考前冲刺试卷(一)

本试卷共8页,66小题,满分100分。考试时间120分钟。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

La	ir i vocabulary ai	id Structure (30/0)		
	_	_		ach sentence, there are four
		C and D. Choose the or	ne that best completes	tne sentence.
1.	—Where are you goi		1	
		p. The engine of my c		D
0		B. repaired		D. to repair
Ζ.		heavy to carry all		
0	A. very			D. much
3.				the long summer vacation.
	A. make		C. will make	D. would make
		our ticket, have you?		
		I don't want to miss th	nis new film.	
	A. so	B. no	C. not	D. didn't
5.	I'm sorry I cannot se	ee you immediately. B	ut if you wait, I'll see	you
	A. for a moment	B. in a moment	C. for the moment	D. at the moment
6.	—When shall I retur	n the book to you?		
	—You may	this book. I don't wa	ant it anymore.	
	A. get	B. remain	C. maintain	D. keep
7.	We don't accept cred	lit card; you have to p	ay in	
	A. cash	B. coin	C. money	D. dollar
8.	The news	banks will charge high	er interest comes out	in today's TV report.
		B. whether		D. that
9.				the singing of the birds.
		B. Laying		
10				re he will get his
	nervousness.	•	•	<u> </u>
	A. away	B. off	C. over	D. through
11	· ·			ne of the same size and color.
		B. another		
12				ea near the borderline of tha
	country.	praire into ii	a the modifications are	a mear the bordernine of the
	-	B. crushed	C flashed	D. clashed
	11. Crasneu	D. Crusticu	C. Hasheu	D. Clastica

13.	—Where is my cel	l phone? I can't find i	t .		
	—Well, you	have put it some	where.		
	A. should	B. must	C. ought to	D. would	
14.	I think we should s	stop arguing and work	together, if we w	ant to get near a s	olution
	to the problem.				
	A. anywhere	B. everywhere	C. nowhere	D. somewhere	
15.	The gardener	the boy not to s	tep on the grass.		
	A. suggested	B. charged	C. warned	D. insisted	
16.	—I'm afraid we m	ust go now if we don'	t want to get cau	ght in the traffic jam.	
	—OК				
	A. It doesn't matt	er	B. You're weld	come	
	C. Take care		D. Never mind		
17.	You might not like the way Sam behaves, but please be kind to him, he is your				
	grandfather.				
	A. After all	B. Above all	C. In all	D. At all	
18.	We mention the in	nportance of giving up	smoking once an	d again, but hardly	it.
	A. did they realize		B. have they re	ealized	
	C. they did realize		D. they have r	ealized	
19.	Tom's room is in a	a terrible mess. Every	thing seems	in it.	
	A. out of control	B. out of date	C. out of order	D. out of service	
20.	At the 60th anniversary, the guests sitting in the front are those graduates from				
	the university.				
	A. faithful	B. distinguished	C. impressive	D. interesting	
21.	We were caught in	a traffic jam. By the	time we arrived a	t the airport the plane	·
	A. will take off	B. would take off	C. has taken o	ff D. had taken off	
22.	is not kn	own yet.			
	A. Although he is	serious about it	B. No matter l	now we will do the task	
	C. Whether we wi	ll go outing or not	D. Unless they	come to see us	
23.	You can't rely on J	Jane as she is	_ changing her m	ind and you will never kno	w what
	she is going to do	next.			
	A. occasionally	B. rarely	C. scarcely	D. constantly	
24.	Kids will soon get	tired of learning	more than t	ney can.	
	A. if they expect t	to learn	B. if they are o	expected to learn	
	C. if they learn to	expect	D. if they are	earned to expect	
25.	Many people prefe	r the bowls made of s	teel to the	made of plastic.	
	A. it	B. one	C. ones	D. them	
26.	from far	away, the 600-meter	tower is stretchin	g into the sky.	
	A. See	B. Seeing	C. To see	D. Seen	

27. The tribe had been living in that part of the area for generations until the civil war A. broke down B. broke off C. broke out D. broke up 28. The young man had decided to give up the chance of studying abroad, surprised his parents a lot. A. when B. where C. which D. that 29. , Martin can reach the branch of that tall tree at the gate. A. As a short man B. Being short C. As he is short D. Short as he is 30. If you had told me earlier, I to meet you at the hotel. A. had come B. will have come C. would come D. would have come

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or un finished sentences. Choose the best answer.

Passage 1

Imagine this: somebody hides free books on the subway for you to find and read. Sounds exciting? Well, British actress Emma Watson, 26, is doing it! She is known for acting as Hermione Granger in the Harry Potter movies.

Watson hid 100 copies of a book called Mom & Me & Mom (2013) on London's subway. The book is from US writer Maya Angelou. It tells about the writer's relationship with her mother. Watson wrote of the book. "This book is one I have read before and is one of my favorites. I can't wait to hear your thoughts!" These books were put in different places on the subway. People saw Watson doing the same thing on the New York Subway this month.

With each book, there is a handwritten note by Watson. She asked people to "take special care of the books" if they found them. She also wrote that "when you are finished, please leave it on the subway again for someone else to find".

Watson's work is part of a movement called Books on the Underground. It calls on people to leave their books on the subway, so other people can enjoy them, too.

Hollie Belton, a woman in London, started the movement in 2012. She loves reading on the subway. She noticed that a lot of people shared her habit, so she got the idea. Over the years, Belton has left over 2,000 books of her own. The movement has attracted more and more people.

Watson is a book lover as well. That's why she tried it. Earlier this year, Watson set up her own online book club Our Shared Shelf. She reads a book every month with others, Mom&Me&Mom is the club's book for November.

31. Who wrote the book Mom& Me& Mom?

A. Maya Angelou. B. Hollie Belton. C. Emma Watson. D. Harry Potter.

32. What can we know about Emma Watson from the text?

A. She often takes the subway. B. She loves reading on the subway.

C. She is an actress who loves reading. D. She often writes books on the subway.

- 33. What can we infer from the text?
 - A. Subways are the best place to sell books.
 - B. More and more people begin to take the subway.
 - C. Emma Watson made a lot of money by selling books online.
 - D. Emma Watson likes sharing her feelings about books with others.
- 34. If a passenger finds a hidden book on the subway,
 - A. he must return it to Emma Watson
 - B. he can find a photo of Emma's in the book
 - C. he can read it for free without owning it
 - D. he can exchange his thoughts with Emma on the subway
- 35. The text mainly talks about
 - A. Emma Watson's favorite book
 - B. how kind and helpful Emma Watson is
 - C. why Hollie Belton started the reading project
 - D. a movement called Books on the Underground

Passage 2

"My summer hols wr CWOT. B4, we usd 2 go 2 NY 2Cmy bro, his GF thr 3:-kids FTF. ILNY, its gr8."

Can you understand this sentence? If you can't, don't feel too bad; neither could the middle school teacher in England who received this as homework. This is Netspeak; the language of computerized communication found on the Internet or cell phones. To newcomers, it can look like a completely foreign language. So, what is the "translation" of the sentence above? My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three screaming kids face to face. I love New York; it's great,

School teachers and parents say this new form of writing is harming the English language. Increasing spelling and grammatical mistakes can be seen in students' writing. They fear the language could become corrupted (破坏).

Everyone should just relax—linguists say so. They believe Netspeak is in fact more of a good thing, David Crystal, from the University of Wales, argues that Netspeak and the Internet create a new language use and the almost lost art of diary writing has been picked up again. Geoffrey Nunberg, from Stanford University, agrees, "People get better at writing by writing," he says, "Kids who are now doing text messaging, e-mail, and instant messages will write at least as well as, and possibly better than, their parents."

A linguist, James Milroy says, for centuries, it is believed without exception that young people are harming the language. And you can bet your bottom dollar that when today's teenagers become tomorrow's parents, they too will think this way. Milroy argues that languages do not and cannot become "corrupted"—they simply change to meet the new needs,

However, Netspeakers do agree that it is important to teach young people how to speak and write Standard English. Cynthia McVey says, "I can understand Netspeak worries teachers and it's important that they get across to their pupils that text messaging is for fun, but that learning to write proper English is a must for their future."

Perhaps we should give teenagers a little more trust anyway. Erin, age 12, says, "I wouldn't use text language in my homework. Text is just for fun."

- 36. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?
 - A. To give an example of a foreign language.
 - B. To show an example of creative methods.
 - C. To express worries about using Netspeak.
 - D. To lead in the topic of Netspeak.
- 37. What are the teachers and parents' ideas from the third paragraph?
 - A. They like Netspeak.

- B. They don't mind Netspeak.
- C. They are against Netspeak and fear it. D. They are harming Netspeak.
- 38. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Cynthia McVey points out teenagers can deal with Netspeak properly.
 - B. Geoffrey Nunberg believes Netspeakers can write Standard English.
 - C. David Crystal thinks Netspeak helps develop the habit of writing.
 - D. James Milroy says that language is changing and improving.
- 39. The underlined phrase "bet your bottom dollar" in Paragraph 5 means _____
 - A. be fairly sure

B. be greatly surprised

C. think it a pity

- D. find it interesting
- 40. What can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Netspeak: A Widely-Used Language on the Internet
 - B. Is Netspeak Harming the English Language?
 - C. Is Netspeak Helpful in Language Learning?
 - D. Advantages for Netspeak

Passage 3

Do you often throw away things you don't need any more? Have you ever thought about how these things can be put to good use? Nothing is a waste if you have a creative mind.

When you walk around a fashion store, you see a beautiful leather bag and want to buy it. But it's made from recycled fruit and food waste, according to the shop assistant. Would you still buy it?

Song Youyang, a 26-year-old woman, works on developing such products. She studied material design at a university in Germany and now lives in Shanghai. When she was designing some new products, she couldn't find any suitable biomaterials to work with. So, she and her team decided to develop their own new material from fruit waste.

The resulting material looks a lot like leather. It keeps the fruits' texture (质地), sense of touch and nice smell. Song and her team have used this new material to make fashion products such as bags, lamps and vases.

Song thought these products would be popular. In reality, however, not many customers have bought them. "Many people have their old ideas about biomaterials," said Song, "They

think these materials are too expensive or of poor <u>quality</u>. "As a result, <u>A</u>. But Song still believes biomaterials will shape the future. She and her team continue to work on new types of "green" materials and products.

Besides Song's team, many other fashion companies are also working towards the same goal. They are showing us that fashion doesn't have to mean only luxury and waste—it can also be environmentally friendly.

- 41. What does Song Youyang do according to the text?
 - A. A shop assistant.

B. An engineer.

C. A designer.

- D. A worker.
- 42. The new material developed by Song and her team keeps the fruits' _____
 - A. smell
- B. color
- C. taste
- D. shape
- 43. Which "quality" has the same meaning as the underlined word in Paragraph 5?
 - A. Our most important quality is honesty.
 - B. They offer top quality service in a hotel.
 - C. She acts well but she hasn't got star quality.
 - D. His quality of life has improved after his hard work,
- 44. Which of the following can be put in \(\bigsep \)?
 - A. it's quite easy for people to buy fashion products
 - B. it's quite difficult for these materials to become widely used
 - C. it's quite necessary for shop assistants to introduce these materials
 - D. it's quite impossible for Song to use this new material to make bags
- 45. What does the text mainly talk about?
 - A. Our environment is badly polluted.
 - B. Everything is useful if we have a creative mind.
 - C. We should use everything to protect our environment.
 - D. Everyone should join in saving the earth in a green way.

Passage 4

In recent weeks, we have talked about how people learning a foreign language can be fooled by "false (假的) friends". These are words that look or sound alike in other languages, but have completely different meanings.

Today we will consider a few examples of false friends in English and German. However, English itself is a Germanic language, and there are many English words that were borrowed from German. In the United States, a kindergarten—which word for word means "child garden" in German—is a preparatory school for children. The German word *gesundheit* means health, and is often said after people sneeze (打喷嚏). It means you are wishing them good health.

A few words have the same meaning in both languages, but many do not. Being tricked by false friends can lead to funny or unsettling situations.

One such example is the English word "gift". Many people look forward to giving and receiving gifts while celebrating a holiday or birthday. But in German, the word gift has a much

darker meaning. It means poison (毒药). So instead of showing up to a party with poison, When she ate out, she went to cheap restaurants, 59 she bought a \$9.99 whole chicken at a German speakers would be pleased to know that you brought a geschenk—the word for gift. If local restaurant, she then 60 the chicken bones (骨头) home and made soup out of them. you find yourself going to Germany, you might be surprised to see and hear the term gross in Nowadays young people often 61 a lot of money on entertainment (娱乐). But Sarah said, "I enjoy walking 62 in New York City. I love going to museums and parks." Did Sarah feel many places. An English meaning of gross is something unpleasant. There is also the English expression "gross me out". It is used to describe something so unpleasant that it may even cause poor 63 cheap living? Not really. She even managed to take two trips, one to the someone to feel physically sick. In German, the word gross is an adjective, just like it is in Netherlands, 64 to Portland. English. But it means something large. So having a gross ice cream in Germany is not something "Don't think of saving money as something 65. It's a kind of game," said Sarah. bad. It can actually be very satisfying. 51. A. Until B. Because C. After D. Unless 46. In the passage, "false friend" refers to 52. A. found B. tried C. asked for D. looked for A. the friends who are not kind to you indeed 53. A. more than B. less than C. shorter than D. higher than 54. A. can C. could D. might B. languages which are similar in meanings B. may 55. A. difficult C. useful D. different C. words look similar but sound different B. possible D. words which have similar look or sound but different meanings 56. A. already B. sometimes C. hardly D. always 47. After someone sneezes, you may say to him or her in both the US and Germany. B. becomes 57. A. helps C. makes D. means 58. A. food C. studying A. gross me out B. gesundheit C. geschenk D. kindergarten B. rest D. playing C. Once 48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT right? 59. A. Soon B. Finally D. Again C. caught A. Many English words are from German. 60. A. prepared B. took D. picked B. Kindergarten is a preparatory school for children in Germany. 61. A. pay B. lend C. spend D. save 62. A. along B. up C. down D. around C. Being fooled by false friends always makes funny stories. 63. A. by C. at D. between B. up D. A German friend may not be pleased with a gift called gift at his or her party. 64. A. another C. others D. the others B. the other 49. Which of the following sentences about gross is RIGHT? 65. A. hard A. A gross dress is not liked by English people. B. interesting C. nice D. great B. Having a gross ice cream in Germany is unpleasant. Part \mathbb{V} Writing (15%)C. When traveling in Germany, Englishmen are used to hearing the word gross, D. Describing something with gross will cause Germans to feel physically sick, **Directions:** Write an email with no less than 100 words to Jim according to the following requirements. 50. This passage will help you when you're 66. 假设你是李华。你和英国好友 Jim 原定本周末一起外出,你因故不能赴约。请你用英文给他 A. learning to make sentences B. learning your mother tongue 写一封电子邮件,内容包括: C. learning a foreign language D. learning foreign culture 1. 表达歉意并说明原因; **Part ■ Cloze** (15%) 2. 提出建议并给出理由。 注意: 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。 **Directions:** In this part there are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are Dear Jim, four choices. Choose the best answer. Do you have the ability to live cheaply? Now here's a true story of an American girl Sarah. 51 Sarah left university, she began to live in New York City on her own, She 52 a job in a publishing house, but the salary (薪水) was 53 \$30,000 a year. Her parents thought her life would be hard, but Sarah 54 live on her salary and still saved \$5,000 in a year. How was that 55 in one of the most expensive cities in the world?

Cheap living 56 starts with keeping the big cost small. For most people, that 57

housing. So Sarah chose to share a flat with three other friends. Her next biggest cost was 58.

Yours,

Li Hua

考前冲刺试卷(二)

本试卷共8页,66小题,满分100分。考试时间120分钟。

Pa	rt I Vocabular	y and Structure (30%))	
Di	rections: In this f	part there are 30 inco	mplete sentences. Fo	or each sentence, there are four
che	oices marked A , B	B, C and D. Choose th	e one that best compl	etes the sentence.
1.	You should have	been more patient	that customer.	
	A. of	B. with	C. for	D. at
2.	Can you tell me _	that makes p	eople love this city so	much?
	A. it is what	B. what it is	C. what is it	D. is it what
3.	My mother and fa	ather were invited to t	he party, but	of them went.
	A. either	B. none	C. both	D. neither
4.	The temperature	is likely to go down ne	ext week, v	we will have to cancel the outdoo
	activities.			
	A. In that case	B. In case	C. In no case	D. In any case
5.	Kin went to visit	the teacher in the prin	mary school	he worked three years ago.
	A. when	B. where	C. which	D. that
6.	The language sch	ool started a new	to help young le	earners with reading and writing.
	A. program	B. design	C. event	D. progress
7.	Always keep in n	nind that more fruit, v	vegetables and	exercise will keep us healthy.
	A. regular	B. normal	C. average	D. ordinary
8.	Peter often accor	mpanies his parents to	o the concert,	he does not like pop music
	at all.			
	A. as	B. if	C. since	D. though
9.	Mr. Brown would	d like to make	_ on his house, but	he was disappointed.
	A. gains	B. interests	C. a profit	D. a benefit
10	wheth	er robots will one day	have vision as good a	as human vision.
	A. What is not	yet known	B. It is not yet l	known
	C. As is not yet	known	D. This is not y	et known
11	. If she	here last night, she w	ouldn't have been ca	ught in the heavy rain.
	A. came	B. was coming	C. would come	D. had come
12	. My camera can l	be to take pi	ctures in cloudy or su	unny conditions.
	A. treated	B. adjusted	C. adopted	D. remedied
13	. Her ideas sound	right, but	I'm not completely su	re.
	A. somehow	B. somewhat	C. somewhere	D. sometime

14.	Four is o	f a dozen.		
	A. one fifth	B. one quarter	C. one half	D. one third
15.	He spends	_ 70% of his spare tim	ne reading novels or m	nagazines.
	A. as many as	B. as much as	C. as little as	D. as few as
16.	The hall in our sch	ool is to hold	d 500 people.	
	A. big enough	B. enough big	C. very small	D. very big
17.	Children who are o	ver-protected by their	parents may become _	·
	A. hurt	B. damaged	C. spoiled	D. harmed
18.	This teacher likes t	o use words	and expressions. The	e students like his classes.
	A. every day	B. every day's	C. everyday	D. everyday's
19.	A brother	not be a friend, but a	a friend will always tr	eat you like a brother.
	A. must	B. should	C. may	D. would
20.	The city consists of	f two parts: Jiangnan a	and Jiangbei. The form	ner is now the center of trade
	and finance, and $_$, the seat of go	overnment.	
	A. last	B. latter	C. later	D. late
21.	Faced with all the	difficulties, the girl _	her friend for	help.
	A. turned over	B. turned from	C. turned to	D. turned up
22.	Comparatively spea	king, of the three civil	l servants, the girl wi	th long hair is
	A. more helpful		B. extremely helpful	
	C. very helpful		D. the most helpful	
23.	We had to	_ a lot of noise when t	he children were at ho	ome.
	A. come up with	B. catch up with	C. put up with	D. keep up with
24.	Her remarks left m	e wondering	she could have chang	ed so suddenly.
	A. when	B. how	C. whether	D. that
25.	Words can have dif	ferent meanings depend	ding on the	in which they are used.
	A. context	B. contact	C. content	D. contrast
26.	Technology has ind	leed had a direct	on our life today.	
	A. change	B. effort	C. effect	D. role
27.	Tom took a pile of	papers off the desk to	make for th	ne new computer.
	A. room	B. area	C. position	D. place
28.	The street was n	named Geor	ge Washington who	led the American war for
	independence.			
	A. from	B. with	C. as	D. after
29.	Lily has no trouble	e finding the new rail	way station because	she has a good of
	direction.			
	A. feeling	B. idea	C. knowledge	D. sense
30.	When I found the s	seller, I went	t to another shop to b	uy things.
	A. cheating	B. cheat	C. to cheat	D. be cheated

Part Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or un finished sentences. Choose the best answer.

Passage 1

We can't remember clearly since when we started to take our mobiles to a dinner table. This happens a lot, especially when we eat out. Once a dish comes, instead of lifting our chopsticks, we take out our mobiles and click. Later, we post the photos on Weibo or WeChat, waiting to be "liked". Then we check our mobiles from time to time during the meal, to see whether we get "liked" or not. We just cannot leave our mobiles for only a meal.

Does that sound familiar to you? Do you do that often? If not, how do you feel when others do that when having dinner with you?

A recent study suggests that what we are used to doing is not so good. Spending time taking photos of food makes the food less pleasant. To test this, some researchers did an experiment. Some people were asked to take photos before they could enjoy food. As a result, it showed that the more photos they took, \(\Delta\) . So, why not stop taking photos and just enjoy the food in front of you?

Besides the scientific result, there are also some other bad influences of taking photos of food before meals. After posting the photos on the Internet, one will not be able to control himself and check his mobile many times. "Does everyone like my photos? I hope a lot of people like them!" It seems that your mobile secretly calls your name all the time, even when you are with real people.

So, next time you go out to have dinner with your family or friends, how about not taking photos of food? Let the food be delicious as it is and share your life with people around you. Trust me, and it will be a wonderful time.

- 31. From the passage, what happens a lot at the dinner table nowadays?
 - A. People talk about their Weibo or WeChat.
 - B. People learn from each other how to cook dishes.
 - C. People like taking photos with friends or families.
 - D. People take photos of food and post them before eating.
- 32. Which of the following can be put in the ▲ in Paragraph 3?
 - A. the less cheerful they became
 - B. the less delicious the food seemed to them
 - C. the more interested they were in the food
 - D. the more "liked" they got on Weibo or WeChat
- 33. What does the fourth paragraph talk about?
 - A. The reasons for checking your mobiles.
 - B. The ways of posting the photos on the Internet.
 - C. The tips (提示) for making others like your photos on Weibo.

- D. Some other bad influences of taking photos of food before meals.
- 34. Which of the following is the writer's opinion?
 - A. We take out our mobiles and click when a dish comes.
 - B. We check our mobiles from time to time during the meal.
 - C. Spending time taking photos of food makes the food less pleasant.
 - D. Some people were asked to take photos before they could enjoy food.
- 35. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. Take photos of food in order to have a wonderful life.
 - B. Take photos of delicious food and share them with others,
 - C. Remember to have dinner with our family and friends at home.
 - D. Enjoy the life with people around us instead of taking photos of food.

Passage 2

High-tech machines have made life easier for millions around the world. However, some people still prefer low-tech ways of doing things. Here's an example of why this is happening. You can microwave a frozen hamburger in 60 seconds. However, it won't taste as good as one you cook on the stove. And if you're in that much of a hurry, you probably won't take time to toast the bread. High-tech cooking saves time, but it doesn't make better-tasting meals.

Most people get their news from high-tech sources like television or the Internet. This has many advantages. For example, electronic news is more up to date than newspapers or magazines. It's also more exciting to see live and videotaped news events than photographs.

However, newspapers and magazines have some important advantages. They give more background and details. They also let you read the parts that are important to you and skip the rest. Other high-tech timesavers have similar disadvantages. For example, most people use the phone or email to stay in touch with friends and family members who live in other places. But when you use the Internet or the phone, you don't always think carefully about what you are saying, and sometimes you forget the important things you want to communicate, Similarly, when you do your homework on the computer, you needn't check your spelling by yourself. However, you are so busy with the computer that you don't pay enough attention to the actual words they are writing.

- 36. What advantages of high-tech machines does the writer mention in the text?
 - A. They make more delicious meals.
 - B. They can save time and make life easier.
 - C. They can provide news with detailed information.
 - D. They can make students do their homework carefully.
- 37. How many advantages does the news from high-tech sources have according to the text?

C. Four.

D. Five.

- A. Two.
- 38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

B. Three.

A. We sometimes forget the important things to say when talking on the phone.

- B. We won't miss important information while reading newspapers and magazines.
- C. We can get the latest news from high-tech sources like television or the Internet,
- D. When we email our friends, we are always careful to choose the right words to say.
- 39. What is the writer's attitude towards high-tech machines?
 - A. The writer thinks high-tech machines are perfect.
 - B. The writer shows no interest in high-tech things.
 - C. The writer expresses that each coin has two sides.
 - D. The writer expects people to use more high-tech things.
- 40. In which section of a magazine may the text appear?

A. News.

B. Music and art.

C. Sports.

D. Science and technology.

Passage 3

Have you ever heard the phrase "You never get a second chance to make a first impression."? It may sound like an unusual piece of advice, but it is true—the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future.

What is even more interesting is that the brain takes in all the information to create that first impression in about three seconds. When you meet someone for the first time, by the time you have stated your name or shaken hands, the other person has already formed an opinion about the kind of person you are.

So how do you make a good first impression? All things grown-ups tell you, such as being polite and being well-dressed, are very important. However, the most important tool for making a good first impression is your face. Smiling, being responsive, and looking like you are happy will almost always leave a positive impression on people, especially those who do not know you. Most people, generally speaking, are ready to smile back when they are smiled at.

Furthermore, smiling and being in a positive mood help you to know and get a better understanding of new things. This means that you can possibly be friendlier to people you do not know and be more creative and able to solve problems more quickly. So if you ever need a reason to be happy, think about the wonderful people you might meet and impress with a cheerful

- 41. The underlined word "react" in Paragraph 1 probably means "
 - A. respond
- B. apologize
- C. report
- D. advise
- 42. Which paragraph shows how soon others form opinions on you?
 - A. Paragraph 1.

B. Paragraph 2.

C. Paragraph 3.

D. Paragraph 4.

- 43. What is the most important to leave good impressions?
 - A. Shaking hands.

B. Stating your name.

C. Dressing nicely.

D. Wearing a smile.

- 44. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
 - A. Friendliness helps solve problems.
 - B. Being positive helps you find a way out.
 - C. There are many reasons to be happy.
 - D. Thinking of great people cheers you up.
- 45. What would be the best title for the text?
 - A. The First Impression Does Count
 - B. Smiling Makes the First Impression
 - C. Manners Leave Deep Impressions
 - D. Impressions Decide Who You Are

Passage 4

How has technology changed our lives for the better? TIME will tell you! The magazine has picked its 100 best inventions of 2021. Here we present you some of the most creative examples.

The Learning Passport

Many schools have closed their doors since the COVID-19 pandemic broke out. Home school has been difficult for some students because of slow Internet service. To make matters worse, some students don't even have an Internet connection at home. The Learning Passport has a solution. The project offers browser-or-app-based classes. These classes do not require a consistent Internet connection. Instead, students download their lessons when there is Internet connection. They can then complete the lessons later, offline.

Blue Jeans Go Green

Jeans are a fashion favorite. Every year more than 4.5 billion pairs are sold around the world. But the production of jeans is harmful to the environment. To color them, factories use synthetic indigo dye (合成靛青染料). During the process, the chemicals in the dye cause water to become polluted. Bio-technology company Huue has created bacteria (细菌) that can turn natural sugars into indigo dye—without having any negative environmental impacts.

Battery Swapping for EVs

Electric-vehicles (EV) are popular these days. However, they still face a major problem: They can take several hours to charge. This is inconvenient for many drivers. One answer to this problem lies in battery-swapping. When an EV pulls into one of these battery-swapping stations. its depleted (耗尽的) battery is removed, and a full charged one replaces it. American company Ample has designed a universal battery. It works with all types of EVs.

- 46. The Learning Passport is
 - A. a travel website

B. an offline class

C. a learning app

- D. a new kind of school
- 47. When people make jeans, it harms the environment by
 - A. producing polluted air in the sky
 - B. creating bacteria during the process

- C. turning natural sugars into indigo dye
 D. causing water pollution during the process

 48. What is the disadvantage of Electric-vehicles?
 A. It takes a long time to charge.
 B. The battery costs a lot of money.
 C. There are few stations to charge.
 D. The battery runs out too quickly.

 49. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that ______.
 A. the Learning Passport is not popular
 B. students can't afford to buy smart phones
 - D. the pandemic has influenced the teaching methods

C. students are not allowed to download lessons

50. The main idea of the passage is _____.

A. to introduce some new inventions B. to advise people to save our earth

C. to encourage readers to buy more EVs

to encourage reducts to buy more EVS

D. to warn people to fight against COVID-19

Part ■ Cloze (15%)

Directions: In this part there are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices. Choose the best answer.

There once lived a young man who was always unhappy and complained about his poverty. One day, he went to see a fortune-teller to inquire how to become <u>51</u>. The fortune-teller said, "Young man, you are already wealthy now."

"Where is my wealth?" the young man asked <u>52</u>.

"It is with you. Your <u>53</u> is(are) your wealth. You use them to see this world. You use them to see all the <u>54</u> things in this world. You can read, study and learn. Your hands are your wealth. You can use them to work. You can use them to hug your beloved ones. Your <u>55</u> are your wealth. You can go to any places..." the fortune-teller said.

"You call these wealth? Everyone has them," the young man said.

"These are wealth. What you have now are not what others can luckily have. Are you <u>56</u> to give your eyes to me? I am willing to give you a lot of money to <u>57</u> for them," the fortune-teller said.

"No, are you crazy? I am not going to exchange my eyes for money! They are very <u>58</u> to me!" the young man <u>59</u>.

"Precisely, these are wealth to you. You will not exchange them for money. Furthermore, although a lot of people have their wealthy things, they do not realize them or <u>60</u> them. They are not <u>61</u> to Heaven for giving them their wealth. They even complain that Heaven is

teller said. Everyone is wealthy. But we should not 63 it for granted. We need to treasure our wealth, take care of it and use it 64 . We should not overuse it because once it is 65 forever. Remember it is our wealth that we do not want to lose. 51. A. happy C. wealthy B. young D. poor 52. A. anxiously B. sadly C. quietly D. patiently 53. A. knowledge B. skills C. brain D. eyes 54. A. uglv B. beautiful D. fearful C. strange 55. A. legs B. cars C. jewels D. banknotes 56. A. lovely B. bright D. willing C. angry 57. A. charge B. buy C. exchange D. borrow 58. A. useful B. colorful D. hard C. extra B. demonstrated C. smiled D. shouted 59. A. wept C. keep D. hold 60. A. see B. treasure C. meaningful D. handful 61. A. grateful B. careful 62. A. get B. grasp C. have D. lose 63. A. take B. make C. set D. sell 64. A. wrongly B. wisely C. naturally D. really 65. A. old C. gone D. dead B. done Part \mathbb{N} Writing (15%)**Directions:** Write a letter with no less than 100 words according to the following requirements.

unfair to them. Do you want to 62 one of them before you will treasure them?" the fortune-

Directions: Write a letter with no less than 100 words according to the following requirements.

66. 假设你是李华,得知当地旅游局正在招募"美丽家乡"的英语义务讲解员为外国访团进行讲解,请你给相关部门负责人写一封申请信。申请成为一名讲解员。
内容包括:

- 1. 申请理由;
- 2. 说明你的优势。

注意, 开头和结尾已经给出, 不计人总词数。

ear Sir/Madam,			

Sincerely,

Li Hua