

成都市 2017 级高中毕业班第三次诊断性检测

英 语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。第 I 卷(选择题)1 至 8 页,第 II 卷(非选择题)9 至 10 页,共 10 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的姓名、考籍号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时,必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后,只将答题卡交回。

第 I 卷 (100 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?  
A. In the shop.                      B. At home.                              C. In the classroom.
2. What does the man do to get prepared for New Year's Day?  
A. Make food.                         B. Mend the house.                      C. Buy decorations.
3. What is the woman's childhood like?  
A. It's stressful.                        B. It's relaxing.                         C. It's interesting.
4. What does the man think of his roommate?  
A. He has a good temper.              B. He isn't good at cooking.            C. He likes playing games.
5. What does the man suggest about the woman's training time?  
A. Lengthening it.                      B. Shortening it.                         C. Not making big changes.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟。听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Who thinks it will rain today?  
A. The man.                              B. The woman.                              C. Mr. Simpson.

7. Why does the woman ask the man to talk to Mr. Simpson?  
A. He has a lot of knowledge.  
B. He is a person ready to help.  
C. He is interested in the project.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why does the woman ask about the quickest way to the airport?  
A. She has to check a lot of luggage.  
B. Her flight is leaving in less than 2 hours.  
C. The airport is a long way from where she is.

9. What did the woman ask the man to do?  
A. Give her a receipt.                      B. Call a taxi for her.                      C. Keep her luggage.  
听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Teacher and student.                      B. Family members.                      C. Friends.

11. What will the woman do on the night of next Thursday?  
A. Dance with her friends.                      B. Jog in the park.                              C. Do her homework.

12. When will the speakers see a movie?  
A. This afternoon.                         B. This Sunday.                              C. Next weekend.  
听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man say about himself?  
A. He isn't good at greeting.  
B. He prefers texting messages.  
C. He doesn't talk long on the phone.

14. What does the woman mostly do while on the phone?  
A. Talk in a hurry.                         B. Ask questions.                              C. Have a long talk.

15. How did the woman manage to text message faster?  
A. By using her thumb.                        B. By practicing a lot.                        C. By learning from friends.

16. Why did the man text message all his friends when he first got his cell phone?  
A. He had to keep connection.              B. He needed practice.                      C. He thought it was cool.  
听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about before giving specific suggestions?  
A. The definition of carbon footprint.  
B. The serious situation humans face.  
C. The influence of people's daily activities.

18. How much electricity can a laptop save compared with a desktop?  
A. About one fifth.                         B. Less than one third.                      C. Up to four fifths.

19. What is the advantage of using rechargeable batteries?  
A. They'll reduce waste.                      B. Their price is lower.                      C. They can be used longer.

20. How many tips are given to reduce carbon footprint?  
A. 3.    B. 4.    C. 5.

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)**

**第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)**

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

**A**

Find volunteer opportunities on Australia's largest volunteer website:

**Community Visitors Plan**

Volunteer to visit and talk with a selected resident in an aged care facility in Sydney on a one-to-one basis, at least once a fortnight or a minimum of 20 visits per year. Your visit will help brighten the day of an elder member of your community and improve their quality of life through friendship and companionship.

**Volunteer Non-Executive Director**

Greater Whitsunday Alliance (GW3) is looking for a willing and experienced industry or community leader from the Whitsunday region who is passionate about the economic development of the greater Whitsunday region to join the GW3 board as volunteer, non-executive director.

**Gallery Attendant**

Your commitment to volunteering at the Museum is highly valued by Army Museum North Queensland, the Australian Army History Unit and the Australian Defence Force. The role of volunteers is important in enhancing Museum activities and providing programs and services that would not otherwise be available.

**Red Cross Shop Summer Season Volunteer**

Multiple volunteer positions available at Red Cross Shops across Metro Melbourne. Monday to Sunday (minimum of two four-hour shifts per week) from the start of December to February 29th. By joining the team you'll get the opportunity to provide customer service, create window and visual merchandising displays, sort donations, and help raise money for those in need.

21. Who will most probably get the job as non-executive director?

- A. An agricultural expert in his fifties.
- B. A retired economist from Whitsunday.
- C. A senior college student majoring in finance.
- D. An accountant expecting a handsome income.

22. How many hours at least will a volunteer work in the Red Cross Shop for the season?

- A. 48.
- B. 52.
- C. 104.
- D. 144.

23. Which one might interest a military fan most?

- A. Gallery Attendant.
- B. Community Visitors Plan.
- C. Volunteer Non-Executive Director.
- D. Red Cross Shop Summer Season Volunteer.

**B**

“Like a monster, it destroys everything.” That's how one school girl described a tsunami(海啸).

On Dec. 26, 2004, a magnitude-9.1 earthquake in Indonesia set off a massive tsunami. It killed more than 230,000 people across four countries and cost an estimated \$10 billion in damage.

Nov. 5 is World Tsunami Awareness Day and at the United Nations Wednesday, disaster risk reduction was high on the agenda.

“What I can tell you is that the tsunami wave cannot be stopped,” said Bulgaria's U. N. Ambassador Georgi Velikov Panayotov. He was on vacation in Thailand in 2004 and survived the tsunami. “What we can do is build early warning systems and, of course, educate the population about the damaging power of the tsunami wave,” he said.

On March 11, 2011, a magnitude-9 earthquake rocked northeastern Japan triggering a fierce tsunami that also damaged the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant, south of Sendai.

“When the big earthquake hit Japan in 2011, people thought that we were prepared for it,” said Japan's U. N. Ambassador Koro Bessho. “It caused severe damage. We had dams; we had drills. However, we had been counting on something that hits every 100 years and the earthquake was of the size of possibly every 500 years or thousand years,” he said.

These two events sent the countries of the region into overdrive to review and improve disaster preparedness. In 2015 the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was born. It aims to help create a better understanding of disaster risk and improve preparedness for an effective response.

Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands which are disaster-prone(易受灾地区). Willem Rampangilei, head of the Disaster Management Agency of Indonesia, said his government now has plans for every disaster-prone city.

Countries at risk are also expanding their education programs. Children from an early age are taught how to react in case of a tsunami and then go with their classmates to higher ground away from coastal areas to avoid the walls of water the tsunami triggers.

24. What does Georgi Velikov Panayotov mainly talk about?

- A. The general features of a tsunami.
- B. Ways for humans to face a tsunami.
- C. His suffering in the 2004 tsunami.
- D. The loss caused by the 2004 tsunami.

25. In Koro Bessho's opinion, why did the 2011 earthquake cause severe damage?

- A. It caused a fierce tsunami.
- B. It destroyed a nuclear plant.
- C. The size was beyond expectation.
- D. There was no effective defense system.

26. What common belief pushed different countries to take action to face a coming tsunami?

- A. Children should be protected by all means.
- B. The improvement of preparedness can reduce damage.
- C. Proper response in case of a tsunami can save one's life.
- D. Stronger measures should be taken in disaster-prone areas.

27. Which can be the best title of the text?

- A. World Tsunami Awareness Day
- B. Nations Attacked by Massive Tsunami
- C. The Unpredictable and Destructive Disaster
- D. Learn from Disasters to Prevent Future Ones

## C

Archeology (考古学) isn't the dusty science it was a generation ago. New technologies that once seemed out of sci-fi are now locating buried traces of buildings and revealing the ruins of cities.

For more than a decade, Sarah Parcak and her team have been on the front line of this revolution. They use satellite images to find and explore ancient sites around the globe. Now they're about to take on a new challenge as they focus Global Xplorer citizen-science project on India.

In 2017, Parcak launched an online platform, called Global Xplorer, to crowd source (群众外包) the initial assessment of satellite images for signs of cultures from long ago. Anyone in the world with a computer and Internet access could help discover and protect remains of Peru's rich cultural heritage. The results have been surprising. About 80,000 participants from a hundred countries have identified 19,000 sites that were not in Peru's database. The platform for Peru is still running.

If all goes well, the work in India could last for years. "India has had relatively little archaeological work done," Parcak says. Also, the full extent of India's archaeological work has never been mapped completely. Parcak expects her project to make up that. "Wherever we end up going, the crowd's going to be able to see extraordinary things," Parcak says.

Thirty six India's cultural heritage relics are already listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Parcak thinks there could be tens of thousands of as yet unknown sites mapped as part of this project. The discoveries promise to be amazing across the land that has seen a parade of cultures come and go.

In the future, she hopes other countries will contact her to launch their own satellite surveys. **The possibilities are huge.** Parcak estimates that there are at least 12 million potential archaeological sites yet to be discovered. That means the sky is the limit for her project now that it has gotten off the ground successfully.

28. What's the purpose of Parcak's project?
- To interview citizens via the Internet.
  - To dig out more remains of ancient cities.
  - To build databases for unknown cultural heritage.
  - To identify unknown ancient sites through joint efforts.
29. What do we know about the participants in Peru project?
- They are Internet-equipped volunteers.
  - They are well-trained voluntary scholars.
  - They are mostly fans of archeology in Peru.
  - They are all archaeologists all over the world.
30. Why is Parcak's project important to India?
- India lacks thorough archaeological work.
  - Indians call for the protection of their rich cultures.
  - There's no amazing archaeological discovery in India.
  - India needs more relics listed as World Heritage Sites.
31. What does the underlined sentence "**The possibilities are huge.**" in Paragraph 6 mean?
- Parcak's project will become successful.
  - Few countries will start satellite surveys.
  - There will be amazing discoveries in India.
  - More archaeological sites will be identified.

## D

Over 2.5 quintillion ( $10^{18}$ ) bytes of data are created each day. Many of them consist of information that would allow people to be personally identified.

At the same time that we share our personal information, there is a growing concern with how that information is being gathered, stored, used and shared. While many economies like Canada and the EU have privacy laws dating back to the mid-1990s, changes to data practices in the past five years have motivated governments to review or update existing laws.

Changes to privacy laws are being fuelled by growing public concerns with the idea of unrestricted data accumulation and use. For instance, earlier this year, the World Economic Forum found that 1/3 of global citizens have no idea about how their personal information is used and that trust is lacking.

Privacy laws are changing to deal with the real and noticed risks of harm which result from the under-regulated or unregulated data economy. The EU has introduced big reform to laws which are aimed at protecting privacy. *The EU's General Data Protection Regulation* (GDPR) introduced strict requirements for those that control or process the personal data of the people who live in the EU. The GDPR's stated goals focus on the protection and basic rights of personal information. Certain US states are also entering the ring in the fight for control over personal data. They have passed or are actively considering privacy laws. California is out front. *The California Consumer Privacy Act* (CCPA) provides greater control to individuals over their personal information. There is a sense that privacy laws are on the near horizon in the US.

These are two examples that are actively pursuing more progressive privacy laws. One important consideration is to harmonize global standards for best law practices. This will ease compliance (遵守) across border and provide a valuable signal to the public that governments are keeping pace with rapid change.

32. What's the cause of the change of privacy laws?
- A growing need for information.
  - Public concerns over data security.
  - General awareness of data control.
  - Collection of personal information.
33. How does Paragraph 4 develop?
- By giving examples.
  - By listing statistics.
  - By analyzing reasons.
  - By making comparisons.
34. What is an important consideration for global law makers?
- The practice of laws in different fields.
  - The reflection of reality in different eras.
  - The consistency of laws in different regions.
  - The adaptation to changes in different societies.
35. What is the passage mainly about?
- EU passes new laws for privacy protection.
  - Governments ignore the violation of personal privacy.
  - Privacy laws are changing to protect personal information.
  - People lack the awareness of personal information protection.

## 第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

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。

We usually interpret someone looking us straight in the eye during an interaction as a sign of trustworthiness. 36 This is at least the case in the Western world.

But research is increasingly challenging this standard view. 37 In a competitive environment where a negotiation is taking place, looking at another person directly in the eye can be a sign of competition and unkindness, rather than kindness.

While folk wisdom tells us eye contact is a sign of honesty and trustworthiness, these findings were not a surprise. Animals have direct eye contact not before engaging in kind behaviors but rather immediately before an attack. 38 We humans seem to be carrying on this tradition by looking our opponent directly in the eye before we “attack”.

What does this mean for the work place? In a competitive business environment, when taking part in negotiations or a business deal, for example, be aware that people who look you directly in the eye may not be as friendly as you think. 39 In many Asian cultures, for example, looking a person of higher status in the eye is a sign of disrespect, while looking away signals respect.

40 And this must be fully understood. This means they most likely don't apply to social environments, such as spending time with friends, family or loved ones. In these cases, direct eye contact, often referred to as a “gaze”, can still be a sign of intimacy(亲密) and kindness.

- A. This may help you understand eye contact much better.
- B. Eye contact is a sign of challenge and threat from another.
- C. The study led by Jennifer Jordan shows quite the opposite.
- D. All the experiments took place in a competitive environment.
- E. We use eye contact as a marker of intimacy and straightforwardness.
- F. Actually it can be rather upsetting when someone avoids eye contact.
- G. If you want to express honesty and reliability, direct eye contact may indicate the opposite.

## 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

### 第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

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。

The sound that woke Damian Languell at 8:15 in the morning was so loud that he assumed it came from inside his house. As he got up to 41, he heard another sound, this one coming most definitely from 42. Through his bedroom window, he spied a tree surrounded by 43 about 500 yards away. A 44 wrapped the tree's base, its engine on fire.

45, Languell grabbed buckets of water and ran to the crash site. The car was 46 nearly in two. No one should have 47 this crash, and yet there was 16-year-old Quintin Thompson, his terrified face pressed 48 the driver's side window, in visible 49. Languell tried 50 the fire with his buckets of water, but with no 51. "That was really awful. When the flame got into the front seats, I 52 I had to get him out of there," he told WAGM-TV.

In an act that a police report described as showing "53 disregard for his own safety", Languell opened the back door of the car and 54 in. "That's when I noticed how 55 his legs were." Using a pocketknife he'd had with him, he 56 Thompson's seat belt. Then, he 57 the teen out of a back window and dragged him to 58 "before the entire car exploded", the police stated.

Languell thinks about that day often. Displaying the sort of empathy (感同身受) that 59 him to help, he told WAGM-TV, "My 60 goes out to 'Thompson'. When you are that close to that level of hurt, you feel it so directly."

- |                   |              |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. work       | B. exercise  | C. check      | D. discover    |
| 42. A. downside   | B. outside   | C. inside     | D. upside      |
| 43. A. people     | B. fog       | C. leaves     | D. smoke       |
| 44. A. car        | B. rope      | C. bus        | D. cloth       |
| 45. A. Constantly | B. Obviously | C. Hesitantly | D. Immediately |
| 46. A. burned     | B. split     | C. pressed    | D. stuck       |
| 47. A. survived   | B. witnessed | C. suffered   | D. reported    |
| 48. A. with       | B. against   | C. by         | D. on          |
| 49. A. peace      | B. silence   | C. pain       | D. excitement  |
| 50. A. covering   | B. catching  | C. pouring    | D. stopping    |
| 51. A. success    | B. harm      | C. effort     | D. luck        |
| 52. A. expected   | B. realized  | C. concluded  | D. assumed     |
| 53. A. little     | B. limited   | C. complete   | D. some        |
| 54. A. crawled    | B. jumped    | C. ran        | D. stepped     |
| 55. A. long       | B. cold      | C. bad        | D. ugly        |
| 56. A. tore open  | B. gave up   | C. put away   | D. cut off     |
| 57. A. pulled     | B. threw     | C. held       | D. hugged      |
| 58. A. house      | B. ground    | C. safety     | D. distance    |
| 59. A. forced     | B. drove     | C. advised    | D. shocked     |
| 60. A. feet       | B. choice    | C. hope       | D. heart       |

## 第 II 卷 (50 分)

注意事项:用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

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。

On paper, Laos seems to have all to attract international tourists. It owns mighty waterfalls, golden temples and nearly two dozen national parks.

But the land-locked country welcomed only 4.2 million visitors in 2016—a small 61 (achieve) in comparison with its southeastern Asian neighbors. In that same year, there 62 (be) 32 million tourists in Thailand, 26.8 million in Malaysia and over 10 million in Vietnam—all countries boasting their long and 63 (impress) beaches. As for Laos, its main problem is its lack of the three Ss—sun, sand and sea. 64, things seem to change now.

A high-speed rail link between Laos and China 65 (expect) to open in 2022, with the purpose of attracting more tourists.

The country is making a bold attempt to overcome this natural deficit by becoming the first foreign country to use Chinese technology, equipment and investment 66 (connect) with the giant nation's domestic fast and vast rail network.

If all goes as planned, Laos will be the first stop on one route of the Pan-Asia Railway, 67 aim is to connect China with all of Southeast Asia. With trains 68 (run) at speeds of up to 125 miles per hour, the inconvenience of carrying both passengers and cargo in the mountainous areas will be overcome 69 (great).

If so, 70 those who enjoy hiking, now it could be the last chance to experience an undeveloped part of Southeast Asia before it joins its neighbors in boosting its tourism.

### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

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。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),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。

The first time I heard the expression “Know yourself” by Socrates, I didn't realize its meaning. I didn't until I go to university. I started my university life unwillingly, because I didn't want to leave my parents and university of engineering was not my dream school, too. However, I changed my mind complete after a semester. My schoolmates are from different place, some of which are really outstanding. This makes me realized there is always someone much more better capable. Since then, to know myself has become an importance part of my life. Only by knowing who I am or where I am can I really follow the right path.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。你之前在网上为你校交换生 Jack 预定了下周六晚上 7:30 的川剧演出,现该演出被宣布取消,请给他写一封邮件,内容要点如下:

1. 告知演出取消;
2. 后续事项处理;
3. 其它活动建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

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Yours,

Li Hua

# 成都市2017级高中毕业班第三次诊断性检测 英语答题卡

姓名 <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	座位号 <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>贴条形码区</b></p> <p style="margin: 0;">(正面朝上切勿贴出虚线框外)</p> </div>
考籍号 <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>		

**考生禁填**  
缺考标记   
缺考考生由监考员贴条形码,并用2B铅笔填涂上面的缺考标记。

**注意事项**

1. 答题前,考生务必先认真核对条形码上的姓名、考籍号和座位号,无误后将本人姓名、考籍号和座位号填写在相应位置,同时将背面左上角相应的座位号涂黑。
2. 选择题填涂时,必须使用2B铅笔按 图示规范填涂;非选择题必须使用0.5毫米的黑色墨迹签字笔作答。
3. 必须在题目所指示的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域的答案无效,在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 保持答题卡清洁、完整,严禁折叠,严禁使用涂改液和修正带。

第 I 卷 (须用2B铅笔填涂)		填涂样例	错误填涂		正确填涂
1 [A] [B] [C]	6 [A] [B] [C]	11 [A] [B] [C]	16 [A] [B] [C]	21 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
2 [A] [B] [C]	7 [A] [B] [C]	12 [A] [B] [C]	17 [A] [B] [C]	22 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
3 [A] [B] [C]	8 [A] [B] [C]	13 [A] [B] [C]	18 [A] [B] [C]	23 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
4 [A] [B] [C]	9 [A] [B] [C]	14 [A] [B] [C]	19 [A] [B] [C]	24 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
5 [A] [B] [C]	10 [A] [B] [C]	15 [A] [B] [C]	20 [A] [B] [C]	25 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
26 [A] [B] [C] [D]	31 [A] [B] [C] [D]	36 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]	41 [A] [B] [C] [D]		
27 [A] [B] [C] [D]	32 [A] [B] [C] [D]	37 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]	42 [A] [B] [C] [D]		
28 [A] [B] [C] [D]	33 [A] [B] [C] [D]	38 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]	43 [A] [B] [C] [D]		
29 [A] [B] [C] [D]	34 [A] [B] [C] [D]	39 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]	44 [A] [B] [C] [D]		
30 [A] [B] [C] [D]	35 [A] [B] [C] [D]	40 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G]	45 [A] [B] [C] [D]		
46 [A] [B] [C] [D]	51 [A] [B] [C] [D]	56 [A] [B] [C] [D]			
47 [A] [B] [C] [D]	52 [A] [B] [C] [D]	57 [A] [B] [C] [D]			
48 [A] [B] [C] [D]	53 [A] [B] [C] [D]	58 [A] [B] [C] [D]			
49 [A] [B] [C] [D]	54 [A] [B] [C] [D]	59 [A] [B] [C] [D]			
50 [A] [B] [C] [D]	55 [A] [B] [C] [D]	60 [A] [B] [C] [D]			

**第 II 卷 (须用0.5毫米的黑色字迹中性笔书写)**

**第三部分 第二节**

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 61. _____ | 62. _____ | 63. _____ | 64. _____ |
| 65. _____ | 66. _____ | 67. _____ | 68. _____ |
| 69. _____ | 70. _____ |           |           |

**第四部分 第一节**

The first time I heard the expression “Know yourself” by Socrates, I didn’t realize its meaning. I didn’t until I go to university. I started my university life unwillingly, because I didn’t want to leave my parents and university of engineering was not my dream school, too. However, I changed my mind complete after a semester. My schoolmates are from different place, some of which are really outstanding. This makes me realized there is always someone much more better capable. Since then, to know myself has become an importance part of my life. Only by knowing who I am or where I am can I really follow the right path.

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域的答案无效

