考点集训(二十五) Unit 2 The universal language

一、在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。	us feel less nervous or worried. Anxiety can often cause loss of
1. It's romantic to love an excellent man first	sleep and other illnesses.
sight.	Music is often known as an international language. We
2. The nobleman is(mercy) to his slaves.	may not know the language another person is speaking, but
3. It's unfair(condemn) her to death, because	most of us respond to music in the same way. Music can often
she killed the man for self-defense, not deliberately.	be the best way to connect with someone.
4. She said it as loudly as she(dare).	Music is one of the best ways to improve your moods, but
5. It's high time we(seek) advice from lawyers.	this can depend largely on the kind of music you listen to.
6. Nothing in the world is (value) than books.	While happy music can certainly make you feel better, sad
7. The director has cast her a beautiful princess	music can further lower your spirits. Listening to classical
in his latest movie.	music can often make you feel a lot more powerful, while soft
8. The interviewee declined (provide) his	music can be the perfect way to relax at the end of a long day.
contact details.	If you want to use music to change the way you are feeling,
9. The manager demanded that the workers	you need to understand the role of it, learn to recognize the
(work) extra hours to complete the task ahead of time.	kind of music that lifts your mood and helps you feel better.
10. When you break up somebody you love,	Once you realize the kind of music you can use, you can use it
that's awful; and it takes time to get over.	to change the way you feel. The right kind of music can be the
11. The criminal covered her mouth to stop her from	perfect way to help us feel happier.
(scream).	()16. The passage is mainly about
12. When I am unhappy, I have a(tend) to go	A. what meanings music has
shopping and buy anything I want.	B. how we control our moods
13. He took the responsibility for collecting	C. how music affects our moods
evidence for the trial.	D. what kind of music we listen to
14(gradual), the teacher became more patient	()17. According to the passage, playing music in
with the students.	restaurants is to
15. Many high-rise buildings (spring) up all over	A. welcome the customers
the city in the past few years.	B. make customers feel good
二、阅读理解	C. make customers dance
阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选	D. make customers feel powerful
出最佳选项。	()18. From the passage, we can know that
A	A. most of us suffer depression all the time
Have you ever thought about why malls, restaurants, and	B. most of us respond to music in different ways
even theaters play music? Well, to understand this, you simply	C. music can be a good way to connect with others
just look back on how you felt when you heard music in these	D. any kind of music will help us improve our moods
places. Music is known for improving the moods of people.	()19. According to the passage, which kind of music can
Often music helps us pay attention to what we are doing.	relax people from a long day's work?
Music helps patients feel good and helps them recover faster	A. Soft music. B. Classical music.
and better.	C. Sad music. D. Rock music.

Probably no other musical instrument is as popular as the guitar around the world. Musicians use the guitar for almost all kinds of music. Country and western music would not be the same without the guitar. The traditional Spanish folk music called Flamenco could not exist without a guitar. The

В

Depression(沮丧) is a state of mind that most of us

experience at some points of time. There are some periods in our life when everything seems difficult. It seems that

everything is getting worse and we have no control over our

life. Studies have shown that music can be an important mood

lifter in such situations. Music also plays a great role in making

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sound of American blues music would not be the same without the sad cry of the guitar. And rock and roll music would almost be impossible without this instrument.

Music experts do not agree about where the guitar was first played. Most agree it is ancient. Some experts say an instrument very much like a guitar was played in Egypt more than 1,000 years ago. Most experts say that the ancestor of the modern guitar was brought to Spain from Persia sometime in the 12th century. The guitar continued to develop in Spain. In the 1700s it became similar to the instrument we know today.

Many famous musicians played the instrument. The famous Italian violinist Niccole Paganism played and wrote music for the guitar in the early 1800s. Franz Schubert used the guitar to write some of his famous works. In modern times Spanish guitarist Andres Segovia helped make the instrument extremely popular.

In the 1930s, Les Paul began experimenting to make an electric guitar. He invented the solid-bodied electric guitar in 1946. The Gibson Guitar Company began producing its famous Les Paul Guitar in 1952. It became a powerful influence on popular music. The instrument has the same shape and the same six strings as the traditional guitar, but it sounds very different. Les Paul produced a series of extremely popular recordings that introduced the public to this music. Listen to this Les Paul recording. It was the fifth most popular song in the United States in 1952. It is called "Meet Mister Callaghan".

)20. What can we infer from the first paragraph?

A. The guitar plays a very important role in music. B. The choice of musical instruments is important for a band. C. The guitar was the most popular music instrument in the past. D. Every musician likes playing the guitar.) 21. According to most experts, the guitar developed into a modern form like today in A. Egypt B. Persia C. Spain D. Italy)22. In Paragraph 3, the author introduces A. the method of playing the guitar B. the exact time of the guitar's origin C. the way that the guitar was made D. some musicians who played the guitar)23. Where does the passage probably come from?

B. A broadcast.

D. A history book.

A. A newspaper.

C. A magazine.

三、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。

Lifelong Musicians Have Better Hearing

Playing a musical instrument throughout your life protects your hearing, a Canadian study suggests. The study, which was published in *Psychology and Aging*, carried out hearing tests on 74 adult musicians and 89 non-musicians. 24.

Then a research, by a team at the Rotman Research Institute in Toronto, looked at adults of all ages to see how people were affected as they aged. They chose both musicians and non-musicians from the age of 18 to 91 and divided them into different groups based on the age. Again musicians were significantly better at picking out speech against noise in all the age ranges.

Benjamin Zendel, who was part of the research team, said, "We found that being a musician may contribute to better hearing in old age, probably due to musicians using their hearing systems at a high level on a regular basis. This advantage widened considerably for musicians as they got older when compared to similar-aged non-musicians."

This study suggests that musicians might be more able to deal with the consequences of hearing loss. 27. _____ As Dr. Ralph Holme said, all people—including musicians—should try to prevent hearing damage in the first place. It's necessary for everyone who plays a musical instrument or listens to loud music to wear hearing protection. 28. _____

- A. Hearing normally declines as people age.
- B. Previous studies explained the reasons for hearing loss.
- C. That can effectively reduce the risk of damaging their hearing permanently.
- D. Still, it is far better to minimize damage by using appropriate ear protection.
- E. They believed musicians are also likely to experience agerelated hearing problems.
- F. The researchers concluded that lifelong musicianship delays age-related changes in hearing.
- G. It found a 70-year-old musician's hearing was as good as that of a 50-year-old who didn't play.
- 四、阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was a little child, my favorite musical <u>29</u> is piano, but when I started my middle school, I was forced to give up <u>30</u> I could concentrate more on my studies.

It's one of my biggest 31 to stop practicing the piano when I recall sadly today. During the following years, I kept telling my piano teacher that I would 32. However, I didn't keep my promise because I was 33 with my study. I lost touch with my teacher. Some years later, my teacher died. I was very sad because I lost such a good teacher. She was a very warm and gentle person. It hurts me to think she may have been 35 that I never returned, I haven't taken lessons since then. But to be honest, I 36 to. Sitting at the piano, I couldn't help recalling many 37 of my practicing at home and playing before my teacher and one time my teacher 38 me after I played entire pieces of music wrong in front of her colleagues. I was so 39 that I could hardly say anything. But her 40 helped me ease my shame. These memories, __41__, good or bad, never caused my 42 to play the piano again.

This thought then led me to think that $_43$ is like music, and that we all try to play different $_44$ in the instrument of our life. Sometimes the pitch(音高) is $_45$ when we play it well, but sometimes we are out of tune. However, we all continue to create our own $_46$ style of music. No matter what style our music is, it is $_47$ that we sing the songs of joy, quietness and love. Though I may never make it back to piano lessons, it doesn't $_48$ that I've stopped making music.

()29. A. stage	B. performance
	C. room	D. instrument
()30. A. so that	B. as if
	C. now that	D. in case
()31. A. successes	B. decisions
	C. regrets	D. hobbies
()32. A. fight	B. return
	C. leave	D. graduate
()33. A. angry	B. occupied
	C. satisfied	D. patient
()34. A. Actually	B. Constantly
	C. Gradually	D. Suddenly
()35. A. astonished	B. disappointed
	C. glad	D. amazed
()36. A. liked	B. needed
	C. decided	D. wanted
()37. A. dreams	B. expressions
	C. words	D. memories
()38. A. hurt	B. instructed
	C. punished	D. respected
()39. A. frightened	B. moved

C. embarrassed

D. excited

()40. A. comfort	B. anger
	C. happiness	D. sigh
()41. A. however	B. meanwhile
	C. therefore	D. instead
()42. A. hope	B. courage
	C. excuse	D. effort
()43. A. attitude	B. learning
	C. life	D. enjoyment
()44. A. roles	B. sports
	C. cards	D. games
()45. A. surprising	B. wonderful
	C. hard	D. complex
()46. A. common	B. boring
	C. unique	D. similar
()47. A. unnecessary	B. strange
	C. possible	D. important
()48. A. matter	B. appear
	C. report	D. mean

五、阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A dance team from Atlanta, US, used the beautiful Jiangsu folk song *Jasmine Flower* (*Molihua*) in their performance on the TV show *Amazing Chinese*. The song 49._____ (compose) during the Qing Dynasty (AD 1616-1912), was one of the first Chinese 50._____ (song) to become popular abroad.

The true origin of the song, which has many regional variations, wasn't discovered 51. _______ two scholars published an article, which showed the history between the folk song and Yangzhou Ditty(小调), 52. ______ old-fashioned type of folk music.

The popularity of the song makes it a symbol to present Chinese culture 53. ______ the world stage. A world-famous Italian composer added the song to his opera Turandot. 54. _____ (appear) in the opera's first public performance in 1926 helped improve 55. _____ (it) global fame.

In the closing ceremony of the 2004 Athens Olympics, a Chinese girl 56. ______ (instant) impressed audience with her wonderful singing of the song. It 57. _____ (choose) as music played at the awards ceremony in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, bringing us both national 58. _____ (proud) and great artistic enjoyment.

六、短文改错

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改 你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多 有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

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增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(\(\)),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I was in the band at Davis Air Force Base, North Dakota. Our group required to play for all the general who reached the base. So, one morning, when our commanding officer heard on the radio what General Frost was expected just after noon, he sent us hurried to the airport with our instruments. It turned out that one of the musicians had also heard on the radio announcement that morning. He takes the commanding officer aside for an short talk. Before they returned, the officer told them the performance was canceled. There was no arrived general—we had almost played for the weather forecast.

七、书面表达

假设你校英语报正在征集一篇介绍名人生平的文章。请根据以下表格写一篇稿件向校报投稿,简要介绍德国作曲家贝多芬(Beethoven)。

贝多芬	生平事迹
出生日期、地点	1770 年 12 月出生于德国波恩(Bonn)
童年时期	自幼跟父亲学音乐,很早就显露了音乐才 能,八岁开始登台演出
成年后	在事业获得巨大成功的同时饱受耳聋折 磨,1827年去世
作品	一生完成了一百多部作品,其中有交响乐 9部,影响至今

注意:1.词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

$1 \sim 58$	题签	题	卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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