

第三篇

SHENZHEN will make full use of its 50 natural beaches to build high-quality (高质量的) coastal (沿海的) public spaces, according to the city's beach protection and management measures (措施).

At present,Shenzhen has a total of 50 natural beaches, mainly in eastern Yantian District and Dapeng New Area. Among them,28 beaches are put under management, 10 are designed for bathing, such as Dameisha and Xiaomeisha, and 12 are for leisure (休闲).

Beaches for bathing and leisure must gain the right of use of the sea area.Beaches with bathing areas can charge (收费) admissions and should set up public service facilities.

Beaches for leisure purposes must be open to the public free of charge.These beaches can be included in the city's park management system.Those put under management will not offer public services, according to the measures.

The measures also state that beach resources should be protected and cannot be **occupied** by any organization and/or individual (个人). Permanent (永久性的) buildings are not allowed to be built along protected coastlines.

At present,the city's coastline extends for 260.5 kilometers, including a 100.4-kilometer natural coastline and 160.1-kilometer artificial (人工的) coastline, which meets the provincial requirement of no less than 35 percent natural coastline retention rate (保持率), according to the Shenzhen Municipal Planning and Natural Resources Bureau.

1. Why will Shenzhen take measures to make good use of its natural beaches?
 - A. Because the city doesn't have enough natural beaches under management.
 - B. Because the city hopes to set up excellent public service along its coastlines.
 - C. Because the city needs some beach protection and management measures.
 - D. Because the city gets the right of use of the natural beaches.
2. According to the news, how many beaches for bathing in Shenzhen are put under management?
A. 50 B. 28 C. 10 D. 12
3. The following statements are true EXCEPT " _____".
 - A. Beaches for leisure purposes can charge fee for public service.
 - B. Permanent buildings can't be built along protected coastlines.
 - C. There is a 260.5- kilometer coastline in Shenzhen.
 - D. Shenzhen meets the requirement of natural coastline retention rate.
4. What does the underlined word "occupied" in the fifth paragraph probably mean?
A. sold out B. visited C. taken up D. protected
5. Where can you probably read the passage?
A. In a poster. B. In a newspaper. C. In a novel. D. In a fashion magazine.

第四篇

Beep!Beep!Barcode (条形码) technology makes it faster and easier to buy things in stores.You've probably seen the black- and- white zebra stripes (条纹) on product packaging.This year,this great invention is 50 years old!

On a Sunday afternoon in 1971,IBM engineer George Laurer came up with a code that could be printed on food labels (商标) .It became the basis for the Universal Product Code, which was used by many grocery companies starting in 1973, according to The New York Times.Before this, cashiers (收银员)had to ring up prices by hand.

Time has proven it to be a great invention.Today,barcodes are scanned (扫描) over 6 billion times every day and used by 2 million companies worldwide,PR Newswire reported.

What information does a barcode contain? Where the product comes from,where it has been,its price,expiration date (过期时间)...your name it.It can also help stores keep track of(跟踪) their products.For example,if there are 10 boxes of milk and a customer buys one,it will be recorded so that the store owner knows there are nine boxes left.In the 1980s, libraries started using barcodes to keep track of books in this way.

"Its creation allowed the first digitization (数字化) in the control of the stock (库存)," José María Bonmatí from AECOC, a Spanish commercial association, told El Mundo.

The next generation of barcodes,such as QR codes(二维码), can hold more information."They can tell consumers if a product contains allergens (过敏原) or if it is organic (有機的).This provides consumers with a greater level of trust in the products they buy," said GS 1, an organization that develops global barcode standards.

1.What do we know about barcodes?

- A. They were first used in New York.
- B. They were invented five decades ago.
- C. They were based on the Universal Product Code.
- D. They were designed by a cashier in a grocery store.

2.What is Paragraph 3 about?

- A. What barcodes can be used for.
- B. What barcodes can help customers do.
- C. How widely barcodes are used worldwide.
- D. How information is stored in barcodes.

3.According to José María Bonmatí barcodes ____.

- A. make cashiers' work easier to do
- B. improve the quality of food packaging
- C. help companies better manage their stock
- D. tell consumers more about the products they buy

4.What do we know from the last paragraph?

- A. The importance of barcodes still needs to be proven.
- B. QR codes will replace barcodes in the future.
- C. GS 1 is developing a new type of barcode.
- D. QR codes are more consumer friendly.

5.Which word might the writer use to describe barcodes?

- A. Organic. B. Beautiful. C. Convenient. D. Expensive.

第五篇

From a young age, I started to carefully make to - do lists, writing down tasks — "read two new books", "do an extra hour of math" -- and crossing them off as they were completed. All through my teens, this was a way to organize my confused mind as it jumped from one brilliant idea to another, which played a great role in my study. I knew what I had to do and when to do them.

As I moved to Britain for a degree, and then started a career and my own family, I continued focusing on the things I needed to achieve. The to-do lists started to have disadvantages, they were eventually controlling me. I didn't celebrate achievements like moving up the studying ladder. Instead, I kept writing all the things I still had to do, always driving myself forward and never stopping to take a breath.

I had great anxiety. So I decided to start writing a "have - done" list every Friday evening. As the weeks went by, when looking at what else I had to do, I also rethought about my achievements and celebrated the smallest wins. It was a tiny change, but it has been important in helping me know how I measure success in life.

I'm still driven to succeed when taking time to rethink of the things I have achieved--however big or small. I'm able to set my own standards of success. Writing these achievements down reminds me of the tiniest success. And my self - worth and value are no longer measured by the ticks and crosses on my to - do lists.

1. What did the author think about her making to - do lists through her teens? ___
A . It made her life less organized. B . It benefited her studying performance.
C . It offered her different career choices. D . It greatly reduced her negative feelings.
2. What tiny change did the author have in her life later? ___
A. Making more small achievements.
B. Showing little concern for the to-do list.
C. Paying less attention to wins and losses.
D. Combining to - do lists with have-done lists.
3. Which of the following words can best describe the author? ____
A. Determined and disciplined. B. friendly and careful.
C. Adventurous and responsible. D. Generous and outgoing.
4. What can we learn from the author's experience? ___
A. Never stop pushing ourselves hard.
B. Don't forget to celebrate our achievements.
C. The road to growth is full of ups and downs.
D. All that matters is to grasp the correct method.
5. Which statement is not true according to the passage? ___
A. The author would mark the to-do lists after he had finished them when he was a teen.
B. The habit of keeping to-do lists prevent the author from relaxing himself.
C. The author rethought the things he had achieved to measure his self-worth and

value.

D.The disadvantages of the to-do lists has taken the place of the benefits.

答案第六篇

My parents taught me not to waste food, My mum always found ways to make leftovers (剩余食物) taste good. I went to Ilan to learn about some of their special food. As I was there, I learned about the food and the history of the area. I learned that they didn't waste food, either, and they used leftovers! Many years ago, there was not enough food for everyone. People learned to cook and eat almost everything. They had to think of ways to make special dishes. One of these dishes was kao zha. It was made with leftovers like meat, soup, oil and fat. That might not sound very good, but it did taste good. Today, kaozha is a special dish at big banquets (宴会).

Another famous dish was called zao bing. It was made with fruit, meat and other things. I really liked it!

But I didn't want to eat too much, It had a lot of fat in it.

One day, I smelled something burning and I saw smoke, so I found another special food of the Ilan area-duck meat, The duck meat was put in a big oven (炉子) to cook, Smoke kept the meat fresh, I didn't usually eat meat, but this duck meat was delicious! It tasted sweet.

Ilan is a great place with delicious food, I hope I can go back again!

1. The writer learns from her parents_____.
A. not to eat leftovers
B. to eat good food
C. not to waste food
D. to make good food
2. She finds that people in Ilan_____.
A. always waste food
B. don't use leftovers
C. don't have enough food
D. can cook special food
3. Kao zha is a good dish that is made with_____.
A. fruit, meat and other things
B. fresh and sweet duck meat
C. some different leftovers
D. meat, soup and fruit
4. There are _____ kinds of special foods mentioned in the passage.
A. two
B. three
C. four
D. five
5. How does the writer like Ilan?
A He thinks Ilan is full of tradition.
B. He thinks Ilan is a place that is lack of food.
C. He thinks Ilan is historical because of the local delicious food.
D. He thinks Ilan is great and he likes the food there.

第七篇

Every parent has their own ways of dealing with kids who make mistakes. But some are more extreme than others. We asked some net users, "What are the craziest rules that you have experienced? Here are some of their replies.

My parents once grounded me for 2 years for getting a B on my report card. They took everything out of my room except the bed, and I wasn't allowed to do anything with my friends. A year and a half into it, I asked if I could be ungrounded, and at that point they had actually forgotten what they grounded me for, but refused. I must have done something bad if they grounded me." one user named Lucy replied.

Some people said that they had even been punished for something one of their friends had done. "My brother and I were stopped from watching TV for a year because a friend had made a mess in my room," one called Linda wrote.

In another strange family situation, the children were not allowed to speak at the dinner table unless asking someone to pass a dish, "We could not talk about anything at all. No chat was allowed. First time you did it, you were shouted at, Second time you were sent to your room, until the next day, without the rest of your meal," the user named Tina wrote.

1. What does the underlined word "grounded" mean?
 - A. To warn a child not to play games on the ground when at home.
 - B. To punish a child by stopping them from going out with friends
 - C. To treat a child badly by asking them to clean the floor for days.
 - D. To stop a child from doing their homework lying on the ground.
2. What do we know from the second paragraph?
 - A. Lucy didn't try her best to study her lessons at school.
 - B. Lucy was allowed to go out after one and a half year.
 - C. Lucy was punished because she did something bad.
 - D. Lucy's parents forgot what they punished Lucy for.
3. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Linda was punished for making her room messy.
 - B. Linda was not allowed to watch TV for half a year.
 - C. Tina was not allowed to say anything at the dinner table
 - D. Tina was sent to her room without finishing her meal for chatting at the dinner table.
4. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?
 - A. ①/ ②③/ ④
 - B. ①/ ②/③④
 - C. ①/ ②③/④
 - D. ①②/③/ ④
5. What's the best title for this passage?
 - A. Users' experiences
 - B. Extreme household situations
 - C. How to deal with naughty children
 - D. Crazy family rules

第八篇

According to legend, tea was first discovered by the Chinese emperor and inventor Shennong in 2737 B.C..It is said that the emperor liked his drinking water boiled before he drank it,so that was what his servant did. One day, he and his army stopped to rest. A servant began boiling water for him to drink, and a dead leaf from the wild tea bush fell into the water . It turned brown,but it was unnoticed and presented to the emperor anyway . The emperor drank it and found it very refreshing,and tea came into being.

The origin of tea as a medicine for staying awake is unclear.China is considered to have the earliest records of tea drinking,with recorded tea use in its history dating back to the first millennium (千年)B.C.The Han Dynasty(206B.C.-220 A.D.)(618-907 A.D.).

The Tang Dynasty writer Lu Yu's (729--804 A.D.) Cha Jing is an early work on the subject.According to Cha Jing writing,around 760 A.D.,tea drinking was very popular.The book also discusses where the best tea leaves were produced. It also describe how the tea was developed. The book also discusses where the best tea leaves were produced.

At this time in tea's history, the nature of the drink and style of tea preparation were quite different from the way we experience today.Tea leaves were processed into the forms of cakes.The dried teacake,generally called brick tea was placed in a stone mortar (臼) .

(1) From the first paragraph,it can be inferred that ____.

- A. Shennong's servant first discovered tea leaves
- B. tea came into being only by accident
- C. the emperor was angry at his servant's work
- D. the emperor won the battle after drinking tea

(2) What does the underlined "it" in Paragraph 1 refer to? ____

- A. The water. B. The wild tea bush. C. The medicine. D. The teacake.

(3) What was tea probably used for in the Han Dynasty? ____

- A. Keeping one pleased. B. Making one feel comfortable.
- C. Dealing with illness. D. Helping one stay relaxed.

(4) What can you find in Cha Jing? ____

- A. How to plant tea plants. B. How to make teacake.
- C. How to store the tea. D. How to tell different kinds of tea.

(5) What's the best title for the passage? ____

- A. Away to prepare tea B. The person who discovered tea first
- C. The early history of tea D. The nature of tea

第九篇

The growing popularity of pre-cooked food in China--also known as the readymeals industry has made it a capital darling (资本宠儿).

In the world's second-largest economy,the market for pre-prepared dishes has been mainly driven by caterers (饮食服务商).But a shift from restaurants to family dining tables in the past two years (消费) market.

A head of Deloitte Asia-Pacific's company,Zhang Tianbing,now says China's pre-prepared food market is likely to have a promising future.The companies in the business of pre-prepared food currently become more mature

"Pre-prepared dishes meet the preferences of a new generation of consumers for healthier and more **distinctive** meals, " Zhang said.

Deloitte China said in a report on Monday that the pre-made food market is even larger this year than during the first two years of the pandemic.

According to the report,China's pre-prepared dishes market created about 550 billion yuan in 2021, with an expected annual growth rate of 13 percent over the next 5 years.

Yin Ping, the mother of a junior high school student,bought several boxes of pre-prepared dishes online last month and was happy with the convenience and taste of the products.

"A dish that can be made in five minutes by simply throwing the ingredients into a pan is so convenient for me in summer when I tries my best to make yummy meals for the kids in a hot kitchen, " Yin said. "Although there are still additives (添加剂) in the semi-processed food, which is safer than takeaway food."

However,the quality of pre-made dishes in the market is not in the same level, with problems related to the lack of detailed labelling on such products.

(1) What is Zhang Tianbing's opinion on China's ready-meals industry? ____
A. Doubtful. B. Optimistic. C. Neutral. D. Concerned.

(2) How much will China's pre-prepared dishes market created about in 2023 according to Deloitte China's report? ____.

A. 550 billion yuan B. 621.5 billion yuan
C. 702.3 billion yuan D. 2750 billion yuan

(3) What does the underlined word "distinctive" mean? ____
A. expensive B. unusual C. tasteless D. common

(4) Which of the following is NOT the reason why Yin Ping was happy with the pre-prepared dishes online? ____

A. She could make the meal in a short time.
B. There are additives in the in the semi- processed food.
C. The pre-prepared dishes taste yummy.

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