

- I. 单项选择 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)**

20. We told him a couple of educational stories _____ him to face the challenges.

A. to warm B. to encourage C. supported D. supporting

II. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

Many people think that Americans _21_ their cars almost more than anything else. When _22_ people are fourteen years old, they want to have their _23_ cars. They don't ask for a car from their _24_. So many of them work in _25_ time during their last year of high school to buy a car. Learning to _26_ and getting a driver's license may be one of the most exciting things in a young person's life.

Some people almost _27_ go to a doctor when they are ill. But they will _28_ their cars to a garage as soon as they think there is a _29_. On Saturdays or Sundays some people may _30_ most of their time washing and repairing their cars.

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|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 21. A. prefer | B. love | C. drive | D. play |
| 22. A. little | B. big | C. old | D. young |
| 23. A. new | B. own | C. expensive | D. cheap |
| 24. A. friends | B. teachers | C. parents | D. brothers |
| 25. A. free | B. busy | C. study | D. good |
| 26. A. make | B. mend | C. wash | D. drive |
| 27. A. always | B. never | C. often | D. usually |
| 28. A. take | B. carry | C. pull | D. lift |
| 29. A. question | B. wrong | C. mistake | D. problem |
| 30. A. cost | B. get | C. spend | D. use |

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每题 4 分, 满分 60 分)

A

Cities are likely to be affected by overheating, thanks to something called the urban heat island effect. Cities tend to be short of trees, which provide shade, and they are covered with black pavement, which absorbs heat from the sun. Think of how it feels to wear a dark shirt versus a white shirt on a sunny day. A black shirt absorbs light, heating you up. But a white shirt reflects light, keeping you cool.

The average temperature in a city of a million or more people can be more than 5 degrees F hotter than surrounding areas. That extra 5 degrees can turn a hot day from uncomfortable to deadly. As temperatures rise, cities will be an especially dangerous place to be during a heat wave. To protect public health, city officials are going to make the city cooler.

As part of that effort, Los Angeles is coating its roads in CoolSeal, a gray paint that keeps streets and parking lots 10 degrees cooler than black asphalt(沥青). It will help Angelinos save money during the summer, when air conditioning sends power bills soaring. And it will save lives by lowering temperatures and improving air quality. Hot weather worsens air pollution by turning car exhaust into smog, which can make life miserable for people with asthma (哮喘) and other breathing problems.

Of course, LA will have to do more than paint over a few streets to cool off the city. Angelinos will also need to plant more trees and apply white paint to rooftops—at least those not already covered in solar panels. While LA is a pioneer of reflective streets, other cities, like New York, are already experimenting with

reflective roofs or, like Melbourne, lowering the temperature by planting trees. LA is hardly alone in its effort to stay cool.

"This is an urgent challenge, and it's much bigger than one person," said Mayor Garcetti in a recent statement. "Climate change is a fact of life that people in Los Angeles and cities around the world live with every day."

31. Which of the following contributes to the urban heat island effect?

- A. Planting more trees in the streets. B. Covering the streets with white paint.
C. Applying reflective paint to rooftops.
D. Furnishing every house with air conditioners.

32. What should the city officials emphasize during hot summer?

- A. How to make the city cooler. B. Where to wear a white shirt.
C. Why to coat the roads with black paint. D. When to cut off the electricity supply.

33. What benefit can people gain from the use of CoolSeal?

- A. Increasing the indoor activities. B. Promoting the sale of air conditioners.
C. Making life easier and more comfortable. D. Reducing the number of cold days.

B

Shyness can be an unhappy feeling. But the good news is, you're not alone. Scientists say that more than 40 percent of teenagers and adults consider themselves shy. Shyness is feeling a little nervous or as if you want to hide when you're around other people or in a new situation.

Scientists say such things as genetics (遗传基因), life experiences, and environment can influence whether a person is shy. For example, in some families, everybody seems to be shy.

What happens if you are shy? Well, being shy may cause you to avoid or miss opportunities you would enjoy.

How do people overcome (克服) shyness? This is what Gilbert tells us. "When I started off trying to get over being shy, I decided to do little steps at a time, including practicing smiling and saying hi to people. And it worked for me."

But shyness is not the kind of thing that most people can get over overnight. Overcoming shyness takes time and needs practice.

Here are some tips given by scientists.

Think of what to talk about before you leave home. Prepare things to talk about before you're in a social situation. For example, if you know your classmates are interested in an upcoming event, learn about it so you can join in the conversations.

Let people know you're shy. If you're shy, just show it. Instead of letting people guess, tell them the truth. Explain that you are shy and feel nervous but enjoy talking to people.

Make things easy for the other person. Remember, you're not the only shy person around. Do what you think might help others feel good—for example, say hello or smile.

Pick one social skill to practice at a time. Start simply. For example, smile or be the first person to say hi. Choose skills you feel comfortable enough with to practice for a day, a week, a month, or even a year.

34. Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph2?
A. What is shyness? B. What makes people shy?
C. Can shyness be good for us? D. Can we overcome shyness?
35. The example of Gilbert in Paragraph 4 is given to _____.
A. show how people overcome shyness B. introduce a shy girl called Gilbert
C. tell the right time to practice smiling D. explain the steps of overcoming shyness
36. What does the underlined word "overnight" in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?
A. Correctly. B. Suddenly. C. Slowly. D. Finally.
37. Which of the following is the right way to overcome shyness?
A. Don't let others know that you are shy.
B. Wait for others to say hello to you first.
C. Choose several skills to practice at a time.
D. Get ready before you join in a social situation.

C

Christmas Eve means a warm get-together with friends, a candlelight dinner, or perhaps a celebration at a pub for students. But, for Cai Yingjie, the night has a different meaning: helping beggars and the homeless (people without homes).

Cai, who is a student in journalism at Tsinghua, could be found at Beijing's Wudaokou Light Railway Station that special evening. When she saw an old beggar, she took the cold, rough hands of the woman with her warm, clean hands, and gave the woman some warm bread and helped her put on a pair of new gloves.

The woman was surprised for a few seconds, then burst into tears, saying "for the first time I feel respected". Cai said, "A beggar's life is very hard. That's why I want to help them." Cai was one of 14 Tsinghua students spending Christmas Eve among the poor. They walked in the cold wind along the streets from 4 to 7 pm on Friday, visiting 15 beggars in Beijing's Haidian District.

They brought bread and gloves with them, and stopped to greet beggars and offer them some of the warm food. Each beggar greeted them with a look of surprise.

"I know the activity can't help much, but it's meant to show our respect and care for beggars and the homeless who have been neglected for so long," said Sun, head of the group. "And Christmas is a good time for that."

38. What does Christmas Eve mean to the 14 Tsinghua students?
A. Taking 15 beggars to Tsinghua. B. Getting together with friends.
C. Showing care to the beggars and the homeless.
D. Selling bread and gloves to the beggars.
39. What does the beggar mean by saying "for the first time I feel respected"?
A. The beggar has been waiting for Cai for long.
B. The beggar hasn't been shown care for so long.
C. The beggar has been respecting Cai for a long time.
D. This is the first time the beggar has seen Tsinghua students.
40. What did each beggar feel when they received greetings?
A. Sad. B. Amazed. C. Frightened. D. Proud.
41. The word "neglected" in the last passage means _____.

- A. protected B. found C. taken care of D. given no enough care

D

Many people say that they are working too many hours. They don't have enough time to relax or to stay with their family.

Work hours are different from one country to another. In France, people spend about 1,646 hours a year at work. In Japan, however, people work about 2,159 hours a year. That means a Japanese worker works 513 more hours a year than a French worker.

Why do people work so many hours? Some people work extra hours because they want to make more money. However, many companies don't pay overtime. Their workers don't get more money for more work. Some people think it's their duty to work more hours. Some are afraid of losing their jobs if they don't work more hours.

Many people say that their vacations are too short. In France, people get five weeks of paid vacation a year. In Germany they get four to six weeks, and in the United States, two weeks. One study shows fewer than half of workers used all their vacation days. In Great Britain, there is a saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." If that is true, there must be a lot of dull people in the world.

42. A Japanese worker works _____ more hours a year than a French one.

- A. 513 B. 1646 C. 2159 D. 3805

43. The word "extra" in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. 正常的 B. 额外的 C. 有用的 D. 少量的

44. People in _____ get only two weeks of paid vacation a year.

- A. France B. Germany C. the United States D. Great Britain

45. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. No companies offer(提供) vacations to their workers.
B. Many people say they have enough time to relax.
C. Not all workers can get more money for more work.
D. More than half of workers use all their vacation days.

IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

46. _____ (显然), what he said isn't true.

47. He is such an _____ (有才智的) student that we all like him.

48. Please be _____ (耐心) with him.

49. What are you _____ (争论) about with him?

50. How many _____ (段落) does the passage have?

51. He bought a shirt to _____ (相配) his coat.

52. She is _____ (好奇的) about space.

53. The accident _____ (使丧失能力) him to speak.

54. You _____ (误会) him, for he did nothing wrong.

55. She _____ (预言) that the election would be close.

V. 书面表达 (满分 10 分)

你校新华中学将于下周末举行第二届校文化节, 学生会主席李华代表学校全体师生邀请北京大学大学外籍教授 Smith 先生做关于中美文化差异的讲座。

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信的内容包括：

讲座时间： 11 月 28 日早上 9 点到 11 点

讲座地点： 3 号教学楼 201 教室

联系方式：Englishtec @163.com

词数 100 左右,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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