, there is a new way we get the news: computer-created news readers.

Recently, China's Xinhua launched(推出)the world's first AI news presenters with the Chinese search engine Sogou. The news readers created by machine learning technology are based on two real-life newsmen. One is able to present newscasts in English; the other, in Mandarin Chinese.

One Xinhua's report said machine learning was used to examine video images and sounds of the two newsmen, which look and sound like real people.

Some machine learning experts said the system showed off China's latest progress in voice recognition, text-to-speech technology and data analysis. But several experts suggested that the term AI did not correctly describe abilities of the robotic news readers.

On social media, many Chinese noted that the AI presenters did not seem real. People blamed them for not being more lifelike. Others wondered about the

effects robots might have on employment and workers. Some people argued that only low-level jobs requiring heavy labor would be easily replaced by robots. Others praised the technology as a way for companies to make money from low-cost labor machines.

Some businesses have experimented with similar technology for possible use in news operations. Britain's BBC recently released a video that used machine learning to make it look like one of its news readers speaking different languages. The London-based company that developed the system said its goal is to “remove the language barrier” for many different kinds of videos across the Internet.

12.What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 1?

- A.To introduce the topic of the text.
- B.To summarize the different opinions.
- C.To add some data about the AI presenters.
- D.To compare different ways of getting news.

13.What is the machine learning technology used to do?

- A.To keep AI presenters from making any mistakes.
- B.To make AI presenters speak more fluently.
- C.To ensure images and sounds are like real persons.
- D.To bring newscasts up to date every hour.

14.What are some people worried about when AI presenters were launched?

- A.Robots will eventually replace human all over.
- B.Robots may threaten some people's employment.



C.Robots may endanger most people's health.

D.Robots will rule over the world in the end.

15.What can we know from the last paragraph?

A.BBC has removed the language barrier in newscasts.

B.BBC's news readers can speak different languages.

C.BBC shows interest in Xinhua's AI news presenters.

D.BBC has done similar experiments as Xinhua did.

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。

December can be a very cold month in many parts of the world. 16  
You can also take advantage of the cold weather by booking a vacation that will allow you and your family to get outdoors for some entertaining winter sports. Either way, there are plenty of options for December travel.

Beach: 17 They go to other parts of the country to enjoy warmer temperatures and clean beaches. Choices for tropical climates include oceanfront hot spots in places like Florida, California or Hawaii. Investigate(调查) some flights and hotels well in advance of your trip. 18

City: Even if you don't celebrate the holidays during December, taking a trip to a city around this time can be a lively and enjoyable experience. 19  
Although it is by no means a tropical escape, the sight of the decorated streets should be enough to warm your heart. Take advantage of holiday sales with

your family by spending a day wandering around the shops on fashionable Fifth Avenue.

Mountain: A trip to a mountain could be just the ticket for your December trip. For example, leaving for a hot spot like Vail, Colorado, the home of the second largest ski mountain in North America. Rent a cozy house, share the house with several friends and family to fill the space and have a wonderful time. 20 It can be skiing, snowshoeing, or tubing. And if you can't be bothered to take part in these sports, sit down by the fire with a relaxing cup of cocoa.

A. It is very cold in winter.

B. People enjoy traveling around in December.

C. This helps you choose travel destinations as well.

D. Try new sports if you don't have a favorite.

E. Many people are much like the birds flying to south in the winter.

F. One must-see city during the month of December is New York.

G. If you reside(居住) in one of these areas, book a getaway to a warmer climate.

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。

I was very fortunate to be chosen by Kindspring to receive \$100 for the monthly kindness competition. This past October, I 21 some Inspiration Trees and they have helped to make a 22 in people's lives.

The idea is simple. I took a lot of fallen branches that I had been 23 on walks and hung them from the ceiling with the help of volunteers and friends. Then we 24 strings with pins (大头针) attached to them from the branches. I got a lot of art supplies and as people came in for the art exhibit, they were 25 to create a piece of art or a 26 message to hang from the branches.

The tree changed into this really funny way of 27 positive messages. If you hung a message up, you had to take one down for you to 28. The experience was really 29. People of all ages and from all walks of life were sharing art and inspiration through the 30.

With the \$100 I 31 from Kindspring, I made more Inspiration Trees. I'm 32 them all into our community, such as classrooms and shelters for homeless teens. The act is to create communication that is positive and can 33 people's lives by just doing a 34 act of kindness. The message people receive can be kept with them as a reminder of the 35 in the world.

21.A.showed      B.bought

C.found      D.made

22.A.difference      B.mark

C.rule D.promise

23.A.counting      B.collecting

C.accepting D.placing

24.A.hung B.purchased

C.removed D.threw

25.A.ordered B.allowed

C.encouraged D.chosen

26.A.short B.hidden

C.positive D.important

27.A.carrying B.sending

C.leaving D.exchanging

28.A.remember B.keep

C.deliver D.rewrite

29.A.amazing B.strange

C.direct D.painful

30.A.room B.tree

C.card D.pen

31.A.raised B.earned

C.borrowed D.received

32.A.running B.organizing

C.putting D.storing

33.A.limit B.expand

C.influence D.replace

34.A.private B.simple

C.creative D.brave

35.A.good B.honesty

C.politeness D.richness

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。

Yuan Longping, a great Chinese agriculturalist, was born in Beijing in 1930. He 36 (graduate) in 1953 and devoted himself to 37 (agriculture) education and research. Since his graduation, 38 (find) ways to grow more rice has been his life goal. As a young man, he saw the great need for increasing the rice output. At that time, hunger was a 39 (disturb) problem in many parts of the countryside. Yuan Longping searched for a way to increase rice harvests without expanding the area of the fields. 40 his help, Chinese farmers now produce more rice and these increased harvests mean that 22% of the world's people are fed from just 7% of the farmland in 41 world. Yuan Longping, 42 considers himself a farmer, is now circulating his knowledge in some less developed countries to increase 43 (they) rice harvests. Thanks to his research, the UN has more tools in the battle to rid the world of hunger. 44 (use) his hybrid rice, farmers are producing harvests twice as large as before. Dr. Yuan 45 (award) the Highest Science and Technology Awards for his hybrid rice species. This award is viewed as “Chinese Nobel Prize” .

About rice, he always has a dream...

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)

某英文报正面向中学生征文。请你根据提示信息写一篇英文短文介绍香港海洋公园。

- 1.位于香港南部,依山而建,面积超过 91.5 万平方米;
- 2.1977 年开放,是最受喜爱的公园之一;
- 3.游客可以了解海洋生物、体验游乐设施和观看各种动物表演。

注意:

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:海洋生物 marine life

-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-

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。

At noon that day, I drove back to my house after the performance. Just as I entered the living room, I heard a gentle sound coming from the bedroom upstairs—it was the sound of my favorite violin.

“Thief!”

I dashed to the upstairs. Sure enough, as expected, a boy about 12 years old was petting my violin. The boy had messy hair and a thin face and his oversized coat seemingly filled with something. At first glance, I found a new pair of shoes missing. It seemed that he was surely a thief.

Then, I saw his eyes full of fear and despair. My anger was immediately replaced by a smile. I asked, “Are you Mr. Ram's nephew, Michael? I'm his housekeeper. Two days ago, I heard his nephew living in the countryside will come. It must be you. You're really like him!”

On hearing my words, the boy was first astonished, but then quickly said, “Has my uncle gone out? I think I'd better first go out for a walk and visit him again in a while.”

I nodded and asked the boy, who was preparing to lay down the violin, “Do you like to play the violin so much?”

“Yes, but I'm so poor that I can't afford it,” the boy replied.

“Then, I give this violin to you.” The boy looked at me questioningly, but he picked up the violin. Going out to the living room, he suddenly saw on the wall a huge color photo of me playing the violin in the Sydney Opera House. He involuntarily trembled for a moment and ran out without looking back.

I was sure that the boy had understood what happened, because no one would decorate(装饰) the living room with the housekeeper's photo.

Paragraph 1:

A few years later, I was invited to be a judge at a music competition of senior high school students.\_

-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-

Paragraph 2:

After the competition, “Michael” ran to me, holding a violin box.\_

-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-



## 全书综合测评

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

### 第一部分 阅读

#### 第一节

##### A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了未来将会影响人们生活的三个变化。

1.B 词义猜测题。本段主题为智能卡将取代现金及银行票据进行支付、转账等,根据画横线的词所在的后一句 So if we go abroad, we will be able to use our smart card in the same way.可知,如果我们出国,我们的智能卡也一样会派上用场,故可知智能卡将能够同时持有几种不同的货币。故 currencies 指“多种货币”,故选 B。

2.A 主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的 Traffic congestion(拥挤) in cities will be reduced... Speed control systems will be built into cars.可知,这一段是讲在交通方面新科技带来的变革,故本段的话题应与“智能汽车”有关,故选 A。

3.B 细节理解题。本文从智能卡、交互式电脑和智能汽车三个方面讲述了未来我们的生活将会发生的变化,故排除 A、C 和 D 项,文章未提及将来的商品会更便宜,故选 B。

【高频词汇】

1.replace vt.代替;取代 2.insert vt.插入 3.electronic adj.电子的  
4.destination n.目的地

长难句分析

原句 Of course, this won't happen until all the technology is in place, but when it is we will soon get used to using computers in this way.

句意 当然,直到所有的技术到位了,这一切才会发生,但是到那时,我们会很快习惯用这种方式使用电脑。

分析 本句是一个并列复合句。but 是并列连词,连接两个并列分句。前句中 until 引导的是时间状语从句;后句中 when it is 是时间状语从句。

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了身体接触和目光接触等几种的肢体语言在不同文化中的差异。

4.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Britain...In those countries, there is very little physical contact(接触) in people's daily talks.可知,在英国交谈时,人们通常避免身体接触。故选 C。

5.D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 southern Europe, physical touch is a big part of daily life 可知,在欧洲南部,身体的接触是很普遍的。

6.A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 In Thailand and Laos, it is a taboo(禁忌) to touch anyone's head, even children's.可知在泰国,不能碰任何人的头。故选 A。

7.D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了几种肢体语言。故选 D。

### 【高频词汇】

1.embarrassment n.尴尬 2.contact vt.& n.接触;联系

3.standard n.标准 4.impolite adj.不礼貌的

### 长难句分析

原句 In these parts of the world, children won't look at an adult who is speaking to them, and nor will employees look at their bosses.

句意 在世界上的这些地区,孩子不会看着正在和他们说话的成年人,雇员也不会看着他们的老板。

分析 本句是一个并列复合句。并列连词 and 连接了两个并列分句,前句中 who 引导是定语从句,后句是一个倒装句。

## C

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇人物传记,介绍了著名科学家屠呦呦。

8.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 The 84-year-old's route to the honor has been anything but traditional.可知屠呦呦的成功之路根本不是传统的那样。anything but 根本不。故选 C。

9.B 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的 In 1967, malaria, a then deadly disease, spread by mosquitoes was decimating Chinese soldiers fighting Americans in the jungles of northern Vietnam.可知 1967 年,疟疾是当时一种

致命的疾病,通过蚊子传播,导致大批正在越南抗击美国人的中国士兵的死亡。故 decimating 的意思是 killing。

10.D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 more than 240,000 compounds(化合物)around the world had already been tested, without any success 可知 D 为正确选项。

11.A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 volunteered to be the first human recipient of the new drug 可知屠呦呦对自己的事业很挚爱。再根据最后一段中的 Stubborn enough to spend decades piecing together ancient texts, she applied them to modern scientific practices.可知她非常固执。故选 A。

### 【高频词汇】

1.construction n.建设 2.instruct vt.命令;指导;指示

3.reference n.提到;谈及;涉及;参考 4.effective adj.有效的 5.original adj.原始的,最初的 6. consistently adv.一贯地

### D

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了新华社推出的两个人工智能新闻节目主持人及其引起的一些思考和争议。

12.A 推理判断题。第一段首先说明科技改变着人们获取新闻的方式,接下来又谈到传统方式被电子设备取代,最后提出了本文的话题: computer-created news readers。因此 A 项符合题意。

13.C 细节理解题。从第三段中的 machine learning was used to examine video images and sounds of the two newsmen, which look and sound like real people 可知这一技术是用来检查视频图像和声音,使其看起来和听起来就像真人一样的,所以 C 项正确。

14.B 细节理解题。从第五段中的 Others wondered about the effects robots might have on employment and workers. Some people argued that only low-level jobs requiring heavy labor would be easily replaced by robots.可知有些人担心机器人可能会对就业和工人的工作造成不利的影响,所以 B 项正确。

15.D 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知有些公司在新闻业务方面已经试验过类似的技术,BBC 最近发布的一段视频就使用了 machine learning 技术,使它看起来像是新闻播报员在讲不同的语言,所以 D 项正确。

### 【高频词汇】

1.recognition n.认出;识别;认知 2.analysis n.分析 3.release vt.公布,发行

#### 长难句分析

原句 The London-based company that developed the system said its goal is to “remove the language barrier” for many different kinds of video across the Internet.

句意 总部在伦敦开发这个体系的这家公司说,它的目标是消除全网上各种录像的语言上的障碍。

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。that 引导的是定语从句,先行词是 The London-based company,said 后是宾语从句,省略了 that。

### 第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了在寒冷的十二月份,去温暖的地方度假的一些建议。

16.G 根据前句 December can be a very cold month in many parts of the world.可知在世界上的很多地方,十二月份是非常冷的。G 项(如果你住在这些地区中的一个地区,预订一个较温暖的适合度假的地方。)符合语境。故选 G。

17.E 根据后句 They go to other parts of the country to enjoy warmer temperatures and clean beaches.可知他们去国家的其他地方去享受更温暖的温度和干净的沙滩。E 项(许多人很像飞往南方过冬的鸟一样。)符合语境。故选 E。

18.C 根据前句 Investigate(调查) some flights and hotels well in advance of your trip.可知旅行前充分调查航班和宾馆的信息。C 项(这也有助于你选择旅行的目的地。)符合语境。故选 C。

19.F 本段小标题是 City,再根据前句 Even if you don't celebrate the holidays during December, taking a trip to a city around this time can be a lively and enjoyable experience.可知即使你不在十二月份度假,这个时间到城市旅游也是非常有趣的、愉快的经历。F 项(在十二月份一个必须去游览的城市是纽约。)符合语境。故选 F。

20.D 根据后句 It can be skiing, snowshoeing, or tubing.列举的运动可知,D 项(如果你还没有最喜欢的运动,那么尝试新的运动)。符合语境,故选 D。

### 【高频词汇】

- 1.take advantage of 利用    2.option n.选择    3.decorate v.装饰  
4.fashionable adj.时尚的

### 长难句分析

原句 You can also take advantage of the cold weather by booking a vacation that will allow you and your family to get outdoors for some entertaining winter sports.

句意 你也可以利用好这寒冷的天气,预订一个能让你和你的家人去户外做一些使人愉快的冬季运动的假期。

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。that 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 a vacation。

## 第二部分 语言运用

### 第一节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者用收到的 100 美元,制作了一些激励树,让人们积极地生活、感受世界的美好。

21.D 根据本句以及下文制作过程可知,作者制作了激励树。show 展示;buy 买;find 发现;make 制造。故选 D。

22.A 此处指这些树对人们的生活产生了影响。make a difference 有影响,起作用,是固定搭配。mark 标记;rule 规则;promise 允诺。故选 A。

23.B 这些树枝是散步时收集来的。count 数数;collect 收集;accept 接受;place 放置。故选 B 项。

24.A 在志愿者和朋友的帮助下,作者把树枝挂到天花板上,然后挂上绳子。hang 悬挂;purchase 购买;remove 移开;throw 扔。故选 A。

25.C 当人们进来看艺术展览的时候,他们被鼓励创作一件艺术品。order 命令;allow 允许;encourage 鼓励;choose 选择。故选 C。

26.C 根据下文中的 positive messages 可知此处指鼓励人们创作一件艺术品或者积极的信息并挂在树枝上。故选 C。

27.D 这棵树变成了这种交换积极信息的有趣的方式。carry 携带;send 发送;leave 离开;exchange 交换。故选 D。

28.B 根据本文最后一句中的 be kept with 可知,如果你把信息挂上去,你必须取下一个并保存下来。remember 记住;keep 保留,存放;deliver 递送;rewrite 重写。故选 B。

29.A 下一句提到各阶层的人都来分享艺术品和灵感,可知这样的体验真的感觉很好。amazing 令人惊喜的;strange 奇怪的;direct 直接的;painful 痛苦的。故选 A。

30.B 根据上下文可知,此处指通过这棵树。故选 B。

31.D 根据文章第一句中的 receive \$100 可知,作者用收到的 100 美元,制作了更多激励树。故选 D。

32.C 作者把激励树送往了整个社区。put 将.....送往;run 跑,经营;organize 组织;store 储存。故选 C 项。

33.C 这种行为是为了创造积极的交流。这么一个简单的善良的举动影响了人们的生活。limit 限制;expand 扩展;influence 影响;replace 代替。故选 C。

34.B 此处指一个简单的举动。private 私人的;simple 简单的;creative 创造性的;brave 勇敢的。故选 B。

35.A 人们收到的信息可以保存下来,能随时提醒他们世界是多么的美好。good 善;honesty 诚实;politeness 礼貌;richness 富饶。故选 A。

### 【高频词汇】

1.inspiration n.激励;启发 2.attach to 附上,贴上 3.all walks of life 各行各业  
4.shelter n.避难所;遮蔽,庇护

### 第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇人物传记。文章介绍了著名科学家袁隆平以及其贡献。

36.graduated 考查时态。根据 in 1953 可知此处应用一般过去时。



37.agricultural 考查形容词。修饰名词 education 应用形容词,故填 agricultural。

38.finding 考查非谓语动词。此处是动名词短语作句子的主语,故填 finding。

39.disturbing 考查形容词。此处修饰名词 problem,应用形容词,disturbing 是形容词,意为“令人烦恼的”。故填 disturbing。

40.With 考查介词。此处指在他的帮助下,中国的农民现在能生产更多的大米。故填 With。

41.the 考查冠词。此处表示独一无二的世界,应用定冠词 the。

42.who 考查非限制性定语从句。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 Yuan Longping,关系词在从句中作主语,指人,故填 who。

43.their 考查代词。修饰 rice harvests,应用形容词性物主代词。故填 their。

44.Using 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,谓语是 are producing,此处应填非谓语动词,且主语 farmers 和 use 之间是主动关系,故填 Using。

45.was awarded 考查时态和语态。Dr. Yuan 被授予国家最高科学技术奖是发生在过去的事,且 Dr.Yuan 和 award 两者之间是被动关系,故填 was awarded。

### 【高频词汇】

1.education n.教育 2.expand vt.扩大 3.rid v.使摆脱

#### 长难句分析

原句 With his help, Chinese farmers now produce more rice and these increased harvests mean that 22% of the world's people are fed from just 7% of the farmland in the world.

句意 在他的帮助下,中国农民现在生产出更多的大米,这些增加的收成意味着世界上百分之七的土地养活了世界上百分之二十二的人。

分析 本句是一个并列复合句。and 连接两个并列的分句,mean 是动词,其后是 that 引导的宾语从句。

### 第三部分 写作

#### 第一节

One possible version:

Hong Kong Ocean Park, situated in the south of Hong Kong, is a world famous marine life theme park and a famous leisure paradise.

Built on a mountain and covering an area of 915,000 square meters, the park is one of the largest marine parks in the world. Opened in 1977, it is one of the Hong Kong people's favorite theme parks. The theme park is famous for unique marine animal exhibits, all kinds of thrilling rides and animal shows. They offer visitors experiences that combine entertainment with education. No wonder it attracts thousands of visitors every year.

Whenever you come here, not only will Hong Kong Ocean Park fill your day with wonder, pleasure and excitement, but it will also give you satisfying memories.

#### 第二节

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

A few years later, I was invited to be a judge at a music competition of senior high school students. Fascinated by the gentle sound of one participant, I was wholeheartedly impressed by his wonderful performance and solid strength. As I flicked my eyes up to glance at the

performer, I was so astonished to see a thin face, so familiar, yet now lit up with joy and confidence. The “thief” ! For an instant, I was amazed that the kindness I offered to cover the boy's misconduct would made such a big difference!

Paragraph 2:

After the competition, “Michael” ran to me, holding a violin box. He asked with a tremble in his voice, with his thin face reddening with excitement, “Sir, do you recognize me? The nephew! It's your kindness that enlightens my life, so does your violin. Today, I can give back this violin to you without regret...” Tears welled in my eyes. Never had I expected that a little white lie would inject such great power into others' life.