

考前冲刺卷(一)

第 I 卷

Part I Cloze (15 points)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the box is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the box more than once.

A. Activities	B. until	C. to	D. of
E. educated	F. its	G. the	H. visiting
I. development	J. financial	K. who	L. whether

Eco-tourism is commonly regarded as low impact travel to undisturbed places. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the travelers to become 1 about the areas—both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics, and often provides money for conservation and benefits the 2 of the local areas.

Eco-tourism has 3 origin with the environmental movement of the 1970s. It was not widely accepted as a travel concept 4 the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness made it desirable.

Due to 5 growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types 6 trips are now being classified as eco-tourism. Actually, a true eco-friendly trip must meet the following principles:

- Minimize the impact of 7 the place.
- Build respect for and awareness of the environment and cultural practices.
- Provide 8 aid and other benefits for local peoples.
- Make sure that the tourism provides positive experiences for both the visitors and the hosts.

Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for eco-tourism because of its unique biodiversity. 9 there ranging from whale watching to hiking (远足) and accommodations aim 10 have a low impact on the natural environment.

Part II Reading Comprehension (45 points)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Some people argue that the pressure on international sportsmen and sportswomen kills the essence of sport—the pursuit of personal excellence. Children kick a football around for fun. When they get older and play for local school teams, they will become competitive but they still enjoy playing. The individual representing his country cannot afford to think about enjoying himself, and he has to think only about winning. He is responsible for the entire nation's hopes, dreams and reputation.

A good example is the FIFA World Cup. Football is the third most important sport in the world. Winning the World Cup is perhaps the summit of international sporting success. Mention “Argentina” to someone and the chances are that he'll think of football. In a sense, winning the World Cup put Argentina on the map.

Some sports fans and supporters get quite unreasonable about the World Cup. People in England felt that their country was somehow important after they won in 1966. In 1978, thousands of the Scots sold their cars, and even their houses, and spent all their money traveling to Argentina, where the finals were played.

So, am I arguing that international competition kills the idea of sport? Certainly not! Do the Argentineans really believe that because eleven of their men proved the most skillful at football, their nation is in every way better than all others? Not really. But it's nice to know that you won and that in one way at least your country is the best.

11. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To explain the role of sport.
- B. To compare Scotland with Argentina.
- C. To show that Argentina is better than all others.
- D. To prove that football is the world's third most important sport.

12. In the second paragraph, the underlined word “summit” means _____.

- A. award
- B. summary
- C. highest point
- D. mountaintop

13. According to the passage, Argentina is world-famous because of its _____.
- A. obvious position on the map
B. success in the World Cup
C. excellence in the most important sport
D. large number of sports fans and supporters
14. If a sportsman only thinks about winning, he will _____.
- A. fail to succeed
B. lose enjoyment
C. be successful
D. be unreasonable
15. What is the author's attitude towards international games?
- A. Nations that meet on a football field are unlikely to meet on a battlefield.
B. Nations that win the World Cup are regarded as best in all aspects.
C. Nations that win in international games prove the best on the sports field at least.
D. Nations that give much attention to international competitions are world-famous in many ways.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline(座机)?

These days you'd be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn't own a mobile phone. In fact, plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.

Still, 55 percent of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter (29%) rely only on their smartphones, according to a survey. Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third concede that it's not really necessary and they're keeping it as a security blanket—19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies. I think my home falls into that category.

More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phones. Age is naturally a factor—only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who've perhaps had the same home number for 50 years. Age isn't the only factor; I'd say it's also to do with the makeup of your household.

Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and I, can still find it convenient to have a home phone rather than providing a mobile phone for every family member. That said, to be honest, the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone(using Caller ID

would take the fun out of it).

How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?

16. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?
- A. Their target users.
B. Their wide popularity.
C. Their major functions.
D. Their complex design.
17. What does the underlined word "concede" in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Admit.
B. Argue.
C. Remember.
D. Remark.
18. What can we say about Baby Boomers?
- A. They like smartphone games.
B. They enjoy guessing callers' identity.
C. They keep using landline phones.
D. They are attached to their family.
19. It is _____ to guess who is calling when using a landline for Generation Xers with young families.
- A. hopeful
B. depressed
C. satisfactory
D. interesting
20. What can be inferred about the landline from the last paragraph?
- A. It remains a family necessity.
B. It will fall out of use some day.
C. It may increase daily expenses.
D. It is as important as the gas light.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Art is everywhere. Any public space has been carefully designed by an artistic mind to be both functional and beautiful. Why, then, is art still so widely considered to be "the easy subject" at school, insignificant to wider society, a waste of time and effort?

Art can connect culture with commercial products in a way that not many other things can; art generates money and holds significant emotional and cultural value within communities. When people attend a concert, they are paying for music, sure, maybe even hotel rooms, meals, and transport, but they also gain an incredible experience, a unique atmosphere and a memory that will go through the rest of their lives. People don't just want material things anymore; they want to experience life—the arts are a perfect crossover(交叠) between culture and commerce.

Furthermore, the arts can bring communities together, reducing loneliness and making people feel safer. Social bonds are created among individuals when they share their art

experiences through reflection and discussion, and their expression of common values through artworks in honor of events significant to a nation's experience.

The arts clearly have a pretty positive impact on physical and psychological health. It is found that people who frequently visit cultural places or participate in artistic events are more likely to gain good health compared to those who do not; more engagement with the arts is linked to a higher level of people's well-being. The Royal Society for Public Health discovered that music and art, when used in hospitals, help to improve the conditions of patients by reducing stress, anxiety and blood pressure.

Children who are involved with the arts make greater achievements in their education; those engaged with drama have greater literary ability while others taking part in musical practice exhibit greater skills in math and languages. Kids with preference for the arts have a greater chance of finding employment in the future. Participating in the arts is essential for child development; encouraging children to express themselves in constructive ways could help to form healthy emotional responses in later life.

Vital to human life, art is celebrated and used by nations across the world for various purposes. Life without art would be boring and dead still, for art is a part of what makes us human.

21. Art products differ from most other commercial products because _____.
- A. most people purchase them for collection
 - B. they are more expensive and less accessible
 - C. they have both commercial and cultural values
 - D. their prices may climb up as time passes
22. By sharing their arts experiences, community members can _____.
- A. keep the community safe from illnesses
 - B. develop a stronger tie among them
 - C. learn to appreciate their own works of art
 - D. offer honorable solutions to their problems
23. What can we learn about people who are involved in artistic activities?
- A. They enjoy better living conditions.
 - B. They like to compare themselves with others.
 - C. They are particularly good at both music and art.
 - D. They tend to be healthier physically and mentally.
24. How does kids' engagement with the arts benefit them?
- A. It promotes their academic performance and emotional growth.

- B. It gives them more confidence in exhibiting their learning skills.
- C. It inspires their creativity in designing their future career.
- D. It helps to make responsible people out of them.

25. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Art Cures Our Hearts
- B. Art: A Blessing to Humankind
- C. How Art Benefits Communities
- D. Art: A Bridge Between Cultures

Section B (15 points)

Directions: *In this section, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 26—30, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the blanks.*

We all have been told since we were kids that we need at least 8 hours of sleep every night.

26 Not many.

Sleep, indeed, is one of the most important things our bodies need to stay healthy. Without enough sleep, we can't work efficiently. Meanwhile, lack of sleep can even make us sick. 27

A lot of people eat late in the night and then try to sleep with a full stomach. 28 While you are trying to sleep, your body is working hard to absorb whatever you've eaten. Stay away from food a few hours before you go to bed so that your body can rest.

If you need more hours in the day to get your work done, try to make a choice whether to wake up extra early and then go to bed on time, or stay up late and then also get up late. Some people do better and are more productive when they stay up late. 29 Do some tests yourself to see which option works better on you.

30 Your body and your mind are more efficient when a routine has been set and a habit has been formed. Follow the same positive sleep patterns for a week or a month and you'll notice a big change in how much more relaxed you feel.

- A. If you are struggling for enough sleep, here are some suggestions.
- B. So it's vital(至关重要的) to have enough sleep for us.
- C. Turning sleep into a habit will be good for you.
- D. Others feel better and have more energy when they wake up early.
- E. The more hours we sleep, the more energy we will have.
- F. This will not provide you with a sound sleep.
- G. However, how many actually get enough sleep?

第 II 卷

Part III Translation (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate it into Chinese.

31. Everyone can be angry. But if you take the time to actually examine your anger instead of just “feeling” angry, you’ll have a better understanding of yourself. Knowing why you feel so angry can provide you with some surprising answers. These answers can enable you to suddenly grow spiritually and mentally. As soon as I realized that, a lot of my anger just melted away. I also realized that I needed to start focusing on what I really wanted to do.

Section B (10 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate it into English.

32. 我们经常听到“团队合作”这个词。但是你是一个团队的成员吗？理解这个词肯定会促进团队精神和个人的发展。如果你不喜欢自己的工作环境，那么你的团队也很可能工作得不好。问问自己：你的团队目标与公司的目标一致吗？如果不一致，为什么不一致？

Part IV Writing (20 points)

Directions: In this section, you should write a letter based on the following information.

33. Your English friend Jim who is studying medicine would like you to introduce Chinese scientist Zhong Nanshan. Suppose you are Li Hua. Write a letter to give him a reply. Your letter should include:

- (1) What are his life experiences?
- (2) What contributions has he made to society?
- (3) What’s he like?

You should write at least 100 words in English.

考前冲刺卷(一)参考答案及解析

Part I Cloze

1. E 考查形容词。根据“both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics”以及 become 是系动词,系动词后面跟形容词,可知填 educated。become educated about 对……有所了解。句意:它不同于传统的旅游业,因为它可以让旅行者了解当地的地理条件和文化特征。故选 E。
2. I 考查名词。根据 and 可知“often provides money for conservation and benefits the 2 of the local areas”同前文“it allows the traveler to become 1 about the areas—both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics”是性质一致的关系,表达了生态旅游对旅行者以及当地的好处。且 the 后面一般接名词,因此填 development。故选 I。
3. F 考查代词。根据空格后名词 origin 可知,此处应填形容词性物主代词来修饰名词 origin。句意:生态旅游起源于 20 世纪 70 年代的环境保护运动。故选 F。
4. B 考查固定句型。根据句意可知,此处表示“直到 20 世纪 80 年代后期,生态旅游才作为旅游观念被广泛接受”,表示“直到……才……”,使用固定句型 not... until...。句意:直到 20 世纪 80 年代后期,人们才广泛接受生态旅游这个概念。故选 B。
5. G 考查冠词。根据空格后“growing popularity of environmental-related and adventure travel”可知,此处特指与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎,所以应填定冠词 the。故选 G。
6. D 考查介词。various types of 各种各样的,所

以空格处应填 of。句意:由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎,现在各种各样的旅行都被列入到生态旅游。故选 D。

7. H 考查动名词。根据空格前介词 of 可知,空格处应填动名词形式做介词 of 的宾语。句意:最大限度地降低旅游活动对这个地方的影响。故选 H。
8. J 考查形容词。根据空后名词 aid 可知,空格处应填形容词来修饰名词 aid。句意:给当地人带来经济援助和其他方面的好处。故选 J。
9. A 考查名词。根据谓语动词 aim 可知,空格处应填可数名词 activity 的复数形式做主语。句意:那里的活动包括观鲸、远足旅行和住民宅,这些活动的目的是减少对自然环境的影响。故选 A。
10. C 考查非谓语动词。aim to do sth. 旨在,目的是。句意:那里的活动包括观鲸、远足旅行和住民宅,这些活动的目的是减少对自然环境的影响。故选 C。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

11. A 意图推测题。作者主要讲述的是体育运动的意义及影响力,并以足球比赛为例,因此 A 项“说明体育运动的影响力”正确;B 项“将苏格兰和阿根廷做比较”,文章中没有提及;C 项“为了说明阿根廷比其他国家好”和最后一段第三、四句中的“their nation is in every way better than all others? Not really.”意思不符;D 项“为了证明足球是世界上第三重要的运动”不正确。故选 A。
12. C 词义猜测题。根据上下文推测词义是常用方法之一,上文讲到“足球是世界上第三重要的运动”,因此只有 C 项“最高点”能使文意通顺。award 奖品; summary 总结; mountaintop 山

- 顶。故选 C。
13. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句“Mention ‘Argentina’ to someone and the chances are that he’ll think of football. In a sense, winning the World Cup put Argentina on the map.”可知,因为赢得世界杯,人们总能在足球方面有优势的阿根廷。故选 B。
14. B 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“The individual... cannot afford to think about enjoying himself, and he has to think only about winning.”可知,若是总想着赢,就会失去运动的乐趣。fail to succeed 不能成功;lose enjoyment 失去乐趣;be successful 成功;be unreasonable 非理性的。故选 B。
15. C 推理判断题。A 项“足球场上相遇的国家不可能在战场上相遇。”文中没有提及;根据最后一段第三、四句“Do the Argentinians really believe that because eleven of their men proved the most skillful at football, their nation is in every way better than all others? Not really.”可知 B 项不正确;C 项“赢得国际比赛的国家至少在运动领域被认为是最好的。”和最后一段最后一句中的“you won and that in one way at least your country is the best”内容相符,C 项正确;D 项“关注国际比赛的国家在很多方面也同样著名。”和原文意思不符。故选 C。
16. B 推理判断题。根据第二段第二、三句“In fact, plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.”可知,许多孩子身上都会带上一个手机,几乎任何人能在任何时间、任何地点打电话和接电话。因此可判断第二段讲的是手机的广泛使用。故选 B。
17. A 词义猜测题。前文说到 55% 的澳大利亚人有座机,而此处是说在这些有座机的澳大利亚人中,三分之一的人承认这样不是很有必要,他们保留座机只是将其视作一种心理安慰。admit 承认;argue 争辩;remember 记得;remark 评论。故选 A。
18. C 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句中的“only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who’ve perhaps had the same home number for 50 years.”可知,84% 的婴儿潮一代可能已经使用同一个家庭号码有 50 年了。因此可以得出婴儿潮一代保留使用座机的习惯。故选 C。
19. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句中的“to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone (using Caller ID would take the fun out of it)”可知,使用来电显示的话就没有乐趣了,因为对作者这一代来说,座机可以让他们猜是谁打电话过来,这样可以增加乐趣。故选 D。
20. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?”可知,作者认为座机会像过去的煤气街灯和早晨鲜奶派送一样,最终会消失。故选 B。
21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“Any public space has been carefully designed by an artistic mind to be both functional and beautiful.”可知,任何公共空间都是由艺术家精心设计的,既实用又美观。以及第二段第一句中的“Art can connect culture with commercial products in a way that not many other things can”可知,艺术可以将文化与商品联系起来,这是其他很多东西都做不到的。因此可以看出,艺术参与的作品兼具文化价值和商业价值。故选 C。

22. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“Social bonds are created among individuals when they share their art experiences through reflection and discussion, and their expression of common values through artworks in honor of events significant to a nation’s experience.”可知,当人们通过反思和讨论分享他们的艺术经历,并通过艺术作品表达共同的价值观,以纪念对一个国家来说有重要意义的事件时,社会纽带就在他们之间建立起来。因此通过分享艺术经历,人们可以建立一种更强的联系。故选 B。
23. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句中的“*It is found that people who frequently visit cultural places or participate in artistic events are more likely to gain good health compared to those who do not*”可知研究发现,经常出入文化场所或参加艺术活动的人比不这么做的人更健康。因此得出,参加艺术活动的人们身心更健康这一结论。故选 D。
24. A 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句中的“*Children who are involved with the arts make greater achievements in their education*”可知,参与艺术活动的孩子在教育方面取得更大的成就。以及根据该段最后一句中的“*encouraging children to express themselves in constructive ways could help to form healthy emotional responses in later life*”可知,参与艺术活动有助于在以后的生活中形成健康的情绪反应。所以艺术活动促进了孩子们的学业表现和情感成长。故选 A。
25. B 主旨大意题。根据最后一段可知,艺术对人们来说非常重要,没有艺术的生活将是无聊和死气沉沉的。文章中也详细描述了艺术对不同人群的好处。故而短文的最佳标题为“艺术:人类的福祉”。故选 B。

Section B

26. G 根据首句“*We all have been told since we were kids that we need at least 8 hours of sleep every night.*”可知,我们知道每天至少需要八小时的睡眠时间; G 项“*However, how many actually get enough sleep?* (然而,有多少人真正得到了充足的睡眠呢?)”与上文形成了转折关系,并以设问的方式提问,跟后文的“*Not many*”相对应。故选 G。
27. A 根据“*Sleep, indeed, is one of the most important things our bodies need to stay healthy. Without enough sleep, we can’t work efficiently. Meanwhile, lack of sleep can even make us sick.*”可知,充足的睡眠很重要,缺乏睡眠危害极大;而下文都是针对如何保证充足睡眠展开的论述,所以 A 项“*If you are struggling for enough sleep, here are some suggestions.* (如果你正在为睡眠不足而烦恼,这里有一些建议。)”引出了下文的论述,承接上文,由“充足的睡眠很重要”过渡到“如何保证充足睡眠”,符合语境。故选 A。
28. F 根据“*A lot of people eat late in the night and then try to sleep with a full stomach.*”可知,很多人晚上吃得很晚,饱餐一顿后他们试着入睡;而根据“*While you are trying to sleep, your body is working hard to absorb whatever you’ve eaten.*”可知,吃饱之后身体在努力吸收吃的东西。F 项中的“*this*”就是指上文“吃饱后睡觉”这个行为,同时引出了下文针对该选项的解释,因此 F 项“*This will not provide you with a sound sleep.* (这不会让你睡个好觉。)”符合语境。故选 F。
29. D 根据“*If you need more hours in the day to get your work done, try to make a choice whether to wake up extra early and then go to*

bed on time, or stay up late and then also get up late. Some people do better and are more productive when they stay up late.”可知,如果人们一天中需要更多的时间来完成工作,有两个选择:早起然后按时睡觉或者熬夜然后晚起。有些人熬夜时做得更好,效率更高; D 项“Others feel better and have more energy when they wake up early. (有些人早起后感觉更好,精力更充沛。)”承接上文,说明了另一种选择对一些人的影响,其中“others”与上文的“some”相对应,“wake up early”与上文的“wake up extra early”相对应,符合语境。故选 D。

30. C 根据“Your body and your mind are more efficient when a routine has been set and a habit has been formed. Follow the same positive sleep patterns for a week or a month and you'll notice a big change in how much more relaxed you feel.”可知,当日常生活和习惯形成后,身体和大脑会更有效率,此处强调了遵循同样的积极的睡眠模式的益处; C 项“Turning sleep into a habit will be good for you. (把睡眠变成一种习惯对你有好处。)”放在开头,引出了下文关于睡眠习惯的论述,且其中的“habit”也与后文的“routine”以及“patterns”相对应,符合语境。故选 C。

Part III Translation

Section A

31. 每个人都会生气。但是,如果你花时间真正审视自己的愤怒,而不是仅仅“感觉”愤怒,你就会更好地了解自己。知道自己为什么这么生气可以为你提供一些意外的真相。这些真相会让你在精神和心理上突然成长。当我意识到这一点,我的很多愤怒都烟消云散了。我也意识到我需要开始专注于自己真正想做的

事情。

本题考查条件状语从句、宾语从句、重点短语和单词的翻译。第二句是一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句,翻译成“如果……就……”;第三句是动名词作主语,里面包含一个宾语从句;第五句是一个由 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句,翻译成“一……就……”;第六句是及物动词 realize 以及介词 on 后面接宾语从句的句子。take the time to do sth. 可译为“花时间做某事”;instead of 可译为“代替,而不是”;provide... with... 可译为“为……提供”;enable sb. to do sth. 可译为“使某人能够做某事”;realize 可译为“意识到”;melt away 可译为“(情绪等)消失”;focus on 可译为“集中注意力在……”。

Section B

32. We often hear the word “teamwork”. But are you a team player? Understanding the word can surely promote team spirit as well as individual development. If you are not enjoying your working environment, chances are high that your team is also not working well. Ask yourself: Are your team objectives in line with those of the company? If not, why?

本题考查条件状语从句、同位语从句、祈使句、重点单词和短语的翻译。第一、二句顺译。第三句可用动名词 Understanding 作主语;第四句可以直接翻译成由 if 引导的条件状语从句,且“可能”可以由 that 引导的同位语从句修饰,起到解释说明的作用;第五句可以用祈使句开头,与第六句直接顺译。“促进”可译为“promote”;“和”可译为“as well as”;“个人发展”可译为“individual development”;“可能”可译为“chance”;“目标”可译为“objective”。

Part IV Writing

33.【参考范文】

Dear Jim,

I am very glad to introduce Zhong Nanshan to you.

Zhong Nanshan is one of the premier medical scientists and doctors in China. He was born in Nanjing in 1936 and graduated from Beijing Medical College. Then he went abroad for further education. In 2003, Zhong Nanshan fought in the battle against the SARS epidemic. In 2020, Zhong Nanshan still fought on the front line against the novel coronavirus which broke out in Wuhan, Hubei Province.

In his patients' eyes, he is a good doctor. In his students' eyes, he is a kind medical professor. Due to his great contributions, he deserves the respect of all the Chinese.

Yours,

Li Hua

考前冲刺卷(二)参考答案及解析

Part I Cloze

1. H 考查名词。根据空前面的不定冠词 a 可知此处需要名词,空后面的现在分词短语作定语修饰名词 celebration。句意:中国新年是一个庆祝活动,标志着冬季的结束和春天的开始。故选 H。
2. A 考查动词。此处是 why 引导的表语从句,表语从句中的主语是“decorating with plants, fruits and flowers”,填空处作谓语。因为文章介绍的是中国现在仍然流行的一些习俗,所以用一般现在时。单个动词的-ing 形式做主语,谓语句

单数形式。句意:这就是为什么用植物、水果和鲜花装饰具有特殊意义的原因。故选 A。

3. E 考查非谓语动词。此句结构完整,现在分词作后置定语。come back to life 复苏。句意:它们代表着大地复苏和对新的开始的美好祝愿。故选 E。
4. F 考查固定搭配。more than 不仅仅。句意:年桔不仅仅是装饰,它们更是好运和财富的象征。故选 F。
5. G 考查非谓语动词。此处是“see+宾语+宾语补足语”结构。them 做 see 的宾语,指代年桔,和 decorate 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词 decorated 做宾语补足语。句意:它们是很好的礼物,你经常会看到它们挂着红包和祝福语。故选 G。
6. L 考查副词。此处副词位于句首修饰整个句子。句意:当然,在节日期间,这种植物是一种必需品。故选 L。
7. J 考查介词。be associated with 与……有联系。句意:竹子与健康、丰饶和家庭幸福息息相关。故选 J。
8. B 考查固定搭配。care for 照料。句意:它们很容易照料,也很容易被制作成精美的礼物。故选 B。
9. I 考查形容词。此处需要形容词和 long 并列修饰后面的名词 branches。句意:美丽的长枝上覆盖着粉红色的花蕾,这是非常精美的装饰品。故选 I。
10. D 考查冠词。the first 第一个人或事物。此处指梅花是第一个开花的。句意:雪还在融化的时候,梅花是最先盛开的。故选 D。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

11. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“We all