

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

The National Gallery

Description:

The National Gallery is the British national art museum built on the north side of Trafalgar Square in London. It houses a diverse collection of more than 2,300 examples of European art ranging from 13th-century religious paintings to more modern ones by Renoir and Van Gogh. The older collections of the gallery are reached through the main entrance while the more modern works in the East Wing are most easily reached from Trafalgar Square by a ground floor entrance.

Layout:

The modern Sainsbury Wing on the western side of the building houses 13th-to 15th-century paintings, and artists include Duccio, Uccello, Van Eyck, Lippi, Mantegna, Botticelli and Memling.

The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci, Cranach, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bruegel, Bronzino, Titan and Veronese.

The North Wing houses 17th-century paintings, and artists include Caravaggio, Rubens, Poussin, Van Dyck, Velazquez, Claude and Vermeer.

The East Wing houses 18th-to early 20th-century paintings, and artists include Canaletto, Goya, Turner, Constable, Renoir and Van Gogh.

Opening Hours:

The Gallery is open every day from 10 am to 6 pm (Fridays 10 am to 9 pm) and is free, but charges apply to some special exhibitions.

Getting There:

Nearer underground stations: Charing Cross (2-minute walk), Leicester Square (3-minute walk), Embankment (7-minute walk), and Piccadilly Circus (8-minute walk).

1. In which century's collections can you see religious paintings?

A. The 20th. B. The 17th.

C. The 18th. D. The 13th.

2. Where are Leonardo da Vinci's works shown?

A. In the East Wing.

B. In the main West Wing.

C. In the Sainsbury Wing.

D.In the North Wing.

3.Which underground station is the closest to the National Gallery?

A.Charing Cross.

B.Leicester Square.

C.Embankment.

D.Piccadilly Circus.

B

Kincaid looked at his watch:seventeen past eight. The truck started the second try, and he backed up, shifted gears(挡), and moved slowly down the alley under the hazy sun. Through the streets of Bellingham he went, heading south on Washington 11, running along the coast of Puget Sound for a few miles, and then following the highway as it swung east a little before meeting U.S. Route 20.

Turning into the sun, he began the long, winding drive through the Cascades. He liked this country and felt impressed, stopping now and then to make notes about interesting possibilities of future expeditions or to shoot what he called “memory snapshots(快照)”. The purpose of these casual photographs was to remind him of those places he might want to visit again and approach more seriously. In the late afternoon he turned north at Spokane, picking up U.S. Route 2, which would take him halfway across the northern United States to Duluth, Minnesota.

He wished for the thousandth time in his life that he had a dog, a golden retriever(金毛寻回犬), maybe, for travels like this and keeping him company at home. But he was frequently away—overseas much of the time and it would not be fair to the animal. Still, he thought about it anyway. In a few years he would be getting too old for the hard fieldwork. “I must get a dog then,” he said to himself.

Drives like this always put him into a sentimental mood. The dog was part of it. Robert Kincaid was alone as it's possible to be—an only child with parents both dead, distant relatives who had lost track of him and who he also lost track of, and no close friends.

He thought about Marian. She had left him nine years ago after five years of marriage. He was fifty-two now, which would make her just under forty. Marian had dreamed of becoming a musician—a folk singer. She knew all of The Weavers's songs and sang them pretty well in the coffeehouse of Seattle. When he was home in the old days, he drove her to the shows and sat in the audience while she sang.

His long absences—two or three months sometimes—were hard on the marriage. He knew that. She was aware of what he did when they decided to get married, and both of them had a vague (模糊的) sense that it could all be handled somehow. When he came from photographing a story in Iceland, she was gone. The note read, “Robert, it didn't work out. I left you the Harmony guitar. Stay in touch.”

He didn't stay in touch. Neither did she. He signed the divorce papers when they arrived a year later and caught a plane to Australia the next day. She had asked for nothing except her freedom.

4. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A. Kincaid's parents were dead and he only kept in touch with some distant relatives.
- B. Kincaid would have had a dog if he hadn't been away from home too often.
- C. Kincaid used to have a golden retriever.
- D. Kincaid needed a dog in doing his hard fieldwork.

5. Why did Kincaid stop to take photos while driving?

- A. To take "memory snapshots".
- B. To remind himself of places he might want to visit again.
- C. To avoid forgetting the way back.
- D. To shoot the beautiful scenery along the road.

6. What can you know about Marian?

- A. She died after five years of marriage.
- B. She was older than Kincaid.
- C. She could sing very well and earned big money.
- D. She was not a professional pop singer.

7. We can draw a conclusion from the passage that _____.

- A. Marian knew what would happen before she married Kincaid

B.Kincaid thought his absences would be a problem when he married

Marian

C.Marian could not stand Kincaid's absences and left him

D.after Marian left Kincaid, they still kept in touch with each other

C

A new study has found the amount of antibiotics(抗生素)given to farm animals is expected to increase by two-thirds over the next 15 years. Researchers are linking the growing dependence on the drugs to the increasing need for meat, milk and eggs. However, the drugs could quicken the development of antibiotic-resistant infections(感染). Such infections are already a major public health concern in the United States.

The World Health Organization notes that when people stop living in poverty(贫困), the first thing they want to do is eat better, rather than earn more money. For most people, that means their diet should contain more meat. With the rapid development of Asia, people there are eating nearly four times as much meat, milk and other milk products as they did 50 years ago.

To meet the need, farmers have put many animals into smaller spaces. As the animals are crowded together, the easiest way to deal with some of the problems of crowding is to give them antibiotics. It's clear that antibiotics help animals stay healthy in a crowded environment and grow faster. But bacteria can develop resistance to the drugs gradually.

Nowadays, doctors find antibiotics that once worked against the infections no longer work. The bacteria have learned ways to fight against the drugs. The heavy use of antibiotics in animals is responsible for the growth of antibiotic resistance worldwide. In the United States, at least two million people get drug-resistant infections each year and at least 23,000 die from an infection.

Europe has banned the use of antibiotics to increase animal growth. And the United States is hoping to persuade farmers to stop using antibiotics for that purpose.

8. What accounts for the increasing amount of antibiotics given to farm animals?

- A. The desire for new drugs.
- B. The less effective antibiotics.
- C. The outdated farm technology.
- D. The need for more various foods.

9. What do most people want to do first when they get rid of poverty according to WHO?

- A. Make a lot of money.
- B. Focus more on health.
- C. Have more meat in their diet.
- D. Live in a better environment.

10. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Antibiotics do harm to animals.
- B. Antibiotics help animals stay healthy.
- C. Antibiotics are used heavily in Europe.
- D. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria spread to people.

11. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. A new way of raising farm animals.
- B. The advantages of using antibiotics.
- C. The reason for banning the use of antibiotics.
- D. The negative effects of antibiotics abuse in farm animals.

D

When you eat out in restaurants, it is not unusual to hear people yelling, "Let me get this one!" and sometimes you can see them pushing or wrestling to fight for the privilege of paying the bill.

These fights are often very loud and active. Each person involved shows an honest desire to pick up the bill, and in the end, all the people at the table give the winner praise and gratitude.

In fact, figuring out who will get the bill is always a headache for Chinese people at formal meals. Although the people hosting the meal are very likely to pay the bill, it is common practice to make a token(象征性的)effort to pay the bill, but you will embarrass them if you do end up actually chipping in some cash.

In recent years, going Dutch has been embraced by many young people. But older generations who fear “losing face” still find it embarrassing and stingy(小气的) to calculate each person's share of the bill. As the travel guide brand Lonely Planet noted, it is considered “the height of unsophistication(不懂世故)”.

But these days, thanks to digital payment apps, splitting(分摊) the bill electronically is becoming a widely-accepted idea. Even people from older generations may be tempted to do so.

By scanning a QR code and paying their share via the social networking tool WeChat and the e-commerce app Alipay on their smart phones with one easy click, urban Chinese are finding it easier to save them the embarrassment of figuring out each person's payment when they order a meal.

“This function has made going Dutch less hassle and more fun in China,” CNN noted.

“Because of their convenience, many of us are never without our phones. And person-to-person mobile payment services are incredibly easy to use and save the trouble of dealing with change,” said an 18-year-old student in China.

“You can also leave funny notes using emoji like a bowl of rice or a cup of tea to describe a meal that you have shared.”

12. What is the article mainly about?

- A. The Chinese tradition of dining out with friends.
- B. A new trend of splitting the bill in China.
- C. How social networking tools have influenced our daily lives.
- D. Why people in China argue over who pays the bill when dining out.

13. What does the underlined phrase “going Dutch” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Figuring out the total payment.
- B. Taking turns to pay the bill.
- C. Fighting for the privilege of paying the bill.
- D. Each person paying their own expenses.

14. Why do many Chinese people make a token effort to pay the bill?

- A. They don't want to be considered unsophisticated.
- B. They want praise and gratitude from their friends.
- C. They consider it an honor to host the meal and pay the bill.
- D. They find it hard to work out how much each person needs to pay.

15. According to the article, what are the advantages of using digital payment apps to split the bill?

- a. They're easier to use and more interesting.
- b. They save the trouble of dealing with change.
- c. They make it easier to figure out how much money each person has to pay.

d.They make people less embarrassed to split the bill.

A.a, b B.b, c C.a, b, d D.b, c, d

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 going to the doctor to get treatment for a terrible fever. ___
16___ The robot detects the cause of your fever, travels to the appropriate system and provides medication directly for the infected area.

___17___ They are called nanorobot(纳米机器人) and engineering teams around the world are working to design robots that will eventually be used to treat everything from fever to cancer.

In recent years, researchers have been building nanorobots out of a familiar material—the same stuff that makes human life possible. ___18___ DNA is all around and in you—you just can't see it. If you were to look inside almost any cell inside any living creature, you would find DNA.

This might sound surprising—especially since these nanorobots don't need batteries(电池) or any power sources. Instead, they work by using the natural structure of DNA.The nanorobots “crawl” (缓慢前行)on DNA.Sometimes researchers refer to these things as DNA “spiders”. ___19___ A nanorobot could, perhaps, destroy just a cancerous cell, for example, but leave healthy cells alone.

20 But the future is bright for DNA-built nanorobots. One day, perhaps the DNA-made machine will swim around in the human body, delivering medicine to diseased cells or helping doctors diagnose problems. Or maybe they'll help build the smallest computers the world has ever seen.

A. These nanorobots are made from DNA.

B. Nanorobots made from DNA aren't useful yet.

C. This description will give you a simple picture of the legs of a DNA nanorobot.

D. In other words, the DNA nanorobot destroys the track as it goes.

E. Being able to make such a tiny thing move in a certain way might be useful for health.

F. Instead of giving you a pill or a shot, the doctor puts a tiny robot into your bloodstream.

G. In fact, we're not that far off from seeing devices like this actually used in medical procedures.

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。

A parent's hopes for 2030

When 2010 arrived, my son was only a year old—tiny and 21, the master of a few basic words, but still mostly the baby we'd welcomed into the world.

Now my baby has grown into an 22—tall, strong, and smart, a lover of Akira Kurosawa's samurai movies.

A 23 from now, in 2030, he will be an adult. I expect the next 10 years to fly by, and be filled with 24. As 2020 begins, I am thinking about the kind of world my son will face and experience. I 25 for him, and for all the young people of his age. So I have several hopes for the world my son and his generation will live in.

I hope we finally get 26 about climate change. Polar ice is melting. The oceans are rising. The question is 27 whether we can stop climate change, but whether we're willing and able to do anything to 28 it.

I'm not sure what a warming planet will 29 for my son's life. I suspect it means he will live in a world where nations and groups 30 limited resources like clean water and food, which means that the danger of climate change won't come just from rising oceans, but from humans competing for control over what's 31.

The world is always going to be full of 32 about how to solve the challenges we face. I hope, too, that my son's generation learns to

33 justice—but to do so with a big heart and humility, recognizing our common humanity (人性) even with people who 34 us.

The world of 2030 won't 35 itself. We are creating it now, so my final wish is that we build the kind of world we actually want our children to live in.

21. A. special B. generous

C. intelligent D. dependent

22. A. athlete B. adolescent

C. artist D. engineer

23. A. month B. century

C. year D. decade

24. A. questions B. experience

C. danger D. change

25. A. worry B. sacrifice

C. owe D. arrange

26. A. particular B. serious

C. optimistic D. enthusiastic

27. A. for sure B. as usual

C. no longer D. till now

28. A. slow B. record

C. complete D. multiply

29. A. mean B. obtain

C.share D.seek

30.A.pick up B.fight for

C.turn down D.take part

31.A.finished B.continued

C.started D.left

32.A.aims B.examples

C.disagreements D.results

33.A.escape B.express

C.seek D.affect

34.A.differ from B.agree with

C.refer to D.call for

35.A.explode B.admire

C.prove D.build

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。

Thanks to the Chinese government scholarship, I was able to come to China and realize my dream as 36 international student. In my two years of Master's study, I collected a bunch of wonderful memories.

Two of them were joining in a hiking marathon and climbing to the top of a mountain. I did not win the marathon, 37 the sight of the beautiful landscape along the way was enough for me. In China, I found

that hiking was one of the best leisure 38 (activity) for Chinese people.

The visit 39 Zijin Mountain last year was the most challenging yet very memorable to me because of the bad weather in winter and the long hours of journey 40 (reach) the top. The temperature at that time reached a freezing point. My hands were stone cold and my face 41 (go) very pale. When we reached the top, it was just so 42 (attract). The sunset view was the best of all. One of my friends took a photo of 43 (I) and my Chinese friend as if we were sharing the sun with our hands. We stayed on the top for a while, until we felt that we should leave before we would 44 (total) freeze to death.

I believe that 45 (climb) mountains gives someone a sense of direction and a motivation to reach his goal no matter how hard or unimaginable it could be.

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,你校最近正在网上选拔学生去参加中美青年大使线上交流项目,以帮助美国青年使者更好地了解中国的历史文化。请写一封电子邮件申请参加该项目。内容包括:

1.介绍自己的优势;

2.参加意图;

3.希望获准。

注意:1.词数 80 左右,可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

2.短文的开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数。

参考词汇:中美青年大使线上交流项目 Sino-American Youth

Ambassadors Online Exchange Program

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,

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。

Last weekend, I went to Mark's new house near a forest for a little get-together. After lunch when I was chatting with him and his wife Cody, he asked me, "Hey, Thora, have you ever been to a secret spot?" Before I could even finish saying no, Cody and Mark were already at the door

with their jackets on. And the next moment we were heading out into the forest with a camera, a fishing net and a plastic bucket(桶).

We walked through the forest along a path by a small river. Breathing the fresh air, we three talked and laughed all the way.

“Hey! What are you guys doing?” someone suddenly shouted from behind. Mark and Cody's eyes immediately widened, and without a word they started running. I had no choice but to follow them, getting my shoes wet and dirty with mud. We probably ran for about 10 minutes before Mark and Cody slowed down. I stopped to catch my breath and asked, “Who is that?”

Mark replied, “The most annoying neighbor ever. There's no telling what could happen if he caught up with us. He is always making fun of us. I dislike him.” We kept walking on for a few more minutes. Then a beautiful lake appeared before our eyes. “Wow! Amazing!” I shouted and could hardly hold back my excitement. The lake was large and the water was deep and blue, looking so peaceful with tall trees around it.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Looking around, we saw a boat floating by the shore. _____

Paragraph 2:

“Help!Help!Help!” I was so frightened and cried for help._____

答案全解全析

全书综合测评

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

第一部分 阅读

第一节

A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了英国国家美术馆的展品以及这个展馆的布局、开馆的时间及附近的地铁站等情况。

1.D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 ranging from 13th-century religious paintings to...可知人们可以在这里看到 13 世纪的宗教图画。故选 D。

2.B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci 可知,达·芬奇的作品可以在 the main West Wing 中看到,因此选 B。

3.A 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Nearer underground stations:Charing Cross(2-minute walk)...and Piccadilly Circus (8-minute walk).可知,Charing Cross 地铁站离国家美术馆只有步行 2 分钟的路程,其他几个地铁站离国家美术馆的距离都比 Charing Cross 远。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.house *v.*收藏 2.diverse *adj.*各种各样的;不同的

3.range from...to...包括从.....到.....之间的各类事物

4.charge *n.*要价;收费;指控;主管 *v.*向.....要价;控告;使.....承担责任;给.....充电 5.exhibition *n.*展览会;展览品;展示

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了 Kincaid 自驾旅行的经历及他在旅途中对自身往事的回忆。

4.B 推理判断题。从第三段中的 He wished for the thousandth time in his life that he had a dog 可知 Kincaid 一生中无数次希望自己可以有一条狗;以及 But he was frequently away—overseas much of the time and it would not be fair to the animal.可知他经常离开,大部分时间在海外,这对动物来说不公平。所以如果不是经常离家,Kincaid 会养狗。故选 B。根据文章第四段最后一句的描述可知,Kincaid 的父母去世了,他和他的远房亲戚们也没有联系,所以 A 项错误;文章的第三段首句提到 Kincaid 一直想养一条金毛寻回犬,但是一直没养,所以 C 项错误;而且由第三段的内容可知 Kincaid 想养狗是想有个陪伴,在他老得不能做野外考察的时候能陪伴他,并不是说将狗用于他的野外考察的工作中,所以 D 项错误。

5.B 细节理解题。从第二段中的 The purpose of these casual photographs was to remind him of those places he might want to visit again...可知 Kincaid 停下来去拍这些照片的目的是提醒自己那些他可能还想再去的地方。故选 B。

6.D 推理判断题。从第五段中的 Marian had dreamed of becoming a musician—a folk singer.可知 Marian 梦想成为一名音乐家——一名民歌歌手。所以她不是专业的流行歌手。故选 D。由文章的第五段的第二句并结合第五、六、七段内容可知他们结婚五年后 Marian 离开了,并不是死了,所以 A 项错误;由文章第五段的第三句可知,Marian 比 Kincaid 小,所以 B 项错误;由文章第五段的第五句可知 Marian 唱歌很好,但是文中并没有说她赚了大钱,所以 C 项错误。

7.C 推理判断题。由倒数第二段中的 His long absences—two or three months sometimes—were hard on the marriage. 可知 Kincaid 长时间不在,有时候是两到三个月,会伤害婚姻。由倒数第二段中的 When he came from photographing a story in Iceland, she was gone.可知当他从冰岛为一个故事拍完照片回来的时候,她已经离开了。所以 Marian 不能忍受 Kincaid 的长期离家,从而离开了他。故选 C。A 项“在 Marian 嫁给 Kincaid 之前她知道会发生什么”,文中并没有提到此信息;由文章的第六段的第三句可知,在他们结婚的时候,他们都模糊地认为 Kincaid 的离开这一问题会以某种方式解决,所以当时他们认为这不是一个问题,所以 B 项错误;由文章最后一段的前两句可知,他们彼此都没有联系,所以 D 项错误。

【高频词汇】 1. *impressed adj.* 有深刻的好印象 2. *casual adj.* 随便的; 非正式的; 临时的; 偶然的 3. *keep sb. company* 陪伴某人
4. *relative n.* 亲戚 5. *lose track of* 失去联系 6. *absence n.* 不在; 离开; 缺席 7. *stay in touch* 保持联系

长难句分析

原句 She was aware of what he did when they decided to get married, and both of them had a vague sense that it could all be handled somehow.

分析 本句为并列复合句。*and* 连接两个并列分句, 第一个分句中 *what he did* 是一个宾语从句, 作介词 *of* 的宾语, *when they decided to get married* 是一个时间状语从句; 第二个分句中 *that it could all be handled somehow* 是一个同位语从句, 解释说明 *sense* 的内容。

句意 他们决定结婚时她就知道他是干什么的, 而且他们俩都有一种模糊的感觉, 那就是一切都可以通过某种方式来处理。

C

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文, 主要讲述了随着生活水平的提高, 人们对肉、蛋、奶的需求也大幅增长。因此越来越多的抗生素被注入家畜体内来满足需求, 但是抗生素的滥用也带来了很多问题。

8.D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的 *A new study has found... Researchers are linking the growing dependence on the drugs to the increasing need for meat, milk and eggs.* 可知人们对各种各样食物的需求增长是越来越多的抗生素被注入家畜体内的原因。故选 D。

9.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中 The World Health Organization notes that when people stop living in poverty(贫困), the first thing they want to do is eat better, rather than earn more money. For most people, that means their diet should contain more meat.可知,人们脱离贫困后的第一件事就是要吃得更好,而对大多数人来说,吃得更好意味着日常饮食中包含更多肉。故选 C。

10.D 推理判断题。由倒数第二段中 The heavy use of antibiotics...at least 23,000 die from an infection.可知,抗生素在动物身上的大量使用导致世界范围内抗生素耐药性的增长。在美国每年至少有两百万人感染抗药性传染病,每年至少有 23,000 人死于感染,也就是说抗药性细菌扩散到了人身上,故选 D。A 选项“抗生素对动物有害”文中没有提到;B 选项“抗生素帮助动物保持健康”是文中第三段倒数第二句明确提到的,而不是推断出来的;C 选项“抗生素在欧洲大量使用”与文章内容不符,因为文章最后一段的第一句提到欧洲已经禁止使用抗生素来促进家畜的生长。

11.D 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了人们滥用抗生素饲养家畜带来的负面影响,故选 D。A 选项“饲养农场动物的新方法”,偏离主题;B 选项“使用抗生素的好处”,虽然文中有提到,但不是中心内容。C 选项“禁止使用抗生素的原因”,概括不全面,也不是主要内容。

【高频词汇】 1.amount *n.* 量,数量 2.link...to... 把.....与.....相联系
3.dependence *n.* 依靠;依赖 4.quicken *v.* 加快 5.meet *v.* 满足

6.resistance *n.* 抗力;抵抗 7.fight against 与.....斗争;极力反对 8.be responsible for 是.....的原因;对.....负责 9.ban *v.* 禁止;不允许

长难句分析

原句 The World Health Organization notes that when people stop living in poverty(贫困), the first thing they want to do is eat better, rather than earn more money.

分析 本句为主从复合句。that when people stop living...earn more money 是一个 that 引导的宾语从句,而宾语从句中 when people stop living in poverty 为时间状语从句;they want to do 为定语从句,修饰先行词 the first thing;eat better...是省略 to 的不定式短语作表语。

句意 世界卫生组织指出,当人们不再生活在贫困中时,他们首先想做的是吃得更好,而不是挣更多的钱。

D

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国人聚餐后的付款方式随着时代的变化也发生了一些变化,手机支付逐渐成为各年龄段的人的主要支付方式。

12.B 主旨大意题。文章前四段介绍了中国人抢着付饭钱的习惯,然后在第五段提出 But these days, thanks to digital payment apps, splitting the bill electronically is becoming a widely-accepted idea. Even people from older generations may be tempted to do so.来说明由于数字支付应用程序的出现,用电子方式分摊账单正成为一种被广泛接受的想法。即使是老一辈的人也可能会这么做。由此可知,本文主要讲述的是中国人支付费用的新方式。故选 B。A 项“与朋友外出吃饭的中国传统”,侧重的是传统,而本文介绍的是传统方式发生了变化。C 项“社交网络

工具是如何影响我们日常生活的”概念扩大,本文只是介绍了付款方式的变化。D项“在中国为什么人们外出吃饭时争论谁付账”偏离主题,文章探讨的是付款方式的改变而不是深究一种文化现象背后的原因。

13.D 词义猜测题。根据画线词后文 *But older generations who fear “losing face” still find it embarrassing and stingy to calculate each person's share of the bill.* 可知,害怕“丢脸”的老一辈人仍然觉得计算每个人应付的费用是尴尬和小气的。由此推知,画线词组意思是“每个人都支付自己的费用”。故选 D。A项“计算支付总额”;B项“轮流付账”;C项“努力争取支付账单的特权”。

14.A 细节理解题。根据第四段中 *But older generations who fear “losing face” still find it embarrassing and stingy to calculate each person's share of the bill. As the travel guide brand Lonely Planet noted, it is considered “the height of unsophistication”.* 可知,害怕“丢脸”的老一辈人仍然觉得计算每个人应付的费用是尴尬和小气的。正如旅游指南品牌 Lonely Planet 所指出的,这被认为是“不懂世故”。由此推断,中国人装样子买单是因为他们不想被认为自己不懂世故。故选 A。B项“他们想要得到朋友的赞扬和感激”;C项“他们认为请客吃饭并付账是一种荣幸”;D项“他们发现很难计算出每个人需要付多少钱”。

15.C 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段“*This function has made going Dutch less hassle and more fun in China,*” CNN noted.(CNN 指出,“这项功能让AA制在中国变得不那么麻烦且更有趣”)可知,a“它们更容易使用,也更有趣”属于使用数字支付应用程序分摊账单的好处;由倒数第

二段中的 And person-to-person mobile payment services are incredibly easy to use and save the trouble of dealing with change(个人对个人移动支付服务使用起来非常简单,而且省去了处理零钱的麻烦)可知,b“它们省去了处理零钱的麻烦”属于使用数字支付应用程序分摊账单的好处;由倒数第四段中的 finding it easier to save them the embarrassment of figuring out each person's payment when they order a meal(发现这样更容易让他们避免点餐时计算每个人的付款金额的尴尬)可知,d“它们使人们分摊账单时不那么尴尬”属于使用数字支付应用程序分摊账单的好处,文中未提到 c 的内容。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.privilege *n.* 特权 2.gratitude *n.* 感激 3.figure out 计算;弄明白 4.embarrass *vt.* 使……尴尬 5.embrace *vt.* 欣然接受
6.calculate *vt.* 计算 7.incredibly *adv.* 极其;令人难以置信地

长难句分析

原句 By scanning a QR code and paying their share via the social networking tool WeChat and the e-commerce app Alipay on their smart phones with one easy click, urban Chinese are finding it easier to save them the embarrassment of figuring out each person's payment when they order a meal.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。By scanning...with one easy click 是介词短语作方式状语,其中第一个 and 连接两个动名词短语;主句中 it 是形式宾语,其后的不定式短语 to save them...作真正的宾语,when 引导时间状语从句。

句意 通过智能手机上的社交网络工具微信和电子商务应用程序支付宝,扫描二维码,一键支付自己的份额,中国的城市居民发现更容易避免订餐时计算每个人的付款金额的尴尬。

第二节

◎语篇解读 这是一篇说明文,主要介绍一种正在研究中的纳米机器人的基本原理及其在未来医学领域的应用前景。

16.F 第一段主要介绍一种新的医疗手段。空前句是说假设你去找医生治疗发烧,空后句叙述这种机器人具有检测发烧的原因等医疗功能,F项“医生没有给你一粒药也没有给你打一针,而是在你的血管里放入一个微型机器人”,介绍这种新的医疗设备,能够承上启下,故选F。

17.G 第二段承接第一段,阐述这种新的医疗手段并非遥不可及。G项意为“事实上,我们距看到诸如这样的设备被真实地用于医疗过程之中并非那么遥远”。空后句中的They指G项中的复数名词devices(设备),G项与空后句中的that will eventually be used to treat everything from fever to cancer(它们最终会被应用于从发烧到癌症的各种疾病的治疗)呼应,故选G。

18.A 本段主要讲述纳米机器人的制作。A项意为“这些纳米机器人是用DNA制作而成的”,符合语境,故选A。

19.E 本段主要讲述纳米机器人的优点及工作方式。空前内容指出它不需要电池,靠DNA运行。空后句阐述也许它会只杀死癌细胞而留下健康细胞。E项“能够让这么微小的东西以某种方式运行可能对健康有好处”,能够承上启下,故选E。

20.B 本段主要讲述用 DNA 制作的纳米机器人的前景。空后句意为“但是用 DNA 制作的纳米机器人的未来是光明的”,B 项“用 DNA 制作的纳米机器人现在还没有用”与空后句形成转折关系,故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.treatment *n.* 治疗 2.appropriate *adj.* 合适的,恰当的
3.eventually *adv.* 最终 4.source *n.* 来源;源头 5.refer to...as...把.....称为.....
6.destroy *vt.* 破坏;摧毁 7.leave...alone 不管;不理睬;不打扰
8.deliver *v.* 递送,传递

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

◎语篇解读 这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者对 10 年后的儿子和儿子所处的世界的担忧和愿望。

21.D 考查形容词词义。句意:当 2010 年到来的时候,我的儿子只有一岁,小小的,需要依靠,他掌握了一些基本的词,但很大程度上仍是我们欢迎来到这个世界的婴儿。special 特殊的;generous 慷慨的;intelligent 聪明的;dependent 依靠的。由上文可知,儿子仅仅一岁,还很小,小孩子是需要依靠的。故选 D。

22.B 考查名词词义。句意:现在,我的孩子已经长成一个青少年——高高的,强壮的,和聪明的,一个黑泽明武士电影的爱好者。athlete 运动员;adolescent 青少年;artist 艺术家;engineer 工程师。根据下文“A 23 from now, in 2030, he will be an adult.”,可知在 2030 年,他会成为一个成年人,联系上文 2010 年他刚刚一岁,可知 he 现在是青少年。故选 B。

23.D 考查名词词义。句意:从现在开始十年后,在 2030 年,他将会成为一个成年人。month 月;century 一世纪;year 年;decade 十年。根据下文 I expect the next 10 years to fly by,可知作者期待着下一个十年过去,因此此处是十年。故选 D。

24.D 考查名词词义。句意:我期待着下一个十年飞逝,这期间是充满着变化的。question 问题;experience 经验;danger 危险;change 变化。十年后儿子会长大成人,而这其中是充满变化的。故选 D。

25.A 考查动词词义。句意:我为他和所有和他同龄的年轻人担心。worry 担忧;sacrifice 牺牲;owe 欠;arrange 安排。根据下文作者提到了一些这个世界现存的问题可知,此处表示作者担心自己的儿子及所有他这个年龄的年轻人。故选 A。

26.B 考查形容词词义。句意:我希望我们最终能认真对待气候变化的问题。particular 特别的;serious 严肃的;optimistic 乐观的;enthusiastic 热情的。get serious about 为固定搭配,意为“认真对待”,故选 B。

27.C 考查固定短语。句意:这个问题不再是我们是否能阻止气候变化,而是我们是否愿意且能够去做任何使它变慢的事。for sure 无疑;as usual 像往常一样;no longer 不再;till now 到现在为止。but 前后的内容为转折关系,后一句是肯定语气,那么前一句应该是否定语气。故选 C。

28.A 考查动词词义。句意同上题。slow 使变慢;record 记录;complete 完成;multiply(使)大大增加。联系上文可知,it 指代 climate change,结合语境可知,我们不能阻止,但能减缓气候变化。故选 A。

29.A 考查动词词义。句意:我不确定一个温暖的星球对于我儿子的生活将会意味着什么。mean 意味着;obtain 获得;share 分享;seek 寻找。根据后句提示 I suspect it means...可知作者不确定全球变暖对于儿子的生活意味着什么。故选 A。

30.B 考查动词短语。句意:我怀疑这意味着,他将生活在一个国家和团体争夺有限资源比如干净的水和食物的世界.....。pick up 捡起;fight for 争夺;turn down 关小;take part 参与。下文中的 but from humans competing for control over 与 fight for“为.....斗争”对应。其他选项均不符合句意。故选 B。

31.D 考查动词词义。句意:.....这意味着气候变化的危险将不仅仅来自海平面上升,还来自人类为了控制所剩下的资源的竞争。finish 完成;continue 继续;start 开始;leave 留下。故选 D。

32.C 考查名词词义。句意:关于如何解决我们面临的挑战,这个世界总是充满争论。aim 目标;example 例子;disagreement 分歧;result 结果。根据 how to solve the challenges we face 可知此处应该表示人类关于应对挑战的争论。故选 C。

33.C 考查动词词义。句意:我也希望我儿子这一代人学会寻找正义——但要怀着宽广的胸怀和谦逊去这样做,即使是面对那些和我们不一样的人,也要意识到我们共同的人性。escape 逃脱;express 表达;seek 寻找;affect 影响。故选 C。

34.A 考查动词短语。句意同上题。differ from 与.....不同;agree with 同意;refer to 提及;call for 需要。本句中的 even 意为“即使”,表前后转折,前为 common,则后应该为 differ from。故选 A。

35.D 考查动词词义。句意:2030 年的世界不会自我建设。explode 爆炸;admire 赞赏;prove 证明;build 建造。根据下一句 We are creating it now 可知此处应为 create 的近义词。故选 D。

【高频词汇】 1.basic *adj.*基本的;基础的 2.suspect *v.*怀疑;认为

3.resource *n.*(常用 pl.) 资源 4.compete *vi.*竞争;比赛

5.challenge *n.*挑战 6.recognize *v.*意识到 7.common *adj.*共同的;平常的;常见的

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。一个来中国学习的留学生讲述了自己的经历并表达了他对爬山和徒步旅行的喜爱。

36.an 考查冠词。句意:多亏了中国政府(提供)的奖学金,我作为一名留学生得以来到中国,实现我的梦想。student 是可数名词,此处泛指“一名留学生”,且 international 以元音音素开头,故填 an。

37.but 考查连词。句意:我没有赢得马拉松比赛,但是能看到沿途美丽的风景对我来说就足够了。由句意可知,前后文之间存在转折关系,故填 but。

38.activities 考查名词的数。句意:在中国,我发现徒步旅行是中国人最棒的休闲活动之一。根据 one of 后加可数名词复数可知设空处应使用名词复数,故填 activities。

39.to 考查介词。句意:去年的紫金山之旅对我来说是最具挑战性的,但也是非常难忘的.....。the visit to sp.去某地参观,是固定用法,故填 to。

40.to reach 考查不定式。句意:去年的紫金山之旅对我来说是最具挑战性的,但也是非常难忘的,因为冬天天气不好,而且到达山顶的旅程用时很久。分析句子结构可知,设空处应用不定式作后置定语,修饰 journey,表示到达山顶的旅程,故填 to reach。

41.went 考查动词的时态。句意:我的手是冰凉的,脸色变得很苍白。and 为并列连词,连接前后两个并列的分句,根据前一分句中的 were 可知此处使用一般过去时,故填 went。

42.attractive 考查形容词。句意:当我们到达山顶时,景色真是太迷人了。was 是系动词,后面使用形容词作表语。故填 attractive。

43.me 考查代词。句意:我的一个朋友给我和我的中国朋友拍了一张照片.....。of 是介词,后面应使用人称代词宾格,故填 me。

44.totally 考查副词。句意:我们在山顶待了一会儿,直到我们觉得我们再不离开就会完全冻死。分析句子结构可知,设空处修饰动词 freeze,应用副词,故填 totally。

45.climbing 考查动名词。句意:我认为爬山能给人一种方向感和动力去实现自己的目标,不管它有多难或多难以想象。分析句子结构可知,

45__ mountains 作宾语从句的主语,应用动名词形式,故填 climbing。

【高频词汇】 1.scholarship *n.* 奖学金 2.a bunch of 一大堆;一束;一群

3.landscape *n.* 风景;景色 4.leisure *n.* 休闲;闲暇;空闲

5.memorable *adj.* 难忘的;值得纪念的 6.freeze to death 冻死 7.a

sense of direction 方向感 8.unimaginable *adj.*不可思议的;难以想象的

第三部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a Senior Two student. I have read your advertisement for volunteers of the Sino-American Youth Ambassadors Online Exchange Program. I'm writing to apply for participation in this activity.

I consider myself a qualified candidate. First of all, a good command of English will make it possible for me to communicate with foreign members fluently. Besides, I'm an outgoing person and have rich experience in voluntary jobs, which can help get along well with American friends in the program. I would like to present the long history and diverse cultures of China to our friends and also learn more about America and its people.

I would appreciate it if you could consider my application. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节

写作指导			
故事要素	Time	last weekend,after lunch	
	Place	by a lake	
	Character	the author,Mark,Mark's wife—Cody,Mark's neighbour	
	What	The author paid a visit to Mark's new house,and then they went to a secret spot.	
情节	Beginning	上周末,作者去 Mark 的新家小聚。	
	Development	吃完午饭后,Cody 和 Mark 带作者去了一个秘密基地,途中还遇到了 Mark 所谓的令人厌烦的邻居,他们摆脱这位邻居的追赶来到了一个非常漂亮的湖边。	
续写方向	Para.1	Looking around, we saw a boat floating by the shore.	1.What did they want to do after seeing the boat? 2.What did they do when they were faced with the beautiful scenery? 3.Why did the author feel frightened and call for help?(衔接第二段)
	Para.2	“Help!Help!Help!” I was so frightened and cried for help.	1.Was the author saved? 2.Who saved the author?

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

Looking around, we saw a boat floating by the shore. “How about going boating?” Mark asked. “Good idea,” I agreed. I was excited to find so many fishes in the lake. Before I could say a word, Mark had cast the fishing net into the water. “Look this way. Let me take a photo of you two,” Cody said, taking out the camera. Hearing that, I quickly approached Mark. But all of a sudden I lost my balance and fell into the water.

Paragraph 2:

“Help!Help!Help!” I was so frightened and cried for help. However, none of us could swim. Mark and Cody tried to pull me up from the water but failed. Struggling in the water, I was almost exhausted. Suddenly, I felt myself lifted by someone. It was Mark's neighbor, who followed us there. Without hesitation, he jumped into the water and saved me.