

一、阅读理解

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。

Imagine you are collecting some information online. You open a video that might be useful to you. However, ten seconds later, it hasn't even started to play yet. 1

Ramesh Sitaraman is a computer science professor. 2 In his study, people started to give up an online video after only two seconds of loading (加载) time. And if the video didn't start playing another second later, more viewers would leave.

3 The Internet speed is so quick that we are used to receiving instant (立即的) satisfaction. We expect to get what we want without waiting. When we don't get what we want shortly, we become worried or even so angry that we say rude words or throw things away.

But being patient doesn't just save you trouble. 4 In some ways, many people, including J. K. Rowling and Chinese astronaut Deng Qingming, owe (把.....归因于) their success to their patience. Especially for Deng, he finally achieved his dream to the space after about 25 years of patient hard work.

5 Just as an old saying goes, "A moment of patience can prevent a serious accident; a moment of impatience can kill a life forever."

- A. It is also the key to your success in life.
- B. Will you continue to wait patiently?
- C. It can also help you improve your social skills.
- D. He put 67 million people in a similar situation.
- E. Here are some suggestions on how to deal with this situation.
- F. The research showed that people are becoming less and less patient.
- G. If you want to get satisfied, remind that it's important to keep patient.

二、单项选择

6. —Have you _____ seen the programme (节目) *Where are we going, Dad?*—Yes, I really love it.
A. never B. ever C. still D. even
7. Thomas_ Kate two years ago, and they have had a child.
A. got married with B. married C. married to D. has been married to
8. —Hi, Miss Ding. I hear you _____ in America when you were very young!
—But now I'm in Nanjing. And I'm _____ Chinese food now.
A. used to living; used to eat B. used to live; used to eating C. are used to living; used to eating
9. Could you help me with housework _____ you are free today?
A. since B. though C. unless
10. I don't think the film is wonderful. _____, its ending is OK.
A. Also B. Anyway C. Moreover D. Otherwise
11. Simon _____ a computer. He wants to learn _____.
A. bought; what to use B. has bought; what to use it
C. bought; how to use D. has bought; how to use it
12. He has lived in his home town _____ twenty years _____ 1993.
A. more than; since B. more than; in C. for; in D. for; since
13. You'd better _____ as it is getting colder. _____ you arrive at home, you will stay away from the coldness.
A. not stay out too long; The moment B. to come back earlier; As soon as
C. not to stay out too long; Until D. come back earlier; Before
14. *Kotaro sato lives on his own* is a new netflix animated series (连续剧) talking about a boy who lives _____ but he doesn't feel _____ with his neighbors help.
A. alone; alone B. lonely; lonely C. alone; lonely D. lonely; alone
15. It's really a bad habit to listen to music while doing homework. _____ it is never too late for you to give it up.

- A. Instead B. Anyway C. Finally D. Besides

三、完形填空

With the development of technology, bicycle sharing comes into people's lives. In big cities shared bikes like Mobike and ofo 16 more and more popular in the past two years. They bring great convenience for people traveling. You can find a bicycle 17 at anytime when you want to go out for a cycling. If you have a smart phone, what you do is to find the 18 shared bike, scan the QR code (扫描二维码) on the bike through the APP, and enjoy your trip. They can take you where the subway and the bus don't go. And they 19 anywhere in public for the next user.

20, along with its fast development, there are some problems caused by bicycle sharing. Some people damage (毁坏) the QR code on the bike, 21 use their own locks, which causes trouble to other users. What's more, kids can open the lock and ride the bicycle 22. There's no doubt that it is very dangerous.

23 bicycle sharing brings so many problems, it is really helpful to us as a high-tech product. So we should take a developing opinion about bicycle sharing. On the one hand, everyone should 24 public services. On the other hand, our government should regulate (规范) this market 25 good use of its advantages.

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|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. became | B. have become | C. become | D. has become |
| 17. A. somewhere | B. nowhere | C. anywhere | D. everywhere |
| 18. A. nearest | B. farthest | C. nicest | D. fastest |
| 19. A. must be sold | B. can be left | C. must be ridden | D. can be given |
| 20. A. Instead | B. Almost | C. Anyway | D. However |
| 21. A. but | B. for | C. or | D. so |
| 22. A. easily | B. early | C. slowly | D. luckily |
| 23. A. Because | B. Although | C. When | D. As |
| 24. A. take after | B. take good care of | C. take place | D. take action |
| 25. A. make | B. making | C. made | D. to make |

四、单词拼写

26. At first, he didn't _____ (real) his mistake.
27. Every year, about 6.5 million people die because of air _____. (pollute)
28. We all know much attention should be paid to _____ (improve) the air quality now.
29. What a good time we had _____ with my pen friend by e-mail! (communication)
30. —Did Sam leave for Beijing two days ago?
—Yes. But he hasn't sent a message _____ then.
31. —You mean there is no need to hold such a meeting?
—Not _____. We'd better have it sometime next week.
32. —Look! The volunteers are putting up posters about food saving.
—That's great. We should do something to reduce food _____.

参考答案:

1. B 2. D 3. F 4. A 5. G

【导语】本文主要介绍了当今社会保持耐心的重要性。

1. 根据“However, ten seconds later, it hasn't even started to play yet”可知十秒钟之后, 还没有开始播放, 会不会继续等待, 选项 B“你会继续耐心等待吗”符合语境。故选 B。
2. 根据“In his study, people started to give up an online video after only two seconds of loading (加载) time”可知此处介绍他做了一个研究, 选项 D“他让 6700 万人处于类似的境地”符合语境。故选 D。
3. 根据“The Internet speed is so quick that we are used to receiving instant (立即的) satisfaction”可知我们习惯于获得即时的满足感, 所以现在变得越来越不耐烦, 选项 F“研究表明, 人们的耐心越来越少”符合语境。故选 F。
4. 根据“In some ways, many people, including J. K. Rowling and Chinese astronaut Deng Qingming, owe (把……归因于) their success to their patience”可知耐心对成功有好处, 选项 A“这也是你人生成功的关键”符合语境。故选 A。
5. 根据“A moment of patience can prevent a serious accident; a moment of impatience can kill a life forever”可知片刻的耐心可以防止发生严重事故, 一瞬间的不耐烦会永远夺去生命, 选项 G“如果你想得到满足, 提醒你保持耐心很重要”符合语境。故选 G。

6. B

【详解】句意: ——你曾经看过《爸爸去哪儿》这个节目吗? ——是的, 我很爱看。

考查副词辨析。never 从不; ever 曾经, 用于现在完成时; still 仍然; even 甚至, 即使。根据“Have you...seen the programme”可知询问曾经看过吗, 时态是现在完成时。故选 B。

7. B

【详解】句意: 托马斯两年前娶了凯特, 他们生了一个孩子。marry 动词, 嫁或娶, married 是其过去式或过去分词; marry sb. 娶/嫁某人。married 形容词, 已婚的。根据短语 two years ago 可知, 本题使用一般过去时态。故选 B。

点睛: marry 用法: marry sb. 表示嫁/娶给某人; 与……结婚。be/get married to sb 表示与某人结婚, 注意此短语中不用介词 with。marry sb. to sb 表示父母把女儿嫁给某人或为儿子娶媳妇。

8. B

【详解】句意: ——你好, 丁女士! 我听说你很小的时候就住在美国! ——但现在我在南京。而且我现在已经习惯吃中国菜了。

考查 used to 和 be used to 的用法。used to 曾经, 后接动词原形; be used to 习惯于, 后接动名词。根据语境可知, 第一个空表示“曾经住”在美国, 应填 used to live; 第二个空前有 am, 应填 used to eating, 表示现在已经“习惯吃”中国菜了。故选 B。

9. A

【详解】句意: 既然你今天有空, 你能帮我做家务吗?

考查连词辨析。since 既然; though 虽然; unless 除非。空后句表示原因, 应用 since 引导原因状语从句。故选 A。

10. B

【详解】句意: 我认为这部电影不太精彩。不管怎样, 它的结局还行。

考查副词词义辨析。Also 也; Anyway 无论如何, 不管怎样; Moreover 此外; Otherwise 否则。根据上文“I don't think the film is wonderful.”和下文“its ending is OK.”可知, 上下文为转折关系, 用 Anyway。故选 B。

11. D

【详解】句意: 西蒙买了一台电脑。他想学习如何使用它

考查时态和连词。结合句意, 此处表示已经完成一个动作, 对现在有影响, 应用现在完成时。第一空填 has bought。what 后面不定式时, what 本身作宾语, 后面不需要加宾语, how 后面加不定式时, 需要宾语, 第二空填 how to use it。故选 D。

12. D

【详解】句意: 自 1993 年以来, 他已经在家乡生活了 20 年。

考查时间介词表达。more than 超过; for 后接一段时间; in 后接某年某月某季节; since 自从, 常与现在完成时连用。根据“has lived”可知, 此处是现在完成时, 所以第二空应用 since+过去时间点; twenty years 是时间段, 所以第一空

填 for, 故选 D。

13. A

【详解】句意：天气越来越冷，你最好不要在外面待太久。你一到家，就会远离寒冷。

考查 had better 的用法以及连词辨析。had better (not) do sth“做好（不）做某事”，排除 BC 选项；The moment 一……就……；before 在……以前。根据“you arrive at home, you will stay away from the coldness.”可知一到家，就会远离寒冷，故选 A。

14. C

【详解】句意：《佐藤小太郎的生活》是网飞公司推出的一部新的动画连续剧谈论一个独自生活的男孩在邻居的帮助下没有感到孤单。

考查形容词和副词用法。alone“独自的，单独的”既可以作为形容词也可以用作副词；lonely“孤单的，寂寞的，在孤单中度过的”是形容词；根据“who lives”可判断是独自居住，填副词；根据“but he doesn't feel ... with his neighbors help.”可知，在他的朋友帮助下他不感到孤单，填形容词。故选 C。

15. B

【详解】句意：做作业时听音乐真是个坏习惯。无论如何，放弃永远不会太迟。

考查副词辨析。Instead 反而；Anyway 无论如何；Finally 最终；Besides 并且。根据“it is never too late for you to give it up”可知，无论怎样，现在放弃做作业时听音乐这个坏习惯还来得及，故选 B。

16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. D 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. B 25. D

【分析】本文介绍了随着科技的发展，共享单车在给大家带来便利的同时，也带来了一些问题。本文还呼吁大家爱护公共设施，呼吁政府规范市场以更好地使用共享单车。

16. 句意：在大城市，摩拜和 ofo 等共享单车在过去两年变得越来越受欢迎。

became 变成，变得，动词过去式；have become 现在完成时结构；become 动词原形；has become 现在完成时结构；根据时间状语“in the past two years”可知，此处应该用现在完成时，且主语是“shared bikes”，助动词应该用 have。故选 B。

17. 句意：当你想出去骑自行车的时候，你可以在任何地方任何时间找到一辆自行车。

somewhere 在某处；nowhere 无处；anywhere 任何地方；everywhere 每个地方。根据“at anytime when you want to go out for a cycling.”，可知应该是在任何地方，故选 C。

18. 句意：如果你有智能手机，你要做的就是找到最近的共享单车，通过 APP 扫描单车上的二维码，享受你的旅程。

nearest 最近的；farthest 最远的；nicest 最好的；fastest 最快。结合常识可知，应该是找最近的共享单车，故选 A。

19. 句意：它们可以放在公共场所的任何地方，供下一个用户使用。

must be sold 必须卖；can be left 可以留下；must be ridden 必须骑；can be given 可以给。观察句子，这里 They 指代共享单车，根据“for the next user.”可知应该是它们可以放在公共场所的任何地方，供下一个用户使用，故选 B。

20. 句意：然而，随着它的快速发展，也有一些问题由自行车共享引起。

Instead 而不是；Almost 几乎；Anyway 无论如何；However 然而。根据“there are some problems caused by bicycle sharing.”，上文在阐述共享单车的好处，这里在说缺点，可知这表转折，故选 D。

21. 句意：一些人损坏自行车上的二维码，或者使用自己的锁，这给其他用户带来了麻烦。

but 但是；for 为了；or 或者；so 那么。观察句子，此处列举存在的问题，应该用 or“或者”符合语境，故选 C。

22. 句意：更重要的是，孩子们可以轻松地打开锁和骑自行车。

easily 容易地；early 早地；slowly 慢地；luckily 幸运地。此处仍在讲共享单车存在的问题，就连小孩都能轻易地开锁骑行，这无疑是危险的。故选 A。

23. 句意：虽然共享单车带来了很多问题，但作为一种高科技产品，它确实对我们很有帮助。

Because 因为；Although 尽管；When 当……时；As 正如。根据“bicycle sharing brings so many problems, it is really helpful to us as a high-tech product.”可知前后句构成转折关系，故选 B。

24. 句意：一方面，每个人都应该照顾好公共设施。

take after 像；take good care of 照顾；take place 发生；take action 采取行动，根据空后的“public services”可知应该是

照顾好公共设施，故选 B。

25. 句意：另一方面，我们的政府应该规范这个市场，充分利用它的优势。

make v.制造，制作，动词原形；**making** 现在分词或动名词形式；**made** 过去式或过去分词；**to make** 动词不定式。观察句子，这里应该用不定式 **to make** 作目的状语，符合语境，故选 D。

26. realize/realise

【详解】句意：一开始，他没有意识到他的错误。**didn't** 后接动词原形，根据“**At first, he didn't ... (real) his mistake.**”可推出是没有意识到错误，用 **real** 的动词形式 **realize** 或 **realise** 表示“意识到”。故填 **realize/realise**。

27. pollution

【详解】句意：每年大约有 650 万人死于空气污染。**because of** 由于，后接名词或动名词；**air** 空气，名词作定语，后接名词；根据句意语境和英文提示，可知填 **pollution**。

28. improving

【详解】句意：我们都知道现在应该多注意改善空气质量。**pay attention to** 注意，该短语中的 **to** 为介词，后面应该用动名词形式，故填 **improving**。

29. communicating

【详解】句意：和我的笔友通过电子邮件交流我们都玩得非常开心。**communication** 交流，是一个名词。这句话中使用的句型是 **have a good time doing sth.** 做某事很开心，因此这里应填动名词形式 **communicating**。

30. since

【详解】句意：——萨姆两天前去北京了吗？——是的。但从那以后他就再没发过消息。根据“**he hasn't sent a message ... then.**”可知，该句表示从那以后他就没发过信息；**since then**“从那时起”，介词短语，与现在完成时连用。故填 **since**。

31. exactly

【详解】句意：——你的意思是没有必要召开这样的会议？——不全是。我们最好下星期找个时间办。根据“**We'd better have it sometime next week.**”可知，并不完全认为没有必要召开会议；**not exactly**“不全是，未必就”。故填 **exactly**。

32. waste

【详解】句意：——看！志愿者们正在张贴关于节约粮食的海报。——太好了。我们应该做点什么来减少食物浪费。根据“**The volunteers are putting up posters about food saving.**”可知，倡议节约粮食，所以是减少食物浪费，故填 **waste**。