

## 模块 6 Unit 18 Beauty

### Lesson 1 What Is Beauty?

#### I. 单项填空

1. We chose her for the job because she was \_\_\_\_\_ to the others.

- A. inferior      B. superior      C. sensitive      D. sensible

解析：句意为：我们选她做这份工作是因为她比其他人优秀。superior 高级的，上等的；be superior to 比……优越，优于……，符合题意。inferior 低级的；sensitive 敏感的；sensible 明智的。

答案： B

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ red, and on big occasions we often decorate our home in red.

- A. admire      B. adore      C. respect      D. regard

解析：句意为：我们非常喜欢红色，在重大节日里我们常用红色来装饰我们的家。adore 非常喜欢，符合题意。admire 钦佩，羡慕；respect 尊敬；regard 注重；把……看作。

答案： B

3. Wherever Mr Wang goes, his pet dog named Joy will \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- A. accompany      B. appoint      C. company      D. accomplish

解析：句意为：不管王先生走到哪里，他那只名叫乔伊的宠物狗都会陪伴他。accompany 为动词，意为“陪伴，陪同”，符合题意。appoint 任命，委任；company 为名词“陪伴，陪同；公司”；accomplish 完成。

答案： A

4. With the progress of society, some of ancient customs have \_\_\_\_\_ and been taken place by new ones.

- A. died away      B. died of      C. died out      D. died for

解析：句意：随着社会的进步，一些古老的风俗习惯已经消失，并被一些新的风俗习惯所代替。die out (物种) 灭绝，灭亡；(风俗等) 消失，符合题意。die away (声音、光等) 逐渐消失；die of 因……而死；die for 为……而死。

答案： C

5. When we worked in the same office, we \_\_\_\_\_ often have coffee together

after work.

- A. might                      B. should                      C. could                      D. would

解析：句意为：以前在同一个办公室上班时，我们经常下班后一起喝咖啡。根据前面的时间状语，可知是发生在过去的事；再根据句中的 often，可知是过去常常做某事，故选 would。

答案： D

6. Girls used to \_\_\_\_\_ fewer advanced math courses than boys but now they are taking just as many.

- A. take                      B. taking                      C. having taken                      D. taken

解析：句意为：比起男孩，女孩过去很少选高等数学课程，但现在都一样了。used to 意为“过去常常做某事”，后接动词原形，故选 A 项。

答案： A

7. My new apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ easy reach of the city library, so I, as well as my daughter, often go there after supper.

- A. beyond                      B. within                      C. near                      D. around

解析：句意为：我的新公寓离市图书馆不远，所以晚饭后我和女儿经常去那里。within easy reach of 在……附近，为固定搭配，符合题意。beyond 超出……的范围；near 在……附近；around 在……周围。

答案： B

8. You can completely rely on Helen helping you do the task. What she does is always \_\_\_\_\_ with what she says.

- A. allergic                      B. relevant                      C. sensitive                      D. consistent

解析：句意为：你完全可以依靠海伦帮你做这项任务，她一向言行一致。根据前面的 rely on 依靠，依赖，可知海伦言行一致，故用 consistent 一致的。allergic 过敏的；relevant 相关的；sensitive 敏感的。

答案： D

9. The doctor told him to \_\_\_\_\_ in deeply and then breathe out.

- A. breath                      B. breathe                      C. breathless                      D. breathing

解析：breathe v. 呼吸。

答案: B

10. \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.

A. The president will attend

B. The president to attend

C. The president attended

D. The president's attending

解析: 动名词的复合结构用来作句子中的主语, 须用名词的所有格, 而不能用品词的普通格。若作宾语或表语, 则两种形式皆可。

答案: D

## II. 单词拼写

11. I was so weak that three flights of stairs would leave me \_\_\_\_\_ (气喘吁吁的).

答案: breathless

12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (非常喜欢) going to the volleyball match very much.

答案: adores

13. No corporate board in the US is \_\_\_\_\_ (高级的) to law.

答案: superior

14. The northern side of the mountain is almost \_\_\_\_\_ (垂直的).

答案: vertical

15. We had to get through the narrow opening \_\_\_\_\_ (向一边).

答案: sideways

16. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (起重的) so he went on a diet, and got his weight down quite a bit.

答案: overweight

17. He was not \_\_\_\_\_ (一致的) in his speech.

答案: consistent

18. Our perception of things is often influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ (主观的) factors.

答案: subjective

19. She \_\_\_\_\_ (陪同) her friend to the concert last weekend.

答案: accompanied

20. Taking exercise is one way of keeping\_\_\_\_\_ (苗条的) and healthy.

答案: slim

### III. 选词填空

用所给单词的正确形式填空。

leave, adapt, rely, die, attract, consider, used, slim, superior,  
consistent

21. This western restaurant is\_\_\_\_\_ to the one we went to last week.

答案: superior

22. Your ideas are\_\_\_\_\_ with mine in many ways.

答案: consistent

23. The young woman has been on diet to keep\_\_\_\_\_.

答案: slim

24. Because of serious pollution, some kinds of birds are\_\_\_\_\_ out.

答案: dying

25. Bell is\_\_\_\_\_ to have invented the telephone.

答案: considered

26. China is no longer what she\_\_\_\_\_ to be.

答案: used

27. Please find out who\_\_\_\_\_ the door unlocked last night.

答案: left

28. It is not so difficult for the young to\_\_\_\_\_ to a new environment.

答案: adapt

29. The people on the island\_\_\_\_\_ on the supplies that were brought from  
the mainland.

答案: relied

30. The company is starting a new advertising campaign to \_\_\_\_\_ new  
customers to its stores.

答案: attract

### IV. 阅读理解

## A

BLUE is the most attractive eye colour according to new research. Blue eyes like those belonging to sexy star Angelina Jolie are the most appealing colour according to a poll of 3,000 18 ~24 year olds by FreshLook One Day Colour. Angelina, her partner Brad Pitt and his ex-wife Jennifer Aniston all have blue eyes and have all been named in a top twenty of the world' s most desirable eyes.

The survey found that young folk with blue eyes are generally seen as being more sexy and kind.

And when asked if they would change the colour of their eyes if they could, only one in ten blueeyed people wanted to—significantly less than people with other colour eyes.

One in three people who didn' t have blue eyes wanted a change. One quarter of respondents have considered wearing coloured contact lenses to change their eye colour temporarily and blue is most wanted colour.

Green was the second most popular colour for those wanting a new look, with respondents saying green-eyed people were usually mysterious and creative.

People with brown or hazel eyes were perceived to be more trustworthy than people with other eye colours.

People with grey eyes were generally thought to be more intelligent than other people, and they were also described as usually being shy. Blue was the most common eye colour among respondents, with 41 percent of those who answered the survey having baby blue peepers and 39 percent having brown or hazel eyes.

The survey also found that 18 percent of people don' t know what colour eyes their partner has!

31. According to the new research, when considering changing their eye

colour, the number of the people who will choose \_\_\_\_\_ ranks the second.

- A. Brown                      B. Green                      C. Grey                      D. Hazel

解析： 考查细节理解题。根据文章中 Green was the second most popular color for those wanting a new look 可知。

答案： B

32. According to the study result, if you were a manager and you wanted to find a most reliable person, you'd better hire one who has \_\_\_\_\_ eyes.

- A. Green                      B. Blue                      C. Brown                      D. Grey

解析： 考查细节理解题。根据文章中 People with brown or hazel eyes were perceived to be more trustworthy than people with other eye colors. 可知。

答案： C

33. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. All people don't know what colour eyes their partner has!  
B. About 30 percent people without blue eyes don't want a change.  
C. Blue eyes are considered as the best eyes in the world.  
D. You'd better change your eye colour into blue.

解析： 考查细节理解题。根据文章最后一句话可知在接受调查的人中有 18% 的人不知道父母的眼睛是什么颜色，因此 A 项并不是所有的人都知道父母眼睛的颜色正确。B 意思刚好相反；C 和 D 文章没有提到。

答案： A

34. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. Different eye colours in the world.  
B. A survey result on eye colours.  
C. Who have the most charming eyes in the world?  
D. Blue—the most attractive eye colour.

解析： 考查主旨大意题。本文的中心段是第一段，下面好几段都是围绕着第一段的意思详细论述的。因此答案为 D。

答案： D

35. The underlined word “peepers” in the passage could be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_.

A. babies            B. colours            C. eyes            D. respondents

解析： 考查猜测词义题。根据前句话可知蓝色眼睛最流行，因此本句话的意思为被调查的人中有 41%的人说自己有婴儿般的蓝色眼睛。

答案： C

B

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways or tools of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is “NO”. It is not what the tools that a scientist uses but how he uses these tools that makes him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use the power is important to a carpenter (木匠). You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate (调查), how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further, he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to his questions and that his answer can be confirmed (确认) by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientist's knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions sometimes must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration (演示) must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The accuracy of his mathematics was later tested through investigations. Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools

for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

36. What makes a scientist according to the passage?

- A. The tools he uses.                      B. His ways of learning.  
C. The ways he uses his tools.        D. The different tools.

解析： 细节理解题。由第一段 “It is not what the tools that a scientist uses but how he uses these tools that makes him a scientist.” 可知。

答案： C

37. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The scientist' s knowledge is always right under all conditions.  
B. When the condition changes, the result of the observation may also change.  
C. Condition makes no difference to scientists.  
D. There' s no point for ordinary people knowing how to investigate.

解析： 细节理解题。由第二段 “If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration (演示) must be explained by the changes in the conditions.” 可知。

答案： B

38. “The scientist, however, goes one step further, ...” the author says this to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the importance of information  
B. the importance of thinking  
C. the difference between scientists and ordinary people  
D. the difference between carpenters and people with other jobs

解析： 句意理解题。上文提到了如何调查，如何发现信息对每个人来说都很重要，下文用 however 引起转折，说明科学家们应该更进一步，他必须确保问题有合理的答案。故此处的 the scientist, however, goes one step further, ... 用来说明科学家和普通人的不同之处。

答案： C



39. A scientific theory should be one that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not only works under one set of conditions sometimes, but also works under the same conditions at other times
- B. leaves no room for improvement
- C. does not allow any change even under different conditions
- D. can be used for many purposes

解析： 细节理解题。由“What works under one set of conditions sometimes must work under the same conditions at other times.”可知答案。

答案： A

40. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Scientists are different from ordinary people.
- B. The theory of relativity.
- C. Exactness is the center of science.
- D. Exactness and way of using tools are the keys to the making of a scientist.

解析： 主旨大意题。本文第一句“What makes a person a scientist?”提出了文章的主题，第一段论述“how a scientist uses these tools makes him a scientist”，第二段论述“The scientist’s knowledge must be exact”，故D正确。其余各项只是文章中的细节。

答案： D