

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

Emergencies can happen anytime, so being prepared for a home first-aid kit(成套工具) is important to your family. Having a proper one in your home is an easy but necessary part of good emergency preparation.

Pick a good container

One good choice is a large translucent plastic container, which makes it easy to see the materials inside. Lunchboxes are also another good choice. Basically, if it's big enough, and at least somewhat water-resistant, it can make a good container. Regardless of your container choice, it should be easy to recognize, so write “FIRST AID” on it with a marker.

Teach your family about the kit

For younger children who shouldn't use the items in the kit, teach them where it's located, so they could show a visitor, relative or babysitter. For older children and adults, instruct them how to use the

items in it. Use a first-aid instruction booklet, like those available from the American Red Cross for guidance, and place the booklet in the kit for reference.

Keep your kit up-to-date

No one wants to fetch a first-aid kit and find the bandage box empty or the pain relievers expired(过期的). Keep track of supply amounts and expiration dates regularly.

Create a checklist in the kit

Record every item on a sheet of paper and keep it in the kit. Besides, record the amount of the items and expiration dates next to the listed items on the checklist that you include in your kit. In this way, anyone who wants to reach the kit can immediately know what it includes and doesn't include. Also, they can be clear whether the items can be used.

1.Which is close to the meaning of the underlined word “translucent”?

- A.Wide. B.Advanced.
- C.Clear. D.Strong.

2.What should the young children be told about the home first-aid kit?

- A.How to use the items.
- B.What it contains.
- C.Where to place it.
- D.When to fetch it.

3. Why should the home first-aid kit be examined regularly?

A. To make it clean and tidy.

B. To make sure it's available.

C. To be familiar with the items.

D. To learn to deal with emergencies.

B

Having attended a first-aid-at-work course, Brian Cracknell soon found himself responding to two emergencies in a week.

Brian was at work in his bus company office in Weston-super-Mare on May 18 when a colleague called to say there had been an accident at a bus stop nearby. He ran to the scene with his first-aid kit and found an old lady sitting at the bus stop. When boarding (上车) the bus, the old lady painfully hurt her left leg, which was bleeding.

He introduced himself, and asked some basic first-aid questions to get a general picture of her health. Then he put his jacket on the floor, using the lady's coat as a pillow, and gently laid her down so he could raise her legs and apply some bandages. Brian said, "At first I was a bit worried about remembering to do all the right things. I made sure she was as comfortable as possible." When he had nearly finished, he told the lady that she was his first one. The lady said he was doing a great job.

Just a week later, Brian got a second call-out to help another lady at a bus stop.

Having used his new skills twice within a short time, Brian has decided to sign up as a Red Cross first-aid volunteer. He said, “I just thought: What's the point of having this knowledge if I'm not going to use it? It felt really good to help those people. I was so proud of myself afterwards, so I'm going to join the Red Cross.”

4. Before helping the old lady, Brian _____.

- A. had given first aid to many people
- B. was thought to be a skilled first-aid volunteer
- C. knew nothing about how to handle an emergency
- D. had learnt first-aid skills but hadn't put them into practice

5. What was wrong with the old lady when Brian arrived?

- A. Her legs were bleeding after being injured.
- B. Her left leg was injured and was bleeding.
- C. She fell onto the ground and hurt her head.
- D. She was knocked down by a bus and lost her legs.

6. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us?

- A. The reason why Brian was asked to help.
- B. Brian handled two emergencies in a week.
- C. How Brian gave first aid to the old lady.
- D. How the old lady reacted to Brian's performance.

7. After using his first-aid skills twice, Brian _____.

- A. was discouraged and decided to give up

B.realized he still had a lot of things to learn

C.decided to give up his job for the Red Cross

D.decided to help more people with his first-aid skills

C

Do you live in a city? You've probably noticed how noisy and crowded life in a city can be. What if you could live next to a calm lake instead?

As it turns out, living near bodies of water—lakes, rivers, ponds, even oceans—can help us feel both happier and healthier. Those who live less than a kilometer from the coast are around 22 percent less likely to have mental health problems than those who live 50 kilometers or more away, according to a study by researchers from the University of Exeter, the UK. People who visit the coast at least twice a week tend to experience better general and mental health as well.

So how does “blue space” make us feel better? For one thing, aquatic environments tend to have less pollution and more sunlight, both of which are linked to better mental and physical health. People who get more sun tend to be happier than those who do not.

There's also air above the sea. After spending time near the ocean, you might find that you feel more relaxed than usual. This is because sea air is filled with negative ions(负离子). These ions balance our levels of serotonin(血清素), a chemical that affects our moods. With balanced

serotonin levels, we feel more calm and relaxed, according to the *Daily Mail*.

Finally, people who live near water tend to be more physically active, according to *The Guardian*. Water sports like swimming and rowing can help us stay in shape, which in turn keeps us healthy.

8.What do the researchers from the University of Exeter find?

- A.Living near water can improve our mental health.
- B.An increasing number of people don't like living in cities.
- C.Living near water has more advantages than living in cities.
- D.People with mental health problems mainly come from cities.

9.The underlined word “aquatic” in Paragraph 3 is closest to the meaning of “_____”.

- A.natural B.outdoor C.oceanic D.clean

10.What do we know about negative ions?

- A.They are chemicals in our body.
- B.They can only be found in sea air.
- C.They can help people reduce stress.
- D.They increase serotonin in our body.

11.In which column can we find this passage?

- A.Health. B.Travel.
- C.Environment. D.Entertainment.

D

Dogs wag(摇摆) their tails in different directions depending on whether they are excited and wanting to move forward or threatened and thinking of moving back, a study has found.

Researchers in Italy examined the tail wagging behavior of 30 dogs, catching their responses to a range of stimuli(刺激物) with video cameras. To conduct the study they chose 15 male dogs and 15 female ones aged between one and six years. The dogs were all family pets whose owners had allowed them to take part in the experiment at Bari University. The dogs were placed in a large wooden box with an opening at the front to allow them to view various stimuli. They were tested one at a time.

The researchers led by Professor Giorgio Vallortigara of the University of Trieste found that when the dogs were shown their owners—a positive experience—their tails wagged energetically to the right side. When they were shown an unfamiliar human they wagged to the right, but with somewhat less enthusiasm. The appearance of a cat again caused a right-hand side wag, although with less excitement again. The appearance of a large unfamiliar dog, similar to a German shepherd dog, changed the direction of tail wagging to the left. Researchers supposed the dog was thinking of moving back. When the dogs were not shown any stimuli they tended to wag their tails to the left, suggesting they preferred company. While the changes in the tail wagging were not

easily noticed without the aid of a video, it was thought that the findings could help people judge the mood (心情) of dogs. Computer and video systems, for example, could be used by professional dog trainers to determine the mood of dogs that they were required to approach.

12. Why were the video cameras used to catch the dogs' responses?

- A. It was easier to catch the dogs' response changes in the tail wagging.
- B. The dogs were put in the wooden boxes and tested one at a time.
- C. They enabled the dogs' owners to know about their dogs' habit.
- D. The dogs wagged their tails in different directions when they were in different moods.

13. When there were no stimuli, the dogs would _____.

- A. wag their tails to the left
- B. wag their tails to the right
- C. not wag tails at all
- D. wag tails to the left and then to the right

14. What does the underlined word “they” refer to in the last passage?

- A. The dogs. B. The trainers.
- C. The systems. D. The researchers.

15. What's the purpose of doing the experiment?

- A. To train dogs for their owners.
- B. To help people judge the mood of dogs.
- C. To help dogs find company.

D.To help people choose their pet dogs.

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。

Imagine that you are in a remote village somewhere with no medical clinic. 16 Once the doctors get to you, they examine you and take blood samples, but they won't be able to help you until they take the samples back to the hospital to find out what is wrong. 17 Thanks to engineer Andy Ozcan, many people may never be in this situation. He has invented an app that turns your mobile phone into a diagnostic(诊断的) tool.

Ozcan's invention is important because it is very accurate and easy to use. In many remote places, even if doctors have microscopes and other instruments to help them make diagnoses, there may still be other problems. Many doctors, for example, don't have enough training to accurately interpret what they see. 18 With Ozcan's mobile phone app, health workers can take a special photo of a blood sample and send it to a central computer at the hospital. The computer will then automatically interpret the photo and send a diagnosis back in a few minutes.

19 His technology only requires a mobile phone and an Internet connection. As more than four billion people already have cell phones, the cost of establishing the diagnostic system is fairly low.

By inventing a medical tool that uses existing technology, Ozcan has developed a medical tool that is both practical and economical. Therefore, it can be effectively applied almost anywhere. 20

A.As a result, they may diagnose illnesses incorrectly.

B.People are trying to reduce the cost of this new medical tool.

C.This tool has become much more popular all around the world.

D.Another reason why Ozcan's invention is important is that it is inexpensive.

E.Ozcan's simple and effective tool might just save millions of lives around the world.

F.Even though you may only have a simple infection, you might die because of the delay.

G.You become very sick and must wait for days until a mobile medical unit arrives to help 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。

When Lisa was struggling with what to gift her son for his 10th birthday, she was beaten. Her little boy Jorge has a 21, who, born with Focal Cortical Dysplasia(局灶性脑皮质发育不良), is unable to speak and his brain 22 as an 18 months old.

Lisa had noticed that during the drive to school each weekday morning, Jorge almost jumped out of his seat 23 every time they passed a big truck. This gave her the idea of posting a message on the local Facebook Sell It page, 24 a person with a truck to visit their home for an hour and 25 take Jorge for a ride. Within minutes, Melissa, whose husband Tom drives a big truck, 26 to be online and contacted Lisa. Jorge's birthday 27 had been organized.

But the story doesn't 28 there. The offers of trucks and time kept pouring in. Within 5 days, a convoy(车队) of 214 trucks had been organized, with 29 coming from across the country. Channel 9 Australia was contacted and they also made arrangements to be 30 on the day.

Saturday the 15th December 31 bright and sunny. The community also 32 a total of \$1,700 toward Jorge's ongoing 33 costs and 34 the birthday presents was the donation of a tablet PC from the local Telstra shop. Lisa is excited that this can be used to aid Jorge with his 35.

- 21.A.toy B.disability
C.situation D.habit
- 22.A.treats B.considers
C.functions D.describes
- 23.A.casually B.calmly
C.excitedly D.violently
- 24.A.asking for B Depending on
C.sending for D.bringing up
- 25.A.frequently B.gradually
C.deliberately D.possibly
- 26.A.hesitated B.happened
C.intended D.pretended
- 27.A.surprise B.invitations
C.evening D.dance
- 28.A.end B.begin
C.turn D.mean
- 29.A.doctors B.drivers
C.clerks D.patients
- 30.A.off B.out
C.away D.there
- 31.A.showed B.wiped
C.dawned D.varied

32.A.raised B.earned

C.wasted D.spent

33.A.general B.medical

C.living D.travelling

34.A.between B.at

C.among D.against

35.A.decision B.communication

C.drive D.relationship

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。

CPR is an effective form of first aid 36 (give) to the victim whose heart suddenly stops.

Doing it can increase the chance of the victim's 37 (survive). So knowing CPR can be a real lifesaver.

How to give CPR? There are 38 (simple) three steps. Firstly, roll the victim over onto his back and do the chest compression(按压). 39 this way, it keeps blood flowing to the brain, heart and other organs. To perform the compression, place one hand over 40 other and press firmly on the victim's chest many times in a row, 41 (push) at least 2 inches deep on every compression. Then after the compression 42 (complete), check the airway 43 (see) whether the person is

breathing. If not, perform mouth-to-mouth, 44 helps to deliver oxygen to the victim's lungs. And the chest compression should start again right after two breaths are given.

Learn CPR, for you never know when you might need 45. And it feels good to know that you could help in an emergency.

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)

假设你是李华,最近,在英语课上,你们班学习了有关急救方面的一些常识,同学们普遍对这方面的知识很感兴趣,大家都认为学校有必要提供相关的课程,请你作为班长给校长写一封信,提出你的建议,并写出建议的理由。内容包括:

- 1.学习急救知识的意义;
- 2.具体建议及原因;
- 3.重申建议的重要性。

注意:1.词数 80 左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

A funny thing happened to Arthur when he was on the way to work one day. As he walked along Park Avenue near the First National Bank, he heard the sound of someone trying to start a car. He tried again and again but couldn't get the car moving. Arthur turned and looked inside at the face of a young man who looked worried. Arthur stopped and said, "It looks like you've got a problem."

"I'm afraid so. I'm in a big hurry but I can't start my car."

"Is there something I can do to help?" Arthur asked. The young man looked at the two suitcases in the back seat and then said, "Thanks. If you're sure it wouldn't be too much trouble, you could help me get these suitcases into a taxi."

"No trouble at all. I'd be glad to help."

The young man got out and took one of the suitcases from the back seat. After placing it on the ground, he turned to get the other one. Just as Arthur picked up the first suitcase and started walking, he heard the long loud noise of an alarm.

It was from the bank. There had been a robbery(抢劫)!

Park Avenue had been quiet a moment before. Now the air was filled with the sound of the alarm and the shouts of people running from

all directions. Cars stopped and the passengers joined the crowd in front of the bank. People asked each other, “What happened?” But everyone had a different answer.

Arthur, still carrying the suitcase, turned to look at the bank and walked right into a young woman in front of him.

She looked at the suitcase and then at him. Arthur was surprised. “Why is she looking at me like that?” he thought. “The suitcase! She thinks I’m the bank thief!”

Arthur looked around at the crowd of people. He became frightened, and without another thought, he started to run.

注意:续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

As he was running, Arthur heard the young man shouting behind,
“Stop! Stop!” _____

Paragraph 2:

The taxi stopped in front of the police station.

答案全解全析

单元达标检测

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

第一部分 阅读

第一节

A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了家中拥有急救箱是应对紧急情况的重要举措,并对急救箱的选择及使用进行了说明,同时提醒大家要及时更换、补充和记录急救箱中的物品。

1.C 词义猜测题。根据第二段画线词后面的定语从句 **which makes it easy to see the materials inside** 可知,它可以很容易让人看到里面的材料。这里的 **which** 指代的是先行词 **container**,从句的内容可以解释 **container** 前修饰词语的意义,所以画线词的意思是“透明的”。故选 C。

2.C 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句 For younger children who shouldn't use the items in the kit, teach them where it's located, so they could show a visitor, relative or babysitter.可知,对于不应该使用急救箱中物品的年幼儿童而言,家长应告诉他们急救箱所在的位置,以便他们能在有突发情况的时候告诉客人、亲戚或保姆。故选 C。

3.B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 No one wants to fetch a first-aid kit and find the bandage box empty or the pain relievers expired. Keep track of supply amounts and expiration dates regularly.可知,没有人想在拿起急救箱时,发现绷带盒是空的或者止痛药过期了。要定期查看还有多少可用的东西和有效日期。因此,定期查看家庭急救箱的原因在于确保有可用的东西和物品没有失效。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.at least 至少 2.regardless of 不管;不顾

3.instruct v.教授,传授(技能等);指示;命令;吩咐 4.available *adj.* 可找到的;可获得的;可购得的 5.reference *n.* 参考;查阅;谈及;涉及 6.keep track of 了解.....的动态;与.....保持联系

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章叙述了布赖恩在学习了急救知识之后,很快就将其应用到实践中,救治他人,并且决定加入红十字会,利用自己的知识救治更多的人。

4.D 推理判断题。根据第一段 Having attended a first-aid-at-work course, Brian Cracknell soon found himself responding to two emergencies in a week.和第三段的倒数第二句 When he had nearly

finished, he told the lady that she was his first one.可知,在帮助这位老妇人之前,布赖恩学习了急救技能,但是没有把它们付诸实践。故选 D。A 项“已经对很多人实施过急救”;B 项“被认为是一个熟练的急救志愿者”;C 项“不知道如何处理紧急事件”。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第二段的第二、三句 He ran to the scene with his first-aid kit and found an old lady sitting at the bus stop. When boarding the bus, the old lady painfully hurt her left leg, which was bleeding.可知,当布赖恩到达的时候,老妇人左腿受伤,正在流血。故选 B。A 项“她的双腿受伤后流血不止”;C 项“她倒在地上,摔伤了头”;D 项“她被一辆公共汽车撞倒,失去了双腿”。

6.C 主旨大意题。根据第三段的第一、二句 He introduced himself, and asked some basic first-aid questions to get a general picture of her health. Then he put his jacket on the floor, using the lady's coat as a pillow, and gently laid her down so he could raise her legs and apply some bandages.可知,本段主要介绍了布赖恩是如何对这位老妇人进行急救的。故选 C。A 项“请布赖恩帮忙的原因”;B 项“布赖恩一周内处理了两次紧急情况”;D 项“老太太对布赖恩的表现有何反应”。

7.D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 I just thought: What's the point of having this knowledge if I'm not going to use it? It felt really good to help those people. I was so proud of myself afterwards, so I'm going to join the Red Cross.可知,此处是布赖恩的打算和想法,他决定用他的急救技

能帮助更多的人。故选 D。A 项“很气馁并决定放弃”;B 项“意识到他仍然有很多东西需要学习”;C 项“决定为红十字会放弃他的工作”。

【高频词汇】 1.respond to 回应;对.....作出反应 2.scene *n.* 地点;现场;景色 3.picture *n.* 状况;描绘;相片;图画 4.sign up 报名(参加课程);签约受雇 5.point *n.* 意图;意义 6.discouraged *adj.* 气馁的

长难句分析

原句 Then he put his jacket on the floor, using the lady's coat as a pillow, and gently laid her down so he could raise her legs and apply some bandages.

分析 句中 so 连接前后具有因果关系的并列分句。第一个分句中并列连词 and 连接并列成分,现在分词短语 using...作伴随状语。

句意 然后,他把自己的夹克放在地上,用这位女士的外套当枕头,并轻轻地把她放下,这样他就可以抬起她的腿,缠上一些绷带。

C

◎语篇解读 这是一篇说明文。研究表明,住在离海边较近的人及每周至少去两次海边的人会比远离海边的人心理健康状态更好,因为住在海边能享受更多的阳光,避免污染,同时,海边的空气中饱含负离子,能影响人的情绪,一些水上运动也可以让人更加健康。

8.A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句可知,研究人员发现住在离海边不到 1 公里的人比住在海边 50 公里以外的人患上心理疾病的可能性要低 22%左右,而且每周至少去两次海边的人心理也会更健康。

由此可知,埃克塞特大学的研究人员发现住在水边可以提升心理健康。

故选 A。

9.C 词义猜测题。第二段提到住在海边的人心理状态会更健康,且第三段提到的“blue space”指的是蓝色的空间,即海边。natural 自然的;outdoor 户外的;oceanic 海洋的;clean 干净的。故选 C。

10.C 细节理解题。根据第四段第四、五句可知这种负离子可以平衡我们体内影响情绪的化学物质——血清素——的水平,平衡了血清素水平后人们就可以感到更平静和放松。C 项提到负离子可以帮助人们减轻压力,符合语境,故选 C。

11.A 推理判断题。分析文章可知,文章提到了海边对人们的心理健康有帮助,同时还提到了水上运动对人体健康的好处,这些都是跟健康有关的内容。因此这篇文章可能在健康栏目上看到。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.mental health 心理健康 2.negative *adj.* 负极的;阴极的 3.balance *v. & n.* 平衡 4.affect *v.* 影响 5.stay in shape 保持体型

D

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。一项研究表明,狗朝不同的方向摆动尾巴取决于它们的情绪,这一发现有助于人们通过摇尾变化来判断狗的心情。

12.A 细节理解题。根据最后一段倒数第二句“While the changes in the tail wagging were not easily noticed without the aid of a video, it was thought that the findings could help people judge the mood of dogs.”可知,没有录像的帮助,人们很难发现狗的摇尾变化,因为在狗摇动尾巴时,

摄像机更容易捕捉到狗的反应变化。故选 A。B 项“这些狗被放进木箱里,一次测试一只”;C 项“它们能让狗的主人知道他们的狗的习惯”;D 项“狗在不同的心情下会朝不同的方向摇尾巴”。

13.A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“*When the dogs were not shown any stimuli they tended to wag their tails to the left*”可知本题正确答案为 A。

14.B 推理判断题。根据画线词所在的句子“*Computer and video systems, for example, could be used by professional dog trainers to determine the mood of dogs that they were required to approach.*”(例如,计算机和视频系统可以被专业的驯狗师用来确定他们被要求接近的狗的情绪。)可知,句中应当是驯狗师被要求接近狗,因此 *they* 指的是驯狗师。故选 B。

15.B 推理判断题。根据最后一段并结合全文内容可知,做这个实验的目的是通过观察狗摇尾巴的方向,帮助人们判断狗的情绪。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.*depending on* 根据……而定 2.*a range of* 一系列的
3.*conduct v.* 实施;进行 4.*appearance n.* 出现;外表
5.*suppose vt.* 认为;假设 6.*tend to* 倾向于 7.*prefer vt.* 更喜欢;宁愿
8.*company n.* 陪伴;公司 9.*approach v.* 靠近;着手处理 *n.* 方法;接近
长难句分析

原句 While the changes in the tail wagging were not easily noticed without the aid of a video, it was thought that the findings could help people judge the mood of dogs.

分析 句中连词 While 引导让步状语从句;在该状语从句对应的主句中的 it 为形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。

句意 尽管摇尾巴的变化没有录像的帮助是不容易被发现的,但是研究人员认为这些调查结果可以帮助人们判断狗的情绪。

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Andy Ozcan 发明的一种能将手机变成一种诊断工具的应用程序。这款应用程序很精确并易于使用。这种经济又实用的医疗工具可以在世界上任何有网络的地方使用,能拯救全世界数百万人的生命。

16.G 根据上句...you are in a remote village somewhere with no medical clinic.可知你在一个偏僻的村庄,没有医疗诊所,以及下文 Once the doctors get to you, they examine you and take blood samples, but they won't be able to help you until they take the samples back to the hospital to find out what is wrong.可知一旦医生找到你,他们会给你检查并取血样,但是直到他们把血样带回医院,找到问题所在,他们才能帮助你,由此可推断出设空处应表示如果生病了,要等上几天才能等到移动医疗小组来看病。故选 G。

17.F 根据上文 Once the doctors get to you, they examine you and take blood samples, but they won't be able to help you until they take the samples back to the hospital to find out what is wrong.可知一旦医生找到你,他们会给你检查并取血样,但是直到他们把血样带回医院,找到

问题所在,他们才能帮助你,由此可推断出设空处应表示即使只是简单的感染,可能也会因为耽搁而导致死亡。故选 F。

18.A 根据上文 In many remote places...there may still be other problems. Many doctors, for example, don't have enough training to accurately interpret what they see.可知在许多偏远的地方,即使医生有仪器帮忙,仍然会出现其他问题。例如,许多医生没有接受过足够的培训来正确解释他们所看到的,由此可判断出这样可能会出现误诊。故选 A。

19.D 该空设于段首,为主题句。根据第二段讲的是 Ozcan 的发明很重要的一个原因,猜测该段会讲第二个原因,并且根据后文 His technology only requires a mobile phone and an Internet connection.以及 the cost...is fairly low 可知本段讲的就是这一发明很重要的另一个原因,故选 D。

20.E 根据上文...Ozcan has developed a medical tool that is both practical and economical. Therefore, it can be effectively applied almost anywhere.可知 Ozcan 研制出一种经济实用的医疗工具。因此,它几乎可以有效地应用于任何地方,由此可推断出这种简单有效的工具可能会拯救全世界数百万人的生命,故选 E。

【高频词汇】 1.sample *n.* 样本;样品 2.diagnosis *n.* 诊断

3.interpret *v.* 解释;说明 4.practical *adj.* 有用的;适用的;切实可行的;实际的

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章叙述了一位母亲 Lisa 为她患病的儿子准备生日惊喜的故事。在大家的帮助下,她的儿子 Jorge 度过了一个完美的生日,同时,Jorge 还收到了很多生日礼物以及好心人的捐款。

21.B 根据空格后的定语从句可判断出,Jorge 生来身体上就有缺陷。

toy 玩具;disability 残疾;situation 情况;habit 习惯。故选 B。

22.C 根据对病症的介绍可知,Jorge 不能讲话,这里应该指他大脑的机能和 18 个月大的孩子一样。treat 对待;consider 考虑;function 运转,工作;describe 描述。故选 C。

23.C 根据空前的“jumped out of his seat”这一动作可知,Jorge 每次经过大卡车时都是很兴奋的。casually 随意地;calmly 冷静地;excitedly 兴奋地;violently 激烈地。故选 C。

24.A 根据本段内容可知,Lisa 为了让儿子开心,通过在社交媒体上发帖的方式找一个有卡车的人来他们家待一个小时。ask for 寻求,请求;depend on 依赖;send for 派人去叫;bring up 养育。故选 A。

25.D 根据本段内容可知,Lisa 希望如果有可能的话,在前一个请求之后,卡车司机还可以载 Jorge 一程。frequently 频繁地;gradually 逐渐;deliberately 故意地;possibly 可能地。故选 D。

26.B 根据上下文内容可知,帖子刚发布,Melissa就碰巧在线并联系了Lisa。happen意为“碰巧”。hesitate 犹豫;intend 想要;pretend 假装。故选B。

27.A 根据上文提到Jorge的10岁生日将近和下文内容可知,这正是母亲Lisa为儿子生日准备的惊喜。surprise 惊喜;invitation 邀请;evening 傍晚;dance 舞蹈。故选A。

28.A 根据下文内容可知,这个故事并没有到这里就结束。end 结束;begin 开始;turn 转(向);mean 意味着。故选A。

29.B 根据上文内容可知,此处介绍的是214辆卡车的由来,当然是指来自全国各地的司机。doctor 医生;driver 司机;clerk 职员;patient 患者。故选B。

30.D 根据句意可知,此处指联系到了电视台的人员,他们在那天也会安排人到场。there 指的是Lisa的家里。故选D。

31.C 此处指12月15日星期六一大早就阳光和煦。show 展示;wipe 擦掉;dawn 开始;vary 变化。故选C。

32.A 根据下文的“a total of \$1,700”可知,此处指社区为Jorge筹集的善款,以帮助他支付医疗费用。raise 筹集;earn 挣(钱);waste 浪费;spend 花费。故选A。

33.B 身患残疾的Jorge最需要医疗救治,其费用也应当是持续存在的。general 一般的;medical 医疗的;living 存活的;travelling 旅行(用)的。故选B。

34.C 根据句意可知,此处用 among 表示平板电脑是许多礼物之中的一个。between 在(两者)中间;at 在;among 在(三者及以上)中间;against 反对,紧靠。故选 C。

35.B 根据上文内容可知,Jorge 的一个明显缺陷是不能讲话,此处 this 指代前句提到的 a tablet PC,Lisa 之所以高兴,应当是因为平板电脑正好可以帮助 Jorge 进行交流。decision 决定;communication 交流;drive 驱车旅行;relationship 关系。故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.contact v.联系 2.arrangement n.安排;筹备

3.donation n.捐赠物;捐赠 4.send for 派人去叫 5.end v.结束;终止

6.dawn v.开始 n.破晓;黎明 7.raise v.筹集;提高(数量、水平等);提升

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇关于如何实施 CPR(心肺复苏)的科普文章。

36.given 考查过去分词。句意:心肺复苏是一种对心脏突然停止跳动的患者进行急救的有效方式。该句有系动词 is,故设空处应使用非谓语动词,give 与其逻辑主语之间是被动关系,故使用过去分词 given,此处相当于定语从句 which is given to the victim...。

37.survival 考查名词。句意:实施心肺复苏可以增加患者存活的希望。the victim's 后接名词,故使用名词 survival。

38.simply 考查副词。句意:只有三个步骤。设空处修饰系动词 are,应使用副词,故用 simply。

39.In 考查介词。句意:用这种方式,它可以使血液流向大脑、心脏和其他器官。in this way 为固定短语,意为“用这种方式”。

40.the 考查冠词。句意:进行按压时,将一只手放在另一只手上,连续多次用力按压患者的胸部,每次按压至少按下 2 英寸深。人共有两只手,一只用 one,两个中的另一个则用 the other。故用定冠词 the。

41.pushing 考查现在分词。句意:见上句。该句已有谓语动词,故此处应用非谓语动词形式,又因 push 与谓语动词表示的动作几乎同时发生,且与逻辑主语即省略的 you 构成逻辑上的主动关系,故使用现在分词 pushing,作伴随状语,相当于 and push。

42.is completed/has been completed 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:然后在按压完成后,检查呼吸道,看这个人是否在呼吸。after 引导时间状语从句,从句中缺少谓语,根据语境可知,应用一般现在时。且 complete 与主语 compression 构成被动关系,故使用一般现在时的被动语态 is completed。又因该动作发生在主句谓语动词表示的动作之前,故也可以使用 has been completed。

43.to see 考查动词不定式。句意:见上句。该句谓语动词为 check,故此处使用非谓语动词形式,根据下文“看看这个人是否在呼吸”,表目的,故使用不定式 to see 作目的状语。

44.which 考查定语从句。句意:如果没有呼吸,就进行口对口人工呼吸,这有助于将氧气输送到患者的肺部。设空处引导非限制性定语从句并在从句中作主语,先行词指物,故应使用 which。

45.it 考查代词。句意:学习心肺复苏,因为你永远不知道什么时候你可能会用到它。need 后缺少宾语,根据句意可知,此处指的是心肺复苏,为避免重复,使用 it 来代替。

【高频词汇】 1.effective *adj.*有效的 2.victim *n.*受害者;患者

3.perform *v.*做,执行;履行;表演;工作,运转 4.firmly *adv.*坚固地;坚定地
地 5.in a row 连续地

第三部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Mr. Principal,

Our class has been studying some knowledge about first aid. We are all interested in it and feel that being able to give first aid when needed can make a difference before proper medical treatment is given.

Therefore, we suggest that courses on first aid should be offered in our school. Posters about first aid for different injuries can be put up in every corner of our campus. What's more, our school can organize the rescue drills to provide a stage for students to practice and gain experience in first aid.

I believe having a knowledge of first aid is of vital importance. I would appreciate it if you could take our suggestions into consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节

写作指导		
故	Time	one day

事 要 素	Place	along Park Avenue near the First National Bank	
	Character	Arthur, a young man, passengers, a young woman	
	What	a robbery in the bank	
情 节	Beginning	Arthur 在上班的路上遇到了一位无法起动汽车的年轻人。	
	Development	Arthur 以为他遇到了困难,正在帮助他时,听到警报声,知道有人抢劫银行,手提手提箱的 Arthur 被人怀疑是抢劫犯,他不假思索地跑了起来。	
续 写 方 向	Para.1	As he was running, Arthur heard the young man shouting behind,“Stop!Stop!”	①Why did Arthur run with the suitcase? ②Why did the young man run after him? ③Where did Arthur run? ④What would happen to Arthur in the end?
	Para.2	The taxi stopped in front of the police station.	What did Arthur tell the police after arriving at the police station?

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

As he was running, Arthur heard the young man shouting behind, “*Stop!Stop!*” Arthur immediately realized that the young man was the bank robber. So Arthur didn't stop, but continued to run until he saw and caught a taxi in front of him. He quickly put the suitcase in the car and said to the driver, “Please hurry to the police station. I have a case to report to the police. The man shouting behind is the bank thief!” The taxi raced away to the police station like an arrow.

Paragraph 2:

The taxi stopped in front of the police station. Arthur said to the police who were on duty and had already received the robbery report, “This suitcase is that of the bank robber. He may be fleeing with the money stolen from the bank. I hand it to you. Please get ready to arrest the man.” Thanks to Arthur's intelligence, the police caught the bank robber successfully.