Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16.If Peter to the office tomorrow, tell him the news please.

A.come

B. comes

C. came

D. will come

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查条件状语从句。在复合句中，由if引导的条件状语从句用一般现在时，主句用将来时，该题中的主句为表示请求的祈使句，在这种情况下，从句也使用一 般现在时，故选B。

17.Yesterday Mr.Smith bought English dictionary while I got a Russian novel in the bookstore.

A.a

B. an

C. the

D. /

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查冠词和音标。根据句意及上下文可知，“史密斯先生买了一本英 语词典"为泛指，故不选the,应使用不定冠词；English 一词开头音标为/i/, an用在元音 开头的名词之前，所以选B。

18.Every day water is wasted here though we are badly short of it.

A.any

B.a number of

C. a lot of

D. These

【答案】:C。

【解析】:考查句意辨析及名词短语搭配。本句意为：每天大量的水在这里被浪 费掉；尽管我们很缺水。any表示“一些”时,只能用于否定或疑问句，表示“任何”时， 可以用于肯定句，因此排除A选项。water为不可数名词，其余三个选项中只有a lot of可 以修饰不可数名词，故选C

19.Lucy got to the station late to catch the train, so she had to wait for the next one.

A. enough

B. very

C.too

D. Rather

【答案】:C。

【解析】:考查固定短语搭配0 too...to...的意思是“太••…•而不能……”，本句意 为：露西到车站太晚了，没赶上车，所以她不得不等下一趟。故选C

20.There are not students in Class One as in Class Two.

A. many as

B. as many

C. more as

D. as more

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查固定搭配。as many as意为"与 一样多"，not as many as意为 “不如……多”，故选B

1. Your hard work has made the project a success. Without your work it a complete failure.

A:was

B:were

C:be

D:would have been

【答案】:D。

【解析】:考查虚拟语气。第一个句子时态为现在完成时，第二句是对第一个句

子的虚拟，即对现在事实的虚拟，主句结构应为“should/would/might/could + have done", 故选Do

22.She speaks English than her brother does

A:best

B:better

C:good

D:well

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查形容词与副词。句子所缺成分应为修饰动词的副词，故排除C 选项，句中than说明此空应填比较级，两人比较不能用最高级，better为well的比较级, 故选B。

23.Must we hand in our exercise books today?

-----Yes, .

1. you will
2. B. you must
3. C. you do
4. D. you can

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考査情态动词。由must引导的一般疑问句，肯定回答是''Yes, you must.,否定回答是"No, you needn't,",故选 B。

24.They will have learned Russian for 7 years by the time they from the university next year.

A. will graduate

B. will have graduated

C.graduate

D.are going to graduate

【答案】:c。

【解析】:考查固定句型吋态问题。在复合句中出现由by the time引导的时间状 语从句，当主句为现在完成时的时候，从句用过去时；当主句为将来完成时的时候，从句 应用一般现在时，故选C。

25. Why did you sell the old car at such a low price?

-----1 did it only because I was made it.

1. do
2. B. to do
3. C. Doing
4. D. done

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考査被动语态。被动语态后接动词时应接动词的不定式“to do”，was made为被动语态，故选b。

26.On his way home, he suddenly heard his name .

A. calling

B.called

C. to call

D. Call

【答案】:b。

【解析】:考查被动语态。此句意为：在回家的路上，他突然听到有人叫他的名 字。hear sb. do sth.意为“听说某人做某事”，hear sb. doing sth,意为“听见某人正在做某 事hear sth. done意为“听见.....被...”，此句中的name与call为被动关系，故选B。：

27.There was an look on his face when the actress appeared on the stage.

A.excited

B.excite

C. exciting

D. Excitedly

【答案】:A。

【解析】:考査形容词。本句意为:当女演员出现在舞台上时，'他的脸上露出了

兴奋的表情。此空修饰look,应为形容词，排除B和D选项。exciting意为"令人兴奋 的”，excited意为“兴奋的”，故选A。

28.Under no circumstance to tell lies to parents.

A. children are allowed

B. are children allowed

C. children will allow

D. will children allow

【答案】:B

【解析】:考查倒装句和被动语态。介词短语under no circumstance放在句首时

可引导倒装句，排除A和C选项。本句意为：在任何情况下，孩子们都不许对父母说谎: 应选择被动语态，故选，

29.Lily have known the truth, or she would have told us.

A. mustn't

B. shouldn't

C.can't

D. Needn’t

【答案】:C。

【解析】:考査情态动词。此句意为：莉莉一•定不知道真相，否则她就告诉我们 了。四个选项中，can't表示的否定程度最高，故选C。

30.George applied for the position three times he finally got it.

A. before

B. until

C. when

D.after

【答案】:A。

【解析】:考查句意辨析。此句意为：乔治最终得到这个职位之前申请了三次。 根据句意，此处需要填的是“在•••••••之前”：E故选A。

31.The best way to this goal is to introduce new advanced technology.

A. Cross

B. perform

C.achieve

D. Complete

【答案】:C。

【解析】:考查动宾搭配。宾语是goal,四个选项中只有achieve可与之搭配，表

示“实现目标”，符合题意，故选C

32.The man who was accused stealing the car said that he was not guilty

A. For

B. With

C. of

D. About

【答案】:C

【解析】:考查固定搭配中的介词。.固定搭MB be accused of = be charged with,表

示“被控告；被指控”，故选C。

33.If you want to treat your friends to dinner in a good restaurant at the weekend, you'd better book a table

A. in front

B. before

C. ahead of

D. in advance

【答案】:D

【解析】:考査句意逻辑和短语辨析。本句意为:刘果你想在周末请朋友去一家 好餐厅吃饭，最好提前定个座位。，in front （of）表示空间上，"在 前面”:；before—般用 在时间上，说明事件发生的顺序；ahead of表示在时间和空间上提前，：后面需要接名词° 可作为副词短语独立使用的只有in advance,表示“提前”，故选D。

34.Can you do the job alone, or do you want someone to you?

A. Affect

B.assist

C. Apply

D. Arrange

【答案】:B

【解析】:考查句意理解和动词辨析。afibct影响，assist辅助，apply应用；.arrange

安排。后半句的意思与do the job alone （.独自完成工作）相反，即want someone to assist you （需要有人辅助你），故选Bo

35.But for her mother’s sudden illness, she would never think of breaking this with you.

A. review

B. interview

C. movement

D. Appointment

【答案】:D。

【解析】:考查句意理解和名词辨析。review复习，interview面试，movement运 动,appointment约定。break appointment意为“爽约”，根据题意？只有D选项符合。

36.When my American friends talk about China, they will always it with the Great Wall.

A. advertise

B. associate

C. attach

D. Combine

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查句意理解和动词搭配。associate A with B意为“把A和B联系起 来”，attach A with B意为“把A附在B上”，combine A with B意为“把A和B结合起来 没有advertise A with B这一结构。本句意为：美国朋友总是把中国和长城联系起来故选B

37.The company is starting a new advertising campaign to new customers to its stores.

A. attend

B.attract

C. Stick

D. Transfer

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考査动词词义辨析。本句意为：这家公司正在发起新的宣传攻势，旨在为其店面吸引新客户。attend参加，attract吸引，stick黏贴「transfer传送。故选B

38.It's wrong to judge people only according to their family

A. Basis

B area

1. task
2. D. Background

【答案】:D。

【解析】:考査名词词义辨析和搭配° family background意为•“家庭背景，符合题意。basis基础，area地区,task任务。故选D。

39.Jog's friends all have a new bicycle, and he wants one, too.

A. badly

B. very

C. rather

D. Barely

【答案】:A。

【解析】:A。考査句意理解和程度副词。badly意为“极其，非常”，可用于修饰 词，表示动作的强烈性；very虽然是程度副词，但一般只可修饰形容词much；rather 词时意为“相当；宁愿'；一般构成would rather或rather than结构,barely意为不仅仅。句意为：他也非常想要一辆新自行车。故选A

40.Although they plant trees in this area every year, the tops of some hills are still .

A. blank

B. bare

C. hollow

D. Vacant

【答案】:B。考査形容词词义辨析。blank意为“空白的”，bare意为“光秃秃，hollow意为“空洞的”,vacant意为“空缺的”。根据题意“-些山顶仍然是光秃秃的’ 应选B

41.一What has the boy who fell off the bike?

—Nothing serious. The doctor says that he can come back to school in a day or two.

1. become of

B. happened with

C.occurred of

D.become with

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考査可短语辨析。happen to sb.和happen with sb.均可表示"某人发生了某事” ;become of表示成为...... ；occur of这一结构不存在；become with中的 become是系动词，可以与形容词搭配使用，如become familiar witho故本题选B。

42.I was shocked the president's words.

A. with

B. at

C. in

D.for

【答案】:B

【解析】:考查动词搭配。be shocked at意为“震惊于 ”。故选B

43.The United States has long been to be among the best places in the world for higher education.

A. proposed

B. read

C. considered

D. Told

【答案】:C。

【解析】:考查句意理解和固定搭配。be considered to be意为“被视为 ”，符 合题意，其他选项均无此用法。故选C。

44.In recent years, several companies have developed new English language tests that are low-cost and to use.

A. easy

B. glad

C. happy

D. Well

【答案】:A。

【解析】:考査句意理解和词义辨析。本句意为：近年来，一些公司开发了一些 新的英语语言测试，成本低且易于使用。故选A。

**Passage one**

Flores Colque celebrated her 118th birthday last month. She is the oldest woman in Bolivia（玻利维亚）. Following the death of a woman in Japan earlier this year, Flores Colque may now be the oldest person in the world. Her national paper says Flores Colque was bom on October 26, 1900 in the mountains of Bolivia.

During her long life, Flores Colque has seen two world wars. Her home country of Bolivia had a major revolution. And the town where she is from has grown from 3,000 people to 175,000. But right now, Flores Colque seems mostly interested in her dogs and cats. She has not heard of the Guinness Book of World Records, and she does not care whether experts confirm she is the oldest person alive.

“She's always been active, easygoing and fun^says her grandniece, who lives with her in a simple home with a dirt floor. Government officials have paid for some improvements to the house, adding a brick path and railings（栏杆）so Flores Colque can walk safely. The mayor 5s office calls Flores Colque part of the country 5s living history.

On the day a reporter visited, Flores Colque was playing a small guitar and singing old songs in her native language. "If you would have told me you were coming, I'd have remembered all the songs," she joked.

When she was growing up, Flores Colque herded sheep in the Bolivian highlands. （76）Then she moved to a valley、where she sold fruits and vegetables.Those fruits and vegetables became her main food, and she still eats a healthy diet一except for a piece of cake and a glass of soda sometimes. She never married and does not have children. She cannot hear very well, but she is alert（机敏的）.Flores Colque5s age would make her interesting anywhere, but it is especially notable in Bolivia. The United Nations says the country has one of the South America's highest levels of death.

1.Which of the following is TRUE?

A.The oldest person in Japan was bom in 1901.

B.Flores Colque is the oldest person in Bolivia.

C.The oldest person in Japan knew Flores Colque.

D.Flores Colque has read the Guinness Book of World Records.

【答案】:B。

【解析】:细节判断题。选择正确的一项。A选项是一个错误干扰项，文中并未提到日本老人的出生年份；文章第一段第二句说"She is the oldest woman in Bolivia；故B选项正确；文中并未提到日本最年长的人认识弗洛雷斯,科尔克，所以C选项也是一个错 误干扰项；文章第二段最后一句话提到弗洛雷斯没有听说过《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》，那就更不可能读过了，故D选项错误

2.According to the passage, Flores Colque lives in now.

A.Japan

B. North America

C. Europe

D. South America

【答案】:D

【解析】:I Do细节理解题。文章第一段最后厂句话提到"Flores Colque was bom on October 26, 1900 in the mountains of Bolivia.",最后一段第〒、二句话提到“When she was growing up, Flores Colque herded sheep in the Bolivian highlands. Then she moved to a valley, where she sold fruits and vegetables.",说明弗洛雷斯-r直生活在玻利维亚。而文章最后一句话说“The United Nations says the county,has one of the, South America's highest levels of death.",说明玻利维亚是一个南美洲国家，故选D。

3.The word herded in the last paragraph can probably be replaced by .

A.made animals move along as a group

B.fed animals as a gr

C.kept animals from hurting each other

D.made sure animals did not follow one another

【答案】:A。

【解析】:词义猜测题。herd 一词出现在文章最后一段“When she was growing up，Flores Colque herded sheep in the Bolivian highlands."o 根据语境判断herd 在这里是放牧”的意思，与 A 选项made animals move along as a group p致。B、C、D选项均不符， 故选 A。

4.From the passage we learn that Flores Colque once .

A.sang to make a living

B. fought in World War Two

C. sold fruits and vegetables

D. worked as an animal doctor

【答案】:C。

【解析】:细节理解题。本题问文中介绍弗洛雷斯•科尔克曾经做过什么。A选项sang to make a living在原文中并没有提到，是干扰项；文章第二段第一句话提到her long life, Flores Colque has seen two world wars,意思是弗洛雷斯目睹了两次世界大吃 但并没有说她真正上战场打仗，可排除b选项；C选项sold fruits and vegetables在文章划线项分"Then she moved to a valley, where she sold fruits and vegetables.” 出现，因此符合文意，是正确的；D选项worked as an animal doctor在文中并没有提到，可排除。

5.Which of the following statements about Flores Colque is NOT TRUE?

A.She is easygoing.

B. She keeps pets.

C. She remains single all her life.

D. She lives alone.

【答案】:D。

【解析】:正误判断题。要求选出错误的一项。A选项在文章第三段第一句'遂 ：lways been active, easygoing and fun”中出现，是正确的；B选项在文章第二段第四句seems mostly interested in her dogs and ca[s” 中出现，是正确的；C选项在早最后-段第四句 “She never married and does not have children.” 中提到，是正确的' 査第三段第一句话提到"…says her grandniece, who lives with her in a simple home with a dirt ”可见D选项She lives alone是错误的。

**Passage two**

Playing video games can be a fun way to unwind or spend time with friends. In schools, teachers use games like Minecraft to encourage teamwork and critical thinking.

(77)But for some players、gaming has become an unhealthy habit. Late at night, they are glued to a screen. Schoolwork suffers. The video-game world seems a friendlier place than the real one.

Mental health experts have taken notice. In June, the World Health Organization (WHO) added gaming disorder to its list of diseases and health conditions. A person may have the disorder if gaming has damaged his or her relationships with family and friends, and if it has affected his or her daily activities.

Not all experts agree that excessive gaming should be called a disorder. They say people hooked on video games may be suffering from other mental health problems that should be treated first.

Others think WHO made the right call. Psychiatrist (精神科医生)Clifford Sussman treats gaming addiction (上瘾).(78) He says kids often have feelings of anxiety and loneliness. They get angry when a parent asks them to stop playing video games.

What makes video games addictive? Playing excites the brain5s reward center. After a while, the brain becomes numb (麻木的)to pleasure. You feel bored without a controller in your hand. So you play even more.

One key to healthy gaming is to track how long you play. Sussman recommends taking at least an hour-long break after every hour of play. That gives the brain time to recover.

Young gamers who think they might have a problem should seek help from an adult. Sussman suggests you first answer a simple question: "Are you in control, or is the game in control?”

6.Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A.Mental Health Problems

B. Excessive Gaming

C. Unhealthy Habits

D. Teamwork Training

【答案】:B。

【解析】:主旨题。过度游戏是全文的关键词，文章围绕着过度游戏是否算一种疾病、游戏令人上瘾的原因以及专家治疗游戏上瘾的方法等展开讨论，所以文章题目也应该 和过度游戏有关，故选B。

7.The word unwind in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to .

A. Match

B. meet

C. Retreat

D. Rela

【答案】:D。

【解析】:词义猜测题。unwind这个单词岀现在第一段第一句“Playing video games can be a fun way to unwind or spend time with friends.",本身有“休息”和“解开”的意思° 在该句中，unwind后面的or是并列连词，所以该词的意思一定与spend time with friends 相近，而A选项match意为“匹配”，B选项meet意为“遇见”，C选项retreat意为“撤退”，D选项relax意为"休息"，其中D选项最合适，故选D

8.Clifford Sussman's attitude to WHO'S recognition of excessive gaming as a disorder is .

A. supportive

B. doubtful

C. neutral

D. Critical

【答案】:A。

【解析】:文意理解题。问的是克里弗德•苏斯曼对于世界卫生组织认为过度游戏是一种障碍的态度是什么。定位到第五段该专家第一次出现的地方，前面一句话是 “Others think WHO made the right call.",意为“其他人则认为世界卫生组织做出了正确判 断”。由此可知克里弗德•苏斯曼持支持态度。A选项supportive支持的；B选项doubtful 怀疑的；C选项neutral中立的；D选项critical批判的。故选A

9.Sussman advises game players to .

A.quit playing video games

B.play sports instead of video games

C.go to the hospital to get medical treatment

D.rest for at least an hour after every hour of play

【答案】:D。

【解析】:文意理解题。问的是苏斯曼建议游戏玩家们做什么。定位到倒数第二句话：“Sussman recommends taking at least an hour-long break after every hour of play. ° 他建议玩家们每玩一小时后至少休息一小时。故选D。

10.According to the passage, which of thy following statements is NOT TRUE?

A.Video games are addictive.

B.Video games are never used in classroom teaching.

C.Excessive gaming may affect a person's daily activities.

D.Some experts don't think excessive gaming should be called a disorder.

【答案】:B。

【解析】:正误判断题。选择不正确的一项。B选项“Video games are n：er used in classroom teaching.（电子游戏从来没有在课堂教学中使用过）”与第一段中的 schools, teachers use games like Minecraft to encourage teamwork and critical thinking校里，老师们使用像Minecraft这样的游戏来鼓励团队合作和批判性思维）”冲突，故选B

Passage 3

Jayden Hairston was very disappointed. More than anything in the world, he wanted to learn how to sing. His school in Yonkers—ust north of New York City一didn't offer the music instruction he needed. So he begged his parents to sign him for after-school lessons.

Jayden5s mother wanted to help her son follow his passion. (79)But private lessons were too expensive. Jayden then 6 years old, knew exactly what to do. He took out his iPad. Then he began searching after-school arts programs. He soon came across the website for Harlem School of the Arts (HSA), in New York City. There, he could take voice

and dance lessons. It was a bit far from Yonkers. But he convinced his parents to take him for a visit.

That was three years ago. Now Jayden is one of HSA'S most active students. He takes singing, dancing, or theater lessons almost every day after school. (80)Last year、he performed in seven productions.

Like Jayden, students in many communities across the United States have limited access (使用的机会或权利) to arts instruction in schools.HSA is one of many nonprofit groups that bridges this gap by offering affordable arts classes. Groups like HSA are funded by donations (捐贝曾)and state grants. Many also receive money from the federal government^ National Endowment (基金)fbr the Arts (NEA).

The NEA was established in 1965. Its goal is to promote access to the arts for all Americans. Some people, however, believe it's not the responsibility of the federal government to provide arts funding. President Donald Trump 5s 2019 proposal calls on Congress to reduce NEA funding and eventually eliminate the agency, The Trump administration argues that "private and other public sources,, already provide funding for the arts. Congress has yet to make a decision.

Supporters of arts education say cutting the NEA is a bad idea. It could leave many children unable to participate In the arts. That's because 40% of the agency 5s grants go to high-poverty neighborhoods.

11.Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A.Arts Education Is Expensive

B.Jaden Has Great Musical Talent

C.Some Students Have Limited Access to Arts Instruction

D.Trump Calls on Congress to Reduce Arts Funding

【答案】:C。

【解析】:主旨题。文章第一段提到杰登不能在学校里接受艺术教育，而予四段则展开说明许多孩子受艺术教育的机会有限，与C选项意思接近。A、B、D选项都过于片面,只提及了文章中出现的一个点。故选C。

Country music star Kenny Rogers, known fbr classics like “The Gambler,, and "Islands in ie Stream", died Friday night. He was 81. He died of natural causes at home in Sandy Springs, Georgia.

During his six-decade career, the popular singer sold more than 100 million albums orldwide, won three Grammy Awards and was given a place in the Country Music Hall of -ame. （76） He also published several photography books, donated time and money to noble causes, appeared in a number of made-fbr-television movies and launched a restaurant chain.

Kenneth Donald Rogers was bom in Houston on Aug. 21, 1938. The fourth of Edward and Lucille's eight children, Rogers grew up in a government housing project. He was the first person n his family to receive a high school diploma.

"As early as elementary school, I began to see music and singing as a relief from all the awkwardness and embarrassment of growing up poor, shy and often an outsider," Rogers wrote in his 2012 book, Luck or Something Like it: A Memoir. He entered his first talent contest when he was 10. His version of "Lovesick Blues" won him the grand prize: a half-gallon of ice cream and a meeting with a country music star.

In high school, he formed a vocal group called the Scholars. They recorded a few forgettable songs, then went their separate ways. As a solo artist, Kenneth Rogers recorded a song called “That Crazy Feeling", which was released to the public.

In 1959, jazz pianist Bobby Doyle heard Rogers play at a club and asked him to join the Bobby Doyle Three as a bassist （贝斯手）and harmony singer. Rogers wasn't a bass player but signed on anyway. The group disbanded （解散）in the mid-1960s. By then, Rogers had Teamed how to be a musician from Bobby Doyle," as he wrote half a century later.

1.From the passage we learn that Kenny Rogers was bom in the .

A.early 1960s

B. late 1930s

C. early 1950s

D. late 1940s

1.【答案】:B。

【解析】:细节题。本题要求选出肯尼•罗杰斯出生的年代。根据文章第三段第 一句话 11 Kenneth Donald Rogers was bom in Houston on Aug. 21, 1938.”,可知肯尼,罗杰斯 出生于1938年8月21日，属于20世纪30年代后期。

2.According to the passage, " " is one of Kenny Rogers' best remembered songs.

A.The Gambler

B. That Crazy Feeling

C. Lovesick Blues

D. Luck or Something Like it: A Memoir

【答案】:A。

【解析】:细节题。本题要求选出肯尼•罗杰斯最为人熟知的歌曲之一。根据文 章第一段第一句话“Country music star Kenny Rogers, known for classics like 'The Gambler, and 'Islands in the Stream', died Friday night.",可知 The Gambler 和 Islands in the Stream 是 肯尼•罗杰斯的两首经典作品，与题干意思相符。

3.The word version in Paragraph 4 is probably closest in meaning to .

A.translating

B. reading

C. singing

D. Dancing

【答案】:C。

【解析】:词义猜测题。本题要求选出与version意思相近的单词。A选项意为 “翻译”，B选项意为“阅读”，C选项意为“演唱”，D选项意为“跳舞”

4.According to the passage, Kenny Rogers .

A.came from a rich family

B. was very confident

C. didn't finish high school

D. wasn't a bass player

【答案】:D

【解析】:文意理解题。本题要求选出正确的一项。由文章第四段第一句可知， 肯尼•罗杰斯出身贫困且害羞，可排除选项A、B ；由第三段最后一句可知，他是家里第 一^获得高中文凭的人，可排除选项C;由第六段第二句话“Rogers wasn’t a bass player I but signed on anyway."可知，罗杰斯不是贝斯手。

5.Which of the following contributes the most to his success as a country music star?

A.The government housing project that he grew up in.

B.The first talent contest that he took part in.

C.The association with Bobby Doyle.

D.The restaurant chain that he launched.

【答案】:C。

【解析】:文意理解题。本题要求选出对罗杰斯音乐生涯的成功最有帮助的一项。 由文章第六段最后一句话“By then, Rogers had 'learned how to be a musician from Bobby Doyle,, as he wrote half a century later."可知，罗杰斯在自传中写道，他“从鲍比•道尔那 里学会了如何成为一名音乐家”，这表明了鲍比•道尔对罗杰斯的音乐生涯产生了很大的 影响。

When Ella's owners escaped from their home, they weren't able to take the dog with them. But as wildfires raced through, Ella stood watch at the only house that was still standing in the neighborhood.

(77) Ella stayed in the ruins for almost two days. The family wasn't sure if Ella would survive the flames. But a family friend told Ella's owners, Mike and Leahna Copsey, that he'd seen her standing guard outside their neighbor's house.

The Copseys' neighborhood was almost completely destroyed by the Camp Fire, the deadly California wildfire that started on Nov. 8, 2018. The death toll (死亡人数)was 71, and more than 1,000 missing persons had been reported.

As for Ella, the dog is now living with Kayla Westman, the Copseys' eldest daughter. Westman has created a GoFundMe page where visitors can make donations to help her pay fbr Ella's medical bills. So far, she's raised $175 of a $650 goal to help Ella, who suffered bums in the fire.

"Like many other animals that have been affected by the Camp Fire, Ella is one of them. After going through the fire we are very lucky to have her back with us," Westman wrote on the GoFundMe page. "And while her bills have already been discounted (扌丁折)fbr fire victims, it's still adding up quickly. Already spending $250, any little bit helps fbr the future visits we will be making.,,

The family also said that a local animal protection society has provided food, toys and a bed fbr Ella. (78) Still, even though Ella is safe, the family is without a home. A separate GoFundMe

page for the Copseys says that the family has Tost everything in this fke."

6.When the Camp Fire went out of control .

A.both Ella and its owners escaped from the fire

B.Ella escaped but its owners stayed to take care of their home

C.Ella's owners escaped but Ella stayed in the neighborhood

D.both Ella and its owners stayed in the neighborhood

【答案】:C。

【解析】:细节题。本题问的是在火势失控时艾拉和主人各自的情况。根据题干 J定位到文章第一段“When Ella's owners escaped from their home, they weren't able to take the dog with them. But as wildfires raced through, Ella stood watch at the only house that was ill standing in the neighborhood,由该段可知，艾拉的主人从家里逃走时未能带走艾拉野火迅速蔓延时，艾拉守在这个街区唯一一所没有倒塌的房子前。

7.After the Camp Fire came to an end, in the Copseys9 neighborhood.

A.a few houses remained in good condition

B.all the houses were destroyed except one

C.half of the houses remained standing

D.most houses survived the fire

【答案】:B

【解析】:句意理解题。本题问的是火灾结束后科普西一家所在街区的房屋状况。 。文章第一段第二句可知，艾拉站立守望的是这个街区唯一没有在大火中倒塌的房子，也就是说，其他房子都毁于这场大火

8.Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A.1,000 people died in the fire.

B.71 people went missing in the fire.

C.No animals were injured in the fire.

D.Ella finally got together with its owners.

【答案】:D。

【解析】:正误判断题。本题要求选出正确的一项。由第三段第二句“The death roll （死亡人数）was 71, and more than 1,000 missing persons had been reported."可知，火灾致71人死亡，超过1 000人失踪，因此A、B选项错误。由第五段第一句“Like many ther animals that have been affected by the Camp Fire, Ella is one of them."可知,许多动二受到这场火灾的影响，因此C选项错误。由第四段第一句“As for Ella, the dog is now \ ing with Kayla Westman, the Copseys’ eldest daughter."可知，艾拉现在和科普西家的大女儿住在一起，因此D选项正确。

9.Kayla Westman planned to raise dollars fbr Ella's medical treatment.

A. 175

B. 650

C. 250

D. 350

【答案】:B。

【解析】:句意理解题。本题问的是凯拉•韦斯特曼计划募集多少钱给艾拉治病。 根据文章第四段第三句话“So far, she's raised $175 of a $650 goal to help Ella, who suffered bums in the fire.",可知筹款目标为650美元，目前已筹集了 175美元。

10.It is learned from the passage that .

A.people in the neighborhood have not paid enough attention to animals

B.animals in the neighborhood are not worth man's care and protection

C.blood is thicker than water

D.there exists a good relationship between people and dog

【答案】:D。

【解析】:主旨题。本题问的是文章的主要内容。本文讲述了艾拉和主人在火灾 中走散又重聚的经历以及人们捐款救助艾拉的事情，表现了人与狗之间的亲密关系，由此 可排除A、B选项，C选项主题过于宽泛，D选项正确。

Last week, Seth Priebatsch, the CEO and founder of SCVNGR, wrote a post encouraging . oung people with entrepreneurial aspirations (仓U业愿望)to drop out of college. (79) He may be -ght, but that makes me sad.

Fve been worrying about Priebatsch's "drop・out" advice because for the most part, I think :\*s terrible counsel. As a parent who pays two college tuitions, I'm a strong believer in the rnportance of higher education not just because I think degrees will help my kids get good jobs, at because the college experience is making them better, smarter, and more interesting people. ) They have the rest of their lives to start companies if they choose to do that, but when else ill they be free to study art history, read great books, learn to write well, or become fluent in other language? And from a more practical perspective, they've creating relationships with .assmates and professors that will benefit them personally and professionally fbr a lifetime.

Entrepreneurship（创业）as a career path is now widely popular and it's my view that this generation will emerge as the most entrepreneurial generation in history. But colleges and universities are way behind the curve on this trend. Sure, there are now over 400 distinguished professors in graduate and undergraduate entrepreneurship programs with more than 200,000 students, according to the Kauffman Foundation. But if you're well on your way to starting a company as a freshman, a class or two in entrepreneurship is not going to keep you happy and ifs probably not going to help you grow your company.

Here's my solution: colleges and universities need to come up with a whole new curriculum （课程设置）for young entrepreneurs so that they can continue to learn the skills they need to succeed in business but still enjoy the resources that higher learning offers.

11.Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

A.Dropping out of college is key to business success.

B.Many successful people dropped out to accelerate their success.

C.Entrepreneurship is a popular career path now.

D.Dropping out of college is not a wise decision for young people.

【答案】:D。

【解析】:主旨题。本题要求选出文章的主要内容。本文对塞斯•普瑞巴什提出 的“辍学”建议进行了批驳，同时强调高等教育的重要性，只有D选项符合文章大意。

12.The word counsel in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to .

A. goal

B. industry

C. advice

D. Reaction

【答案】:C。

【解析】:词义猜测题。本题要求选出与counsel -词意思相近的一项。A选项 意为“目标”，B选项意为“工业”，C选项意为“建议”，D选项意为“反应”。counsel岀 现在文章第二段第一句话“I've been worrying about Priebatsch's "drop-out" advice because for the most part, I think it's terrible counsel.",大意是：我一直在担心“辍学”建议，因为 我认为它很糟糕。由此可知后半句中的counsel和前半句中的advice其实是对应的关系。

13.What solution does the author offer in the last paragraph?

A.College should design a whole new curriculum for young entrepreneurs.

B.College should create opportunities for students to work with local entrepreneurs.

C.The government should provide loans for young entrepreneurs.

D.The government should make favorable policies to help young entrepreneurs.

【答案】:A。

【解析】:推理题。本题问的是作者在最后一段给出了什么建议。定位到最后一 段,solution 之后就是作者给出的建议，即"colleges and universities need to come 叩 with a whole new curriculum for young entrepreneurs...",其中关键词是 curriculum,作者希望高校 靠够给年轻创业者们提供一套全新的课程，只有A选项符合原文。

14.The author's position on dropping out of college is .

A. Supportive

B. neutral

C. Negative

D. Positive

【答案】:C。推理题。本题问作者对于“辍学”的立场是什么。A选项是“支持 的”，B选项是“中立的”，C选项是“否定的”，D选项是“积极的”。在第二段第一句 I've been worrying about Priebatsch's 'drop-out' advice because for the most part, I think it,s terrible counsel."中，作者明确表示“辍学”是糟糕的建议，并在后文阐述了高等教育的 童要性，这些非常有力地证明了作者的立场是否定的。

15.According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

A.College provides young adults with both the intellectual capital and the social capital.

B.The author thinks Priebatsch's "drop・out" advice is acceptable.

C.Entrepreneurship courses that universities offer are far from enough.

D.The author thinks college education is very important.

【答案】:B。

【解析】:正误判断题。本题要求选出不正确的一项。A选项说大学会给年轻人 実供知识资本和社会资本，对应第二段中作者所说的高等教育的重要性，是正确的。B选 顼说作者认为普瑞巴什的“辍学”建议是可以接受的，与全文主旨完全相悖，是错误的。 C选项说大学提供的创业课程是远远不够的，对应第三段中作者对高校创业项目的评价， 至正确的。D选项说作者认为大学教育非常重要，对应第二段，是正确的。

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 hoices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that ^est fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Spring is the season when kind-hearted people mistakenly take thousands of wildlife babies rrom their mothers. It is important to know how to help 25 hurting. The best way to make ' are 26 an animal is truly motherless or not is to wait and check it fbr a period of time. Animals often 27 to be abandoned but are not.

Rabbits feed their young only28 dusk and dawn, which is probably why you never see -em. If the babies are fat and warm, they are being 29 good care of. If you are unsure, place 、?me strings or sticks 30 the entrance of the nest. If the sticks are later disturbed, the mother -as 31 to feed her young.

A lot of baby birds fall out of the nest. If they are not injured, it is safe to put them 32 into the nest. The mother will not 33 the babies even if you touch them. Birds34 are learning to fly are often found on the ground, and the mother looks after them there. :'a bird nest falls 35 in a storm, you can make a new one 36making a few holes

in a plastic butter container. Nail the "nest” as 37 as you can on the same tree, and place uninjured baby birds in it. The mother will often come back home in a day.

In spring, it is common for mother deer to 38their babies alone for most of the day to protect them. The baby deer has no scent (气味).It can lie in the grass and be 39 , because animals that kill and eat them hunt mostly by scent. If you see a baby deer all alone, this is 40 . Do not take it away from its 41 place.

The bottom line is that natural mothers provide best care and survival training fbr their babies. 42 , if the animal baby is obviously injured, its mother has been 43 by another animal, or you have seen the baby's 44worsen over a couple of days, you should bring it to a wildlife protection center.

25. A. from

B. with

C. Besides

D. Without

【答案】:D。

【解析】:语意理解。本句意为：知道如何在帮助动物的同时避免伤害它们是非 常重要的。

26.A. what

where

whether

D. When

【答案】:C。

【解析】:固定搭配。“whether...or not"是固定搭配，意思为“是否"。本句 意为：确认一只动物是否真的失去母亲，最好的方法是等待并查看一段时间。

27.A. appear

B. sound

C. become

D. Smell

【答案】:A。

【解析】:词汇辨析。appear看起来，sound听起来,become成为，smell闻起来。 本句意为：动物们经常看起来被遗弃了，但实际上并没喬。

28.A. On

B.in

C.with

D. At

【答案】:D。

【解析】:固定搭配。at dusk and dawn意为“在黄昏和黎明时

29.A. taken

B. Given

C. Believed

D. Looked

【答案】:A

【解析】:固定搭配。take care of sb.意为“照料某人"，句中使用了被动语态, 意为：如果幼崽体型丰满且身体温暖，那么它们正在受到很好的照料。

30.A. after

B.besides

C.across

D. Below

【答案】:C。

【解析】:语意理解。after "在 之后”，besides "除 之外”，across "在......上，跨越”，below "在……下面”。本句意为：如果你不能确定的话，在巢穴入口处放置 一些细绳或者小棍。

31. A. departed

B. offered

C. reached

D. Returned

【答案】:D。

【解析】:词汇辨析。depart离开，0ffer提供，reach到达，return返回。本句意 为：如果后来小棍被弄乱了，说明母亲回来喂它的孩子了

32.A. inside

B.back

C.away

D. Out

【答案】:B。

【解析】:语意理解。本句意为：如果它们没有受伤，把它们放回鸟巢是安全 的。根据语意，排除away和out,空格后面有into,避免语意重复，所以排除inside,选 择 back。

33.A. love

B. kiss

C. reject

D. Welcome

【答案】:C。

【解析】:语意理解。结合上下文可知，本句意为：母亲不会拒绝幼崽，即使你 触摸了它们。

34.A. That

B.when

C.what

D. How

【答案】:A。

【解析】:定语从句。句意为：正在学习飞行的鸟经常在地上被发现。定语从句 are learning to fly 修饰先行词 birds,应该用 that 指代 birds

35.A. over

B.apart

C. out

D. Away

【答案】:B。

【解析】:固定搭配。fall apart破碎，破裂。前半句意为：如果…个鸟巢在暴风 B损毁。

36.A. in

B.with

C.at

D. By

【答案】:D。

【解析】:介词辨析。by可用于表示“通过……方式”。后半句意为：你可以通 ；在塑料黄油容器上戳几个洞的方式做一个新的鸟巢。

37.A. high

Low

Wide

Deep

【答案】:A。

【解析】:语意理解。high高的，low低的，wide宽阔的，deep深的。句意为: l ..鸟巢”固定在同一棵树上尽可能高的地方，把没受伤的幼鸟放进去。

38.A. put

find

Take

Leave

【答案】:D。

【解析】:固定搭配。leave sb. alone把某人独自留下。

39.A. calm

B.nervous

C.safe

D.Dangerous

【答案】:D。

【解析】:固定搭配。leave sb. alone把某人独自留下。

40.A. Worrying

B.Strange

C.exciting

D.Normal

.【答案】:D。

【解析】:语意理解。worrying令人担心的，strange奇怪的，exciting令人兴奋 ..normal正常的。如果你看见一头小鹿独自待着，这是很正常的。

41A. doing

B. hiding

C. eating

D. Thinking

【答案】:B。

【解析】:语意理解。母鹿把小鹿单独留下是为了保护它们不被捕食者发现，因本句意为：不要把它从藏身之处带走。只有选项B符合语意。

42.A. Furthermore

B. Moreover

C. However

D. Therefore

【答案】:C。

【解析】:语意理解。本段第一句话说的是母亲会给幼崽提供最好的照顾和生存。下一句说的是，如果出现动物幼崽明显受伤等几种情况，你应该把它送到野生动物 中心去。这两句话之间是转折关系，因此应选择表示转折关系的连词however。

43.A. protected

B.robbed

C.attacked

D.Helped

【答案】:C。

【解析】:词汇辨析。protect保护，rob抢劫，attack攻击，help帮助。这句话说动物遭遇不幸的几种情况，因此应选择attack,意思是幼崽的母亲被其他动物攻击。

44.A. system

B.Condition

C.memory

D.Muscle

【答案】:B。

【解析】:词汇辨析.system系统，condition情况，memory记忆，muscle肌肉。要说的是幼崽的健康状况逐渐恶化，应使用condition。

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fit into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Walking through the woods alone can be a frightening prospect for a kid, but not for 7-year-old Matthew of Portland, Oregon. He doesn't have a backyard to 45 in. so the woods behind his house serve the same 46 . He spends hours out there swinging on a swing. 47across the valley to a friend5s house, and 48 garden knives to cut a path. He lays 49 sticks to form a bridge across the small stream. And he does all of this alone.

Matthew's mom, Laura Randall, wants her son to gain skills and confidence that only 50with doing things alone. But she didn't just 51 her 7-year-old outside the door with garden tools one day. They worked up to it gradually with what Randall calls "experiments in independence.”

“Just those moments, increasingly longer moments, where he can choose to be 52 his own.,, Randall explains. Randall knows this isn't the 53 for today5s parenting style. Gone are the days 54kids ride their bikes alone until the streetlights come on.

Randall has met people who think she's a 55 parent. Once, an off-duty police officer started yelling at her when she left Matthew alone in the car 56 a few minutes while she ran into a shop.

Randall knows that parents in several states have been arrested for 57 their kids walk to the park alone, or even 58 them to walk to school. And so she was a bit 59 about what this man might do.

Anyway, they talked it out, and the man walked 60 Randall felt confident about 61her parenting, partly 62she had connected with a group 63 Free Range Kids. This group 64 childhood independence, and gives families the information they need to push back against a culture of overprotection.

45A. swim

play

C. move

D.live

【答案】:B。

【解析】:词汇辨析，play in,'意为“在……玩”

46A. road

B. path

C.target

D. Purpose

【答案】:D。

【解析】:固定搭配，serve the...purpose意为“起至……的作用”

47A. walking

B:arriving

C. reaching

D. Speaking

【答案】:A。

【解析】:固定搭配,walking across the valley意为“步行穿越山谷”

48A. use

B:enjoy

C:using

D. Enjoying

【答案】:C。

【解析】:词汇辨析，enjoy享受，use使用。句意为：用园艺刀开辟一条路。本句为and连接的并列句式，应使用动词-ing形式。

49A. out

1. away
2. Down
3. Off

【答案】:C

【解析】:固定搭配，lay down意为“放下”。

50A. Put

1. Come

C. React

D. Pay

【答案】:B。

【解析】:固定搭配，come with意为“伴随……出现

51A. Forbid

B:order

1. treat
2. Leave

【答案】:D。

【解析】:动词辨析，forbid禁止，order命令，treat对待，leave留下。本句意为:但她不只是某一天把7岁的儿子留在门外，带着园艺工具。，

52A. at

B：in

C. with

D. On

【答案】:D。

【解析】:固定搭配，on one's own意为“独立，靠自己

53A. standard

1. freedom
2. Relation
3. Reflection

【答案】:A。

【解析】:名词辨析，standard标准，freedom自由，relation关系，reflection反思。此句意为：兰德尔知道这不是当今父母教育方式的标准。

54A. when

1. which
2. Where
3. What

【答案】:A。

【解析】:定语从句，when引导定语从句，.代指时间

55A. kind

1. good
2. Bad
3. Sick

【答案】:C。

【解析】:词汇辨析，kind友善的，good好的bad坏的，sick生病的。结合下文可知，本句意为：兰德尔遇到过一些人，他们认为她不是个好母亲。

1. A. with
2. for
3. on
4. At

【答案】:B。固定搭配，for +时间，可表示飞尊时间。

1. A. Accompanying

B:asking

C. encouraging

D. Letting

【答案】:D。

【解析】:固定搭配,let sb. do sth.意为“让某人做某事。”

1. A. forbid

B:allow

C:forbidding

D:Allowing

【答案】:D。

【解析】:动词辨析，forbid禁止，allow允许。在并列结构中，or之前是动词 的-ing形式，or之后也应使用allow的现在分词形式

1. A. excited
2. moved
3. worried
4. Pleased

【答案】:C

【解析】:形容词辨析，excited兴奋的，moved感动的，worried担忧的，pleased 高兴的。句意为：她有点担心这个男人会做什么

1. A. away
2. across
3. up
4. Out

【答案】:A。

【解析】:固定搭配，walkaway意为“离开”

1. A. persuading
2. defending
3. Arguing
4. Opening

【答案】:B。

【解析】:动词辨析,persuade劝说，defend为.......辩护，argue争吵;offer提供

1. A. although
2. before
3. Because
4. Until

【答案】:C

【解析】:连词辨析，although尽管，before在……之前,because因为

1. A. describe
2. call
3. described
4. Called

【答案】:D。

【解析】:动词辨析，describe 描述，call 称呼。a group called Free Range Kids 为“一个名叫’自由放养儿童’的团体”，此处应用被动式。

1. A. responds
2. opposes
3. provides
4. Promotes

【答案】:D。

【解析】:动词辨析，respond回复，oppose反对provide提供，promote曰 本句意为：这个团体提倡儿童独立。

16.Tom's uncle works at a small railway station, which Lowton Cross.

A. call

B. calls

C. is called

D. has called

【答案】:A

【解析】:考査固定搭配。call on拜访，call for提倡，另外两种搭配不正确。句 意为：许多人喜欢在圣诞节时拜访朋友。故选A

17. Your proposal sounds so it may be accepted at the meeting.

A.available

B. reasonable

C. embarrassing

D. confusing

【答案】::B

【解析】:考查单词释义。available可获得的，reasonable合理的，embarrassing 令人尴尬的，contusing令人迷惑的。句意为：你的建议听起来很合理，所以它可能会在 会议上被接受。故选B。

18.Hurry up! We have to spare.

A.a little time

B. a few time

C. few time

D. little time

【答案】:D

【解析】:考査little和few的用法。few与little作形容词时都表示“几乎没有”， 相当于否定词，不同的是fbw修饰可数名词的复数形式，little修饰不可数名^1。a few表示 “一些，几个”，修饰可数名词复数形式，而a little意为“一点儿，少量”，修饰不可数名词。 time是不可数名词，故排除B、Co句意为：快点！我们几乎没有多余的时间。little有否 定含义，故选D。

19 the English examination, I would have gone to the exhibition last Sunday.

A.In spite of

B. But for

C. Because of

D. As for

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考査虚拟语气。in spite of尽管；but fbr要不是，如果没有；because of 因为；as fbr至于。主句中的would have gone是虚拟语气用法，表示对过去发生的事情的 假设。句意为：如果没有英语考试，上周日我就去看展览了。只有B符合句意。

20.In the hot daytime, elephants go to sleep in the cool of the trees.

A. place

B. shade

C. shadow

D. Cover

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查单词释义。推测句意为：在炎热的白天，大象在凉爽的树荫里睡 觉。place意为“地方”，shade意为“树荫，阴影”，shadow意为“影子”，cover意为“封 面，掩蔽物”。只有shade符合句意，故选B。

21. already left for London.

A. Smiths have

B. The Smiths has

C. The Smiths have

D. Smiths has

【答案】:C。

【解析】:考査现在完成时和定冠词。在姓氏的复数形式前加定冠词the,表示 一家人，可排除A、Do现在完成时的一般结构为“主语+ have/has +动词的过去分词”， 史密斯一家是复数，助动词应使用have。句意为：史密斯一家已经动身去伦敦了。故选C

22.The population of Shanghai is about three times as large as of Nanjing.

A. one

B. that

C. it

D. This

【答案】:B

【解析】:考查固定搭配和代词。is three times as large as表示“是 的三倍”， 空格处要选的代词指代的是前面出现过的population,因此应使用that。句意为：上海的 人口约为南京的三倍。故选B。

23.Sam doesn't eat meat; his wife doesn't .

A. too

B. also

C. Neither

D.either

【答案】:D。

【解析】:考查词义辨析。too、alsos either都表示“也”，too用于肯定句或 一般疑问句句末，一般用逗号与前文隔开；also常用于肯定句或疑问句，一般位于句中； either用于否定句句末，表示两者中的任意一个；neither则表示两者全否。句意为：萨姆 不吃肉，他的妻子也是。故选D。

24.Alice doesn't speak English her sister.

A. more fluently as

B. so fluently as

C.so fluently than

D. as

【答案】:B。

【解析】:考查比较结构。“as +形容词或副词原级+ as”常用于表示同级比较关 系，一般用于肯定句，意为“像……一样”，否定句中常用not so...as,表示“不像……一 样”。句意为：爱丽丝英语说得不像她姐姐一样流利。故选B。 ,

精编解析：

**一、完型填空**

**Passage One**

The sheets are damp with sweat. You’re cold, but your heart is racing as if a killer just chased you down a dark street. It was just a nightmare, you tell yourself; there’s nothing to be afraid of. But you’re still filled with 1 .

Given how unsettling and haunting nightmares can be, is there a way for dreamers to 2 , or even turn off, these bad dreams as they happen?

Research is 3 , but some studies suggest that people who can master lucid dreaming——that is, the ability to be 4 that a nightmare is happening and possibly even control it without waking up——may hold the 5 .

Nightmares are part of the human experience, especially for kids. Doctors 6 don’t consider occasional nightmares a problem. They can just be symptoms of a sleep disorder that can 7 from an unpleasant experience, stress, or certain drugs.

To treat the disorder, there are a number of medicines and therapies that are backed by 8 research, according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, which analyzed the available research on the treatment of nightmare disorder in a recent; 9 published in the *Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine*.

However, nightmares are complicated, and researchers are still struggling to understand them, said Dr. Rachel Salas, an expert on sleep disorders and an associate professor at Johns Hopkins Medicine in Baltimore. What we do know is that people 10 have different kinds of nightmares at different points during the sleep cycle.

A) amount

B) answer

C) avoid

D) aware

E) depart

F) drastically

G) fear

H) limited

I) mechanical

J) result

K) review

L) rigorous

M) tend

N) timidity

O) typically

1.【答案】:G）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前的结构是be filled with，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为：但你仍然充满 由前一句可知，你知道只是一场噩梦，没什么可怕的。本句与前一句构成转折，因此空格处应填入含有“害怕”意义的名词，由此确定答案为G）fear。N）timidity表示“胆怯”，指缺乏勇气，与句意不符，因此排除。

2.【答案】:C）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格前的结构是a way to.....结合下文与空格处构成选择关系的turn off，空格处应填入动词原形。本句意为∶考虑到噩梦是多么令人不安和挥之不去，做梦的人有没有办法 ，甚至在这些糟糕的梦发生时关掉？它们空格后的or表示选择关系，even表示程度加深，因此空格处应填人与turn off意义相近的动词原形，由此确定答案为C）avoid。备选的其他动词原形的词义与turn off无关，因此排除。

3.【答案】:H）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格前有is，因此空格处应填人形容词或动词的-ed形式或-ing形式。本句意为∶研究是 。本句信息较少，无法直接推断出答案。根据后一分句“但有一些研究表明……”可知，空格处所表达的意思应与后一分句成转折关系，可以推出目前的研究还有限，结合备选形容词词义，可确定答案为H）limited。另外几个备选词中，D）aware的主语是人，I）mechanical不能修饰research，rigorous与后面的分句不能构成转折关系，故排除。

4.【答案】:D）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格前有be，因此空格处应填入形容词或动词的-ed形式或-ing形式。本句意为∶那些能够掌握清醒梦的人——也就是能够 噩梦正在发生，甚至可能在不醒来的情况下控制噩梦。破折号之间的部分是插入语，对前面lucid dreaming“清醒梦”进行解释。由此可知，所谓“清醒梦”就是知道噩梦在发生，因此空格处应填入含有“知道，意识到”意义的形容词，由此确定答案为D）aware。

5.【答案】:B）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有定冠词the，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为∶那些能够掌握清醒梦的人——也就是能够意识到噩梦正在发生，甚至可能在不醒来的情况下控制噩梦——可能就有 了。本段是对第二段提出的问题“有没有方法避免甚至关掉噩梦”所做的回答。很明显，会清醒地做梦的人就可以关掉噩梦，因此空格处应填入含有“答案，办法”意义的名词，由此确定答案为B）answer。

6.【答案】:O）

【解析】:副词辨析题。空格后面是谓语动词don’t consider，因此空格处应填入副词。本句意为∶医生不认为偶尔做噩梦是个问题。前一句提到，噩梦是人类经历的一部分，后一句提到，它们可能只是睡眠障碍的症状。由此可知，在医生看来，噩梦是比较正常的，通常不会是大问题。因此空格处应填入含有“通常”意义的副词，由此确定答案为 O）typically。另外一个备选副词F）drastically“急剧地”不符合句意，因此排除。

7.【答案】:J）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格前有情态动词can，因此空格处应填入动词原形。本句意为∶它们可能只是睡眠障碍的症状，可能是由不愉快的经历、压力或某些药物 。空格所在的 that从句是定语从句，修饰sleep disorder。由句意可知，that从句里提到的因素可以导致sleep disorder，因此空格处应填入含有“由……引起”意义的动词原形，由此确定答案为J）result。备选的其他动词原形中，除E）depart之外，其他均不能与介词from连用，但是depart from表示“出发；违反（常规）”的意思，不符合句意，因此排除。

8.【答案】:L）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格后有名词research，因此空格处应填入形容词。本句意为∶为了治疗睡眠障碍，有很多得到了 研究支撑的药物和疗法。本题可以用排除法。在备选形容词中，D） aware不能作名词的定语，即不能位于名词之前，I）mechanical不能修饰research，意义不通，因此排除这两项。H）limited意思是“有限的”，与句中a number of“大量的”相矛盾，因此排除。由此确定本题答案为L）rigorous，rigorous research表示“严格的研究”。

9.【答案】:K）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有形容词recent，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为∶最近发表在《临床睡眠医学杂志》上的一篇 ，分析了关于治疗噩梦障碍的现有研究。由句意可知，发表在《临床睡眠医学杂志》上的这篇文章是对现有研究的梳理，在学术写作中，这类文章属于综述性质，因此空格处应填入含有“综述”意义的名词，由此确定答案为K）review。

10.【答案】:M）

【解析】:动词辨析题。分析空格所在句的句子成分可知，本句缺少谓语动词，因此空格处应填入动词，且能与后面的to have 构成to do结构。本句意为∶我们所知道的就是，人们在睡眠周期的不同时间 做不同类型的噩梦。备选项中符合要求的只有M）tend“往往”使句意通顺，故答案为M）。备选的其他动词均没有此含义，而且都不能与to do连用，因此排除。

**Passage Two**

It is commonly believed that the great English dramatist and poet William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. But it is impossible to know the 1 day on which he was born. Church records show he was *baptized* (施洗礼) on April 1, and three days was a customary amount of time to wait before baptizing a newly born baby. Shakespeare’s date of death is 2 known, however: it was April 23, 1616. He was 52 and had retired to Stratford three years before.

Although few plays have been performed or analyzed as extensively as the 38 plays Shakespeare wrote, there are few surviving details about his life. This 3 of biographical information is due primarily to his social 4 ; he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader.

Shakespeare 5 attended the grammar school in Stratford, where he would have studied Latin and read \_6\_ literature. He did not go to university and at age 18 married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years his 7 . They had four children, including the twins, Hamnet and Judith. Nothing is known of the period between the birth of the twins and Shakespeare’s 8 as a dramatist in London in the early 1590s.

In a million words written over 20 years, he 9 the full range of human emotions and conflicts with a 10 that remains sharp today. As his great contemporary the poet and dramatist Ben Jonson said, “He was not of an age, but for all time.”

A) captured

B) classical

C) conclusively

D) emergence

E) exact

F) generated

G) particular

H) position

I) precision

J) probably

K) quality

L) scarcity

M) senior

N) separated

O) systematically

1.【答案】:E）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格前有定冠词the，空格后是名词day，因此空格处应填入形容词。本句意为∶但是不可能知道他出生的 日期。根据下一句可知，教会记录显示，莎士比亚于4月1日受洗，在为新生婴儿施洗之前，通常需要等待三天。因此莎士比亚生于4月23日是人们根据教会受洗记录的推测，而他的确切出生日期无从得知，因此空格处应填入含有“确切的，精确的”意义的形容词，由此确定答案为E）exact。

2.【答案】:C）

【解析】:副词辨析题。空格后是形容词known，因此空格处应填入副词。本句意为∶然而，莎士比亚的死亡日期是 知道的∶1616年4月23日。however表示转折关系，本句与前面提到的莎士比亚的具体出生日期不明形成对比。也就是说，莎士比亚的死亡日期是准确的，因此空格处应填入含有“确信地，确凿地”意义的副词，由此确定答案为C）conclusively。

3.【答案】:L）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有This，后面是“of＋名词”的结构，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为传记信息的 主要是由于他的社会 。由前一句可知，关于莎士比亚生活的细节很少留存下来，因此空格处应填入含有“缺少”意义的名词，由此确定答案为L) scarcity。

4.【答案】:H）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有形容词social，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为∶传记信息的缺少主要是由于他的社会 ；他不是贵族，而是一个皮革于他的社会商人的儿子。由分号后面的noble和the son of a leather trader可知，这是两种高低不同的社会地位，因此空格处应填入含有“地位”意义的名词，由.此确定答案为H）position。

5.【答案】:J）

【解析】:副词辨析题。空格后有动词attended，因此空格处应填入副词。本句意为∶莎士比亚\_\_\_\_就读于斯特拉特福的文法学校。由第二段可知，由于社会地位低下，关于莎士比亚生活的细节很少留存下来，因此莎士比亚曾就读于斯特拉特福的文法学校也是人们的推测，并非确凿的信息，因此空格处应填入含有“可能，大概”意义的副词，由此确定答案为J）probably.

6.【答案】:B）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格后有名词literature，因此空格处应填入形容词。本句意为：在那里他学习拉丁语并阅读 文学。备选项中能和文学搭配的只有B）classical，意为“古典文学”，由此确定答案为B）classical。

7.【答案】:M）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格前有形容词性物主代词his，因此空格处应填入形容词。本句意为∶他没有上大学，18岁时娶了比他 八岁的安妮·海瑟薇。由句意可知，此处表示安妮海瑟薇比莎士比亚年长或年轻八岁。而莎士比亚此时才18岁，所以安妮·海瑟薇应该比莎士比亚年长八岁，由此确定答案为M) senior。

8.【答案】:D）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有名词属格Shakespeare’s，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为∶从双胞胎出生到16世纪90年代初莎士比亚在伦敦作为戏剧家 之间的这个阶段人们一无所知。根据文章大意，人们对莎士比亚在伦敦成名之后的生活细节了解得比较多，而对在此之前的知之甚少，所以这一时期指的是莎士比亚成名之前，因此空格处应填入含有“出现”意义的名词，由此确定答案为D）emergence.

9.【答案】:A）

【解析】:动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知，空格所在的句子缺少谓语动词，因此空格处应填入动词。本句意为∶在20多年的时间里，他用一百万字的篇幅， 人类全部的情感和冲突。也就是说，莎士比亚的文字记录或描述了人类的情感和冲突，因此空格处应填入含有“记录，描述”意义的动词，由此确定答案为A) captured。

10.【答案】:I）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有不定冠词a，因此空格处应填人名词。本句意为∶在20多年的时间里，他用一百万字的篇幅，以今天仍然敏锐的 描述了人类全部的情感和冲突。本句是对莎士比亚作品的评价。that remains sharp today 是修饰莎士比亚描述人类的各种情感与冲突的方式，说明他的方式是十分准确的，因此空格处应填入含有“准确”意义的名词，由此确定答案为I）precision。备选的其他名词不能用sharp修饰，因此排除。

**Passage Three**

Many people believe that passion and commitment are the foundations of strong romantic relationships. But a relationship is made of two 1 individuals. And the personality *traits* (特性) these individuals 2 or lack can often make a relationship more or less likely to 3 . Recent research has found that one trait in particular—*humility* (谦逊)—is an important indicator of successful relationships.

Humility can sometimes be 4 with a lack of confidence. But researchers have come to realize that being humble generally indicates the 5 of deeply admirable personal qualities. Being humble means you have the ability to accurately 6 your deficiencies without denying your skills and strengths. For example, you might recognize that you are intelligent, but realize that you are not a 7 . Thus, humility leads to an honest view of one’s own advantages and shortcomings. Humble people do not ignore, avoid, or try to deny their limits or deficiencies. They can 8 mistakes, see value in things that are far from perfect and identify areas for improvement.

Perhaps it is not 9 then, that humility appears to be a huge asset to relationships. One study found that people tend to rate this quality 10 in their spouse. The study also found that someone who is humble is more likely to initiate a romantic relationship, perhaps because they are less likely to see themselves as “too good” for someone else. Thus, a humble partner might be your ideal partner.

A) acknowledge

B) assess

C) confused

D) endure

E) extremely

F) genius

G) highly

H) permanent

I) possess

J) presence

K) puzzled

L) status

M) surprising

N) thoroughly

O) unique

1.【答案】:O）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格前是数词 two，空格后是名词individuals，因此本空应填入形容词。空格所在句意为∶但一段关系是由两个个体组成的。而下一句是关于这些个体的个性特征，由此可知，本句表达的是一段关系由两个不同的个体组成，因此本空应填入含有“不同的，独特的”意义的形容词，由此确定本题答案为O）unique。

2.【答案】:I）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格后是并列连词or和动词lack，因此空格处也应填入一个动词原形。or意为“或者”，表示选择关系，且后面出现了more or less这组意义相反的词，所以此处的动词应该与 lack“缺乏”意思相反，故本空应填入含有“拥有”意义的动词，由此确定本题答案为I）possess。

3.【答案】:D）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格前是likely to，因此本空应填入动词原形。空格所在句意为∶这些个体拥有或缺乏的个性特征通常可以让一段关系更可能或更不可能\_\_\_\_\_\_。综合前一句可知，一段关系包括两个不同的个体，他们各自的个性特征会影响他们的关系，结合备选动词可知，本空填入含有“持续，持久”意义的动词更合适，由此确定答案为D）endure。

4.【答案】:C）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格前有情态动词can 和 be 动词原形，因此本空应填入形容词或动词的过去分词形式。空格所在句的意思是∶谦逊有时会被 缺乏自信。由常识可知，如果一个人太谦虚，可能会被误认为是缺乏自信。因此本空应填入含有“混淆，误认为”意义的词，由此确定答案为C）confused。K）puzzled与confused意思相近，但不能与with 搭配使用，因此排除。

5.【答案】:J）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有定冠词the，后面是介词of，因此本空应填入名词。空格所在句意为∶研究人员已经意识到，谦虚通常标志着非常令人钦佩的个人品质的\_\_\_\_。将备选项中的三个名词分别代入空格，只有 J）presence“存在”符合句意，因此为正确答案。

6.【答案】:B）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格所在结构是have the ability to do sth.，因此本空应填入动词原形。空格所在句意为∶谦逊意味着你有能力准确地\_\_\_\_\_自己的不足，同时也不否认自己的技能和优势。此处应选择一个能与副词accurately以及后面宾语deficiencies 搭配的动词。综合备选项可知，B）assess与deficiencies搭配，意为“评估不足”，符合句意，为本题答案。

7.【答案】:F）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格前有不定冠词a，因此本空应填入单数名词。空格所在句意为∶你可能意识到自己很聪明，但也明白自己不是一个\_\_\_\_。备选项中有三个名词，其中符合句意的只有F）genius “天才”，故为本题答案。

8.【答案】:A）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格前有情态动词can，空格后是名词，因此本空应填入动词原形。备选词中有四个选项符合要求。空格所在句意为∶他们能够 错误，发现那些远称不上完美的事物的价值，并找出需要改进的地方。由上一句可知，谦逊的人不会忽视、避免或试图否认自己的局限或不足。那么这里表示的意思应为能够承认错误，从而改进。因此确定答案为 A）acknowledge“承认”。

9.【答案】:M）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格前有形式主语it和动词 is，后面的that从句是真正的主语，因此本空应填入形容词。空格所在句意为：谦逊似乎是人际关系中的一笔巨大财富，这也许并不。由第二段可知，谦逊是一个非常好的性格特点，那么谦逊对人际关系很重要，这一点就不足为奇了，因此本空应填入含有“惊奇，惊讶”意义的形容词，由此确定答案为 M）surprising。

10.【答案】:G）

【解析】:副词辨析题。空格前是动宾短语 rate this quality，因此本空应填入副词修饰rate。空格所在句的意思是∶一项研究发现，人们倾向于\_\_\_\_\_评价配偶的这一品质。将备选项中的三个副词分别代人空格，只有G）highly“非常赞许地”使句意通顺，因此确定答案为G）highly。rate highly 意为“高评价，评价很高”。

**Passage Four**

Nowadays you can’t buy anything without then being asked to provide a rating of a company’s performance on a five-star scale.

I’ve been asked to rate my “store 1 ” on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay. Even the most 2 activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel from Australia Post, are followed by texts or emails with surveys asking, “How did we do?”

Online purchases are 3 followed up by a customer satisfaction survey. Companies are so 4 for a hit of stars that if you delete the survey the company sends you another one.

We’re 5 to rate our apps when we’ve barely had a chance to use them. One online course provider I use asks you what you think of the course after you’ve only completed 6 2 per cent of it.

Economist Jason Murphy says that companies use customer satisfaction ratings because a 7 display of star feedback has become the nuclear power sources of the modern economy.

However, you can’t help but 8 if these companies are basing their business on fabrications（捏造的东西）. I 9 that with online surveys 1 just click the 10 that’s closest to my mouse *cursor*（光标) to get the damn thing off my screen. Often the star rating I give has far more to do with the kind of day I’m having than the purchase 1 just made.

A) announce

B) commonplace

C) confess

D)desperate

E) experience

F) fascinated

G) option

H) prompted

I) roughly

J) routinely

K) shining

L) showering

M) variety

N) voyage

O) wonder

1.【答案】:E）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格位于形容词性物主代词 my 之后，因此空格处需要填入名词。本句意为：在付款之前，我被要求在EFTPOS（销售点电子转账系统）终端上对“店铺 ”进行评分。由第一段可知，每次购买东西后，都需要对该公司的表现进行评分，也就是顾客对店铺体验的评分，因此空格处应填入含有“体验，经历”意义的名词，故本题答案为 E）experience。

2.【答案】:B）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格位于 the most 之后、名词activities之前，因此空格处需要填入形容词。的活动，本句意为∶即使是最 的活动，比如打电话给澳洲电信或从澳大利亚邮政领取包裹，也会收到短信或电子邮件调查，询问“我们做得怎么样?”。由列举的例子可知，这些都是很常见的事情，因此空格处应填入含有“常见的，普通的”意义的形容词，故本题答案为B）commonplace。

3.【答案】:J）

【解析】:副词辨析题。空格位于本句的谓语are followed up之间，因此空格处需要填入副词。本句意为∶网上购物之后\_\_\_\_\_\_会有客户满意度调查。第一段提到，购买任何东西都需要评分，那么网购也不例外。因此空格处应填入含有“通常”意义的副词，备选副词中J）routinely“例行地，惯常地”最符合句意，故为本题答案。

4.【答案】:D）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格位于be动词 are和副词so之后，因此空格处需要填入形容词。本句意为∶很多公司都非常 需要星级评价，以至于如果你删除了调查，公司就会再给你发一个。由句意可知，很多公司会锲而不舍地追着顾客让他们点评，因为他们非常需要顾客的评价，因此空格处应填入含有“迫切的，急需的”意义的形容词，be desperate for sth.表示“非常渴望得到某物”，故本题答案为D）desperate。

5.【答案】:H）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格位于be动词are之后，不定式to rate之前，空格处应填人形容词或动词的分词形式。本句意为∶当我们几乎还没有机会使对它们用这些应用软件时，我们就会被 进行评价。由下一句可知，课程才只完成了2%，课程供应商就询问你对这门课程的看法，因此空格处应填入含有“催促，促使”意义的词，be prompted to do sth.表示“被催促做某事”，故本题答案为H）prompted。

6.【答案】:I）

【解析】:副词辨析题。分析句子结构可知，空格所在部分结构完整，不缺成分，因此空格处需要填入副词。本句意为∶我使用的一家在线课程提供商在你只完成了 2%的课程后，就询问你对这门课程的看法。由句意可知，2%未必是确切的数字，是强调刚刚使用不久，因此空格处应填入含有“大约”意义的词，故本题答案为I）roughly。另外一个备选副词J）routinely不符合句意，因此排除

7.【答案】:K）

【解析】:形容词辨析题。空格位于不定冠词 a 之后，名词display之前，因此空格处需要填入形容词。空格所在部分意为∶因为一个 星级反馈展示已经成为现代经济的核心动力来源。根据前文可知，商家评分用的是星星，而星星通常给人闪闪发光的联想，因此空格处应填入含有“闪亮的”意义的形容词，故本题答案为K) shining。

8.【答案】:O）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格位于can’t help but 结构中，根据固定搭配，空格处应填入动词原形，can’t help but do sth.意为“忍不住想做某事”。本句意为∶然而，你不禁 ，这些公司的业务是否以捏造的东西为基础。由句意可知，if在此处意为“是否”，因此空格处应填入含有“想知道，疑惑”意义的动词，故本题答案为O）wonder。

9.【答案】:C）

【解析】:动词辨析题。空格位于主语I之后，空格后为that引导的从句，因此空格处需要填入动词，作主句的谓语动词。本句意为∶我 在做网上调查问卷时，我只是点击离我鼠标光标最近的 ，以便把这讨厌的东西从屏幕上弄掉。上一句提到，公司的业务也许是基于编造的东西，而本句作者以自身为例进行说明。因此空格处应填人含有“承认”意义的动词，故本题答案为 C）confess。

10.【答案】:G）

【解析】:名词辨析题。空格位于动词 click 和定冠词 the 之后，因此空格处需要填人名词。本句意为∶在做网上调查时，我只是点击离我鼠标光标最近的 ，以便把这讨厌的东西从屏幕上弄掉。根据常识可知，做问卷调查就是根据实际情况选择不同的回答。因此空格处应填入含有“答案，选项”意义的名词，故本题答案为G）option。

**二、阅读理解**

**Passage One**

Have you ever wondered how acceptable it is to hug or touch someone? While it may sound safe to avoid all physical contact so as not to offend anyone, the lack of touching might imply cold attitudes or indifference in interpersonal relationships.

So, what should we do? The simple answer is to thoroughly learn unique cultural norms for physical contact. In nonverbal communication *terminology* (术语), physical contact and the study of touching are generally referred to as haptics.

Haptics in communication often suggest the level of intimacy. They are usually classified into two groups: high-contact and low-contact.

Asia and quite surprisingly the United States, Canada and Britain belong to low-contact cultures. People from the rest of the world, such as Latin America, are considered to be in high-contact cultures, where they tend to expect touching in social interactions and feel more comfortable with physical closeness. Despite the classification, there are more complex factors such as relational closeness, gender, age, and context that can affect how someone views physical contact.

One common French custom of greetings is cheek-kissing, but it is mostly restricted to friends, close acquaintances and family members. While cheek-kissing for Latin Americans is also a universal greeting form, it does not require such a high degree of relational closeness. However, gender matters more for them because check-kissing often only happens between women or a man and a woman but not two men.

In contrast, in certain Arabian, African, and Asian countries, men can publicly hold hands or show physical affection as signs of brotherhood or friendship while these behaviors may suggest a romantic relationship in other parts of the world. Although men’s touching is more normal in these cultures, physical contact between persons of opposite sexes who are not family members is negatively perceived in Arabian countries.

These factors could definitely affect the degree to which someone is comfortable with *tactile* (触觉的) communication and physical intimacy. Therefore, if you are someone who loves to show physical affection, you should not be afraid to show it or drastically change your behaviors—just ask for consent beforehand!

1. What does the author say in the first paragraph about physical contact?

A) Its role in interpersonal relationships is getting increasingly important.

B) It is becoming more acceptable to many who used to think it offensive.

C) Its absence might suggest a lack of warmth in interpersonal relationships.

D) It might prompt different responses from people of different social backgrounds.

1.【答案】:C）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的first paragraph和physical contact定位到首段第二句。定位句指出，虽然避免一切身体接触以免冒犯任何人听起来很稳妥，但缺乏接触可能意味着人际关系中的冷淡态度或漠不关心。由此可见，缺少身体接触会让人觉得你在人际交往中表现得不够热情，故答案为C）。【避错】第一段未提到身体接触越来越重要的相关内容，故排除A）；第一段第二句表明，有些人会为了避免冒犯别人而避免所有的身体接触，但并未提及这些人现在是否接受身体接触的行为，故排除B）；第一段没有提到身体接触会引发不同背景的人的不同反应，故排除D）。

2. What does physical contact in communication suggest?

A) What social class people belong to.

B) How civilized the communicators are.

C) What family background people come from.

D) How close the communicators’ relationships are.

2.【答案】:D）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的physical contact, in communication和suggest 定位到第二段最后一句和第三段第一句。由第二段最后一句可知，触觉指的就是身体接触和对触碰的研究。第三段第一句提到，交流中的触觉通常暗示着亲密程度。由此可知，答案为D）。【避错】文章中未提及社会阶层和身体接触之间的关系，故排除A）；B）中提到的有礼貌并未在文中出现，故排除；文章第五、六段提及家庭成员之间的身体接触，但不涉及家庭背景，故排除C）。

3. What do we learn about people in high-contact cultures?

A) They are sensitive to the way people express their emotions.

B) They take touching as a cultural norm in social interactions.

C) They attach great importance to close ties among people.

D) They tend to be more open in interpersonal relationships.

3.【答案】:B）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的people in high-contact cultures定位到第四段第二句。定位句指出，来自世界其他地区的人，如拉丁美洲人，被认为处于高接触文化中，他们往往会在社交互动中期待接触，并对身体上的亲近感到更舒适。由此推断出，触摸是高接触文化中的人在社交时的一种典型行为和习惯，属于一种文化规范，故答案为B）。【避错】A）在文中未提及，故排除；定位句中提到高接触文化中的人对身体上的亲近感到更舒适，而C）提到的是看重人与人之间的亲密关系，与定位句中身体上的亲近不是一个概念，故排除C）；D）中的更开放没有在文中提及，故排除。

4. What do we learn about social customs in Arabian countries?

A) Men can show friendship in public through physical affection.

B) Non-traditional romantic relationships are simply unacceptable.

C) Physical contact between unfamiliar people is negatively perceived.

D) People of different ages and genders show affection in different ways.

4.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Arabian countries定位到第六段第一句。定位句提到，在某些阿拉伯、非洲和亚洲国家，男性可以公开握手或有身体上的亲近行为，并将其视为兄弟情谊或友谊的象征，而在世界其他地区这些行为可能暗示恋爱关系。由此可见，在阿拉伯国家，男性可以在公共场合通过身体接触来表达友谊，故答案为A）。【避错】B）在文中并未提及，故排除；C）中的negatively perceived在第六段最后一句中出现，该句指出非家庭成员的异性之间的身体接触会被消极地理解，并非不熟悉的人之间的身体接触，因此该项内容与原文不相符，故排除；第四段最后一句提到还有一些更复杂的因素，如关系亲密度、性别、年龄和背景，可能会影响人们对身体接触的看法，而不是影响人们表达喜爱的方式，因此排除D）。

5. What does the author tell us to do concerning tactile communication?

A) Lay emphasis on nonverbal communication.

B) Learn to use appropriate body language first.

C) Pay attention to the differences between genders.

D) Take other people’s preference into consideration.

5.【答案】:D）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的tactile communication定位到最后一段第一句。定位句指出，有些因素会影响人们对触觉交流和身体亲密的舒适程度。这就意味着不同人对身体接触的接受度是不一样的。因此，作者在下一句提出建议，如果你是一个喜欢表现身体亲近的人，要在有身体接触之前征得对方允许，故答案为D）。【避错】A）“重视非语言交流”和B）“首先学会使用合适的身体语言”在文中没有提及，故排除；C）提及的性别差异只是影响人们对身体接触接受度的众多因素之一，除此之外，还有年龄、背景等。因此，仅仅注意性别差异是不够的，故排除C）。

**Passage Two**

From climate change to the ongoing *pandemic* (大流行病) and beyond, the issues facing today’s world are increasingly complex and dynamic. Yet solving problems like these requires new approaches that extend beyond traditional ways of thinking. A study led by Yale Professor of Psychology, Paul O’Keefe, found that having a growth *mindset* (思维倾向) of interest may spark this type of innovation.

Professor O’Keefe established in earlier studies that people hold different beliefs about the nature of interest. Those with a growth mindset of interest tend to believe that interests can be developed and cultivated, while those with a fixed mindset of interest tend to believe that interests are inherent (与生俱有的) and simply need to be ‘found.’ Building on these findings, the latest research examined how a growth mindset of interest can boost integrative thinking across the traditional disciplinary boundaries of arts and sciences.

For example, in one task, research participants were instructed to create new college majors by combining two or more existing academic Arts or Science programs at their university. After coding and analyzing the ideas they generated, the team found that people with a growth mindset of interest were more likely to bridge programs across the arts and sciences to create new majors like computational economics rather than creating majors that drew from only one of those areas, like computational chemistry.

As Professor O’Keefe pointed out, “This research provides a useful direction for organizations whose products and services call for integrated and creative solutions. Take smartphones for example. You need not only computer science and engineering knowledge, but also an understanding of psychology and visual design to create a better product. Employees with a growth mindset may be more likely to devise innovative ideas that bridge multiple areas of knowledge to achieve better solutions.”

The benefits of a growth mindset of interest may also extend to those seeking employment. This is a pressing issue because many people are becoming unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Having a growth mindset of interest can help job seekers expand their interests and become more adaptable to different fields, and take the initiative to learn new skills.

1. What does the author say about the world today?

A) It faces problems that are getting more varied and complicated.

B) It has done away with many of the traditional ways of thinking.

C) It is undergoing radical and profound changes.

D) It is witnessing various types of innovations.

1.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的world today定位到首段第一句。定位句指出，从气候变化到目前的大流行病以及其他问题，当今世界的问题越来越复杂和多变。A）中的varied and complicated对应原文中complex and dynamic，故答案为A）。【避错】文章第一段第二句提到解决这些问题需要超越传统思维方式的新方法，并未说明传统思维已经被废除，故排除B）；C）“它正在经历彻底而深刻的变革”和D）“它正在见证多种多样的创新”在文中未提及，故排除。

2. What did Professor O’Keefe find in his earlier studies?

A) People’s interests tend to change with age.

B) People’s interests determine their mindsets.

C) People are divided about the nature of interest.

D) People of different ages have different mindsets.

2.【答案】:C）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Professor O’Keefe和earlier studies定位到第二段第一句。定位句提到，奥基夫教授在早期的研究中证实，人们对兴趣的本质持有不同的看法，即存在分歧。C）中的divided对应原文中的different，故为答案。【避错】文章第二段第二句提到那些具有兴趣增长型思维的人倾向于认为兴趣是可以发展和培养的，并不是说兴趣会随年龄而改变，故排除A）；B）“人们的兴趣决定他们的思维方式”和D）“不同年龄的人有不同的思维方式”均未在文中提及，故排除。

3. What is the focus of Professor O’Keefe’s recent research?

A) How boundaries can be removed between arts and science disciplines.

B) How feasible it is to create new disciplines like computational economics.

C) How students in arts and sciences view the two types of mindset of interest.

D) How a growth mindset of interest can contribute to cross-disciplinary thinking.

3.【答案】:D）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Professor O’Keefe recent research定位到第二段第三句。定位句指出，在这些发现的基础上，最新的研究检验了兴趣增长型思维是如何促进跨人文和科学的传统学科边界的综合性思维的。因此，奥基夫最近的研究重点即兴趣增长型思维模式如何促进跨学科思维，故答案为D）。【避错】定位句中提及跨越学科界限的综合性思维，而不是消除学科之间的界限，故排除A）；B）中提到的创造像计算经济学这样的新学科只是研究参与者的一项任务，并非奥基夫教授的研究主题，故排除B）；C）在文中未提及，故排除。

4. What does the author want to illustrate with the example of smartphones?

A) Hi-tech products are needed in interdisciplinary research.

B) Improved technology gives birth to highly popular products.

C) Making innovative products needs multidisciplinary knowledge.

D) Hi-tech products can boost people’s integrative thinking.

4.【答案】:C）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的smartphones定位到第四段第二句。定位句提到以智能手机为例，而举例子的目的可在下文找到。该段后两句提到，你不仅需要计算机科学和工程知识，还需要对心理学和视觉设计有所理解，才能创造出更好的产品。而具有成长型思维的员工更可能谋划出跨越多个知识领域的创新想法，以实现更好的解决方案。由此可见，制造创新性产品需要具备多学科知识，故答案为C）。【避错】A）“跨学科研究中需要高科技产品”和B）“技术改进会产生受欢迎的产品”在文章中并未提及，故排除；结合第四段内容，可推断出是人的综合性思维会促进一些高科技产品的诞生，因此可排除D）。

5. What is the author’s suggestion to those who are seeking employment?

A) Learning practical skills.

B) Broadening their interests.

C) Staying safe in the pandemic.

D) Knowing their pressing issues

5.【答案】:B）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的seeking employment定位到最后一段第一句。定位句指出，兴趣增长型思维的好处也可能延伸到那些寻求就业的人身上。该段最后解释说，拥有兴趣增长型思维可以帮助求职者拓展兴趣，更好地适应不同领域。由此可知，求职者应当拓展兴趣，以增加就业机会，故答案为B）。

【避错】文中并未提及A）“学习一些实用技能”和C）“在大流行病期间注意安全”，故排除；最后一段第二句提到就业是一个紧迫的问题，因为许多人由于COVID-19疫情而失业，而不是说找工作的人要了解他们的紧迫问题，故排除D）。

**Passage Three**

With obesity now affecting 29% of the population in England, and expected to rise to 35% by 2030, should we now recognise it as a disease? Obesity, in which excess body fat has accumulated to such an extent that health may be adversely affected, meets the dictionary definition of disease, argues Professor John Wilding. He points out that more than 200 genes influence weight. “Thus body weight is strongly influenced by biology——it is not an individual’s fault if they develop obesity.” Yet the widespread view is that obesity is self-induced and that it is entirely the individual’s responsibility to do something about it. Recognising obesity as a chronic disease with severe complications rather than a lifestyle choice “should help reduce the *stigma* (耻辱) and discrimination experienced by many people with obesity,” he adds.

Professor Wilding disagrees that labelling a high proportion of the population as having a disease removes personal responsibility or may overwhelm health services, pointing out that other common diseases, such as high blood pressure and diabetes, require people to take action to manage their condition. He suggests that most people with obesity will eventually develop complications. “But unless we accept that obesity is a disease, we are not going to be able to tackle it,” he concludes.

But Dr. Richard Pile, a physician with a special interest in diabetes, argues that adopting this approach “could actually result in worse outcomes for individuals and society.” He believes that the dictionary definition of disease “is so vague that we can classify almost anything as a disease” and says the question is not whether we can, but whether we should, and to what end.

If labelling obesity as a disease was harmless then it wouldn’t really matter, he writes. But labelling obesity as a disease “risks reducing autonomy, disempowering and robbing people of the *intrinsic* (内在的) motivation that is such an important enabler of change.” What’s more, making obesity a disease “may not benefit patients, but it will benefit healthcare providers and the *pharmaceutical*(制药的) industry when health insurance and clinical guidelines promote treatment with drugs and surgery,” he warns.

1. What does Professor John Wilding argue about obesity?

A) Its impact on society is expected to rise.

B) It is now too widespread to be neglected.

C) It should be regarded as a genetic disease.

D) Its dictionary definition should be updated

1.【答案】:C）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Professor John Wilding定位到第一段第二、三句。定位句提到，约翰·怀尔丁教授认为肥胖符合字典对疾病的定义。他指出，有200多个基因影响体重。由此可知，肥胖是一种受基因影响的疾病，故答案为C）。【避错】第一段第一句提到，预计到2030年，将有35%的英国人口受肥胖影响，但是这并不是约翰·怀尔丁教授的看法，故排除A）；原文中并没有提到肥胖是否已不容忽视，故排除B）；原文第一段第二句只是说肥胖符合疾病的字典定义，而没有说应该更新肥胖的字典定义，故排除D）。

2. What is the popular view of obesity?

A) It is difficult to define.

B) It is a modern disease.

C) It has much to do with one’s genes.

D) It results from a lack of self-control.

2.【答案】:D）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的the popular view of obesity定位至第一段第五句。定位句提到，普遍的观点是，肥胖是自己造成的，对此做些什么完全是个人的责任。由此可知，人们普遍认为肥胖是个人因素，是由于缺乏自控力导致的，故答案为D）。【避错】A）“很难定义”与B）“它是一种现代疾病”在原文中均未提及，因此排除；第一段第四句提到生物学对体重影响极大，但这是约翰·怀尔丁教授的看法，而非人们的普遍观点，故排除C）。

3. Why are some people opposed to labelling obesity as a disease?

A) Obese people would not feel responsible to take any action.

B) Obese people would not be able to afford the medical costs.

C) Obese people would be overwhelmed with anxiety.

D) Obese people would be discriminated against.

3.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的labelling obesity as a disease定位至第二段第一句。定位句提到，将较高比例的人口贴上患病的标签会使个人责任消失，或者可能使医疗服务不堪重负，怀尔丁教授不同意这一观点。反过来说，人们反对将肥胖列为疾病，就是认为这样做的话会让肥胖者认为自己没有责任，不需采取任何行动，故答案为A）。【避错】B）“肥胖的人负担不起医疗费用”与C）“肥胖的人会被焦虑压倒”在原文中均未提及，因此排除；原文第一段最后一句提到，将肥胖列为疾病有助于减少肥胖者遭受的歧视，虽然D）的意思与原文内容相符，但是与题干不符，故排除。

4. What does Dr. Richard Pile think of the dictionary definition of disease?

A) It is of no use in understanding obesity.

B) It is too inclusive and thus lacks clarity.

C) It helps little to solve patients’ problems.

D) It matters little to the debate over obesity.

4.【答案】:B）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Dr. Richard Pile和the dictionary definition of diseased定位至第三段第二句。定位句提到，理查德·派尔医生认为，字典上对疾病的定义“如此模糊，以至于我们几乎可以将任何事物归类为疾病”。也就是说，疾病的定义范围太大，缺乏清晰度。因此本题答案为B）。【避错】A）“它对了解肥胖是没有用的”、C）“它对解决病人的问题帮助不大”和D）“这与对肥胖的争论无关”三项在原文中均未提及，因此排除。

5. What is Dr. Richard Pile’s concern about classifying obesity as a disease?

A) It may affect obese people’s quality of life.

B) It may accelerate the spread of obesity.

C) It may cause a shortage of doctors.

D) It may do little good to patients.

5.【答案】:D）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Dr. Richard Pile’s concern和obesity as a disease定位至第四段第三句。定位句提到，理查德·派尔医生警告说，将肥胖看作一种疾病可能不会给患者带来好处，因此确定答案为D）。【避错】A）“它可能会影响肥胖人群的生活质量”、B）“它可能加速肥胖的传播”和C）“这可能会导致医生的短缺”三项在原文中均未提及，因此排除。

**Passage Four**

Nationwide, only about three percent of early childhood teachers are male in the U. S. Experts say this can have an impact on young children whose understanding of gender roles and identity are rapidly forming. Research has found that having access to diverse teachers is beneficial for children. For the youngest learners, it means they are more likely to get exposed to different varieties of play and communication. It also helps them develop healthy ideas around gender.

“In our world and our society, we have very specific *stereotypes* (模式化形象) of gender roles,” said Mindi Reich-Shapiro, an assistant professor in the teacher education department of the Borough of Manhattan Community College, and one of the authors of a recent study. “It’s important for children to see other possibilities and other paths they can take.”

Despite mostly feeling supported by colleagues and family members, many of the male educators surveyed in the study reported facing social or cultural resistance in their careers as early education teachers. Some also reported that there were parents surprised or concerned that their child had a male teacher. And they had been advised by colleagues or other staff not to hug children.

Reich-Shapiro and fellow researchers made several recommendations to increase male representation in the field. Low pay has long been acknowledged as a major issue in the early childhood field. Over 70% of male educators who said they intended to stay in the early education workforce noted an increased salary was a major motivating factor for them to commit to the career long-term. The report suggests paying all early childhood educators the way elementary school teachers are paid.

Cities and programs should establish support groups for male early childhood educators and provide mentoring and professional development advice for male educators and their program leaders.

The authors also suggest that traditional recruitment approaches for early childhood educators “do not address the gender gap in the field.” They recommend providing young men opportunities to work with children through training and volunteer programs, targeting groups of men who are considering a career change, such as fathers.

1. What do we learn from the first paragraph about early childhood education in the U. S. ?

A) It helps raise children’s awareness of gender roles.

B) It exposes children to different ways of interaction.

C) It is negatively impacted by a lack of male teachers.

D) It clearly aims to form children’s identity through play.

1.【答案】:C）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的the first paragraph定位至第一段。定位段提到，在整个美国范围内，只有大约3%的幼儿教师是男性。专家表示，这可能会对儿童产生影响，他们对性别角色和身份的理解正在迅速形成。研究发现，接触不同类型的老师对孩子是有益的。由此可知，男性幼儿教师的缺乏会对儿童产生不利的影响，因此确定答案为C）。【避错】A）、B）两项混淆了原文的概念。原文指的是如果儿童接触到不同类型的老师，他们可以接触到各种各样的游戏和交流，也有助于他们围绕性别形成健康的观念。而现实是缺少男性幼儿教师，因此排除A）和B）；D）将原文中提到的play和identity混淆在一起，误解了原文要表达的意思，故排除。

2. What does Mindi Reich-Shapiro emphasize in her comment on childhood education?

A) The importance of broadening children’s horizons.

B) The responsibilities of fathers for children’s growth.

C) The urgency of creating teacher education programs.

D) The role of teachers in motivating children to learn.

2【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的Mindi Reich-Shapiro定位置第二段第二句。定位句提到，让孩子们看到其他的可能性和他们可以选择的其他道路是很重要的。也就是说，拓宽孩子的视野是十分重要的，因此确定答案为A）。【避错】B）、C）、D）三项都不是明迪·赖希-夏皮罗所做的评论，因此排除。

3. What do we learn about male teachers from their responses in the study?

A) Some of them find it awkward when hugging children.

B) They feel pressured to keep up with female colleagues.

C) They find it hard to meet the expectations of kids’ parents

D) Many of them feel prejudiced against socially and culturally.

3.【答案】:D）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的male teachers from their response in the study 定位至第三段第一句。定位句提到，尽管很大程度上感觉得到了同事和家人的支持，许多接受该研究调查的男性教育工作者表示，作为早教教师，他们在职业生涯中面临着社会或文化阻力。也就是说，男性幼儿教师经历着社会和文化的偏见，因此本题答案为D）。【避错】原文第三段最后一句说的是男性幼儿教师被建议不要拥抱孩子，而不是男老师他们自己觉得拥抱孩子很尴尬，因此排除A）；B）在原文未提及原文第三段第二句提到，有些家长对自己孩子的老师是男性感到惊讶或担心，并未涉及家长的期望，因此排除C）。

4. What is needed for men to commit to early childhood education?

A) Higher pay.

B) Job security.

C) Social recognition

D) Better working conditions.

4.【答案】:A)

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的for men to commit to early childhood education 定位至第四段第三句。定位句提到，在打算留在早教工作者队伍中的男性教育工作者中，超过70%的人表示，加薪是激励他们长期从事这一职业的主要因素。由此可以确定an increased salary是关键词，因此本题答案为A）。【避错】B）“工作稳定”、C）“社会认可”和D）“更好的工作环境”三项在原文中并未提及，因此排除。

5. What do the authors of the study recommend to bridge the gender gap in early childhood education?

A) Recruiting young men who have a passion for education young children.

B) Taking measures to attract prospective male teachers to work in the field.

C) Persuading prospective fathers to consider a change in their career.

D) Providing male teachers with more opportunities for advancement.

5.【答案】:B）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的recommend to bridge the gender gap 定位至第六段。第六段首句指出，传统的幼儿教育工作者招聘方法不能解决该领域的性别差距。第二句提供了解决方法，即通过培训和志愿者项目为年轻男性提供与孩子一起工作的机会，目标人群是那些考虑跳槽的男性群体，比如爸爸们。由此可知，该研究的作者建议吸引潜在的男老师来从事幼教工作，因此本题答案为B）。【避错】A）和D）在原文中并未提及，因此排除；第六段第二句说的是这些培训和志愿者项目的目标人群是考虑跳槽的男性群体，比如爸爸们，而不是说服未来的爸爸们考虑改变他们的职业，因此排除C）。

**Passage Five**

As many office workers adapt to remote work, cities may undergo fundamental change if offices remain under-utilized. Who will benefit if working from home becomes the norm?

Employers argue they make considerable savings on real estate when workers shift from office to home work. However, these savings result from passing costs on to workers.

Unless employees are fully compensated, this could become a variant of *parasitic* (寄生的) capitalism, whereby corporate profits increasingly rely on extracting value from the public-and now personal-realm, rather than on generating new value.

Though employers are backed by a chorus of remote work advocates, others note the loneliness, reduced productivity and inefficiencies of extended remote work.

If working from home becomes permanent, employees will have to dedicate part of their private space to work. This requires purchasing desks, chairs and office equipment.

It also means having private space dedicated to work: the space must be heated, cleaned, maintained and paid for. That depends on many things, but for purposes of illustration, I have run some estimates for Montreal. The exercise is simple but important, since it brings these costs out of the realm of speculation into the realm of meaningful discussion.

Rough calculations show that the savings made by employers when their staff works from home are of similar value to the compensation workers should receive for setting up offices at home.

What does this mean for offices in cities? One of two things may happen: Employers pass these costs onto employees. This would be a form of *expropriation* (侵占), with employees absorbing production costs that have traditionally been paid by the employer. This represents a considerable transfer of value from employees to employers.

When employees are properly compensated, employers’ real estate savings will be modest. If savings are modest, then the many advantages of working in offices—such as lively atmosphere, rapidity of communication, team-building and *acclimatization* (适应环境) of new employees—will encourage employers to shelve the idea of remote work and, like Yahoo in 2013, encourage employees to work most of the time from corporate office space.

1. What does the author say about working from home?

A) It will become the norm sooner or later.

B) It requires employees to adapt promptly.

C) It benefits employers at the expense of employees.

D) It will force cities to transform their infrastructure.

1.【答案】:C）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的the author和working from home 定位到第一、二段。第二段指出，雇主们认为，当工作人员从办公室转到家中工作时，他们在房地产方面节省了大量资金。然而，这些节省下来的资金来自于将成本转嫁到工人身上。由此可见，远程工作这一模式虽然使雇主从中受益，但是却以牺牲雇员的利益为代价，故答案为C）。【避错】首段最后一句提到，如果这一工作模式常态化：谁将受益? 由此可见，该模式现在只是兴起，并没有成为常态，故排除 A）;首段第一句提到，很多工作人员适应了远程工作的模式，但是并没有要求所有员工迅速适应该模式，故排除 B）;首段第一句提到，如果城市办公室不能充分利用的话，城市将经历根本性的改变，但这并不是作者对于远程工作的观点，故排除 D）。

2. Why do some people oppose working from home?

A) It discourages team spirit.

B) It invades employees’ privacy.

C) It undermines traditional values.

D) It negatively impacts productivity.

2.【答案】:D）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的some people oppose working from home定位到第四段。定位段提到，尽管雇主得到了远程工作倡导者的异口同声的支持，但其他人注意到长期的远程工作所带来的孤独感、生产率降低和效率低下。由此可知，远程工作模式并不是受到大家的一致肯定，也有人持反对意见，而这些反对意见就包括∶孤独感、生产率降低和效率低下，所以人们反对的原因是认为它会对生产力产生负面影响，故答案为D）。【避错】文中并未提及 A）“它挫伤了团队士气”、B）“它侵犯了员工的隐私”和 C）“它破坏了传统的价值观”，故排除。

3. Why did the author run the estimates for Montreal?

A) To provide convincing data for serious discussion.

B) To illustrate the ongoing change in working patterns.

C) To show the impact of remote working on productivity.

D) To exemplify how remote working affects the economy.

3.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的the author run the estimates for Montreal定位到第六段最后一句。定位句指出，这项工作很简单但很重要，因为它将这些成本从推测领域带到了有意义的讨论领域。由此可见，作者之所以对蒙特利尔进行估算，是为有意义的讨论提供真实的数据，故答案为 A）。【避错】文章第六段第一句提到，远程工作意味着要有专门用于工作的私人空间；空间需要供暖、清扫、维护和支付费用，由此可见，这里只是提到工作模式的转变，对于是否持续改变，尚无定论，B）的表述错误，故排除;第四段提到远程工作模式对生产力的影响，但这并不是作者对蒙特利尔进行估算的原因，故排除 C）;文中未提及D）“为了举例说明远程工作对经济的影响”，故排除。

4. What can we conclude from the author’s calculations?

A) There is no point in transferring office work to working from home.

B) Employees can benefit as much from remote working as their employers.

C) Employers’ gain from remote working should go to employees as compensation.

D) Effective measures should be taken to motivate employees to set up offices at home.

4.【答案】:C）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的the author’s calculations定位到第七段。定位段提到，粗略计算表明，当员工在家工作时，雇主所节省的费用与员工在家设立办公室所应获得的补偿金额相当。由此可知，雇主所节省下来的费用应该给予雇员，补偿他们设立办公室的费用，故答案为C）。【避错】定位段提到，当员工在家工作时，雇主所节省的费用与员工在家设立办公室所应获得的补偿金额相当。由此可见，并非远程工作模式没有意义，而是创造的价值是一样的，只不过受益人发生了变化，故排除A）;即使员工收到补偿，也是对自己创造的价值的回报，不能说他们获取了和其雇主一样多的收益，故排除 B）;文中未提及D）“采取有效措施激励员工在家设立办公室”，故排除。

5. What is the author’s opinion on working from home?

A) It should be avoided if possible.

B) It is only a temporary measure.

C) It can reduce companies’ real estate costs.

D) It may affect employees’ corporate loyalty.

5.【答案】:A）

【解析】:观点态度题。由题干中的author’s opinion on working from home定位到最后一段。定位段指出，如果雇员得到适当的补偿，雇主的房地产节省的资金就少了，那么在办公室工作的许多优势，例如活跃的气氛、快速的沟通、团队建设和新员工对环境的适应，都将鼓励雇主搁置远程工作的想法，就像 2013年的雅虎一样，鼓励员工大部分时间在公司办公。由此可见，一旦雇主需要对远程工作的员工进行补偿，那么对于雇主而言，远程工作的弊端就大于利益，那么远程工作对于雇主和雇员双方都没有太大的好处。因此，作者支持在办公室工作，故答案为A）。【避错】B）项文中没有提及，故排除；文中确实提及，远程工作模式可以节省雇主的房地产成本，但是如果给员工补偿的话，这种节约成本就与补偿相互抵消了，故排除C）；最后一段最后一句提到，远程工作模式缺少活跃的气氛、快速的沟通、团队建设和新员工对环境的适应等优点，但是没有提及影响员工对企业的忠诚度这一话题，故排除D）。

**Passage Six**

The human thirst for knowledge is the driving force behind our successful development as a species. But curiosity can also be dangerous, leading to setbacks or even downfalls. Given curiosity’s complexity, scientists have found it hard to define.

While pinning down a definition has proven tricky, the general consensus is it’s some means of information gathering. Psychologists also agree curiosity is *intrinsically* (内在地) motivated.

Curiosity covers such a large set of behaviors that there probably isn’t any single “curiosity gene” that makes humans wonder about and explore their environment. That said, curiosity does have a genetic component. Genes and the environment interact in many complex ways to shape individuals and guide their behavior, including their curiosity.

Regardless of their genetic makeup, infants have to learn an incredible amount of information in a short time, and curiosity is one of the tools humans have found to accomplish that gigantic task.

Hundreds of studies show that infants prefer novelty. It’s what motivates non-human animals, human infants and probably human adults to explore and seek out new things before growing less interested in them after continued exposure.

But curiosity often comes with a cost.

In some situations, the stakes are low and failure is a healthy part of growth. For instance, many babies are perfectly proficient crawlers, but they decide to try walking because there’s more to see and do when they stand upright. But this milestone comes at a small cost. A study of 12- to 19-month-olds learning how to walk documented that these children fell down a lot. Seventeen times per hour, to be exact. But walking is faster than crawling, so this motivates expert crawlers to transition to walking.

Sometimes, however, testing out a new idea can lead to disaster. For instance, the Inuit people of the Arctic regions have created incredible modes to deal with the challenges of living in northern climates, but what we forget about are the tens of thousands of people that tried and failed to make it in those challenging landscapes.

1 . What does the author say about curiosity?

A) It is too complex for non-scientists to understand.

B) It is the force that pushes human society forward.

C) It is a unique trait specific to the human race.

D) It is often the major cause for human failures.

1.【答案】:B）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的the author和curiosity定位到首段第一句。定位句指出，人类对知识的渴望是我们作为一个物种成功发展背后的驱动力。由此可见，作为一个物种，我们之所以不断向前发展，是因为有好奇心这一驱动力，故答案为B）。【避错】首段第三句提到，考虑到好奇心的复杂性，科学家们发现很难定义它。由此可见，科学家只是觉得好奇心难以定义，而非无法理解，故排除A）；文章首段第一句指出，人类对知识的渴望是我们作为一个物种成功发展背后的驱动力，但是这并不是人类的一种特性，故排除 C）；首段第二句提到，好奇心也可能是危险的，会导致挫折甚至失败。但这并不能一概而论，说好奇心是人类失败的主要原因，故排除 D）。

2. What is the general understanding of curiosity?

A) It motivates people to seek information.

B) It is destined to transform human genes.

C) It does people more good than harm.

D) It underlies all human behaviors.

2.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的the general understanding of curiosity定位到第二段第一句。定位句提到，虽然事实证明给好奇心下定义很难，但大家普遍认为好奇心是一种收集信息的手段。由此可知，好奇心可以激励人类去寻找信息，故答案为 A）。【避错】文章第三段提到，好奇心涵盖了如此多的行为，以至于很可能没有任何一种单一的“好奇心基因”能让人类对自己的环境感到好奇和探索。这就是说，好奇心确实有基因成分，但并未提及好奇心能改变人类基因，B）的表述错误，故排除；文章第一段提到，好奇心虽然是人类成功发展背后的驱动力，但也可能是危险的，所以说好奇心对人类有利有弊，但并没有提及是否利大于弊，故排除C）；D）“它是所有人类行为的基础”在文中未提及，故排除。

3. What do we learn about how genes shape people’s behavior?

A) They determine people’s way of thinking.

B) They account for age differences in learning.

C) They enable people to undertake massive tasks.

D) They work in conjunction with the environment.

3.【答案】:D）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的we learn about how genes shape people’s behavior定位到第三段第三句。定位句指出，基因和环境以许多复杂的方式相互作用，塑造个体并指导他们的行为，包括他们的好奇心。由此可见，基因之所以可以影响人类的行为，是与环境相互作用的结果，故答案为D）。【避错】A）和 B）在文中均未提及，故排除；第四段提到婴儿必须在短时间内学习大量的信息，而好奇心是人类完成这一巨大任务的工具之一。也就是说，是好奇心而不是基因使人们能够承担艰巨的任务，故排除C）。

4. What do numerous studies show about infants?

A) They are far more curious than adults.

B) They prefer to go after all that is novel.

C) They have different interests than adults.

D) They show non-human animal behaviors.

4.【答案】:B）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的numerous studies show about infants定位到第五段第一句。第五段第一句提到，数百项研究表明，婴儿更喜欢新奇的事物。这是促使非人类动物、人类婴儿，甚至可能是人类成年人探索和寻找新事物的动力，而在持续接触之后，他们对新事物的兴趣会减弱。由此可见，婴儿比成年人更喜欢追求新奇的东西，故答案为 B）。【避错】文章第五段第一句提到，婴儿更喜欢新奇事物，但是文中并没有提及婴儿比成年人更具好奇心，故排除A）;第五段第二句提到，这是促使非人类动物、人类婴儿，甚至可能是人类成年人探索和寻找新事物的动力，而在持续接触之后，他们对新事物的兴趣会减弱，由此可见，在好奇心方面，婴儿、非人类动物以及成年人可能是一样的，故排除C）;D）文章并未提及，故排除。

5. What does the example of the Inuit people of the Arctic regions illustrate?

A) The cost of humans’ curiosity to explore.

B) The incredible harshness of cold weather.

C) The innovative ideas stemming from curiosity.

D) The importance of learning from past failures.

5.【答案】:A）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的the Inuit people of the Arctic regions定位到最后一段。最后一段第二句中的For instance说明该句是例证，主要说明第一句的观点。第一句指出，有时候测试一个新想法可能会导致灾难。由此可见，驱使人类不断进行探索的好奇心也会给人类带来负面的影响，故答案为 A）。【避错】最后一段第二句指出，北极地区的因纽特人创造了令人难以置信的模式来应对生活在北方的气候的挑战，但我们忘记的是成千上万的人曾试图在这具有挑战性的环境中生存而未能成功。由此可见，寨冷天气确实十分严酷，但是这并不是提及该例子的原因，故排除 B）;文中未提及 C和D），故排除。

**Passage Seven**

Boredom has become trendy. Studies point to how boredom is good for creativity and innovation, as well as mental health. It is found that people are more creative following the completion of a tedious task. When people are bored, they have an increase in “associative thought”—the process of making new connections between ideas, which is linked to innovative thinking. These studies are impressive, but in reality, the benefits of boredom may be related to having time to clear your mind, be quiet, or daydream.

In our stimulation-rich world, it seems unrealistic that boredom could occur at all. Yet, there are valid reasons boredom may feel so painful. As it turns out, boredom might signal the fact that you have a need that isn’t being met.

Our always-on world of social media may result in more connections, but they are superficial and can get in the way of building a real sense of belonging. Feeling bored may signal the desire for a greater sense of community and the feeling that you fit in with others around you. So take the step of joining an organization to build face-to-face relationships. You’ll find depth that you won’t get from your screen no matter how many likes you get on your post.

Similar to the need for belonging, bored people often report that they feel a limited sense of meaning. It’s a fundamental human need to have a larger purpose and to feel like we’re part of something bigger than ourselves. When people are bored, they’re more likely to feel less meaning in their lives. If you want to reduce boredom and increase your sense of meaning, seek work where you can make a unique contribution, or find a cause you can support with your time and talent.

If your definition of boredom is being quiet, mindful, and reflective, keep it up. But if you’re struggling with real boredom and the emptiness it provokes, consider whether you might seek new connections and more significant challenges. These are the things that will genuinely relieve boredom and make you more effective in the process.

1. What have studies found about boredom?

A) It facilitates innovative thinking.

B) It is a result of doing boring tasks.

C) It helps people connect with others.

D) It does harm to one’s mental health.

1.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的studies和boredom定位到第一段第二、三句。文章第一段第二句提到，研究指出，无聊是如何有利于创造力的。第三句提到，研究发现，人们在完成一项枯燥乏味的任务后会更有创造力。第四句进一步指出，当人们感到无聊时，他们会增加“联想思维”，这与创新思维有关。由此可见，科学家对无聊所做的研究表明，无聊可以激发人们的创造性思维，故答案为 A）。【避错】文章第一段第三句提到，人们在完成一项枯燥乏味的任务后会更有创造力，从事无聊工作的结果是更有创造力，而不是更加无聊，故排除B）。C）项是根据第四句中new connections设置的干扰项，文中是指“联想思维”是在思想之间建立新联系的过程，而非无聊帮人们与他人建立联系，故排除。文章第一段第二句提到，无聊如何有利于创造力和创新，以及心理健康。由此可见，无聊对心理健康是有益的，而非有害的，故排除 D）。

2. What does the author say boredom might indicate?

A) A need to be left alone.

B) A desire to be fulfilled.

C) A conflict to be resolved.

D) A feeling to be validated.

2.【答案】:B）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的boredom might indicate定位到第二段最后一句。定位句提到，事实证明，无聊可能表明你的需求没有得到满足。由此可知，当人们感到无聊时，这表明人们的某种需求未得到满足，故答案为 B）。【避错】文章第五段第一句提到，如果你对无聊的定义是安静、专注和反省，那就坚持下去。但并未提到无聊意味着需要独处，由此可知，该选项过于片面，故排除A）。文中并未提及无聊意味着需要解决的冲突，故排除 C）。文章第三段第二句提到，感到无聊可能表明你渴望得到更强烈的团体归属感，并渴望融入你周围的人之中，这与想法或情感被认同有所不同，故排除D）。

3. What do we learn about social media from the passage?

A) It may be an obstacle to expanding one’s connections.

B) It may get in the way of enhancing one’s social status.

C) It may prevent people from developing a genuine sense of community.

D) It may make people feel that they ought to fit in with the outside world.

3.【答案】:C）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的social media定位到第三段第一、二句。定位句指出，时刻在线的社交媒体世界可能会产生更多的联系，但这些联系是流于表面的，可能会妨碍建立真正的归属感。感到无聊可能表明你渴望得到更强烈的团体归属感，并渴望融入你周围的人之中。由此可见，过多的社交媒体会妨碍我们建立真正的归属感，造成群体意识的缺失，故答案为 C）。【避错】文章第三段第一句指出，时刻在线的社交媒体世界可能会产生更多的联系，由此可见，社交媒体是可以扩大人际关系的，故排除 A）。文中并未提及社交媒体会妨碍人们提高社会地位，故排除 B）。文章第三段第二句指出，感到无聊可能表明你渴望得到更强烈的团体归属感，并渴望融入你周围的人之中，而不是社交媒体让人觉得应该融入外面的世界，故排除 D）。

4. What does the author suggest people do to get rid of boredom?

A) Count the likes they get on their posts.

B) Reflect on how they relate to others.

C) Engage in real-life interactions.

D) Participate in online discussions.

4.【答案】:C)

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的the author suggest和get rid of boredom和题文通许原则定位到第三段第三句。题目询问作者建议人们做些什么来摆脱无聊。第三段第三句中的 take the step 是“采取行动”的意思，后面作者建议加入一个组织，建立面对面的关系。C）项“参与现实中的互动”就是一种面对面的关系，因此答案为 C）。【避错】文章第三段最后一句明确提到，你会发现这种深度的人际交往是你无论在你的帖子上得到多少赞都获得不了的。由此可见，社交媒体上获得的关注，并不能满足人们现实生活中的情感需要，故排除 A）。文章并未提及人们可以通过反思如何与他人相处来摆脱无聊，故排除 B）。文章第三段最后一句只提到了发表帖子这种网络社交方式，并未提及在线讨论，D）不符合文义，故排除。

5. What should people do to enhance their sense of meaning?

A) Try to do something original.

B) Confront significant challenges.

C) Define boredom in their unique way.

D) Devote themselves to a worthy cause.

5.【答案】:D）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的enhance their sense of meaning定位到第四段最后一句。定位句指出，如果你想减少无聊感，增加你的意义感，就去找一份你能做出独特贡献的工作，或者找一份你能用时间和才能支持的事业。由此可见，作者认为人们想要增加意义感的两种方法为∶一、找一份可以做出独特贡献的工作;二、找一份能用时间和才能支持的事业。故答案为D）。【避错】文章第四段最后一句指出，要增加意义感，就找一份你能做出独特贡献的工作，而不是原创的事情，故排除 A）。最后一段第二句提到，寻求新的联系和更重大的挑战可以真正缓解无聊。由此可见，这是缓解无聊的一种方式，与意义感无关，故排除 B）。文中并未提及以独特的方式定义无聊，故排除C）。

**Passage Eight**

Can you remember what you ate yesterday? If asked, most people will be able to give a vague description of their main meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner. But can you be sure you’ve noted every snack bar in your car, or every handful of nuts at your desk? Most people will have a feeling that they’ve missed something out.

We originally had this suspicion back in 2016, puzzled by the fact that national statistics showed calorie consumption falling dramatically over past decades. We found reliable evidence that people were drastically under-reporting what they ate.

Now the Office for National Statistics has confirmed that we are consuming 5% more calories than our national statistics claim.

Why is this happening? We can point to at least three potential causes. One is the rise in obesity levels itself. Under-reporting rates are much higher for obese people, because they simply consume more food, and thus have more to remember.

Another cause is that the proportion of people who are trying to lose weight has been increasing over time. People who want to lose weight are more likely to under-report their eating—regardless of whether they are overweight or not. This may be driven partly by self-deception or “wishful thinking”.

The final potential cause is an increase in snacking and eating out over recent decades—both in terms of how often they happen and how much they contribute to our overall energy intake. Again, there is evidence that food consumed out of the home is one of the most poorly recorded categories in surveys.

So, what’s the message conveyed? For statistics, we should invest in more accurate measurement options. For policy, we need to focus on options that make it easy for people to eat fewer calories. If people do not know how much they are eating, it can be really hard for them to stick to a diet. Also, we should be looking for new ways to ensure what people eat wouldn’t have much impact on their waistlines. If this works, it won’t matter if they can’t remember what they ate yesterday.

1. What did the author suspect back in 2016?

A) Calorie consumption had fallen drastically over the decades.

B) Most people surveyed were reluctant to reveal what they ate.

C) The national statistics did not reflect the actual calorie consumption.

D) Most people did not include snacks when reporting their calorie intake.

1.【答案】:C）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的suspect和back in2016定位到第二段。定位段指出，早在2016年他们就有了这种怀疑，因为英国国家统计数据显示，在过去几十年，卡路里的摄入量大幅下降，这让他们感到困惑。有可靠的证据证明人们严重漏报了他们吃的东西。由此可见，有证据显示人们漏报了自己摄入的食物，因此作者怀疑国家统计局数据的真实性，故答案为C）。【避错】文章第二段指出，英国国家统计数据显示，过去几十年里，卡路里的摄入量大幅下降，这让他们感到困惑。由此可见，卡路里摄入量的下降数据令人困惑，这是引起怀疑的原因，并非怀疑的内容，故排除 A）。下文中提到人们漏报数据的原因，并非不想透露，而是因为某些原因无法准确汇报，故排除 B）。文章第一段倒数第二句提到，你能确定你注意到了你在车里吃的小吃，或者你桌子上的每一把坚果吗，这是一个反问的句子，并不是作者的怀疑，而是一个事实，故排除 D）。

2. What has the Office for National Statistics verified?

A) People’s calorie intake was far from accurately reported.

B) The missing out of main meals leads to the habit of snacking.

C) The nation’s obesity level has much to do with calorie intake.

D) Calorie consumption is linked to the amount of snacks one eats.

2.【答案】:A）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的the Office for National Statistics和verified定位到第三段。定位段提到，现在英国国家统计局已经证实，我们摄入的卡路里比国家统计数据声称的多5%。由此可知，英国国家统计局所报道的数据，与人们摄入卡路里的真实数据有很大的出入，故答案为 A）。【避错】文章第三段提到，英国国家统计局仅仅证实了“我们摄入的卡路里比国家统计数据声称的多5%”这一个方面，选项B）和D）在原文中未提及。C）项中的 obesity level出现在第四段的第三句话中，说的是（国家）肥胖水平的提高是造成卡路里摄入量漏报的原因之一，而非统计局给出的数据，故排除。

3. What do we learn about obese people from the passage?

A) They usually keep their eating habits a secret.

B) They overlook the potential causes of obesity.

C) They cannot help eating more than they should.

D) They have difficulty recalling what they have eaten.

3.【答案】:D）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中的obese people定位到第四段最后一句。定位句指出，肥胖者的漏报率要高得多，因为他们的确吃了更多的食物，因此需要记住更多的信息。由此可见，肥胖者因为自己摄入的食物过多，因此无法事无巨细地将自己所吃的食物完全记住，故答案为 D）。【避错】文章第四段最后一句指出，肥胖者的漏报率要高得多，因为他们的确吃了更多的食物，因此需要记住更多的信息。由此可见，肥胖者漏报率较高的原因，并不是不愿意泄露自己的饮食情况，而是记不全，故排除 A）。文中并未提及肥胖者忽视了肥胖的潜在原因，故排除 B）。文章第四段最后一句提到，肥胖者吃了更多的食物，但未提及他们忍不住吃得比他们应该吃的多，故排除C）。

4. What often goes unnoticed in surveys on food consumption?

A) The growing trend of eating out.

B) The potential causes of snacking.

C) People’s home energy consumption.

D) People’s changing diet over the years.

4.【答案】:A）

【解析】:细节辨认题。由题干中的unnoticed in surveys on food consumption和提问同序原则定位到第六段。第六段提到，最后一个潜在的原因是，近几十年来，吃零食和外出就餐的人越来越多，有证据表明，在调查中，外出吃掉的食物是记录最少的类别之一。由此可见，外出就餐通常被人们忽略，故答案为A）。【避错】第六段第一句提到吃零食的人越来越多，但并未提及吃零食的潜在原因，故排除 B）。第六段只是提到外出就餐对人们整体能量摄入的影响，并未提及家庭能源的消耗，故排除C）。文章第六段提到人们在吃零食以及外出就餐这两个方面的变化，但饮食习惯的变化并不是食物摄入量调查中经常被忽视的方面，D）项不符合文义，故排除。

5. What does the author suggest policymakers do about obesity?

A) Remind people to cut down on snacking.

B) Make sure people eat non-fattening food.

C) Ensure people don’t miss their main meals.

D) See that people don’t stick to the same diet.

5.【答案】:B）

【解析】:推理判断题。由题干中policymakers do about obesity定位到最后一段第三至五句。定位句指出，在政策方面，我们需要关注那些让人们容易摄入更少卡路里的选择。如果人们不知道自己吃了多少，那他们就真的很难坚持节食了。此外，我们应该寻找新的方法来确保人们的饮食不会对他们的腰围产生太大影响。由此可见，作者认为，政策制定者应该引导人们多吃一些卡路里较少的食物，使之尽量减少对体重的影响，故答案为 B）。【避错】定位句提到，在政策方面，我们需要关注那些让人们容易摄人更少卡路里的选择。我们应该寻找新的方法来确保人们的饮食不会对他们的腰围产生太大影响。由此可见，这是一个全面低卡饮食的建议，并不是只针对零食，故排除 A）。文中提到用低卡路里饮食来确保腰围不再增加，并没有提到主餐的话题，故排除 C）。最后一段第四句指出，如果人们不知道自己吃了多少，那他们就真的很难坚持节食了。由此可见，作者认为肥胖者应坚持节食，而不是让人们坚持不同的饮食，故排除 D）。