

综合练习 (1)

第二部分：阅读理解 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节：(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并将该项填在答题卡上。

A

Fly Alone for the First Time

I began flying lessons at the age of 14; but the Federal Aviation Administration requires you to be 16 before you make flight by yourself. So I had to wait for two long years until I could fly a plane by myself. I used that time to master the basic maneuvers (要领) of flying. I learned emergency procedures and practiced hundreds of takeoffs and landings until I could land the airplane smoothly without bouncing it down the runway. It wasn't always easy, and many times I would come home feeling discouraged and thinking maybe everyone was right — I would never learn to fly, but by the next day, I was always eager to try again.

On the day of my 16th birthday, I made my first solo flight, which meant I could finally fly alone. The night before, my dad, who was my flight instructor, explained that the winds were forecast to be high. He said if we were in the air by dawn, the winds would probably be calm enough for me to solo. The next morning it was cold, but the sky was completely clear, and the winds were calm. I expected my dad to stay in the plane for at least three takeoffs and landings. But after the first one, he told me to pull off the runway, and he got out of the plane.

I was alone. As I climbed higher and higher, the world began to change. Everything on the ground became **miniature**. Houses, cars, and all looked like tiny toys that could fit in the surface of my hand. I made three takeoffs and landings that day. Each landing was perfect. It was one of the happiest days of my life.

Today, as a flight instructor, I stand alongside runways watching as my own students take to the sky on their first solo flights. I understand the joyful faces, which always bring me back to that day when my dream came true. I learned that no matter how people tell you that you can't do something, if you believe in yourself, you can succeed.

21. When practicing flying, the author _____.

- A. met several times of emergencies
B. was worried about his own safety
C. couldn't wait to fly alone in the sky
D. sometimes doubted his ability to fly

22. The underlined word "miniature" probably means "_____".

- A. distant
B. unclear
C. small
D. high

23. What was the father concerned about before his son flied alone?

- A. Whether his son was brave enough.
 - B. Whether it would be too windy.
 - C. Whether he was able to protect his son.
 - D. Whether there were negative comments.
24. What lesson does the author learn from his experience?
- A. Be confident and you will succeed.
 - B. Be responsible and you can grow up.
 - C. Give up something and you may win more.
 - D. Think hard and you can achieve your dream.

B

Are you trying to learn a new language in a foreign land? You might be better off if you stopped looking at that picture of your family and friends.

New research from Columbia University found that prompting (提示) someone who is learning a new language with images and reminders of their own culture could temporarily ruin everything that the brain was trying to build.

When native Chinese students were asked to talk with a Caucasian avatar (白种人的虚拟头像) and a Chinese avatar, their English skills were so different. Simply exposing students to a Chinese person affected their ability to speak English. Subjects who talked with the Chinese version felt more comfortable in their speech, but they produced 11% fewer words per minute. They actually became less fluent speakers.

To make sure it wasn't just the avatar, researchers also showed people random images of China while the participants told a story. When pictures of their homeland appeared, fluency dropped 16% and volunteers were 85% more likely to use a literal (照字面的) translation, for example, calling **pistachios** "happy nuts", because that's literally what the Chinese word for pistachio means.

When the students were shown pictures of fish with one swimming ahead of the others, their culture would change how they look at the photo. With Chinese prompt, like photos of the Great Wall or Chinese Dragon, etc. they saw more students thinking that the fish was being chased, while an American prompt, like pictures of Marilyn Monroe or Superman, they saw those students believing that it was a leader fish.

The bottom line is: when attempting to learn a new culture it is far better to surround yourself with that culture than create an island of the old one.

25. Why does the author use a question in the first paragraph?
- A. To raise a question.
 - B. To arouse readers' awareness.
 - C. To introduce the topic.
 - D. To tell a story.
26. The underlined word "pistachios" in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.
- A. pictures
 - B. volunteers
 - C. an image
 - D. a kind of food
27. From the passage we can infer that _____.
- A. different images would change with different people
 - B. different cultures would affect how students look at the photo
 - C. with Chinese prompts, more students thought that it was a leader fish
 - D. with an American prompt, more students thought that the fish was being chased
28. According to the research, which is a better way for a student in a foreign land to learn a new culture?
- A. To surround himself with that culture.

- B. To create an island of the old one.
- C. To see random images of China.
- D. To talk with a Caucasian avatar.

C

Recognized as the largest desert in the world, the Sahara Desert runs across North Africa, covering over 3 million square miles from the Atlantic Coast to the Nile River Valley. Except for an occasional oasis (绿洲), this vast land is mainly made up of sand, stones, and worn out mountains. The burning sun causes daytime temperatures to rise to nearly 70 degrees in the shade, and days without **rain** commonly last for years.

Paintings found on the walls of caves in the Sahara Desert suggest that a few thousand years ago, large quantities of plants grew there and covered the desert floor. Many curious and unusual insects, birds and animals got enough food that allowed them to grow and reproduce. At that time, huge river systems and many oases supported growing communities where a large number of people lived.

Research scientists believe that the land became a desert for several reasons. For centuries people there have wandered from place to place in search of food, water, and grazing (放牧) land for their animals. These people have always considered the number of animals they have as a sign of wealth. It is considered more important to have 100 sick and starving animals than 15 healthy ones. The large herds have been allowed to go freely and graze on desert plants and grass. Over time, large sections of land have been left uncovered. In addition to allowing over grazing, these people cut down whatever trees they could find and used them for firewood. The sand was unable to hold on to the great heat of the day, so nighttime temperatures often drop below freezing and nothing was left to hold the soil together.

Scientists have been studying different ways to bring back the green desert. Through research and experiments, they hope to be able to produce plants that will once again support the life there. Huge holes filled with much water lie under the desert surface. Scientists believe this rainwater simply flew down through the sand over hundreds of years and collected in the big, rocky holding tanks. By making use of the sun's power, scientists in the Sahara have made experiments in which they got huge amount of electricity. This electricity was then used to operate drilling machines and pumps to pull the rainwater from the underground tanks. By drilling the hole one mile deep into the floor of the desert, one machine was able to recover more than 80 gallons of ice-cold water each second, or 288, 000 gallons per hour.

Scientists have had some success turning this wasteland into useful farmland. Today the desert is dotted with huge wheat fields watered by a system of pipes that carry water from the underground tanks. Farmers have also learnt that plants grow better if seeds are planted next to stones. Studies show that stones provide protection from the sun, allowing seeds to grow in a shady and cool environment. In addition to that, greenhouses have been built to protect plants from the sunshine so that less water is needed. Another idea is to grow plants that can live on a diet of salt water, since the ocean is so near to the desert.

29. The author of the passage provides evidences that scientists are _____.

- A. pleased by the progress but do not have the money to continue
- B. discouraged by the poor results of their experiments
- C. hopeful about the chances of life coming back to the desert
- D. troubled by the lack of water found underground

30. What is the main idea of the fourth and fifth paragraphs?

- A. Animals have learnt to survive in the desert by lying next to rocks for shade.
- B. Through experiments, a desert may become a food-producing land.
- C. Water supply will dry up before it can be used to grow crops.
- D. Saltwater seeds will grow in the desert sand.

31. Which of the following is the best summary of this passage?

- A. Drilling machines help to water the desert floor and make plants and animals alive.
- B. Scientists have been able to turn this large wasteland into a successful farming community.
- C. So much soil has become sand that the desert will never be able to support life as it once did.
- D. The desert no longer supports plenty of life, but researchers hope to change it with new scientific techniques.

D

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62~74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while reducing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity (长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

But the notion (概念) of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising life expectancy (预期寿命), combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to get rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well strengthen that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management knowhow to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

32. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?

- A. Longer life expectancies.
- B. A rapid technological advance.

- C. Profound changes in the workforce.
 - D. A growing number of the well-educated.
33. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?
- A. Economic growth will slow down.
 - B. Government budgets will increase.
 - C. More people will try to pursue higher education.
 - D. There will be more competition in the job market.
34. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?
- A. Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
 - B. More people have to receive in-service training.
 - C. Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
 - D. People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.
35. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?
- A. Computers will do more complicated work.
 - B. More will be taken by the educated young.
 - C. Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones.
 - D. Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

第二节：阅读 7 选 5 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Around the world there is an increase in the demand for reforestation. This is because the consumption of the forests has affected not only the animals living in the area but also the people. And reforestation is about the rebuilding of the forests that have been severely destroyed. It can offer a lot of benefits when the reforestation is successful.

36 This includes collecting seedlings (幼苗) that are native in the area to make sure that there is a natural reconstruction of the area. Some additional trees which are not native in the area also need to be planted. 37 The importance of having multiple species of trees is considered to make sure that the needs of other species that will live and grow in the area are met.

Destroying a forest is easy but rebuilding it is really hard. 38 The plan must include accurate spacing on plants and trees. This is to ensure that they won't cover each other while they grow. 39

The forest greatly helps in the reduction of the air pollution. Trees are responsible for the production of oxygen and absorption of carbon dioxide. 40 It is there for a reason just like everyone else on this planet.

There cannot be a better way to restore the balance of nature than to increase the forest area. We must remember that the forest is a natural habitat of a wide variety of animals and plants. In this manner, there is no substitute for reforestation.

- A. And global warming will speed up the destruction of forests.
- B. Keep in mind that you can't just plant the seedlings anywhere.
- C. Recreations won't work until all these details have been considered.
- D. So a good plan is needed to make the reforestation a successful one.
- E. The forest also protects us from typhoons and other natural disasters.

- F. There are many things to be done when it comes to this type of effort.
 G. It is important to make sure that they are suited to the climate and the type of soil.

第三部分：英语知识运用 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节：完形填空 (共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并将该项填在答题卡上。

Many years ago I was on a bicycle trip through the countryside. Suddenly rain began to fall, but strange to 41, several hundred yards ahead of me the sun shone brilliantly. Riding, however, as rapidly as I could, I found it 42 to get into the clear. The clouds with their rain kept advancing faster than I could race forward. I continued this 43 contest for an exhausting half hour, 44 realizing that I could not win my way to the bright area ahead of me.

Then it dawned upon me that I was 45 my strength in unimportant hurry, while paying no attention to the landscape 46 which I was making the trip. Indeed, there was much to 47 which might otherwise have escaped me. As I gazed about with sharpened 48, I saw colors and lines and shapes that would have appeared 49 under brilliant light. The rain mists (薄雾) and the fresh clearness of the different greens were so 50. My annoyance at the rain was gone and my eagerness to 51 it disappeared. It had provided me with a new view that the 52 of beauty and satisfaction may be found close at hand within the 53 of one's own sensibilities.

It made me think about other matters to which this incident was 54. I realized that there is no sense in my 55 to flee from circumstances which cannot be avoided. I might just bravely 56 them and they would turn to good account. I know that half the battle is 57 if I can face trouble with courage. It has become ever clearer to 58 that danger is far from disaster, that defeat may be the forerunner of final 59, and that all achievement is dangerously weak 60 based on enduring principles of moral conduct.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. ask | B. relate | C. understand | D. call |
| 42. A. impossible | B. likely | C. easy | D. comfortable |
| 43. A. talent | B. unequal | C. exciting | D. close |
| 44. A. before | B. after | C. as | D. while |
| 45. A. gaining | B. losing | C. reducing | D. wasting |
| 46. A. in front of | B. on account of | C. for the sake of | D. at the cost of |
| 47. A. pick out | B. dream of | C. take in | D. look at |
| 48. A. puzzle | B. appreciation | C. wisdom | D. shock |
| 49. A. suddenly | B. instantly | C. differently | D. smoothly |
| 50. A. charming | B. convenient | C. bare | D. fragile |
| 51. A. enjoy | B. embrace | C. surround | D. escape |
| 52. A. power | B. sources | C. causes | D. sign |
| 53. A. help | B. distance | C. range | D. comprehension |
| 54. A. occurred | B. reported | C. involved | D. related |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 55. A. requesting | B. waiting | C. attempting | D. praying |
| 56. A. meet | B. avoid | C. decline | D. change |
| 57. A. ended | B. given | C. won | D. fought |
| 58. A. me | B. this | C. us | D. them |
| 59. A. failure | B. victory | C. relief | D. decision |
| 60. A. if | B. when | C. until | D. unless |

第二节：语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

Art improves our lives by directly and indirectly lifting the morals of individuals and 61 (create) unity and social harmony. Art creates 62 (aware) of social issues. Art may express and reflect the 63 (religion), political, and economical aspects of cultures. Art 64 (be) and can be whatever a culture says it is, or whatever people want it to be. 65 involves all people, those 66 come up with the idea of the work, perform it and provide necessary equipment and materials, and people who make up the audience for the work. Art usually appears 67 the forms of diverse architecture, body decoration, clothing manufacture, and memorial sculptures. Art copies the natural world. It gives order to the world and strength to human life. Art is 68 means of communication. It provides pleasurable experiences along with intellectual wealth. Art also helps us to express our sentimental relations. It can 69 (beauty), surprise, inspire, stimulate imagination, tell stories and record history. 70 someone once said, "Art is life."

第四部分：写作 (共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节：短文改错 (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

短文中有 10 处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个符号(^)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)删掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每句不超过两个错误；2. 每处错误及其修改均只限一词；3. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

A healthy diet and regular exercise may help to prevent obesity among children. Took Mary for example. Mary used to being a healthy girl. But over a year ago, she got into the habit of eating a lot junk food and snacks. Besides, he spent a lot of time lying on the sofa, watching TV, and doing little exercise. As a result, she put up so much weight that she found it difficulty to climb the stairs. So Mary decided to change the

unhealthy lifestyle. She began to have a balancing, healthy diet. She also took part in various sports activity such as swimming, skating, running and playing the basketball. Months later, Mary became as fit as before.

第二节：书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你的留学生朋友 Peter 发邮件说，他正在学汉语，但感觉很吃力，请求你给予帮助。

请给他回封邮件，内容包括：

1. 举例说明汉语学习的特点；2. 提供一些可行的建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；3. 开头结尾已给，不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

Hope this email finds you well! _____

Yours,
Li Hua

综合练习 (1) 答案

21-25 DCBAC 26-30 DBACB 31-35 DBACD 36-40 FGDBE
41-45 BABAD 46-50 CDBCA 51-55 DBCDC 56-60 ACABD

语法填空：61. creating 62. awareness 63. religious 64. is 65. It 66. who 67. in
68. a 69. beautify 70. As

短文改错：1. Took—Take 2. being—be 3. (junk 前) 加 of 4. he—she 5. doing—did
6. up—on 7. difficulty—difficult 8. balancing—balanced 9. activity—activities
10. 去掉 the

书面表达：

Dear Peter,

Hope this email finds you well! Last time you said you were learning Chinese but encountered some difficulties. It's inevitable because English emphasizes the structure, while Chinese focuses on the meaning. With regard to the matter you mentioned in your letter, my suggestions are as follows:

Firstly, I would recommend you to find a native speaker as a language partner, and meet with him on a regular basis. Besides, watching Chinese movies and listening to Chinese songs can make the learning process much more interesting.

Those are the tips on my mind now. I would always be pleased to offer you help. I do hope you will find

these proposals practical.

Yours,
Li Hua

【注释与解析】

阅读理解：

Passage A

【答案出处】 大意—24 21—1 (负 1) 22—3 (3) 23—2 (2、3) 24—负 1 (负 1)

14 岁我就开始上飞行课，但是法律规定 16 岁才能独自飞行，所以我只好用这段时间来掌握要领和理论。一些人说我没有天分不能掌握，但是我还是用自己的努力获得了成功。

段 1：*Federal Aviation Administration (美国) 联邦航空管理局[略作 FAA] *aviation [eɪvɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n]

n. 航空；航空业；飞机制造业 *maneuver [mə'nɔ:və] n. 演习，演习要领；策略 *emergency procedure
n. 应急操作步骤 *bounce [baʊns] vt. 使弹跳；使弹起 *down prep. 沿着

段 2：*solo flight n. 单人飞行，单飞 *solo ['səʊləʊ] 1) adj. 独奏的；独唱的；单独的 2) vi.

单独表演；放单飞，单独飞行 拓展：soloist ['səʊləʊɪst] n. 独奏者；独唱者 *pull off vt. 把（车、船等）开离

段 3：*miniature ['mɪnɪətʃə] adj. 微型的，小规模 *fit in vt. 适合

负 1 段：*take to the sky vp. 飞向高空，冲上云霄 *take to vt. 喜欢；走向；开始从事

21. 根据 “It wasn't always easy, and many times I would come home feeling discouraged and thinking maybe everyone was right—I would never learn to fly,” 可知，我在练习的过程中并不顺利，曾经怀疑过我是否能做到。

22. 提示：我驾驶飞机越飞越高，看到地上的东西当然是越来越小。

23. 根据 “The night before, my dad, who was my flight instructor, explained that the winds were forecast to be high. He said if we were in the air by dawn, the winds would probably be calm enough for me to solo.” 可知，前一晚父亲需要去确认风速。 *windy ['wɪndi] adj. 风大的，有风的

24. 根据 “I learned that no matter how people tell you that you can't do something, if you believe in yourself, you can succeed.” 可知，当你自己有信心的时候，你就会获得成功的力量。

Passage B 外语学习与语言环境。

【答案出处】 25—1 26—4 (负 1) 27—5 (负 1) 28—负 1

学习新语言需要什么？哥伦比亚大学的最新研究发现，在熟悉的旧的文化环境里，人们说外语的能力会差于在新的文化环境里。熟悉的环境会让人产生原有的思维方式而阻碍新语言的学习。

段 1：*better off *adj.* 更富裕的；状况更好的；渐入佳境的 拓展：well off [wɛl'ɒf] *adj.* 富裕的；处境好的

段 2：*reminder [rɪ'maɪndə] *n.* 暗示；提醒的人/物 *temporarily ['tempərəri] *adv.* 临时地 拓展：permanently ['pɜ:m(ə)nəntli] *adv.* 永久地，长久地

段 3：*Caucasian [kɔ:'keɪziən] *n.* 白种人；高加索人 *avatar ['ævətɑ:] *n.* 虚拟头像，头像 拓展：Avatar *n.* 电影《阿凡达》 *Subjects who talked with the Chinese version felt more comfortable in their speech 与中国版本（的虚拟头像）对话的试验对象在他们的演讲中感觉更舒服 *subject *n.* 试验对象；主语；科目 *version ['vɜ:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 版本；译文

段 4：*random *adj.* 随意的，随机的 *pistachio [pɪ'stɑ:ʃiəʊ] *n.* 开心果 *literally ['lɪt(ə)rəli] *adv.* 照字面地；逐字地

段 5：*prompt [prɒm(p)t] 1) *adj.* 敏捷的，迅速的；立刻的 2) *vt.* 提示 3) *n.* 提示 *Marilyn Monroe ['mæri:lɪn mən'rəʊ] 玛丽莲·梦露

负 1 段：*The bottom line is: when attempting to learn a new culture it is far better to surround yourself with that culture than create an island of the old one. 归根结底：当你想要学习一种新的文化时，最好是把自己置身于那种文化之中，而不是去创造一个旧文化的岛屿。 *The bottom line is 归根结底，终极