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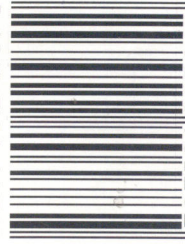
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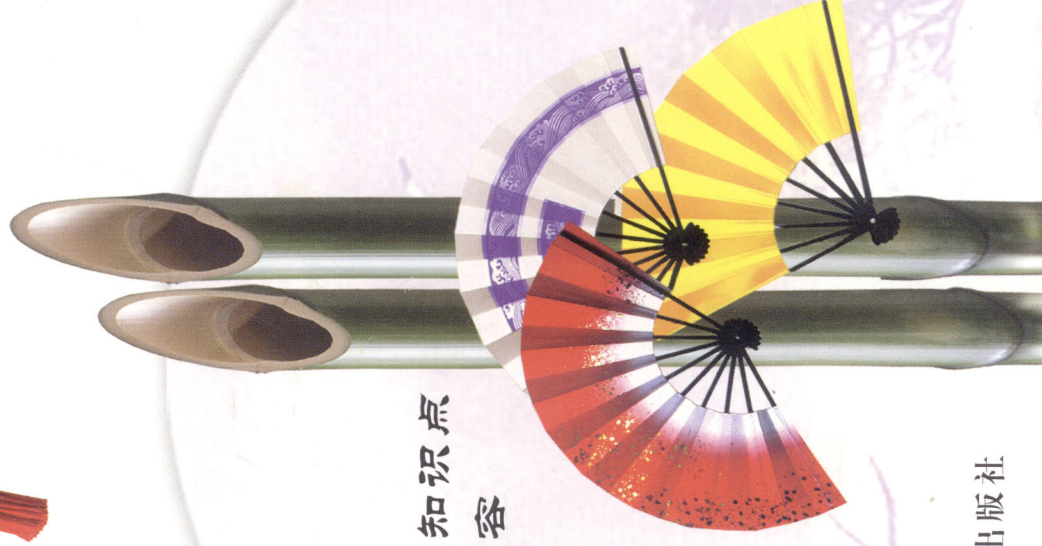
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测

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高中英语必修1

第一单元测试卷

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第一部分:听力测试(共两节,满分15分)

第一节:听下面5段对话,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

- What does the woman mean?
A. The man can smoke here. B. She doesn't mind.
C. The man cannot smoke here.
- What is the man probably?
A. He is an electrician(电工). B. He is a teacher.
C. He is a student.
- Who will win the match?
A. The girls. B. The boys. C. Both of the teams.
- What is the town surrounded(环绕) by?
A. Forests. B. Mountains. C. A river.
- Who drew the picture?
A. Mary. B. Bob. C. John.

第二节:听下面4段对话,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

听第6段对话,回答第6、7题。

- How many subjects does Mike learn this term?
A. 8. B. 9. C. 10.
- Which of the following is his favorite?
A. Chinese. B. English. C. Chemistry.

听第7段对话,回答第8、9题。

- Where is the man now?
A. In the school. B. In the shop. C. At home.
- For whom does the man buy the shirt?
A. His Brother. B. His son. C. His uncle.

听第8段对话,回答第10~12题。

- What will the weather be like the day after tomorrow?
A. Rainy. B. Windy. C. Sunny.
- What are they going to do the day after tomorrow?
A. Have a party. B. Go to have a picnic. C. Climb the hill.
- What will they do if it rains?
A. Put off the plan. B. Drop the plan. C. Go on the plan.

听第9段对话,回答第13~15题。

- What does the man mean by saying "speak English well"?
A. He means to speak English better.
B. He means to speak English more fluently.
C. He means to practise more.
- What does the man ask Linda to do?
A. He asks her to help him in pronunciation.
B. He asks her to give him some suggestions.
C. He asks her to translate some Chinese into English.
- What is the man's problem?
A. He always translates Chinese into English.
B. He always translates English into Chinese.
C. He needs more listening and reading.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:单项选择(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

- Why does Lily look so unhappy?
—She has _____ by her schoolmates.
A. laughed at B. been laughed at
C. laughed D. been laughed
- I'm going to Beijing next week. Have you got anything there?
—No, but thank you all the same.
A. taken B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
- He caught a bad cold. He _____ on more clothes that day.
A. should have put B. should put C. had put D. was put
- He _____ his parents about his failure in the examination.
A. dares not tell B. dares not to tell
C. dare not to tell D. dare not tell
- She _____ the pockets but still couldn't find the key.
A. got through B. pass through
C. went through D. got along
- The bad weather only _____ our difficulties.
A. added up B. added up to C. added D. added to
- I cannot spend _____ money on the car which is _____ expensive for me.
A. too much; much too B. far too; too much
C. much too; too much D. too many; much too
- I want to make _____ with him, but he is proud.
A. a friend B. friends C. the friend D. friend
- We don't have enough books. What would you like to _____?
—How about the two of us _____ one?
A. suggest; sharing B. say; share
C. suggest; share D. say; sharing
- He was about to _____ in the cave _____ he was discovered by the enemy.
A. escape; as B. hide; when C. live; while D. stay; when
- The lion hid in the bush _____ be found.
A. so as to B. so that not
C. in order that not D. in order not to
- Alice is fond of playing _____ piano while Henry is interested in listening to _____ music.
A. /; the B. /; / C. the; / D. the; the
- We have friends _____ the world.
A. throughout B. all through C. over all D. all of
- The teacher spoke loudly _____ everyone heard him.
A. in order that B. so that C. because D. as
- As we joined the big crowd, I got _____ from my friends.
A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

In a movie, Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his 31. He is a successful manager in a company that sends mail all over the world. One day Chuck is 32 across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane 33. Chuck lives through the accident and lands on a 34 island. On the island, Chuck has to learn to make a 35 all alone. He has to learn how to 36 water, hunt for food, and 37 fire. Perhaps the

most difficult problem is 38 to live without friends. In order to make a living, Chuck 39 a friendship with an unusual friend—a 40 he call Wilson.

Chuck learns a lot about 41 when he is alone on the island. He realizes that he hasn't been a very good friend because he has always been 42 himself. During his five years on the island, Chuck learns how to be a good friend to Wilson. 43 Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes 44 him. He talks to him and treats him as a 45. Chuck learns that we need friends to 46 happiness and sorrow, and that it is 47 to have someone to care about. He also learns that he 48 cared more about his friends. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about 49 and that we must give as much as we 50.

- A. company B. family C. friends D. dogs
- A. boating B. flying C. swimming D. surfing
- A. fails B. succeeds C. travels D. turns
- A. alone B. lonely C. beautiful D. round
- A. friend B. boat C. living D. house
- A. carry B. take C. find D. collect
- A. make B. catch C. set D. light
- A. what B. why C. how D. who
- A. makes B. develops C. builds D. does
- A. dog B. man C. tree D. volleyball
- A. himself B. his company C. his business D. his wife
- A. thinking about B. doing with C. believing in D. believing in
- A. If B. Even if C. Since D. Unless
- A. interested to B. cared about C. fond of D. popular with
- A. ball B. friend C. food D. man
- A. share B. make C. divide D. equal
- A. possible B. interesting C. important D. unnecessary
- A. must have B. has C. will have D. should have
- A. money B. feelings C. life D. communication
- A. have B. buy C. take D. own

第三部分:阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

Carl studied in our middle school three years ago. Last August his father found a job in another city and his family moved there. He began to study in the new school and we often write to each other. He often tells me something about the city where he lives now and his studies in the school. So I can know what happens to him.

Last Friday Carl came to our city again. He hopes to accompany(陪伴) his old grandpa during the summer holiday. He's taller and stronger than before. We swim in the river outside the city together or have a picnic on the island. It surprises me that he has learned to cook. When we were travelling in the wild forest, he told me his parents were both busy and sometimes he stayed at home alone and he had to look after himself.

51. I can know what happens to Carl because _____.

- A. he lives near to me B. he often calls me
C. I often visit him D. he often writes to me

52. Carl came back to our city to _____.

- A. take his summer holiday B. look after his grandpa
C. have a picnic on the island D. travel in the wild forest

53. _____, so he learned to cook.

- A. Carl likes all kinds of delicious foods
B. Carl had to do some cooking when he was at home alone
C. Carl found a job in a restaurant
D. Carl often has a picnic with his friends

B

Mr Parker was born in a small village. His father was so poor that he couldn't send him to school. The boy had to help his parents to do some farming and learned English and maths by himself when he was free. Later on he was made to leave his home village and hoped to find a job in a city. And as soon as war broke out, he joined the army. He couldn't forget his terrible past and fought with the enemies bravely. So he became a general when he was fifty. He was honest and friendly to his soldiers and often punished those who tried to pocket a portion of the soldiers' pay(克扣军饷). And his soldiers liked him very much.

Once Mr Parker heard from a soldier. In the letter the young man said the food in their military camp(军营) was very bad and he wished the general could go to find out the reasons. The old man went there at once, without telling anybody. He went in the kitchen and examined everything carefully and found it was very dirty. Then he went in the soldiers' bedrooms and found there were a lot of fleas. He became angry and asked the soldiers, "What do you think of your food, young men?"

The soldiers saw their officer standing by the general and said nothing. Only a new soldier said, "Very bad, sir!"

"What did you have for lunch today?" asked Mr Parker.

"A fried chicken, some fish and pork, a cake, six eggs and I had three cups of wine."

"Really?" Mr Parker called out in surprise. "It's the King's lunch, I think!"

"So do I, General," said the young man. "But it's my birthday today. I paid three hundred dollars for them all in the restaurant!"

54. Mr Parker became a general because _____.

- A. he was born in a poor family
B. he didn't forget his terrible past
C. he fought with the enemies bravely
D. the soldiers listened to him

55. Mr Parker went to the military camp to _____.

- A. look for the soldier who wrote to him
B. punish the cooks
C. inspect the kitchens
D. find out if the matter in the letter was true

56. The soldiers didn't say anything because _____.

- A. they were afraid of the general
B. they thought their foods were good
C. the officer followed the general
D. the general didn't agree with them

57. Which of the following is true?

- A. Mr Parker found nothing in the military camp.
B. The new soldier had a birthday dinner in the restaurant.
C. The officer wanted to frighten the soldiers.
D. The general no longer believed the soldiers.

C

Before a new type of airplane goes into service, every part of it is tested again and again. But there are two tests that are more important than all the others.

The first is called the "tank test". A modern airplane must fly very high

in the sky. Air must be pumped into the plane so that the passengers can breathe. The metal structure(结构) of the plane has to be very strong for this reason. When the plane is filled with air, the air presses against the skin of the plane inside. The pressure(压力) on a small window is like a huge foot that is trying to get out. If a small part of the plane were to fail, the plane would explode in the sky. To test the structure of the plane, the plane is lowered into a huge tank or container of water. Then it is filled with air. The pressure inside the plane is greater than it ever will be when it is high up in the air. Finally, there is an explosion. This does not cause so much damage inside the water tank as it would anywhere else. Engineers can discover which part of the plane has broken. Then that part is made stronger.

The most dangerous test happens when the new plane is going through test flights in the air. The test pilot must find out exactly what happens when the engines(发动机) are all shut off at once. The plane begins to fall like a stone. It is the pilot's job to find out how he can get control of the plane again. These two tests are examples of how planes are made safe before they ever carry passengers.

58. By doing the "tank test", the engineers can find out _____.

- A. the amount of air in the plane
B. the strength of the plane structure
C. the pressure inside and outside the plane
D. the power of the airplane engines

59. What will happen to the plane under the "tank test"?

- A. It will be broken.
B. It will be made stronger.
C. It will be filled with water.
D. It will be tested by pilots.

60. According to the passage, why are test flights most dangerous?

- A. The plane may explode in the air.
B. The pilot may lose control of the plane.
C. The engines may be damaged.
D. Too much air may get into the plane.

61. What might be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. Two Important Tests on Airplanes.
B. The Importance of Flying Safely.
C. The Danger of Testing Airplanes.
D. How Airplanes Are Made and Tested.

D

Tokyo is one of those places that you can love and hate at the same time. In Tokyo there are always too many people in the places where you want to be. Of course there are too many cars. The Japanese drive very fast when they can, but in Tokyo they often spend a long time in traffic jams(交通阻塞). Tokyo is not different from London, Paris and New York in that. It is different when one wants to walk.

At certain times of the day there are a lot of people on foot in London's Oxford Street. But the street near the Ginza in Tokyo always has a lot of people on foot, and sometimes it is really difficult to walk. People are very polite; here are just too many of them.

The worst time to be in the street is at 11:30 at night. That is when the nightclubs are closing and everybody wants to go home. There are 35,000 nightclubs in Tokyo, and you do not often see one that is empty.

During the day, most people travel to and from work by train. Tokyo people buy six million train tickets every day. At most stations, train arrives every two or three minutes, but at certain hours there do not seem to be enough trains. Although they are usually crowded, Japanese trains are very good. They always leave and arrive on time. On a London train, you would see everybody reading a

newspaper. In Tokyo trains, everybody in a seat seems to be asleep, whether his journey is long or short.

In Tokyo, I stood outside the station for five minutes. Three fire engines raced(疾驰) past on the way to one of the many fires that Tokyo has every day. Tokyo has so many surprises that none of them can really surprise me now.

62. Tokyo is different from London in that _____.

- A. it has a larger population
B. it is a noisy city
C. it is more difficult to go somewhere on foot
D. its people are more friendly and more polite

63. When does the writer think is the worst time to go into the street?

- A. When the nightclubs are closing.
B. At 8:00 a. m.
C. When the train is overcrowded.
D. At 11:30 a. m.

64. In Tokyo trains, every Japanese in a seat _____.

- A. reads a newspaper
B. looks like being asleep
C. talks with others
D. looks out of the window

65. From the passage, we can see that fires break out _____ in Tokyo.

- A. quite often
B. very rarely
C. occasionally
D. only several times a day

第四部分: 写作(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Dear Ralph,

I'm a newcomer here of a small town. I would describe myself as shy and quietly. Before my classmates, it seems always difficult for me to do things well as them. I'm sure they will laugh to me and see me as a fool. So I feel unhappy every day. Besides, I have few friends. I don't know that they don't like to talk with me. Sometimes, we talked to each other very well in class, but after class we become stranger at once. I am trying to improve the situation since it doesn't seem to work. Can you tell me about what I should do?

Yours,

Xiao Wei

第二节: 书面表达(满分 20 分)

请以 Friendship 为题, 写一篇介绍友谊的短文。要求内容包括以下几个要点, 词数在 100 左右。

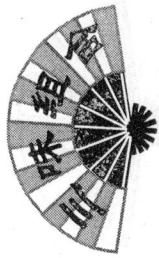
1. 人, 人和人, 人和动物都能产生友谊; 2. 朋友能提供精神上 and 物质上的帮助; 3. 朋友有好坏之分, 友谊也有真假之别。

参考词汇: 精神的 spiritual 物质的 physical

真朋友 true friend 假朋友 false friend

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题号	错解关键点	正确解法	规律总结



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第一部分:听力测试(共两节,满分15分)

第一节:听下面5段对话,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

1. What is the woman going to do?

- A. To see the principal. B. To show the man the way.
C. Both.

2. What will the TV programs be like tonight?

- A. Nothing unusual. B. Less than usual.
C. More than usual.

3. Does the man want to have any dessert?

- A. Yes. B. No. C. We can't get it.

4. How long can the man keep the book?

- A. Two weeks. B. Two weeks or longer.
C. Less than two weeks.

5. What sports does the girl go in for?

- A. Football. B. Swimming. C. Both A and B.

第二节:听下面3段对话,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

听第6段对话,回答第6~8题。

6. When did the dialogue happen?

- A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

7. Why was the woman late that morning?

- A. The bus service was very bad. B. It was raining.
C. Her watch went wrong.

8. What happened to Jean on Monday morning?

- A. She was ill. B. She was kept waiting at the doctor's.
C. She couldn't get a taxi.

听第7段对话,回答第9~11题。

9. What does the boy wish to do?

- A. To buy some summer clothes.
B. To go on summer holiday. C. Both A and B.

10. What will the walls be like?

- A. They will be like a canvas(调色板).
B. They will look terrible.
C. They will be of the same colour.

11. What does the father usually do at home?

- A. He does the cleaning work for the whole house.
B. He washes the toilet for the family.
C. He does no housework.

听第8段对话,回答第12~15题。

12. What do you think of the boy?

- A. He is quiet. B. He is hard-working. C. He is cheerful.

13. What does the girl want the boy to do?

- A. To teach her Chinese. B. To chat with her.
C. To write an article for a magazine.

14. The boy will write the article _____.

- A. in English B. in Chinese C. with the help of the girl

15. What does the girl like?

- A. Being quiet. B. Reading. C. Dancing.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:单项选择(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

16. There are differences _____ spelling and pronunciation

- _____ American English and British English. That is to say American

English is more or less different _____ British English.

- A. in; between; from B. from; in; between

- C. between; from; in D. in; from; between

17. Your plan is all right, _____, I think it can be made even better.

- A. while B. but C. though D. however

18. When will you _____ the entrance examination, this Saturday or next Sunday?

- A. join B. take part in C. take in D. join in

19. "Do you like the material?" "Yes, it _____ very soft."

- A. is feeling B. felt C. feels D. is felt

20. _____ of the students in the university _____ over 25,000.

- A. A number; is B. The number; is

- C. A number; are D. The number; are

21. _____ so many people _____ us, we finished our work ahead of time.

- A. With; helping B. When; helping

- C. With; helped D. Because; help

22. When you've finished the exercises, I'll give you the answers _____ the questions.

- A. for B. of C. to D. about

23. My classmate has some trouble _____ spelling some words in American English. Meanwhile, I have some difficulty _____ my pronunciation.

- A. with; with B. in; with C. in; in D. with; in

24. I don't know how the accident _____.

- A. came over B. came in C. came about D. came back

25. Their working conditions _____ the same _____ before.

- A. were stayed; as B. were stayed; to

- C. stayed; as D. stayed; to

26. —I'd like to go shopping with you, but I have a meeting _____.

—If you don't go, _____.

- A. to attend; nor will I B. to attend; so do I

- C. attending; so will I D. attend; neither will I

27. It's a rule that the food that tastes _____ always sells _____.

- A. good; well B. well; well C. good; good D. well; good

28. This is the third time I _____ Hong Kong. The second time I _____ here was on Christmas Day last year.

- A. have been to B. have gone to C. have been in D. have gone in

A. have visited; came B. have visited; have come

C. visited; came D. visited; had come

29. He kept looking at her, wondering whether he _____ her somewhere.

- A. saw B. has seen C. sees D. had seen

30. The discussion _____ alive when an interesting topic was brought in.

- A. was coming B. had come C. has come D. came

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

When you read a story in English, do you read it for the story or for the English? This is a 31 that is not so foolish 32 it may seem, for I 33 that many students of English 34 far more attention to the story than to the English. They read and 35 and for a long time afterwards remember the story, but do not care to study the 36 of words and phrases in it. For example, they care for the memory of 37 the mystery (神秘的事) in the story is solved, but do not remember a 38 sentence in the story and cannot 39 what preposition is used before a certain 40 in the speech of a certain character.

Of course, it is all right to read and enjoy and 41 a story, and 42 one wants to know the story only, one need not bother(担心) about the language. But the case(情况) is quite different with a 43 of English. I mean a student of English is different from a student of stories or 44 is called the general reader.

As you may also have 45 from the above, you ought to read very 46. Not only very carefully but also aloud, and that again and again 47 you know the passage by heart and can 48 it as if it were your own. On one hand, this will teach you many 49 words and phrases; on the other hand, it will help you to avoid many errors and faults(失误) in expression. I have found from 50 that intelligent (智力的) copying is a help for learning by heart.

31. A. question B. fact C. thing D. story

32. A. since B. as C. when D. while

33. A. think B. see C. find D. feel

34. A. send B. take C. keep D. pay

35. A. like B. learn C. think D. enjoy

36. A. meanings B. uses C. differences D. sources

37. A. when B. where C. why D. how

38. A. simple B. long C. single D. difficult

39. A. tell B. understand C. realize D. notice

40. A. sentence B. word C. noun D. adjective

41. A. remember B. forget C. study D. make

42. A. as soon as B. as long as C. because D. even if

43. A. student B. teacher C. master D. boy

44. A. that B. what C. which D. how

45. A. collected B. got C. reached D. learned

46. A. silently B. carefully C. slowly D. fast

47. A. till B. as C. since D. when

48. A. keep B. read C. recite D. learn

49. A. useful B. important C. lively D. necessary

50. A. experiment B. others C. past D. experience

第三部分：阅读理解(共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分)

A

Habits, whether good or bad, are gradually formed. When a person does a certain thing again, he is driven by some unseen force to do the same thing repeatedly, then a habit is formed. Once a habit is formed, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to get rid of. It is therefore very important that we should pay great attention to the formation of habits. Children often form bad habits, some of which remain with them as long as they live. Older persons also form bad habits as long as they live, and sometimes become ruined(毁坏) by them.

There are other habits which, when formed in early life, are of great help. Many successful men say that much of their success has something to do with certain habits in early life, such as early rising, honesty and so on. Among the habits which children should not form are laziness, lying, stealing and so on. These are all easily formed habits. Unfortunately older persons often form habits which should have been avoided (避免).

We should keep from all these bad habits, and try to form such habits as will be good for ourselves and others.

51. The last word "them" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. good habits B. bad habits C. children D. older persons

52. Generally speaking, it's difficult for one _____ and easy for him _____ which should be avoided.

- A. to form bad habits; to form good habits
B. to form good habits; to form bad habits
C. to form such habits as will be good; to get rid of bad habits
D. to get rid of bad habits; to form good habits

53. Why should we pay much attention to the formation of habits?

- A. Because habits are of great help to every one of us.
B. Because a man can never get rid of a habit.
C. Because we are forced to do them again and again.
D. Because it's hard and even not possible to throw away bad habits.

54. _____ are formed little by little.

- A. Good habits B. Bad habits

C. Both good habits and bad habits

D. Neither good habits nor bad habits

55. According to the passage, early rising _____.

- A. is such a habit as should have been avoided
B. has something to do with success
C. is an easily formed habit
D. is such a habit as will be kept

B

Our eating habits are very important for good health and a strong body. There are times when most of us would rather eat sweets and ice-cream than meat and rice. Sweets and ice-cream are not bad if we eat them at the end of a meal. If we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite(食欲). It is important for us to eat our meals at the same time each day. When we feel hungry, it is a sign that our body needs food. When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat. A long time ago, in England, some judges

(法官) used to decide whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not eat the bread, it showed that he was telling lies. Although this seems very strange and rather foolish, it is indeed a very good way of finding out the fact. A man who is worrying about something has difficulty in eating anything dry. Because he is worrying, he loses his appetite and does not want to eat.

56. We must have a good eating habits because _____.

- A. we want to eat more B. we want to enjoy our meals
C. we want to be healthy and strong
D. we want to do like this

57. It is good to eat sweets and ice-cream _____.

- A. when we are hungry B. when we want to
C. after the meal D. before the meal

58. We'd better have our meals _____.

- A. at the same time each day B. when our work is over
C. when the meal is still hot
D. when every one of the family is home

59. According to the judges in England, if a man tells a lie, he _____.

- A. eats dry bread easily B. eats dry bread with difficulty
C. eats a lot of dry bread D. drinks milk with difficulty

60. A man who is angry _____.

- A. has a better appetite B. likes to tell lies
C. likes to eat ice-cream D. has a poor appetite

C

Modern zoos are different from those built fifty years ago. At that time zoos were places where people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages with iron bars (栅). Although the zoo keepers took good care of them, many of the animals did not feel comfortable, and they often fell ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural conditions. The animals are given more freedom in larger places so that they can live more as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in cages, and water flows through the places the animals live in. There are few bars, instead, there is often a deep ditch(沟), filled with water, which surrounds a space where several sorts of animals live together as they would naturally. In an American zoo, the visitor can walk through a huge special cage that is filled with trees, some small animals and many birds, and large enough for the birds to live naturally. In a zoo in New York, with the use of special night light, people can observe(观察) certain animals that are active only at night when most zoos are closed. Some zoos have special places for visitors to watch animals that live in the desert or under water.

Modern zoos not only show animals to visitors, but also keep and save rare(稀少的) animals. For this reason, fifty years from now, the grandchildren of today's visitors will still be able to enjoy watching these animals.

61. It seems that _____ is something most important for animals.

- A. eating good food B. living in cages
C. living with other animals D. living in natural conditions

62. In modern zoos _____.

- A. different kinds of animals are kept separately
B. animals are no longer taken good care of
C. animals have more freedom
D. visitors can walk wherever they like

63. In a modern zoo _____ feel comfortable.

- A. the animals, not the visitors
B. the visitors, not the animals
C. neither visitors nor animals D. both visitors and animals

64. In some zoos people can _____.

- A. walk through huge special cages to watch all sorts of animals
B. see animals which live in special conditions
C. during the day observe animals that are active at night
D. watch all the rare animals that may not be seen in the future

65. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. zoos are now places where animals can live naturally
B. zoos are places where people can see animals from all over the world
C. there should be old and modern zoos alike
D. rare animals may soon die out

第四部分：写作(共两节，满分30分)

第一节：短文改错(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

How much time do you spend on your parents?

When do you last tell them what was on your mind? 66. _____

Your parents are your dearest people in the world 67. _____

when you are young. And they always care of you 68. _____

deeply. But as though many children still love 69. _____

their mum and dad, families often become more close 70. _____

as they get older. The end of the year is time for families 71. _____

to get together. Have you ever thought what you can 72. _____

show your parents which you love them? Find a chance 73. _____

and do something for them or to have a sincere talk with 74. _____

them. If you can do this, your parents will be very happy. 75. _____

第二节：书面表达(满分20分)

请以 My Favourite Newspaper 为题用英语写一篇 100 个词左右的短文，介绍 21 世纪报(21st Century)。短文应包括下面表格中所提供的内容。

报纸名称及使用语言 21st Century, 英文	
出版地点及出版周期	北京，每周一期
版面内容	每周新闻，今日世界，语言课堂，体育与音乐，学生报道
特色	图文并茂
目的	学习英语词汇，提高英语水平，获取各种信息
效果	广为人知，深受喜爱

荣德基 CETC 循环学习之第二单元测试卷错题反思录

题号	错题关键点	正确解法	规律总结



高中英语必修1 第三单元测试卷

时间:100 总分:120 难度系数:0.7 得分:_____

第一部分:听力测试(共两节,满分15分)

第一节:听下面5段对话,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

1. What does the girl mean?
A. Mr Walmsley is very kind.
B. The boy doesn't need to worry.
C. She likes Mr Walmsley.
2. On which day does the woman like to go to the zoo?
A. On Children's Day.
B. Next weekend.
C. Today.
3. Why is John away?
A. John is at home on sick leave.
B. John is on a Canadian tour with his grandma.
C. John is in Canada to visit his grandma.
4. What time did the plane leave?
A. 11:15.
B. 11:05.
C. 11:25.
5. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The girl went to New Zealand during Christmas.
B. The girl went to visit her uncle during her summer holiday.
C. The girl liked the weather in New Zealand.

第二节:听下面3段对话,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

- 听第6段对话,回答第6~8题。
6. What percent of people stay at home to spend their vacation now?
A. 90%.
B. 40%.
C. 50%.
 7. Why does the woman say that people are becoming more and more mobile?
A. They like camping now.
B. They spend their holiday with their friends.
C. They are travelling a lot.
 8. Why do more and more people go camping now?
A. The seaside has lost its attractions to people.
B. The people are eager to get close to nature.
C. The mountains are more beautiful than the seaside.
- 听第7段对话,回答第9~11题。
9. What was the woman trying to do?
A. Teach the man some knowledge about the weather.
B. Ask the man to stop and have a rest.
C. Persuade the man to turn around and return home.
 10. Why did the woman have so much knowledge about the weather?
A. She gained it from her early experience on a farm.
B. She taught herself the knowledge about weather.
C. She learned it from her geography teacher.
 11. What were the man and the woman doing?
A. They were talking about the clouds.
B. They were cycling in the countryside.
C. They were taking a walk in the countryside.
- 听第8段对话,回答第12~15题。
12. What does the man think about the car?
A. It's like a candy.
B. It's really nice.
C. It's new.
 13. If you drive the car at high speeds, it won't remain _____.

14. Where will they drive to?
A. On the highway.
B. Around the mall.
C. To the mall.

15. What does the man suggest doing?

- A. Driving through the city.
B. Driving on the highway.
C. Driving around the city.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:单项选择(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

16. "I'm going to take part in the entrance examination next week." "_____".

- A. Congratulations
B. May you succeed
C. With pleasure
D. Have a good time

17. —Can I join your club, dad?
—You can when you _____ a bit older.

- A. get
B. will get
C. are getting
D. will have got
18. —You are sure to have _____ at the party tonight!
—I don't think there will be _____.

- A. fun; a fun
B. some fun; some fun
C. a fun; fun
D. some fun; a fun

19. When it became much _____, we had to change from our coats and trousers _____ T-shirts and shorts.

- A. warmer; into
B. colder; into
C. cooler; for
D. hotter; to

20. Cheap coal _____ a lot of smoke.

- A. gives up
B. gives in
C. gives away
D. gives off

21. Our ancestors celebrated the birth of a son or daughter by _____ red eggs.

- A. giving to
B. giving away
C. giving up
D. giving in

22. He had no idea _____ the rain would do to the crops.

- A. that
B. which
C. what
D. how

23. —What did she say?
—She said she _____ to the station to _____.

- A. is going; see you off
B. was going; see off you
C. was going; see you off
D. is going; see off you

24. The train is _____ to move, I must _____.

- A. leaving; leave
B. going; away
C. about; get off
D. coming; be leaving

25. I often visited Tian'an Men Square _____ I was staying in Beijing.

- A. until
B. during
C. while
D. throughout

26. Years of practice has successfully made him _____ an experienced lawyer.

- A. /
B. turn to
C. turn
D. become into

27. The missing boys were last seen _____ near the river.

- A. playing
B. to be playing
C. play
D. to play

28. I really have no idea _____ with her.

- A. what was the matter
B. what the matter was
C. what wrong was
D. what wrong

29. _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.

- A. While
B. Since
C. Before
D. Unless

30. The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.

- A. find
B. to find
C. on finding
D. in finding

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

One afternoon, a fox was being chased(追赶) through the woods by a group of hunters. As he ran into a clearing _____ out of breath, the fox found that a man was cutting logs of wood and _____ a large clear space

there.

"Oh, please _____ me," begged the fox. "Many hunters are _____ me and I will be torn into pieces if they _____ me. Please save me. Please."

"Hide here? OK. _____ enter the logs," said the woodcutter. "They will not find you there, I _____ . It's a safe place."

The fox could not find _____ ways, so he had to pull himself into the piles(堆) of wood _____ many thanks. Just then the hunters _____ the clearing and looked here and there.

"Have you seen a fox come _____ way?" they asked.

"Why! No!" said the woodcutter _____ a high voice. But as he _____ to the hunters, he pointed towards the woodpile with his thumb in order to show them _____ the fox was hiding. Fortunately for the fox, _____ of the hunters noticed it. They _____ and rode on into the woods again.

As soon as the hunters were out of _____, the fox crept out of the woodpile. Just when he was stealing away without saying a word, the woodcutter said _____, "Aren't you going to thank me for saving your life, then?"

"No thanks _____ you," replied the fox. "To tell you the truth, I had seen the whole thing from _____ those logs. You might have saved my life with your words. But you tried your best to give me away with your thumb. So, you can get no thanks from me."

31. A. worriedly
B. hurriedly
C. surprisingly
D. entirely
32. A. leaving
B. having
C. keeping
D. owning
33. A. kill
B. get
C. hide
D. repair
34. A. behind
B. after
C. down
D. away
35. A. hold
B. cheat
C. catch
D. trust
36. A. Only
B. And
C. So
D. Or
37. A. hope
B. guess
C. say
D. believe
38. A. another
B. other
C. else
D. else's
39. A. along
B. by
C. with
D. without
40. A. walked into
B. ran into
C. went into
D. rushed into
41. A. this
B. that
C. the
D. a
42. A. with
B. by
C. in
D. on
43. A. spoke
B. told
C. said
D. shouted
44. A. which
B. that
C. where
D. /
45. A. one
B. none
C. some
D. any
46. A. went through
B. went out
C. went after
D. went away
47. A. order
B. sight
C. control
D. danger
48. A. happily
B. calmly
C. loosely
D. angrily
49. A. for
B. to
C. about
D. from
50. A. in
B. below
C. down
D. indoors

第三部分:阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

A

When I was on the summer vacation at the age of 16, I went to London alone with a great desire to learn ballet(芭蕾舞) from a well-known English girl whose name was Emma Smith. We arranged(约定) to see each other beside the blue pillar of Trafalgar Square. She told me she would wait for me there with wearing a red dress. But after I arrived, I didn't see anyone in red there that morning. Luckily, I met a very beautiful English girl in blue who had a warm heart. She told me she knew Emma Smith, and would like to help me find her. I followed her full of trust, and she took me to the zoo, Kew Gardens, the banks of the Thames and many other interesting places where Emma was probably staying to look for her. Yet we couldn't find her anywhere after spending a long time. Toward the end of the day the girl invited me to have a cup of tea in her home. She told me that her elder sister was

good at ballet, and maybe she could teach me ballet. When I was having tea in her back garden, a girl danced out of the house. She introduced herself as Emma Smith. Do you know who it was?

It was none other than my new friend, Emma Smith.

51. What did the author(作者) go to London for?
A. Learning ballet. B. Going on holiday.
C. Meeting the arranged girl. D. Watching the ballet.
52. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT right?
A. The girl in blue is younger than Emma Smith.
B. At last, the author did not find Emma Smith.
C. The author wanted to learn ballet in London.
D. At first, the girl got the author's trust.

53. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the underlined sentence?
A. The dancing girl was Emma Smith.
B. Emma Smith was my new friend.
C. I found my new friend, Emma Smith.
D. I found a new friend like Emma Smith.

In the 1700s, many people, who lost their teeth or had them pulled, had to champ(出声地咀嚼) their food with what they had left in their mouths. Only the rich could afford false teeth. But the most costly dentures(牙套) of that time were not satisfactory.

False teeth were often carved from ivory. Many teeth might be shaped from a single piece of ivory. The row of teeth was then tied with gold or silk thread to the real teeth left in the wearer's mouth. The early false teeth were worn mostly for keeping the wearer's good looking. Eating with them has not much fun. They made a loud noise when their wearers tried to chew tough meat. In fact, it was easier to eat without them.

Because carved teeth caused many problems, it was true that human teeth worked better than the false ones. So dentists sometimes used real human teeth instead. But where could they be found? There were three ways but none of them was very pleasant. Some people robbed graves(墓) and sold the teeth of the dead. Human teeth also came from soldiers who died in the battle. Or teeth could be bought from the poor.

Many poor people made good money by selling their own healthy teeth. Young people's teeth were in special demand. Dentists with rich, gap-toothed patients often had several live-tooth sellers at hand who were ready to have their teeth bought in order to get the best match(匹配) and fit for the rich.

54. In the 1700s, what cannot we know about people's false teeth?
A. If somebody had false teeth, he would have to champ his food.
B. The poor people had no enough money to afford the false teeth.
C. The rich always chose the costly false teeth to fit themselves.
D. The false teeth could not satisfy people at that time.

55. Why did the early persons fit the false teeth?
A. Because they wanted to have fun when eating.
B. Because they wanted to chew tough meat.
C. Because they wanted themselves to be good-looking.
D. Because they wanted the ivory teeth to be good-looking.

56. What kind of thing did the false teeth wearer not meet?
A. He felt more difficult to eat something.
B. His looking appeared better than without false teeth.
C. He made some loud noise when chewing.
D. He would feel very proud with ivory teeth.

57. Where could dentists not get the human teeth?
A. They could not get them from graves.
B. They could not get them from the poor.
C. They could not get them from the battle.
D. They could not get them from the ivory.

58. If a rich man was lack of teeth, what would dentists do for fitting him the best teeth?
A. Dentists would pick the right teeth from several different persons.
B. Dentists would choose the teeth from the young.
C. Dentists would take the live teeth from the teeth sellers.
D. Dentists would steal the best teeth from graves for him.

C

A Camping Trip
In July, my friend and I are taking a camping trip. We will travel for four weeks and will tour the United States and part of Canada. We have decided to camp because it does not cost as much as vacationing in hotels.

We had to plan very carefully. First, the car we are going to drive is very small, so we decided to take only one small suitcase each and as few camping things as possible. We will take some medicine with us to prevent insects(昆虫) from hurting us, and also food for picnics. Second, there is a lot to see in the United States and Canada, so we had to decide on the direction we wanted to drive.

All of this planning took a long time.

The date we are leaving is July 2. We want to see and do many things on our camping tour. We want to climb the mountains, visit famous caves, and swim in cool mountain rivers. We want to visit many cities and talk to many people. We also want to find a hotel room if it rains at night. We hope to have an exciting trip.

59. Which of the following statements is possibly true?

- A. They are now on the trip.
B. They are going to make a tour all over the U. S. and Canada.
C. They are quite rich.
D. July is drawing near.

60. We learn from the second paragraph that

- A. they must have been ill
B. they must have brought a lot in the car
C. they must have studied the map carefully
D. they must have been hurt by insects

61. It is quite clear that

- A. the two friends will share a suitcase
B. they will take some medicine on the trip
C. the two friends will take turns to drive
D. there will be no insects at all

62. What will happen if they are caught in the rain?

- A. They will talk to people while it rains.
B. They will go swimming.
C. They will have to stop climbing.
D. They will have to stay in a hotel for the night.

D

Nobody likes staying at home on holiday, especially(特别) if the weather is fine. Last August we decided to spend the day in the country. The only difficulty was that millions of other people had exactly(正好) the same idea. We moved out of the city slowly behind a long line of cars, but at last we came to a quiet country road and, after some time, stopped at a lonely farm. We had brought plenty(足量) of food with us and we got it out of the car. Now everything was ready, so we sat down near a path(小路) at the

foot of a hill. It was very peaceful(宁静的) in the cool grass—until we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us pick up our things and run back to the car as quickly as possible. There were about two hundred sheep coming towards us down the path.

63. According to the passage people _____ on a holiday if the weather is fine.

- A. like to go swimming B. don't like to stay at home
C. like going shopping D. like to go to the park

64. Last August they got to _____ in the end.

- A. a quiet village B. a quiet road
C. a small town D. a lonely farm

65. Then they were ready to _____.

- A. have a picnic B. have a rest
C. visit the farm D. cut the cool grass

第四部分: 写作(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)
Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please?

On Saturday, July 27th, there will have a few visits to different places. Everyone is welcomed. All the visitors will be separated into four groups. Each group of visitors can visit one of the place—a factory, a farm, a school or a hospital. Please you sign your name at the Service Desk before 9:00 a. m. and say what place you wish to visit. We'll set out after the breakfast at 8 and we will return in the afternoon. We will have lunch at place of visit.

We hope you a pleasant journey. That's all.

Thank you.

第二节: 书面表达(满分 20 分)



假定你是某中学的学生。你参加了一个观测 UFO(不明飞行物)的俱乐部(UFO club)。每周末,俱乐部成员都到野外露营进行观测活动。上面五幅画描绘了该俱乐部的一次夜晚观测活动。请你根据图画内容写一篇日记。

注意: 1. 日记必须包括图画的主要内容, 可以适当增减细节, 使内容连贯; 2. 词数 100 个左右; 3. 参考词汇: semicircle 半圆形

荣德基 CETC 循环学习之第三单元测试卷错题反思录

题号	错解关键点	正确解法	规律总结



必修1 第一阶段测试卷

时间: 120 总分: 150 难度系数: 0.7 得分: _____

第一部分: 听力测试 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 听下面 5 段对话, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

1. What is the woman's opinion?
A. She doesn't agree with the man.
B. She wants to go tomorrow.
C. She wants to drive at night.
2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. They are a librarian and a student.
B. They are a shopkeeper and a customer.
C. They are a waitress and a customer.

3. What happened to the woman?

- A. She lost her car. B. She lost her way.
C. She lost her keys.

4. What can we learn from the dialogue?

- A. Mum doesn't like cooking.
B. Mum doesn't sound happy today.
C. The boy is making troubles.
5. What's the correct time?
A. 10:05. B. 9:55. C. 10:00.

第二节: 听下面 5 段对话或独白, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6~8 题。

6. Where are the two speakers?

- A. At a station. B. In a flat. C. In a park.

7. What do you think the girl is?

- A. A student. B. A visitor. C. A tourist.

8. What is the girl doing in England?

- A. Spending her holiday. B. Practising her English.
C. Visiting a family

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 9~11 题。

9. Which room is cheaper?

- A. An inside room with bath. B. An outside room with bath.
C. An outside room without bath.

10. How long does the man plan to stay?

- A. One night. B. Two nights. C. One week.

11. What's the room number?

- A. Room 508. B. Room 509. C. Room 709.

听第 8 段对话, 回答第 12~14 题。

12. Which of the following sentences about history is not right?

- A. The teacher at Williams High School has an interesting method of teaching.
B. The boy from Chandler High School doesn't like it at all.
C. The girl from Chandler High School likes it very much.

13. Which school is Mr Holmes from?

- A. Williams High School. B. Chandler High School.
C. Not mentioned.

14. Which subject is the boy's favourite?

- A. History. B. Spanish. C. Physics.

听第 9 段对话, 回答第 15~17 题。

15. What does "You are a true American" mean here?

- A. It means the man is working in America now.
B. It means the man is a black American.
C. It means the man is a native American.

16. Which of the following is right according to the dialogue?

- A. Black English is as good as Standard English.
B. Black English is spoken only by the black.
C. Black English is also Standard English.

17. In what way is Black English similar to Chinese?

- A. They use similar sentence structure.
B. Black English uses some Chinese vocabulary.
C. Sometimes they sound the same.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18~20 题。

18. Why do people from different areas in China have trouble understanding each other?

- A. They can't speak Standard Chinese.

B. They don't share the same language.

C. Their dialects are really hard to understand.

19. Why must China popularize Standard Chinese?

- A. To improve the education of the country.
B. To avoid misunderstanding among people from different areas.
C. Both A and B.

20. Which of the following can help popularize Standard Chinese?

- A. Having a large population.
B. Speaking dialects among our classmates.
C. Teachers and government officials speak Standard Chinese at work.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. —Can you help me _____ all the money that I should pay?
—Very sorry. Please wait a minute, madam.

- A. add up B. add up to C. add to D. add in

22. This exam is very difficult. Many students are concerned _____ the results.
A. about B. with C. in D. of

23. Although the old scientist has finished the difficult experiment, he is still _____ the results.
A. getting through B. getting on with
C. going on D. going through

24. —Did the students break the windows _____?
—No, they did it without attention when they played football.

- A. at the same time B. on purpose
C. face to face D. no wonder

25. My mother advises that we _____ a list of goods before shopping to-morrow.
A. will make B. must make C. make D. had better

26. No one _____ trouble her when she is crazy about working.
A. dare B. could C. would D. need

27. The moonlight came in _____ the windows in the roof and lit up the whole room in the dark.
A. through B. across C. on D. over

28. The number of the students invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

- A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were
29. About three-fifths of the work _____ completed.
A. had been B. were C. has been D. have been
30. Time should be made good use _____ our lessons well.
A. of learning B. to learn C. to learning D. of to learn
31. All the people _____ at the party were his supporters.
A. present B. thankful C. interested D. important
32. —When _____ you _____ for Beijing?
—I've not decided yet.
A. do; leave B. are; leaving C. are; leave D. will; leaving
33. When she was 25 years old, her dream to be a teacher _____.
A. came true B. come true C. came real D. came to reality
34. Take this dictionary with you _____ you may use it in class.
A. when B. in order to C. but D. so that
35. They've already made it clear to us that they will never _____ to any difficulty.
A. give in B. give out C. give up D. give away

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

Once an Arab was travelling in the desert. When the sun went down in the west, he stopped and _____ 36 _____ his tent, made a fire and had a _____ 37 _____ meal. When night fell, he _____ 38 _____ down to sleep.

He had _____ 39 _____ fallen asleep when he felt a soft _____ 40 _____ on his elbow (肘). He woke up to find that his camel had put his head inside the tent. The camel said, "Would you please let me keep my head in the tent to get warm? It's so cold outside. I won't take up too much _____ 41 _____."

The Arab was a _____ 42 _____ man. "All right, do as you _____ 43 _____," he said. Then he turned on his _____ 44 _____ and went back to sleep.

It wasn't long _____ 45 _____ he felt a push on his shoulder. It was the camel again. "Dear master," the camel said, "My head is quite warm now, but my neck is still cold. Do you mind _____ 46 _____ I keep it inside the tent too?"

"_____ 47 _____," the man said. But this time he felt a bit _____ 48 _____, as the camel had such a long neck.

No sooner had he shut his eyes _____ 49 _____ he got a harder push in his side. This time the camel said, "Will you please allow me to bring my front legs inside and warm them up a little?"

The Arab _____ 50 _____ over to one side of the tent. He made _____ 51 _____ as small

as he could. It wasn't _____ 52 _____ comfortable, and sleep was now out of _____ 53 _____.
Soon after that the camel gave him a rough push and said, "The tent is too small for the two of us. _____ 54 _____, my two hind legs are still left in the cold. It is only _____ 55 _____ that you should leave the tent wholly to me."

Any with that, the camel kicked the poor man out.

36. A. built B. made C. put up D. set
37. A. simple B. rich C. excellent D. ordinary
38. A. laid B. lay C. lied D. went
39. A. seldom B. not C. almost D. hardly
40. A. touch B. beat C. kick D. bite
41. A. place B. tent C. room D. blanket
42. A. hard-hearted B. kind-hearted
C. absent-minded D. careless

43. A. please B. willing C. are like D. want
44. A. light B. head C. arm D. side
45. A. after B. before C. since D. then
46. A. whether B. as C. that D. if
47. A. Yes, of course B. No, not at all
C. Don't, please D. No, you can

48. A. crowded B. comfortable C. warmer D. narrower
49. A. than B. then C. when D. after
50. A. went B. walked C. climbed D. moved
51. A. the tent B. himself C. room D. ground
52. A. very B. much C. a bit D. a little
53. A. question B. the question C. quite possible D. possible
54. A. Except B. Besides C. After all D. But
55. A. unfair B. wrong C. reasonable D. right

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

A

It is true that dogs are human being's faithful friends. There are many stories telling the bravery and faithfulness(忠诚) of dogs. Once, there was a village named after such a great dog. According to the story, Gelert was a hunting dog belonging to a hunter, Lewellyn. One morning, the master wanted to go out for hunting, but he could not find Gelert for help. So he set off without his helper. As soon as he returned from the hunt, Lewellyn found that Gelert was covered with blood. At the same time, Lewellyn's lit-

tle baby could not be seen in its bed and the bed itself was out of order. Thinking that his dog had eaten out the child, the hunter killed Gelert with his sword. The bark of the dying dog awoke the baby, who had been asleep under a heap of bed coverings. The father heard his child's cry, and realized that his son was not hurt but safe there. Under the bed, there was a block of blood and a great wolf bitten(咬) to death by Gelert. The faithful dog had saved the life of his master's child. However, it is a pity that a hero lost his own life because of others' misunderstanding.

Scientists believe that dogs can hear sounds better than men. For this reason they can easily train the common dogs as good watchdogs. Of course, trained dogs can act as not only people's friends but also helpers in many fields.

56. In this passage, what kind of dog is Gelert belonging to(属于)?

- A. Friendly. B. Kind. C. Crazy. D. Faithful.

57. What was Gelert supposed to do probably when his master wanted him to go out?

- A. He had probably gone out ahead of his master.
B. He was probably struggling with a wolf in the room.
C. He was probably noticing some special things.
D. He was probably hiding somewhere for biting the baby.

58. Why did the master want to kill Gelert?

- A. Because Gelert ate out his baby cruelly.
B. Because Gelert did not go for hunting with him.
C. Because the master thought Gelert had killed his baby.
D. Because the master thought Gelert was too old to hunt.

59. For what can dogs be trained to be good watchers?

- A. Dogs have the habits of killing other animals.
B. Dogs are people's friends in many fields.
C. Dogs can lose their lives for saving others.
D. Dogs have a very good listening ability.

B

Dorothea Shaw is more than 70 years old now and nearly blind. But she chose to live alone far away from people last year. Her new living place is in Belize—a country by the side of Wales with a population only of swan(天鹅). Her house is at Gales Point, a small village that can be reached only by sea or air. After a 10-mile walk into the hills, people can finally reach a piece