第31 期

**B1**-**B3**版

**Text 1**

**W:** Could you please tell me if Flight 988 from Beijing will be arriving on time?

**M:** Yes, madam. It should be arriving in about 10 minutes.

**Text 2**

**M:** Did you enjoy swimming when you were a child?

**W:** No, but I fell in love with it last year. Now every week I go swimming with Steven.

**Text 3**

**W:** I’m eager to get a ticket for the football match between South Korea and Japan.

**M:** So what? I think we’d better go to Li Yuchun’s concert.

**Text 4**

**W:** How did your interview go? Have you got the latest news?

**M:** No, I couldn’t feel worse about it. The questions were very fair but I seemed to find no answers for all of them.

**Text 5**

**M:** What’s wrong with Linda? She looks worried.

**W:** Her son, Tim, is in hospital. Her husband, Paul, is leaving for Africa on business and her mother is in another city.

**M:** Since she lives next door, I think we should give her a hand.

**W:** I agree with you, John.

**Text 6**

**W:** It’s very hot here. Could you tell me the temperature today?

**M:** The weather report says the high temperature will be 37 degrees centigrade.

**W:** But I feel it is higher than that.

**M:** So do I.

**W:** Would you mind me turning on the electric fan?

**M:** I am afraid you can’t. It is broken. But the air conditioner is in good condition.

**Text 7**

**M:** Hello, this is Mr. White.

**W:** Hi, Mr. White. This is Jane. I’d like to read some books, so I’m looking for the public library. But I think I’m lost. Can you help me?

**M:** Where are you now?

**W:** I’m at the corner of Main Street. There is a zoo near here.

**M:** Oh, you’re walking the wrong way. Turn around and go down Main Street in the opposite direction. The library is near a big bus station.

**W:** I see. Thanks for your help.

**M:** You’re welcome. I can meet you there now and show you the way.

**W:** Oh, thank you, but that’s not necessary. I’ll find it.

**Text 8**

**W:** Could you tell me something about your hometown? People say it’s quite near the sea.

**M:** Oh, no. My hometown is about 150 miles from the sea.

**W:** Oh, I see. Is it a very big town?

**M:** Not really. It has a population of about 20,000.

**W:** It’s a very old town, right? I heard that it has a lot of old buildings.

**M:** Yes, it is. Many of the buildings were built in the eighteenth century.

**W:** Really? It must be quite an interesting place then.

**M:** Yes, it is. We get lots of tourists. In fact, tourism is our main industry.

**W:** Well, what do the tourists do there?

**M:** Oh, they can walk through the town and enjoy the buildings. There aren’t any museums. But there are a few lovely mountains near the town. They are very good for hiking.

**Text 9**

**W:** What else did you do today, Allan?

**M:** After we finished swimming, I helped Mrs. Black. We cooked some food for a picnic.

**W:** Is Mrs. Black a good cook?

**M:** Yes, she is an excellent cook and she is very friendly. And after we had been there for a couple of hours, we didn’t feel like guests. We felt like members of a family.

**W:** Where did you have your picnic?

**M:** Oh, that was fun. We went out in the boat which I had borrowed.

**W:** What did you do that for?

**M:** To get to the island.

**W:** Oh, you had your picnic on an island, didn’t you?

**M:** That’s right. It was great. The sun was hot and the water was warm.

**W:** It sounds like a good day. Did everyone else enjoy it, too?

**M:** Oh, yes. We will probably never forget it.

**Text 10**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Ours is an international language college. As you can see, there are a lot of buildings in the college. It can be difficult for the new students to find their way around, so we are taking you on this quick walk around. The college used to have four departments: English, French, German and Russian. But there is now also a Chinese department. At the moment, we’re outside your department, the English department. It is also the largest department in the college. There are over 75 students in each grade and we have 35 teachers, including 15 professors. The teachers are from different countries, mainly from the USA and Canada, with a few from England and Australia. You’ll have all your classes here in this building. Now, let’s walk over to the main library, which is the largest building in the college. As you see, it is just next to the English department building.

**Key:**

1-5 BCABB 6-10 CCBCA 11-15 BCCCA

16-20 BCBAB 21-25 BCADC 26-30 ACBCB

31-35 CDADD 36-40 FEGDC 41-45 DCABA

46-50 BDCDC 51-55 BABAC 56-60 CDBAD

61. seriously 62. to see 63. although/though

64. successful 65. himself 66. on

67. smiling 68. the 69. was invented 70. dreams

短文改错

第二句：thought→think; differently→different

第三句：year→years; probable→probably

第四句：company后面加as

第五句：or→and

第六句：the→a

第七句：taken→taking

第九句：our→my; 去掉第一个more

书面表达

选做题一

1. On October 17, 2016, the manned spaceship Shenzhou Ⅺ was sent up successfully.

2. On hearing the news of the successful launch, all the Chinese cheered up.

3. Because there is no gravity in the Tiangong-2 space lab, the two astronauts, Jing Haipeng and Chen Dong, floated in it.

4. Although the conditions in the space lab are unlike those in labs on the earth, they overcame lots of difficulties and carried out a series of experiments.

5. The two astronauts, who succeeded in solving some puzzles in space exploration, returned to the earth safely on November 18, 2016.

选做题二

**One possible version:**

Last weekend, I visited the Smithsonian Institutions National Air and Space Museum, which lies in Washington, D.C.

The museum, which covers an area of 18,000 square meters, consists of 24 exhibition halls. All kinds of planes, rockets, missiles and spaceships of great importance and old instruments that famous pilots and astronauts used are on display. In addition, I watched copies of some satellites and aircraft. More interestingly, I tried operating some aircraft by myself. During my visit, I took lots of pictures.

This brief visit helped me learn about the history of human’s space exploration and aroused my interest in science and technology.

**B4**版

A: 1-4 CBAD B: 1-4 BDDC

第二部分

阅读理解

第一节

**A**

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。一个名叫Campbell Remess的小男孩自己缝制泰迪熊送给医院里的孩子们。

21. B。句意理解题。Campbell的妈妈的意思是，Campbell愿意一天24小时在缝纫机上缝东西。

22. C。推理判断题。根据第二段的He downloaded patterns from the Internet and learned by trial and error可知，Campbell用缝纫机缝制泰迪熊的技艺，都是靠自学得来的。

23. A。细节理解题。根据第五段的The cancer gets worse with stress, so I made my first bear, so he could get rid of the cancer可知，Campbell缝制第一个泰迪熊的目的是为了让自己身患癌症的父亲精神愉悦。

**B**

本文是应用文，话题是新闻广告类。本文主要简单介绍了四本书。

24. D。推理判断题。根据该书介绍中的Thanks to Elias, Will strengthens可知，Will向Elias学会了在阿拉斯加恶劣环境下生存的技能。

25. C。细节理解题。根据该书介绍中的Things get interesting as the pair get deeper into the mystery可知，这本书主要讲了一个有趣而且奇怪的迷案。

26. A。细节理解题。根据文中对*Rapunzel*一书介绍中的A great source for building vocabulary in Portuguese可知，这是一本有助于儿童学习葡萄牙语的故事书。

27. C。细节理解题。根据最后一段的…finds himself faced with the post-war relationship between England and France可知，这本书的内容与战后英法的国家关系有关。

**C**

本文是说明文，话题是社会文化类。人们把代表民主党的蓝色和代表共和党的红色称为“秋天的颜色”。但秋天的颜色并不仅仅是这两种。

28. B。细节理解题。根据第一段的…it made it easy to make voting maps and it helped show the winner of each state as the results came in可知，用蓝色和红色来代表政党可以很清楚地表明哪个政党赢了。

29. C。段落大意题。根据第三段的A chemical called chlorophyll is responsible可知，本段主要讲了树叶颜色的改变是由叶绿素造成的。

30. B。推理判断题。根据最后一段的But you do not have to go to the U.S to see them可知，人们不必非得到美国才能欣赏到多姿多彩的树木美景。网络用户分享了许多有关秋天树叶颜色变化的照片。

31. C。主旨大意题。本文主要讲了秋天的颜色，秋天的颜色不只有红色和蓝色，还有别的颜色。

**D**

本文是说明文，话题是自然地理类。作者在文中告诉我们一些有关星星的有趣事实。

32. D。细节理解题。根据第二段的When it runs out of its fuel, it would develop into a red star when increasing in size可知，当太阳用完了它的能量，它就变成了红色的星球，体积增大了。

33. A。推理判断题。根据第三段的The surprising part is that the nuclear fusion occurring inside the star truly produces an outward push to resist the gravitational force, which keeps its present shape可知，星球都处于一种自身的平衡中。

34. D。细节理解题。根据第四段内容可知，星星的颜色与它的大小和温度有关。

35. D。细节理解题。根据最后一段内容可知，星星在太空中不是孤立地出现，而是以双子星的形式出现，有时候星星是以三个或四个一组的形式出现。

第二节

本文是说明文，话题是社会文化类。本文简单介绍了春节。

36. F。根据空后的And in China, nearly all the people enjoy this holiday可知，全世界超过十亿的人庆祝春节。

37. E。根据空后的The animals were the Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, Dog and Pig可知，有十二种动物来了，然后佛祖以每个动物命名一年。

38. G。根据空前的If you were born in 1957, 1969, 1981, 1993, 2005 or 2017, you were born in the Year of the Rooster可知，鸡年出生的人被认为是勤奋的、自信的而且诚实的。

39. D。根据空后的But these years, the government has forbidden some big cities from setting off firecrackers because of the pollution problem可知，人们经常用燃放炮竹来庆祝新年。

40. C。根据空前的The lion is considered a holy animal可知，在庆祝活动中，人们穿得和狮子一样来表演。

第三部分

第一节

完形填空

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。作者晚上出去倒垃圾时认识了一位邻居并与他畅谈。

41. D。根据下文…he told me what unit he lived in…可知，在外面作者认出了一个邻居。

42. C。根据下文…and started chatting可知，两人停下来开始聊天。

43. A。根据下文…just talked to himself every day可知，他对作者说，他妻子去年9月份去世了。

44. B。他妻子去世了，他们在一起生活了63年。

45. A。根据下文…very interesting facts…可知，作者非常乐意听他的故事。

46. B。根据下文的…where he is from…可知，他以前住在波兰。

47. D。他在波兰是一个焊工，挣点钱去买些食物和酒。

48. C。根据下文*National Geographic*可知，他又开始讲他在《国家地理》杂志上看到的一些可爱的鸟。

49. D。根据下文…where he can walk everywhere…可知，他非常喜欢住在这个小镇。

50. C。根据上文walk可知，在这里步行就可以走遍整个小镇，而不用开车。

51. B。根据第一段的Two nights ago…可知，作者他们聊了1个小时就分开了，天太晚了。

52. A。根据下文…made his day可知，他对作者说，他今天很开心。

53. B。根据下文…just talked to himself every day可知，他说自己很孤单，每天没人可以说话。

54. A。在他们谈话期间，他告诉作者他住在哪幢楼里。

55. C。分开之后，作者决定为他做一些吃的东西。

56. C。根据上句…chat with him about other things和want to ask可知，作者想跟他再聊聊，还想问他一些事。

57. D。根据下文company可知，作者想问问他是否乐意让作者经常去他那儿。

58. B。本空后就是作者想让大伙知道这个故事的原因。

59. A。与本空前made his day构成对比。不仅作者让他很高兴，而且他也让作者很开心。

60. D。根据上文…bake a delicious pie and some peanut butter cookies可知，作者想送他一些吃的东西，给他一个惊喜。

第二节

本文为记叙文，话题为日常生活类。本文介绍了Allman的不幸与后来乐观地面对生活并取得成功的经历。

61. seriously。该空所填词修饰谓语动词，故填serious的副词形式seriously。

62. to see。句中It是形式主语，故这里填动词不定式作真正的主语。

63. although/though。根据句意可知，填连词although/though引导让步状语从句。

64. successful。该空所填词作系动词was的表语，故填succeed的形容词形式successful。

65. himself。句意：对于他来说，最难做的事情是相信他自己……

66. on。play a trick on sb.为固定短语，意为：开某人玩笑。

67. smiling。分析句子结构可知，这里是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

68. the。这里填定冠词the，表特指。

69. was invented。由该空前后的Years after that和by him可知，这里用一般过去时的被动语态。

70. dreams。dream意为“梦想”时是可数名词，故填dream的复数形式dreams。

**B4**版

选做题

A: 1-4 CBAD B: 1-4 BDDC

**A**

本文是记叙文，话题是人物故事类。一位图书馆管理员把自己的全部遗产捐献给了自己工作的学校。

1. C。细节理解题。根据第一段的A man who worked for almost 50 years as a librarian…可知，他为图书馆奉献了自己的大半生。

2. B。细节理解题。根据第二段的…as the librarian frequently watched football games while sitting in a wheelchair during the last 15 months of his life可知，在足球场设立电子分数板是为了纪念Robert Morin，因为他也是一个足球迷。

3. A。细节理解题。根据最后一段的…the fortune was due to the fact that he really didn’t spend much and lived a simple life可知，Robert Morin很节省，钱都是攒出来的。

4. D。主旨大意题。本文介绍了一位图书馆管理员把自己的全部遗产捐献给了自己工作的学校。这对学校来说是一个不寻常的礼物。

**B**

本文是说明文，话题是动物介绍类。科学家研究发现，在春末夏初，生活在太平洋的一种雄性珍蟾鱼到了晚上就会哼唱情歌。

1. B。细节理解题。根据第一段的These rows produce shine in the ocean可知，珍蟾鱼身体下面有一排排的器官，这些器官在水里会发光。

2. D。推理判断题。根据第二段的During the night, they are singing or humming to get female fishes to come and visit the nests they built for their eggs可知，雄性珍蟾鱼在晚上哼唱情歌是为了吸引雌性珍蟾鱼来它筑造的巢穴里产卵。

3. D。细节理解题。根据第三段的But once a female fish lays her eggs, the male will no longer sing for the night可知，雌性珍蟾鱼产卵后，雄性珍蟾鱼就不再唱歌了。

4. C。推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可知，房间昏暗时，珍蟾鱼跟往常一样唱歌。当灯光明亮时，它们分泌的褪黑激素减少，哼唱声开始变得微弱。在正常光线下，给它们注射褪黑激素，它们就继续唱歌。由此可推测，珍蟾鱼的哼唱是受褪黑激素控制的。

第32期

**B1-B3**版

**Text 1**

**W:** Are you going to England or Australia for further study this year?

**M:** Neither, I’ve decided to go to the United States.

**Text 2**

**M:** Oh, I’m cold. Let’s go inside. I thought it was supposed to get warmer today.

**W:** Yeah, I thought so, too. That’s what the weatherman said.

**Text 3**

**W:** Hi, Jack. I hear that you walk all the way to the office these days.

**M:** Yes, I have found great pleasure in walking. That’s the kind of exercise I enjoy very much.

**Text 4**

**M:** Did you enjoy your stay in London?

**W:** It was all right, I suppose, apart from the rain, the fog, the pollution and the crowds. Of course everything is terribly expensive but the food is great.

**Text 5**

**W:** When do I have to check out of my room?

**M:** Normally it’s by 12 noon on the day of your departure.

**W:** Well, you see, my plane doesn’t go till half past five tomorrow afternoon.

**M:** Ah, yes, Mrs. Brown. You may keep the room till 3 pm if you wish.

**Text 6**

**W:** Well, the train will be arriving in Shanghai in ten minutes. Mike, it’s been nice talking to you.

**M:** Me too. I’m flying back to America tomorrow. Please write to me. This is my address.

**W:** Sure, I will. I’ll tell you what my new life is like in the big city.

**M:** Yes, and don’t forget to send me a picture of your college.

**W:** No problem. Goodbye! Have a happy journey home!

**M:** Thanks. Goodbye!

**Text 7**

**M:** Hi, Jenny. Nice to meet you here! Have you got everything ready for Christmas?

**W:** No, I came here to get some meat and fruit. What about you, Mike?

**M:** I think I can get everything ready today. By the way, have you read this news in the newspaper? Two men broke into a store near here last night and took more than $4,500 in cash.

**W:** That’s nothing. Two young men held up my husband on the street last Friday afternoon.

**M:** Really? I’m sorry to hear that. Where did that take place?

**W:** Only a block from here. It’s right in front of the cinema.

**Text 8**

**W:** What in the world have you been doing all day? You have left your computer only once—to go to the restroom.

**M:** I told you yesterday that I had to finish editing these pictures for my webpage. It’s almost done now. Would you like to have a look at them?

**W:** Are those the ones you made of me making *jiaozi*?

**M:** Yeah, exactly. I want to show everyone how a master cook in our family makes *jiaozi*.

**W:** Everyone? What do you mean?

**M:** Um, well, I guess I mean anyone. Anyone who happens to visit my webpage.

**W:** I thought it was just for your friends!

**M:** It is for the friends who visit my webpage—in America, New Zealand and Germany. You know, all of them are interested in Chinese food, and they want to learn how to make *jiaozi*.

**Text 9**

**M:** Listen, I’d really like to see you again and there’s so much I want to talk about. Are you free on Thursday evening?

**W:** Thursday? Let me see... No, sorry, I’m not. It’s my dad’s birthday and we’ll be going out for a family dinner. I won’t be able to miss that.

**M:** How about Wednesday for lunch then? We could go to “The Ocean”, just like the old days. Can you make it?

**W:** Yes, I think so. What time?

**M:** Let’s say 12:30 pm. I will meet you outside.

**W:** Right. I’ll look forward to that. Will I still recognize you after all this time?

**M:** I haven’t changed that much, you know. I may be a little fatter and have a bit less hair. I’ll carry a flower if you like.

**W:** No, that’s all right. I’ll recognize you. Don’t be late. I spent hours waiting for you in the past.

**M:** I promise I won’t. See you then.

**Text 10**

Once Smith, a traveler, was wet and cold because he had been riding in the rain. At last he reached a country pub. The pub was so crowded with people that he could not get the fire there. So he called out to the waiter, “Take some fish to my horse!” The waiter answered, “But a horse doesn’t eat fish!” Smith then said, “Never mind. Just do as I tell you.” A minute later, the waiter went out of the pub with some fish. The people heard this strange order and were very curious. So they followed the waiter and went out to see the horse eat fish. The traveler, now having the whole room to himself, sat down beside the fire and warmed himself.

Soon the waiter came back with the crowd of people. He said, “Your horse wouldn’t eat fish!” The traveler answered, “Never mind. Put it on the table, and when I have quite dried my clothes, I will eat it myself.”

**Key:**

1-5 BCBAB 6-10 ABACC 11-15 ABBBC

16-20 CBCBA 21-25 BDACD 26-30 CCBAB

31-35 ABDAB 36-40 EFBDG 41-45 CABDC

46-50 DADAB 51-55 CADBC 56-60 ACDBC

61. trucks 62. is taken 63. Usually

64. To keep 65. useful 66. an

67. and 68. but 69. called

70. them

短文改错

第一句：at→to

第二句：an→the; 去掉but

第三句：Thought→Thinking; them→it

第四句：late→later; managed后加to

第五句：independence→independent

第六句：had→have; whether→that

书面表达

选做题一

1. Yesterday, I met one of my father’s friends, Mr. Liu, who has a great gift for music.

2. We had a long chat and he told me that he worked as a teacher in a small village, which is surrounded by mountains.

3. According to him, the village’s scenery is beautiful and the villagers are very friendly.

4. Many years ago, Mr. Liu was deeply impressed by the children’s honesty, diligence and curiosity there.

5. Rather than find a new job in a big city, he preferred to go on teaching in the village.

选做题二

**One possible version:**

Some people like traveling together with others; some prefer traveling alone. If you’re planning to travel alone, here are some tips for you to follow.

First of all, you may as well buy a guidebook and get familiar with the tourist attractions you want to visit. Secondly, be sure to pay attention to your surroundings because single travelers are easier to target. Thirdly, don’t show off the fact that you’re alone. Be careful not to let strangers know that you’re traveling alone. In addition, it’s important for you to keep in touch with your family and report to the police immediately in case of an emergency. Only if you have prepared well for your travel will your journey be pleasant.

I do hope you will find the suggestions helpful and useful.

**B4**版

A:1-4 BDAC B: 1-4 DCDB

阅读理解

第一节

**A**

本文是应用文，话题是文化教育类。本文主要列举了一些和加拿大的大学有关的数据。

21. B。细节理解题。根据文中的…1,416,600 new jobs were created for university graduates — almost triple as many new jobs可知，新工作的数目增加了。

22. D。细节理解题。根据文中的Research suggests that only one in 10 young Canadians crosses a provincial border to complete his university degree可知，10%的学生会选择去外省上大学，而90%的学生会选择在自己的省里上大学。

23. A。细节理解题。根据文中的They employ about 65,000 people and produce $4.3 billion in GDP可知，这些在大学里开办的企业发展了加拿大的经济。

**B**

本文是夹叙夹议文，话题是文化教育类。一名来自英国的教师在中国上课时经常发现一些学生睡觉，他对这一现象进行了分析。

24. C。细节理解题。根据第一段的However, I sometimes have to nudge students who have fallen asleep in the middle of a lesson可知，困扰作者的是一些学生在课堂上睡觉。

25. D。推理判断题。根据第二段内容可知，作者告诉学生如果发现学生上课睡觉，就会让睡觉的学生在全班同学面前回答问题，这个措施很有效，说明学生不愿被罚。

26. C。词义猜测题。根据上文的quiet和下文的…every classroom is full of students who are fast asleep可知，deserted在此句的意思是empty。

27. C。推理判断题。根据最后两段对中国学生和英国学生学习时间的对比可知，中国学生学习时间比英国学生长得多，甚至周末都不得不学习，他们睡觉时间很少。

**C**

本文是说明文，话题是日常生活类。世界上好多儿童没有鞋穿或穿不合适的鞋。Kenton Lee发明了一种能够随着儿童长大的脚而增大的鞋。

28. B。细节理解题。根据第二段的It grows in three places: the front; it can also grow on the side with Velcro; and on the back with our buckle可知，这种鞋是通过特殊设计，达到让其变大的效果的。

29. A。细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知，Lee看到一位小姑娘穿的鞋太小，不得不切开鞋的前半部分让脚趾头露出来。这件事让Lee有了发明这种鞋的想法。

30. B。细节理解题。根据最后一段的…Lee keeps a pair of his own shoes to help him remember what he has promised可知，Lee把自己的一双鞋放在办公室，是为了提醒他记住自己的诺言。

31. A。主旨大意题。根据第二段的Kenton Lee is the creator of these special shoes called The Shoe That Grows可知，文章重点讨论的话题是，一位美国人发明了一种能随着儿童长大的脚而增大的鞋。

**D**

本文是新闻报道，话题是社会文化类。“假人挑战”风靡全球。网上的一些视频展示人们在拍摄期间保持静止不动。

32. B。推理判断题。根据第二段的Recently, videos with the hashtag #Mannequin Challenge (MC) started coming out on YouTube, Facebook and Twitter可知，文章第一段提到服装店使用静止不动的假人模特展示衣服。这是为了引出文章的主题，网上开始出现了“假人挑战”的视频。

33. D。细节理解题。根据第三段的It showed a group of students at a high school in Florida可知，一位推特用户在网上发布了第一个“假人挑战”视频。视频展示的是佛罗里达州一所高中的一些学生。

34. A。细节理解题。根据第四段的He was not perfect, however. He blinked his eyes when the camera passed by可知，詹姆斯摆出了同米歇尔自拍的姿势。但是他表现得不够完美，他在拍摄时眨了下眼睛。

35. B。推理判断题。最后一段讲了很多体育团队拍了“假人挑战”的视频，给人们带去了乐趣。

第二节

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。作者和自己的狗感情深厚，作者为我们讲述了她永远不会忘记自己的狗的原因。

36. E。根据空后的And many also understand that the loss of a pet can be as hard as the loss of a close friend or family member可知，一个人失去陪伴多年的宠物会明白这种感觉。

37. F。根据空后的And it was not just my mood that he understood可知，作者的狗知道什么时候玩，作者高兴还是不高兴。

38. B。根据空后的He forgave me for all of my harsh words可知，当作者朝他吼的时候他从来不会生作者的气。

39. D。根据下文的Yet my dog was seemingly overjoyed by any effort I made — no matter how small…可知，Otis在乎作者的每份付出，不管多少。

40. G。根据空前的Yet my dog was seemingly overjoyed by any effort I made…可知，当作者看到狗狗眼睛里的爱，很容易让作者感到自己像个超级英雄。

第三部分

第一节

完形填空

本文是记叙文，话题是人物介绍类。为实现自己的梦想，美国人Larry Walters勇敢尝试了一把。

41. C。根据下文…even though you may find it hard to believe可知，他的故事是真实的，尽管你可能不相信。

42. A。根据下文And he could only watch others flying while sitting in the backyard可知，他毕生的梦想是飞行。

43. B。根据but以及下文描述可知，他糟糕的视力没能让他如愿。

44. D。一天，他想到了一个主意。

45. C。根据下文He used ropes to attach the balloons…可知，他买了一些气球。

46. D。这些气球可不是派对上用的气球，而是特殊的气球。

47. A。根据下文…a guy on a lawn chair at eleven thousand feet...可知，他把气球系在草坪椅子上。

48. D。根据下文…he could burst a few of those balloons when it was time to…可知，他认为到时候打爆几个气球就可以返回地面了。

49. A。参考上题解析。

50. B。根据上文His plan was to lazily float up away, and then lazily back以及But可知，情况并不是那么简单。

51. C。根据下文He climbed and climbed…可知，当他的朋友割断绳索后，他的椅子飞快地上升。

52. A。他不断攀升，最终居然升到了11,000英尺的高空！

53. D。由于飞得太高，他不知道怎么下来了。

54. B。一名飞行员向控制台报告：他在11,000英尺的高空中路过一个坐在草坪椅上的男子。

55. C。根据上文Then he packed some sandwiches and drinks and took a gun…可知，大腿上放的是枪。

56. A。根据下文the rescue team…可知，飞机是来救他的。

57. C。根据下文At last, they were able to drop a rescue line with which they helped him back to the earth可知，飞机接近他不容易。

58. D。飞机一落地，他就被逮捕了。

59. B。记者问的是原因，问他为什么这么做。

60. C。根据第二段的And he could only watch others flying while sitting in the backyard可知，Larry停下来，平静地答道：“人不能只坐着。”

第二节

本文为说明文，话题为日常生活类。本文介绍了不同的垃圾处理方式。

61. trucks。truck为可数名词，在此处用其复数形式，表泛指。

62. is taken。句子主语their rubbish与动词take之间是动宾关系，且此处讲述的是经常性情况，故用一般现在时的被动语态。

63. Usually。句意：通常该垃圾场置于地势低或有大坑的地方。

64. To keep。此处用动词不定式短语作目的状语。

65. useful。修饰不定代词的形容词置于不定代词之后。

66. an。此处填不定冠词an，表泛指。

67. and。该空前后的动词表示两个在时间上一前一后的动作，故此处填连词and连接两个并列的谓语动词。

68. but。此处填介词but，表示“除……以外”。句意：除了金属制品以外，火可以烧掉一切。

69. called。something是动词call所表示动作逻辑上的宾语，故用过去分词短语作后置定语。

70. them。这里填they的宾格形式them作动词help的宾语。

**B4**版

选做题

A:1-4 BDAC B: 1-4 DCDB

**A**

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。在美国，网上的一张照片引起了广泛关注。这张照片上的人物看着既像演员比尔•默里又像汤姆•汉克斯。

1. B。细节理解题。根据第一段的As we all know, the two American actors are both in their 60s. They have a number of fans all over the world. And they both have thinning grey hair可知，比尔•默里和汤姆•汉克斯有些相似之处。他们都是六十多岁，头发稀疏灰白，都拥有众多粉丝。

2. D。推理判断题。根据第二段的He is also known for surprising a couple by chance when they were taking wedding photos可知，汤姆•汉克斯曾出现在一对新婚夫妇的婚礼上。当时这对新人正在拍结婚照。

3. A。推理判断题。根据第四段的DiMichele Ross even had the photo signed by Murray when she saw him again two years later可知，两年后，罗斯再次见到了默里，这张照片甚至得到了默里的亲笔签名。

4. C。推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知，罗斯指出，每当有人在脸谱网上看到这张照片，它就会引起社交媒体的关注。这张照片时不时地会成为热门话题。

**B**

本文是新闻报道，话题是日常生活类。两名工程师发明了一种新型假肢手臂，这种假肢制作简易，成本较低，而且不需要太多的维护。

1. D。细节理解题。根据第一段的In such areas, poor people may not have enough money to pay for costly prostheses可知，穷人买不起昂贵的假肢，所以他和另一个工程师发明了新型假肢。

2. C。推理判断题。根据第二段的I used it to saw firewood, cut the grass and do other things in the field可知，Sergei Galtsev利用假肢手臂可以完成许多户外活动，如锯木柴，修剪草坪，在地里干活。

3. D。推理判断题。根据第四段的But it is easy to make, has a low cost, and does not need much maintenance可知，这种假肢手臂价格合理，使用方便。其制作方法简易，成本较低，而且不需要太多的维护。

4. B。细节理解题。根据最后一段的Instead, they are determined to publish directions on how to invent it on YouTube可知，发明者并没有为假肢手臂申请专利，而是决定把发明方法在网上进行公开。

第33期

**B1-B3**版

**Text 1**

**W:** Excuse me, may I bring you something else to eat?

**M:** Nothing else, thank you. Just bring me my bill.

**Text 2**

**M:** How much are the tickets?

**W:** They are ten dollars each for the general public, but student tickets are at half price.

**Text 3**

**W:** I heard on the radio that the storm is getting nearer.

**M:** If the weatherman is as exact as usual, it will probably be sunny all day.

**Text 4**

**M:** Where is the magazine? I put it here on the desk moments ago, but now it’s gone. Have you seen it?

**W:** Yes. I saw it and put it on the shelf. Mike is reading it in his study now.

**Text 5**

**W:** My brother isn’t like me. I like playing cards while he likes playing chess.

**M:** I think chess is fairly similar to cards, though I don’t play cards very often.

**W:** I wouldn’t say that they’re totally different. But chess is certainly more difficult.

**M:** I agree with you there. That’s why I play chess.

**Text 6**

**M:** Hello! What are you looking for?

**W:** Well, I need something for breakfast. How much are the eggs?

**M:** They are about $ 1.00 a dozen. And tomatoes are on sale today. They are only $ 1.50 a pound.

**W:** A pound is …?

**M:** About 0.45 kilogram.

**W:** Not too bad. Give me a dozen eggs and two pounds of tomatoes, please.

**Text 7**

**W:** Hi, John. I haven’t seen you for a few weeks.

**M:** Oh, hi, Mary. I’ve been studying a lot for my final exam. You know, this semester is almost over now. What about you?

**W:** My brother visited me last week. We went to see some places of the country.

**M:** It must have cost you a lot.

**W:** Not really. I rented some equipment for camping. You know, it’s cheaper than buying or staying at the hotel.

**M:** Oh, it must be fun! Here comes my bus. I’ll talk to you about this again and get all the details.

**Text 8**

**W:** Hello, Jim. What’s happening? You look so tired!

**M:** That’s true. Susan’s brother arrived without notice from out of town, so I offered him a bed for a few days in my home. He’s really bothering me. For one thing, he’s eating everything in our house nonstop. And he remains awake until early in the morning, watching television or playing computer games.

**W:** I can’t stand people like that. Does he at least help you around the house?

**M:** He doesn’t do anything! I am busy cleaning up all day and he sleeps late until noon. Oh, and listen to this… then he gets on the telephone with his friends and invites them over.

**W:** You had better do something quickly or he’ll never leave.

**M:** Maybe I should have a talk with him tonight.

**Text 9**

**M:** So, you’ll be attending the University of Chicago?

**W:** Yes, sir.

**M:** Congratulations. That’s a great school. What are your plans after graduation?

**W:** Well, as you can see, I will be studying English at Chicago. It’s always been my dream to teach at Peking University, and so that’s my goal.

**M:** What if you find that life in the US is better? You can make more money. Would you consider staying?

**W:** No, sir. I think it’s too dangerous to live in the US.

**M:** Well, we have our problems, but I think you’ll be very safe. Six years is a long time. A lot of things can change. You may meet someone, or you may get a teaching offer from a good US university. You might change your mind.

**W:** You are right. A lot of things can change. But my parents always teach me, “You can love money, but money can’t love you back. Only family and friends can.” I’d have to come back to my family.

**Text 10**

Dinner, for English people, is the richest meal of the day and is a very formal meal. Many people even wear special clothes for it, so if you are asked out to dinner you must find out whether you are expected to wear a dinner suit: for you would feel very upset if when you get there, you were the only person in ordinary clothes. Dinner is generally served at about half past seven. All the members of the family sit down together and eat on their best behavior. The head of the family sits at one end of the table and his wife sits at the other. If there is a guest, he generally sits in the place of honor, which is on the right of the lady of the house. If there are several guests, the most important one is asked to sit there. While the meal conversation is carried on, you should try to get into conversation with the person on your right or left, but you should not try to talk to someone who is a long way from you.

**Key:**

1-5 AABCB 6-10 ACBAA 11-15 BBACB

16-20 CCACC 21-25 DAABC 26-30 DDBAC

31-35 DBDCC 36-40 EABCG 41-45 DABCD

46-50 BCADC 51-55 BADCB 56-60 ADBCA

61. his 62. working 63. was serving 64. and 65. After 66. Hopefully

67. to believe 68. the 69. is

70. members

短文改错

第一句：on后加the; giving→given

第二句：去掉had

第三句：If→When; mistakes→mistake

第四句：sudden→suddenly; writing→written

第五句：with→by

第六句：mine→me; where→which/that

书面表达

**One possible version:**

Dear Mr. Smith,

I’m Chen Hui, a Senior 1 student. These days a problem is bothering me, so I’m writing to ask you for some advice.

Two weeks ago, my English teacher recommended me to take part in an English speech contest on behalf of my school, which is to be held next month. In her view, I’m fluent in English. She figures that I’m equal to it. As a result, encouraged by her, I have made full preparations for it and have spared more time to practice. However, I still have no confidence in myself. The thought that I will be nervous and stressful faced with the judges and the large audience has been upsetting me. What should I do? Would you like to give me some advice on how to overcome nervousness?

I would appreciate it if you could lend me a hand to get over nervousness.

Yours sincerely,

Chen Hui

**B4**版

A: 1-4 ADBD B: 1-4 DDBC

第二部分

阅读理解

第一节

**A**

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。作者去银行办理业务，发现一位银行职员在抱怨政府。后来作者写了一张明信片告诉他要寻找生活中的美好。

21. D。细节理解题。根据第一段的…he began to complain about our government, blaming them for not doing enough to protect the coast…可知，这位银行职员抱怨，是因为他对政府不满。

22. A。细节理解题。根据第三段的I was served next and all I could do was smile可知，在办理业务期间，作者一直微笑，也就是尽量表现得友善。

23. A。推理判断题。根据第四段的All you have to do is open your eyes. It’s in the gaps that beauty is found可知，作者要表达的意思是我们应该睁大眼睛去寻找生活中的美好。

24. B。意图态度题。根据最后一段的…but it surely did someone some good…可知，作者认为她写的明信片很有益处。

**B**

本文是应用文，话题是新闻广告类。很多学生没有书可看，现在可以通过捐款和捐赠书来给孩子们提供免费的书籍。

25. C。推理判断题。根据第二段的…are able to pick books of their very own with the help of book guide volunteers可知，书是免费送给学生的。

26. D。细节理解题。根据Donate by Mail部分的Then mail them to Office of the Senior Vice President for Student Life以及1739 N. High Street可知正确答案。

27. D。细节理解题。根据文中的Please include your name, method of contact (email and/or phone)可知，应该提供你的姓名和联系方式。

**C**

本文是议论文，话题是日常生活类。有人认为富有能带来幸福，有人认为成功能带来幸福。可事实是，幸福来自每个人的心里。

28. B。词义猜测题。根据下文Material objects and other people cannot make us happy可知，该词的意思是“不正确的”。

29. A。推理判断题。在第二段中，作者提出了两个问题，然后加以回答，由此可以推知，作者提出这些问题的目的是为了证明其观点是正确的。

30. C。推理判断题。根据第三段的Actually, we may know that money can’t buy happiness…可知，财富不是真正幸福的来源。

31. D。细节理解题。根据最后一段的Being happy is a choice you can make right now and it doesn’t cost you a dime. You are the key to your own happiness可知，要想幸福最重要的是你的心态。

**D**

本文是说明文，话题是日常生活类。随着时间的流逝，人们可能会丢失一些曾经用相机拍摄的照片，谷歌发明了一款新的应用程序可以解决这个问题。

32. B。推理判断题。根据第一段的As time goes by, these images, representing memories from our past, may be lost可知，谷歌推出PhotoScan应用程序是为了帮助人们很好地保存那些可能被遗忘的照片。

33. D。逻辑关系题。根据第三、四段内容可知，用户先要调整所要拍摄的照片，使其出现在相机的拍摄框架内。接下来，照片上会出现四个小圆圈。移动手机经过后，这些圆圈将改变颜色。然后，PhotoScan将照片拉直，并按照面部或者位置将图像进行保存。

34. C。推理判断题。根据最后一段的The idea for PhotoScan came from the true story可知，谷歌副总裁Anil Sabharwal指出，PhotoScan应用程序的想法来源于自己家庭的一次真实经历。

35. C。主旨大意题。文章主要讲的是用相机拍摄的照片容易被人遗忘和丢失。为了保存这些照片，谷歌推出了PhotoScan应用程序。

第二节

本文是说明文，话题是社会文化类。本文简单介绍了唐人街的一些情况。

36. E。根据空后的In the US, thousands of the Chinese helped to build the railroads across the continent可知，当时很多人去别的国家主要是为了挣钱。

37. A。根据空后的When the Chinese arrived in foreign cities they could live in Chinatowns…可知，于是在一些国家就建立了唐人街。

38. B。根据下文People sell all sorts of things, including handicraft, jewelry and traditional Chinese medicine可知，在外国的城市里，每个唐人街就像一个小中国。

39. C。根据下文对几个地方的唐人街的介绍可知，在世界上一些主要城市有很多著名的唐人街。

40. G。根据空前的San Francisco is home to the oldest Chinatown in the US可知，这是中国人穿过太平洋到美国的中心地方。

第三部分

第一节

完形填空

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。作者给一个可怜的人买了吃的东西。他认为不仅是他帮助那个人，那个人也帮助了他，使他成了一个更好的人。

41. D。根据下文…get the poor man something to eat可知，他举着一个牌子说他需要食物。

42. A。根据下文…I felt like I had spent enough money on myself…可知，作者去购物了。

43. B。作者觉得他为自己购物已花了足够的钱，他要帮助有需要的人。

44. C。根据下文We went down the road and stopped at the McDonald’s…可知，作者问妈妈能不能停下来买点吃的东西。

45. D。尽管他一整天都坐着那儿，但是看起来他没得到一点吃的东西。

46. B。参考上题解析。

47. C。根据下文The man still sat there可知，作者买完吃的东西然后又回到那个男人坐着的地方。

48. A。根据下文…so I stepped out of the car slowly可知，作者有些害羞，所以慢吞吞走出了汽车。

49. D。那个人看作者给他拿来一大包食物，连忙站起来，激动地哭了。

50. C。根据下文…helping someone should not only make him feel good but also help him improve his self-esteem可知，作者只想那个人接受他给的东西，不必说什么感谢之类的话。

51. B。作者明白帮助他人不但要让他人感到高兴，而且要帮助提高他人的自尊。

52. A。作者不想让那个人觉得尴尬。

53. D。当作者将他买的东西交给那个人的时候，那人紧紧地握着他的手。

54. C。那人非常感动，眼睛里满含泪水地说：“孩子，你不必为我做这件事情……”

55. B。参考上题解析。

56. A。根据上文Anyway, this is such a great thing…可知，那人说：“……这是出自善意的了不起的事情……”

57. D。根据下文…I just helped the poor man and he also helped me可知，作者说他认为他不只是帮助了那个人，那人也帮助了他。

58. B。作者说他那天的经历让他的一天都很快乐。

59. C。作者认为做好事的同时也能使自己成为一个更好的人。

60. A。作者收集衣服送给无家可归的人，他觉得自己的一点点善行会有用。

第二节

本文为记叙文，话题为日常生活类。美国休斯顿一家餐厅的服务生在与一位客人聊天时，提到已经几乎两年没有见到身在爱尔兰的家人之后，竟然获得该客人慷慨给予的750美元小费。

61. his。名词前用形容词性物主代词修饰。

62. working。名词waiter是动词work所表示动作逻辑上的主语，故用现在分词短语working in Houston作后置定语。

63. was serving。根据语境可知，这里while引导的时间状语从句用过去进行时。

64. and。根据句子结构和句意可知，填并列连词and连接两个并列分句。

65. After。根据句意“吃完饭后，Jeffrey给Millar在桌上留了那笔不菲的小费”可知，填介词After。

66. Hopefully。空格中所填单词在这里修饰后面的整个句子，故用hopeful的副词形式。

67. to believe。It为形式主语，空格中填动词不定式作真正的主语。

68. the。这里填定冠词the，表特指。

69. is。此处连词until引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时。

70. members。member为可数名词，在此指“家庭成员们”，故填其复数形式members。

**B4**版

选做题

A: 1-4 ADBD B: 1-4 DDBC

**A**

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。为了减少上班路上的时间，Hadrava为自己建造了一架飞机。现在他花费几分钟就可以到达他上班的地方。

1. A。细节理解题。根据第一段的Tired of wasting 14 minutes driving to work every day…可知，Hadrava开飞机去上班是为了节省时间。

2. D。推理判断题。根据第二段的Now, whenever the weather permits, instead of driving his car, he gets into the plane and flies to his workplace in just seven minutes可知，天气对他开飞机来说是很重要的因素。

3. B。推理判断题。根据第三段的…so that I don’t disturb people early in the morning可知，他绕道是不想给人们造成麻烦。

4. D。推理判断题。根据第四段的Since the plane is made almost entirely of wood, pushing it is clearly a lot easier than it looks可知，飞机不是很重。

**B**

本文是说明文，话题是社会文化类。一家博物馆利用3D打印技术复制了一些画作，使盲人也可以体验这些著名的艺术品。

1. D。细节理解题。根据第三段的Museum visitors can feel the ridges and depressions可知，画作《吻》的复制品是三维立体的，人们可以触摸感受到突起的山脊和凹陷的洼地。

2. D。推理判断题。根据第四段的He said it was his most challenging project because the man and the woman are both dressed in clothes that are highly decorated可知，Andreas Reichinger指出，《吻》的3D版本艺术品制作起来最具挑战性，因为画中的人物都穿着装饰复杂的衣服。

3. B。推理判断题。根据第五段的That’s incredible可知，Dominika Raditsch触摸感知画作时很激动。她说她能够想象出原作的样子，这简直难以置信。

4. C。推理判断题。根据最后一段的That means blind art fans anywhere in the world can download the source files and print the reproduction themselves可知，3D版本的《吻》采用的是打印技术。这意味着世界各地的盲人艺术爱好者可以非常方便地欣赏这幅画作。他们可以自己下载源文件并打印复制。

第34期

**B1-B3**版

**Text 1**

**W:** Hello, is that 666-8922? I’d like to speak to Mr. Smith.

**M:**   
I’m sorry. You might have dialed the wrong number. This is 666-9822.

**Text 2**

**M:** Excuse me. Can I borrow the book named *Gone With the Wind*?

**W:** Yes, of course. But you can only keep it for two weeks.

**Text 3**

**W:** I’d like to have a change. I am really tired of movies about war.

**M:** Let’s go to the Holiday Theater. There’s a moving story about young lovers tonight.

**Text 4**

**M:** Most people think Mark Twain was born in Hannibal. Is that true?

**W:** No, it isn’t. He was born in Florida, Missouri in 1835. After his father died when he was about 12, he worked in Hannibal for a while and then left.

**Text 5**

**W:** Hello! Mr. Smith. Can I see you sometime this week?

**M:** Certainly. Is there anything I can do for you?

**W:** I missed part of your explanation on this week’s chemistry experiment. Could you repeat what you said?

**M:** OK. Come to my office tomorrow around one o’clock.

**Text 6**

**M:** May I have a word with you?

**W:** Sure. What’s the problem?

**M:** It’s about your son. I’m tired of his making so much noise at all hours of the day. I just cannot fall asleep with the thin wall between our houses.

**W:** I’m sorry. I’m sure he’s not doing it on purpose. By the way, how was your party last night? It sounded as if you had a great time.

**M:** Uh, I’m terribly sorry for that.

**Text 7**

**M:** Helen, can you tell me a little bit about where you’ve worked before?

**W:** Well, my last job was with Format. I started to work there two years ago. But unfortunately, the company closed down earlier this year.

**M:** Where did you work before Format?

**W:** United Health Group. I worked there as a secretary for ten years.

**M:** And why did you leave that job?

**W:** Well, I felt I needed a change. I think I had learnt all I could there.

**M:** OK, that’s enough on your work experiences. Thank you.

**Text 8**

**W:** John, I’m supposed to go on a picnic tomorrow with Mary, but now Karen has asked me to go to a movie with her. I need your advice. What should I do?

**M:** If I were you, Susan, I’d go on the picnic.

**W:** Well, I really want to see this movie.

**M:** You can always see the movie some other time. In any case, you agreed to go with Mary first.

**W:** You are right, John. I’ll ask Karen to find another time for the movie. Now maybe you can help me decide what food to fix for the picnic. Would it be better to cook food at home and take it with us, or should we cook something there?

**M:** There may not be a place to cook. Besides, it’s always easier to fix things in your own kitchen.

**W:** You are right. I guess I have to go shopping this afternoon.

**Text 9**

**M:** Welcome to the neighborhood! My name is Peter.

**W:** I am Ella. Nice to meet you.

**M:** Have your family just moved into the apartment?

**W:** Yes. We are unpacking our things today, but at this moment I just want to take a little break in the park.

**M:** That’s nice. I’m in Apartment 501. You are just above me. Where did you move here from?

**W:** We moved here from the countryside. My dad wants to be closer to his workplace, and my mum wants me to go to senior high school in the city instead of the countryside.

**M:** So, how do you like it so far?

**W:** It’s all good! At first, I thought that I might not like living in such a crowded place with lots of people, but it’s actually not bad. The local area is quite nice. And there are other advantages.

**M:** Like what?

**W:** Like shopping, of course! Just in this area alone, there are five shopping centers that I can ride my bike to, so I don’t think that I could ever be bored!

**Text 10**

I joined a club called “passing help” last month. Now let me tell you why I joined it. One evening this May, on my way home my old car was broken. There was no car around, and it was hard to take a taxi. So I went to the bus stop nearby. After a while, a bus came, but it didn’t go to my town. I waited there for about thirty minutes, but no bus came. At last a car came to me and a woman came out of the car. She was just the bus driver. She gave me a lift home. On the way she told me a story. A few days ago, her car was out of gas. An old man drove her up to a gas station and then back to her car. When we got to my home, I wanted to give her some money to thank her, but she didn’t accept it. “I only want to help others and do something nice for somebody. Pass it along. ” She said.

**Key:**

1-5 AABBC 6-10 CABAC 11-15 BACCC

16-20 BBCBA 21-25 CDABA 26-30 BCDDA

31-35 DBBCC 36-40 AFEDG 41-45 CDCBA

46-50 BDADC 51-55 BABAC 56-60 BDBAD

61. named 62. immediately 63. using

64. safety 65. with 66. was formed

67. to have 68. how 69. an

70. them

短文改错

第一句：seriously→serious; to→by

第二句：main→mainly

第四句：polluting→polluted

第五句：other前加the; thing→things

第六句：he→we

第七句：that→which

第八句：realized→realize; 去掉of

书面表达

**One possible version:**

Our class are holding a heated discussion about what we can do to thank our parents.

In my opinion, it’s our parents that bring us up. On the one hand, they work hard to support our family; on the other hand, they do what they can to take good care of us. So we must be grateful to our parents from the bottom of our heart and take action to thank them. First of all, as students, we should study hard. Secondly, we should often help them do some housework in our spare time, such as washing clothes and doing some cooking. Thirdly, we should spend more time staying with them, chatting about our feelings and thoughts.

I hope that every one of us can really do something to thank our parents.

**B4**版

A: 1-4 BDCC B: 1-4 DCBB

第二部分

阅读理解

第一节

**A**

本文是应用文，话题是新闻广告类。孔子学院和进修中心合作开发了一个中文培训课程，想学中文的人可以去那里。

21. C。细节理解题。根据文中的Experienced and well-trained native-speaking Chinese teachers可知答案。

22. D。细节理解题。根据文中的…a two-year intensive program可知，这个教学项目主要针对的是想花两年时间学完这些课程的人。

23. A。细节理解题。根据文中的Up to 869 items: Chinese 2021 and 2022 (Standard)可知答案。

24. B。写作意图题。根据文章内容可知，本文主要是为一个中文学习培训课程做宣传。

**B**

本文是记叙文，话题是人物故事类。本文讲述了一个女孩通过努力实现了要成为美人鱼的梦想。

25. A。细节理解题。根据第三段的As Dana dives in, she looks like a mermaid可知，Dana穿上美人鱼尾巴让自己看起来像真正的美人鱼一样。

26. B。细节理解题。根据第五段的When I’m swimming in the ocean I never touch or feed any of the sea life, and match whatever mood they are in out of respect. I let them come to me可知，Dana了解海洋生物。

27. C。词义猜测题。根据上文内容可知，Dana 的梦想是当一条美人鱼，尽管这个梦想看起来很奇怪，但是她实现了自己的梦想，所以作者在这儿问即使你的梦想看起来很奇怪，你也会追寻你的梦想吗？

**C**

本文是说明文，话题是日常生活类。在美国西雅图，在线销售商亚马逊公司开办了一种新型商店 — Amazon Go。该商店不再有结账长队，人们购物更加便捷。

28. D。细节理解题。根据第一段的It is one where people do not have to wait in long lines to buy a product以及第二段的What you will not find, however, are long lines…可知，在Amazon Go商店，人们购物时不用再排长队，他们可以使用智能手机来付款。

29. D。推理判断题。根据第四段的Amazon says that because its new store does not require as many employees, the prices of goods will remain low可知，亚马逊公司表示，因为它的新店Amazon Go不需要雇佣那么多员工，所以商品价格将会很低。

30. A。推理判断题。根据最后一段的The company plans to open that store to the ordinary customers in 2018可知，西雅图的Amazon Go商店目前只对亚马逊员工开放。公司计划2018年向公众开放这一商店。

31. D。主旨大意题。文章主要讲的是亚马逊公司打造的新型商店Amazon Go使顾客在购物时可以使用智能手机来付款, 避免了排长队现象。

**D**

本文是议论文，话题是日常生活类。现在许多员工带病上班，这到底是什么原因造成的呢？怎样防止在工作场所生病呢?

32. B。词义指代题。该词组的含义是“员工福利”，据此可以推知，它指的是上句中提到的paid sick leave，也就是带薪休假。

33. B。细节理解题。根据第三段的…because employees came to work while infected可知，是员工带病工作导致更多的人感染生病。

34. C。推理判断题。根据第四段的According to the Harvard survey, 39 percent of workers say there wouldn’t be enough people to cover their work…等信息可以推知，人们在生病的时候还要去上班是因为没有人可以顶替他们。

35. C。篇章结构题。第一段提出：为什么很多人要带病工作？怎样防止在工作场所生病呢？第二段讲述了一个原因，第三段是讲述带病上班会导致的后果，第四段讲述了另一个原因，第五段讲述了怎样远离病毒。

第二节

本文是说明文，话题是科学环保类。其实生活习惯的改变也能给我们的环境带来巨大的改善。

36. A。根据空前的Buy low-flow shower heads可知，买低流量的淋浴头，它们能帮你省很多水。

37. F。根据空后的After the clothes are washed…可知，用一些环保的肥皂在凉水里洗衣服。

38. E。根据空后的Also, if you like the book you have read from the library…可知，去当地的图书馆去读书，不要去买新书。

39. D。根据空前的Get rid of paper towels and napkins可知，用一些能洗而且能反复使用的布。

40. G。根据空前的Take note of where you are throwing your soda cans and milk jugs. Carry cloth bags to the store可知，这样做，你能用最简单的办法来保护我们的环境。

第三部分

第一节

完形填空

本文是记叙文，话题是日常生活类。一个患有自闭症的男孩，一直只愿意从同一种小水杯里喝水。直到有一天，这个水杯坏掉之后，一场关系着他生命的爱心接力开始了。

41. C。根据下文…the company stopped making it twenty years ago…可知，问题是公司在二十年前已经停止生产这种杯子了。

42. D。根据下文Ben would go to the hospital rather than drink from any other cup可知，Ben拒绝用其他的杯子。

43. C。根据下文…someone could help them可知，Marc传了一张小杯子的照片到网上，希望有人帮帮他们。

44. B。Marc的寻找引起了全世界人们的关注。

45. A。根据下文…but only a few are of the same kind可知，人们给Ben寄过来很多相似的杯子。

46. B。根据下文Ben would go to the hospital rather than drink from any other cup可知，这个杯子对Ben的健康很重要。

47. D。根据下文On a hot day when he’s not hungry…可知，Ben吃饭的时候才喝水。

48. A。Ben吃饭的时候才喝水。天气很热的时候，他不饿就不喝水，就会脱水生病。

49. D。根据上文We can’t make him drink可知，我们让他喝水，可是根本不行。

50. C。根据下文I’ve had people tell me he needs to be forced…可知，很多人都觉得我们应该强迫他改变。

51. B。或者他突然会改变决定，但是根本不可能。

52. A。根据下文That won’t work可知，有人告诉我们要强迫他用不同的杯子。

53. B。我们已经试过了，但是也不行。

54. A。Tommee Tippee公司也在帮忙组织大家给Ben寄杯子。

55. C。根据下文…the cups they have received so far…可知，Ben一家很感谢人们寄了这么多杯子，但是他们还需要很多的杯子，这样Ben能一直用下去。

56. B。参考上题解析。

57. D。根据下文…the company does not keep the moulds…可知，尽管公司没有保存这个杯子的制作模子，但是他们试着在全世界的工厂寻找旧模子。

58. B。参考上题解析。

59. A。Tommee Tippee的发言人说他们很高兴地确定他们已经找到模子了，他们将为Ben生产500个这样的杯子。

60. D。这样他们家就不用担心一直要给Ben找杯子了。

第二节

本文为记叙文，话题为日常生活类。泰国的一座大象自然公园里，最近发生了一件让人感动的事儿。一头小象看见她的训练员要溺水就毫不犹豫地用象鼻救了他。

61. named。elephant是动词name所表示动作逻辑上的宾语，故用过去分词短语named Kham La作后置定语。

62. immediately。空格中所填单词在句中修饰谓语动词，故填immediate的副词形式immediately。

63. using。 she是动词use所表示动作逻辑上的主语，故用现在分词短语using her trunk作状语，表示方式。

64. safety。空格中所填单词在句中作介词to的宾语，故填safe的名词形式safety。bring sb. to safety为固定短语，意为“使某人安全”。

65. with。one’s close friendship with sb.为固定短语，意为“某人与某人的亲密友谊”。

66. was formed。主语friendship是谓语动词form所表示动作的承受者，故用被动语态；由后面的时间状语about two years ago可知，这里讲述的是发生在过去的事，故用一般过去时。

67. to have。be forced to do sth.为固定短语，意为“被强迫做某事”。

68. how。how close our friendship is作动词show的宾语从句。

69. an。这里填不定冠词an，表泛指。

70. them。介词后面跟宾语，故填they的宾格形式them。

**B4**版

选做题

A: 1-4 BDCC B: 1-4 DCBB

**A**

本文是说明文，话题是日常生活类。我们用的手机、电脑等电子设备有时会出现问题。文章提出了5条建议：上网查询、检查网速、更新、重启和寻求专业帮助。

1. B。词义猜测题。根据上文A connection drops. A printer does not print可知，前面主要讲的电子设备出问题，所以这里指电池消耗过快。

2. D。细节理解题。根据第一个小标题的See what others have experienced可知，电子设备出问题后，可以上网查询别人遇到的类似情况。

3. C。细节理解题。根据第三个小标题的You might be experiencing a problem from a bug that has been rid in an update可知，通过更新，可以清除bug(程序错误)。

4. C。细节理解题。根据最后一个小标题的…perhaps it is time to ask an expert可知，试遍所有办法还是不能解决问题的时候，就得找专业人士帮忙了。

**B**

本文是说明文，话题是社会文化类。文章介绍了美国的特许学校。人们一直对这种学校褒贬不一，有支持的，也有反对的。

1. D。推理判断题。根据第二段的If too many young people asked to be admitted, the school must choose its students through a lottery system可知，特许学校有时会像买彩票那样招收学生，也就是随机招收学生。

2. C。推理判断题。根据第三段的They often do not have to follow the rules public schools do可知，特许学校被给予了一定的权利。

3. B。段落大意题。根据本段内容可知，本段主要谈论的是各种团体对于特许学校的支持。

4. B。推理判断题。根据最后一段的…critics have argued that charter schools take money away from public schools, and may not serve students with special needs可知，20多年来，批评家坚持认为，特许学校抽走了公立学校的资金，但是或许没能给有特殊需要的学生提供服务。所以特许学校可能是没有必要存在的。