#### A 篇 21-23 ACD

【文章导读】这篇文章介绍了音乐剧《汤姆·索亚:河流冒险》,它是基于马克·吐温经典作品的 35 分钟音乐盛宴。这部由乔·麦克唐纳改编、大卫·基索配乐的剧目,展现了包括画篱笆、探险墓地等经典场景。今年,内森·特纳和罗比·麦克马思分别饰演汤姆和哈克角色。

21 题: 谁为《汤姆·索亚:河流冒险》写了音乐?根据文章第二段提到,"It is adapted by Joe McDonough, with music by David Kisor."这表明音乐是由 David Kisor 创作的。因此,正确答案是 A:"David Kisor"。

22 题: 我们可以了解到关于这两位演员的什么?文章中提到,Nathan Turner 和 Robbie McMath 都是有经验的演员,Turner 在辛辛那提的舞台上是一位熟悉的面孔,而 McMath 在儿童剧院有五场演出的经历。因此,正确答案是 C: "他们在舞台上都有经验"。

23 题: 儿童剧院为教师提供了什么? 文章的最后一段提到, "Children's Theatre has a study guide demonstrating how math and science can be taught through 'Tom Sawyer.'" 这表明儿童剧院提供了教育资源,尤其是与《汤姆·索亚》相关的数学和科学教学指南。因此,正确答案是 D: "教育资源"。

## B 篇 24-27 BABC

【文章导读】这篇文章讲述了作者最后一次使用电话亭的经历,发生在 2006 年,当他不慎被锁在伦敦家外时。文章描绘了电话亭从过时的通讯工具转变为社区的迷你图书馆的过程。作者最初对这个图书馆不抱希望,但后来发现它提供了多种免费书籍,改变了他的看法。现在,虽然电话亭不能再帮助他解决锁门的问题,但它为社区提供了新的价值。

24 题: 第一段中划线的单词"it"指的是什么? 第一段中提到,"… I spread some throws over the sofas and lit candles to make it seem a bit more 'young professional'." 这里的"it"指的是作者的"shared house",因为作者在尝试使他的房子显得更专业。因此,正确答案是 B: "共享的房子"。

25 题: 作者在 2006 年为什么使用电话亭? 文章中提到,作者在 2006 年使用电话亭是因为他被锁在了户外,需要联系房东的管理代理人来获取备用钥匙 ("So, I called Directory Assistance, got put through to our landlady's managing agent, and had a spare key sent to me with just enough time to get bad in before the actors arrived")。这是一种紧急情况下的电话使用。因此,正确答案是 A: "进行紧急电话"。

26 题: 我们对"迷你社区图书馆"了解什么? 文章的第三段最后提到,"any passer-by can 'borrow' a book from its shelves, and return it later, or replace it with another title from their own collection." 这说明任何人都可以向这个图书馆的藏书做贡献,即可以增加他们自己想捐赠的书籍。因此,正确答案是 B: "任何人都可以为其藏书做贡献"。

27 题: 作者为什么开始使用"图书馆"? 文章中提到,作者最初没有太在意这个图书馆,因为他以为里面都是些肤浅的爱情故事。但后来,他注意到有人捐赠了各种主题的大量书籍,这些书籍都是免费的。这个无与伦比的价格点鼓励他尝试了许多他通常不会考虑购买的书籍,并且他发现了一些很棒的书("This unbeatable price-point encouraged me to experiment with dozens of titles that I would never normally consider buying. And I've discovered some great books!")。因此,正确答案是 C: "他发现有优秀的免费书籍"。

#### C 篇 28-31 BACD

【文章导读】本文探讨了加拿大历史上成本最高的一次冰雹暴击中卡尔加里南郊后,保险公司资助

的阿尔伯塔冰雹压制项目。然而,项目下风向的东中部阿尔伯塔农民担心这种云播种技术会减少他们土地上的降水量尽管存在争议,由于缺乏科学证据,没有人能在法庭上成功地针对云播种公司提起诉讼,因此这种私人气候工程能够在相对法律安全的环境中继续进行。

- 28 题: 这个项目的目的是什么?根据文章第一段,"Airplanes seed threatening storm cells with a chemical to make small ice crystals fall as rain before they can grow into dangerous hailstones." ("飞机在具有潜在威胁的风暴云层中投放特定的化学物质,这种做法旨在促使云层中的小冰晶变成雨水降落,从而在它们发展成为具有破坏力的冰雹之前将其消除。")。这说明项目的目的是防止冰雹的形成,即使小冰晶作为雨水落下,而不是发展成危险的冰雹。因此,正确答案是 B: "防止冰雹的形成"。
- 29 题: 谁反对这个项目? 文章中第一段末尾提到,位于阿尔伯塔东中部的农民担心他们的土地会因云播种而失去宝贵的水分("But farmers in east-central Alberta downwind of the hail project flights worry that precious moisture (水分) is being stolen from their thirsty land by the cloud seeding.")。Norman Stienwand 先生在这个问题上多年来一直在公开会议上发言。因此,反对该项目的是 A: "阿尔伯塔东中部的农民"。
- 30 题: Dr. Doswell 为什么提到他在 1999 年看到的龙卷风? 文章中 Dr. Doswell 说, "In 1999, I personally saw significant tornadoes form from a seeded storm cell in Kansas." 这说明他提到这个例子是为了指出云播种可能存在的危险,即可能导致龙卷风的形成。因此,正确答案是 C: "表明云播种的潜在危险"。
- 31 题: 我们可以从最后一段中推断出什么? 文章最后一段提到, "Due to the lack of scientific proof concerning their impacts, no one has succeeded in winning a lawsuit against cloud-seeding companies, Hence, private climate engineering can proceed in relative legal safety." 这表明由于缺乏科学证据, 云播种公司可以在相对法律安全的环境下继续运营。因此,正确答案是 D: "云播种公司将继续存在"。

### D 篇 32-35 DCBD

【文章导读】本文讨论了斯坦福棉花糖实验,该实验由心理学家沃尔特·米歇尔于 20 世纪 60 年代末进行。实验向孩子们展示了延迟满足与未来成功之间的联系。文章将这一概念扩展到成年人每天面临的类似情形,如电脑、手机和平板电脑的诱惑。作者指出,我们的大脑对信息和食物的渴望是基于古老的生存机制,但在当今信息泛滥的世界里,我们需要更加审慎地管理我们的信息和卡路里摄入,以有效地管理时间和健康。

- 32 题: 在 Mischel 的测试中,孩子们需要做什么才能获得第二个奖励? 根据文章第一段,"Each child was told if they waited for 15 minutes before eating the treat, they would be given a second treat." 这说明孩子们需要延迟 15 分钟才能吃到棉花糖,以便获得第二个奖励。因此,正确答案是 D: "延迟 15 分钟才吃"。
- 33 题: 根据第三段,存在不匹配的是\_\_\_\_\_。第三段提到,"But as we've reshaped the world around us, dramatically reducing the cost and effort involved in obtaining calories, we still have the same brains we had thousands of years ago."(但在我们改变了周围世界的同时,大大减少了获取食物热量的成本和努力,我们的大脑却依旧是几千年前那样,没有发生变化。)这说明存在的不匹配是丰富的食物供应和我们未变的大脑之间的关系。因此,正确答案是 C: "丰富的食物供应和我们未变的大脑之间"。
- 34 题: 作者建议读者做什么? 文章最后一段说,"Therefore, just as we need to be more thoughtful about our caloric consumption, we also need to be more thoughtful about our information consumption, resisting the temptation of the mental 'junk food' in order to manage our time most effectively."("因此,就像我们在饮食上需要谨慎选择热量摄入一样,我们在获取信息时也应该慎重。我们需要抵制那些像精神"垃

圾食品"一样的信息,以此来更有效地管理我们的时间。") 这说明作者建议我们在信息消费方面要更有选择性,以最有效地管理我们的时间。因此,正确答案是 B: "成为有选择性的信息消费者"。

35 题:对于这篇文章来说,最好的标题是什么?整篇文章通过成年人面对的类似于棉花糖测试的挑战,来探讨我们如何应对信息的诱惑和消费。因此,最合适的标题是 D:"成年人的棉花糖测试"。

#### 七选五 36-40 GFADE

【文章导读】这篇文章探讨了在线学习在大学和学院教育中的重要性,分析了其优势和挑战。通过 采访学生和教授,文章提出了有效管理在线学习的建议,强调了自律性的重要性,并探讨了如何通 过与他人合作和适当的学习计划来克服在线课程中缺乏人际互动的问题。

36 题: 根据段落的内容,需要填补的空缺应该是关于在线课程在大学和学院教育中变得重要的原因或特点,以衔接上句的"a significant part"。选项 G"A survey found that 29 percent of college students registered for online courses."提供了有关在线课程受欢迎程度的统计数据,与在线教育在大学和学院中变得重要的主题相关。同时 G 项中的"online courses"与后句的"all online courses"形成了有效衔接。因此,正确答案是 G:"一项调查发现,29%的大学生注册了在线课程。"

37 题: 此处需要的是引入对在线课程的评估或选择建议的句子。选项 F "If you take an online course, what can you do to ensure the best possible grade?" 直接提出了关于如何确保在在线课程中获得最佳成绩的问题,符合段落的主题,且与后句提出的具体方法"we interviewed students and professors",语意连贯。因此正确答案是 F: "如果你参加在线课程,你可以做什么来确保获得最好的成绩?"

38 题: 根据文中的段落,选项 A 最符合文中提到的内容。文中提到,"The most obvious advantages of online learning is that you can study anywhere and anytime. 'I think a point that many people lose sight of is how easy it can be to fall behind schedule,' says graduate student Amanda Bindman."("在线学习最大的好处就是可以随时随地进行。研究生 Amanda Bindman 表示:'很多人忽略了一个问题,那就是很容易就跟不上进度。")这表明,尽管在线学习的明显优势是你可以在任何地方和任何时间学习,但仍然需要注意截止日期,以免落后于进度。因此,正确答案是 A:"但这并不意味着没有截止日期。"

39 题: 根据段落内容,需要填补的空缺应该是关于如何有效地管理在线课程的建议。选项 D "Professor Alex Davidson teaches the same course in person and online." 提供了一个教授同时教授线上和线下同一课程的例子,这与建议如何有效管理在线课程相关。同时,需要关注后句的"he"的指代,D 项的"Professor Alex Davidson"符合代词的指代的要求。因此,正确答案是 D: "Alex Davidson 教授在线下和在线上教授相同的课程。"

40 题: 此处需要的是关于在线课程的一个特定挑战以及如何应对这个挑战的建议。选项 E "The chief complaint about online courses is that they lack human interaction." 强调了在线课程缺乏人际互动的主要问题,并与段落中提到的通过朋友或讨论组来促进互动的建议相符合。且选项 E 中的"human interaction"与后句"human interaction"构成词义复现。因此,正确答案是 E: "关于在线课程的主要抱怨是它们缺乏人际互动。"

#### 完形填空

【文章导读】文章讲述了作者在中国塔克拉玛干沙漠边缘火车上的经历,他与一位当地年轻人相遇,通过交流学习了对方的生活和学习经历,颇受启发。

- 【41 题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意:"在中国西北部沿着塔克拉玛干沙漠的边缘乘坐 20 小时火车旅行时,我遇到了一位当地人,这是所有旅行者都渴望的一种谦卑、有教育意义,而且最重要的是,美妙的\_\_\_41\_\_。"A. experiment 实验; B. encounter 遭遇; C. competition 竞争; D. appointment 约会。根据上下文,这里描述的是作者与一位当地人的偶然相遇。故选 B。
- 【42 题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意:"一位年轻的中国男子在火车上\_\_\_42\_\_\_我。"A. treat 对 待; B. save 救助; C. lecture 讲课; D. approach 接近。根据上下文,这位年轻人在火车上与作者接触或接近,开始了对话。故选 D。
- 【43 题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:"我的\_\_\_43\_\_\_朋友几乎不会说英语。"A. true 真实的; B. so-called 所谓的; C. new 新的; D. long-lost 失散已久的。根据句意,作者在火车上遇到了这位年轻人,因此他是一个新认识的朋友。故选 C。
- 【44 题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意:"所以我高兴地抓住了这个\_\_\_44\_\_\_来练习我的中文。"A. chance 机会; B. advice 建议; C. trouble 麻烦; D. right 权利。根据句意,作者看到了一个练习中文的机会。故选 A。
- 【45 题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意:"几个小时后,他告诉我他曾经\_\_\_45\_\_\_两年的职业学校,以便快速找到一份建造公路的工作来补贴家用。"A. visited 参观; B. financed 资助; C. attended 上学; D. founded 创立。根据句意,这位年轻人曾经上过职业学校。故选 C。
- 【46 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意: "...以便快速找到一份\_\_\_46\_\_\_高速公路的工作来补贴家用。" A. building 建造; B. sweeping 扫除; C. checking 检查; D. guarding 守卫。根据上文描述,这位年轻人为了补贴家用而选择了建造高速公路的工作。故选 A。
- 【47 题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:"然而,最\_\_\_47\_\_\_的是,这个人在艰苦的体力劳动之后每天花几个小时学习。"A. typical 典型的; B. obvious 明显的; C. natural 自然的; D. remarkable 非凡的。根据句意,这位年轻人在体力劳动之后还坚持学习,这是一种非凡的行为。故选 D。
- 【49 题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意:"在询问关于美国\_\_\_49\_\_\_整体文学影响之前。"A. writers作家; B. historians 历史学家; C. workers 工人; D. students 学生。根据句意,这位年轻人在谈论美国作家的文学影响,前句提到了爱默生,爱默生是一位美国作家,而且前文的"a translated Emerson passage"也可以看出应该是与文学有关。故选 A。
- 【50 题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意:"你们都学了些什么关于俄罗斯作家的知识?'我\_\_\_50\_\_\_他在某个时刻问道。"A. anticipate 预期; B. imagine 想象; C. recall 回忆; D. catch 抓住。根据句意,作者是在某个时刻(at one point)回忆起这位年轻人提出的问题。故选 C。
- 【51 题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意:"很容易\_\_\_51\_\_\_我对这位从未离开过家几百英里的高速公路建设者的假设。"A. look into 调查; B. rely on 依赖; C. go over 复习; D. deal with 处理。根据句意,作者本可以依靠自己的假设对这位年轻人做出评价(即因为他是一名普通的建筑工人,从而给他的负面评价)。故选 B。
- 【52 题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:"但这位见多识广、\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_且令人钦佩的人阻止了我这么做。"A. well-behaved 举止端正的; B. multi-skilled 多技能的; C. warm-hearted 热心的; D. self-educated 自学成才的。根据句意,这位年轻人通过自学获得了广泛的知识,与上文的"was the fact that this man spent hours studying every day after hard physical labor"形成呼应。故选 D。

- 【53 题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意:"在几个小时的过程中,他\_\_\_53\_\_\_我,一个人通过开放的心态和愿意与各行各业的当地人交往,可以获得多少。"A. ask 询问; B. warn 警告; C. show 展示; D. promise 承诺。根据句意,这位年轻人通过他的行为和话语向作者展示了一种观点。故选 C。
- 【54 题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意:"在几个小时的过程中,他展示了一个人通过\_\_\_54\_\_\_,可以获得多少。"A. traveling 旅行; B. reading 阅读; C. searching 搜索; D. teaching 教学。根据句意,作者在旅行中与这位年轻人交流,从而获得了新的认识和经验,与第一段中的"A young Chinese man \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (approach) me on the train."的旅行经历形成呼应。故选 A。
- 【55 题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意:"在几个小时的过程中,他展示了一个人通过旅行,可以获得多少,只要他们愿意与各行各业的当地人\_\_\_55\_\_\_。"A. cooperate 合作; B. side 站在一边; C. negotiate 谈判; D. engage 参与; (使)从事,参加。根据句意,作者在旅行中与当地人交流,从而获得了新的认识和经验。故选 D。

## 语篇填空

【文章导读】文章讨论了超市大包装商品对单身消费者的影响。指出大型促销活动可能导致个人消费者的浪费和不便,提倡超市提供小包装产品以满足不同顾客需求。

- 56. to benefit 57. or 58. that/which 59. what 60. criticism 61. be offered 62. have started 63. designed 64. the 65. ones
- 【56 题详解】 考查非谓语动词。句意: 固定搭配 "benefit from" 意为"从…中受益"。然而,如果你正在购物,仅仅为了享受价格折扣而购买更多的商品并不是一个明智的选择。。"buying extra <u>56</u>"中的空白处填 to benefit, 为不定式做目的状语,故填 to benefit。
- 【57 题详解】 考查并列连词。句意:要么你的购物太重而无法带回家,要么你买的东西在还新鲜时用不完。此处表示两种情况的并列,应使用"either...or..."结构,前半句已有"Either",因此后半句应填"or"以完成结构。故填 or。
- 【58 题详解】 考查定语从句。句意:商店不是慈善机构——他们以最能赚钱的方式定价商品。此处需要一个关系代词来引导定语从句,充当定语从句中的主语,且修饰先行词"the way"。"that/which"均可正确引导定语从句。故填 that/which。
- 【59 题详解】 考查名词性从句。句意: 如果大多数顾客愿意购买大量商品,那就是他们宣传的内容。"that's  $\underline{59}$  they'll promote" 中, " $\underline{59}$  they'll promote" 为表语从句,从句缺乏宾语(充当动词 promote 的宾语",故填 what。
- 【60 题详解】 考查名词。句意:许多超市不再进行"买一送一"促销活动,因为有批评认为这会导致浪费。"criticism" 是名词,意为"批评"。故填 criticism。
- 【61 题详解】 考查被动语态。句意: 然而,虽然少付几分钱买一包香肠很好,但如果有时能提供更小的包装会更有帮助。情态动词 could 后需接动词原形,故填 be offered。
- 【62 题详解】 考查动词的完成时态。句意:在过去两年中,一些超市开始以包装设计为两半的方式出售鸡肉或沙拉。"over the last two years"为典型的现在完成时的时间标志词,故填 have started。
- 【63 题详解】 考查非谓语动词。句意:一些超市开始销售鸡肉或沙拉,这些食品的包装是专门设计成两个分开的部分的。此处需要一个非谓语动词形式来作后置定语,修饰"packs"。"designed"表示"被设计的"。故填 designed。

【64 题详解】考查定冠词。句意: 然后,当你使用其中一部分时,另一部分保持新鲜。此处为 one...,the other... 结构, 故填 the。

【65 题详解】考查名词复数形式。句意: 谁知道,也许一些更有远见的\_\_\_65\_\_\_会推出一整套的"只为你"包装大小,还有特别优惠。此处需要一个名词复数形式来指代"some of the more forward-looking"的主体。"ones"表示"人们",适用于此处。故填 ones。

# 应用文

# 【审题】

体裁: 投稿 (不要写成书信格式)

话题: "五育并举"中的体育。

交际对象: 全体师生

语气: 正式

注意是课间运动,所以不能是耗时较长或者过于剧烈的运动。

## Stand Up and Exercise, Everybody

In the rhythm of school life, it's essential to stay active. I propose a fun and effective activity: Jumping Jacks. This simple exercise involves jumping to a position with the legs spread wide and the hands touching overhead, then returning to a pose with the feet together and the arms at the sides.

Jumping Jacks are a fantastic way to get the heart pumping and the muscles moving. They require no equipment, can be done in a small space, and are excellent for boosting energy and concentration. So, let's all stand up and add some Jumping Jacks to our break times for a healthier, more active school day! (108words)

# 读后续写

背景设定: Eva 在高中的第一周努力适应。她面临的一个主要难题是在一所庞大的学校建筑中找到自己的路。这座建筑有六层,每层都有四个方向的走廊。

主要矛盾: Eva 个人对于挑战的恐惧和如何克服这些挑战(体育课上的挑战、学校里认路的挑战) 主题: 面对恐惧、适应新环境、自我成长和克服困难

Beginning: Eva 开始了她的高中生活,在这个新环境中她试图适应。最大的挑战之一是在巨大的学校建筑中找到自己的路。建筑物庞大,使她感到迷茫。

Build-up: Eva 在巨大的学校建筑中迷路的问题逐渐升级,她决定只记住自己上课的地方。此时,体育课上的一个新挑战出现了:教练要求每个人跑一英里。Eva 对跑步感到极度恐惧,认为自己无法完成。

Climax: 跑步的时候, Eva 开始感到绝望。然而,她使用了一个心理技巧:不再想象整个一英里的距离,而是专注于逐渐到达的小目标。她的心情由恐惧转变为决心,一圈又一圈地跑下去。

Resolution: Eva 最终成功地完成了跑步,并意外地获得了教练的表扬。她意识到,她所害怕的距离实际上更多是心理层面的挑战。她决定将这种分解任务的方法应用到学校的探索上,逐步熟悉整个建筑。

Ending: Eva 通过逐步攻克学校建筑的复杂性,成功地适应了新环境。故事以她的成长和自信的提升结束,她从一开始的迷茫和恐惧变得更加自信和适应。这个故事不仅是关于学习和适应的,还强调了面对挑战时心理策略的重要性。

### 【参考范文.非官方,谨慎参考】

When Coach Pitt said "Nice work" to her at the finish line, Eva was surprised. Despite her initial doubts, she had not only completed the mile but had also kept pace with many of her classmates. Her heart still pounded from the exertion(n.费力; 尽力), and her legs felt like jelly (紧张得发软), but a sense of accomplishment surged through her. Breaking the daunting distance into smaller, achievable targets had made the impossible possible. She realized that focusing on immediate, reachable goals, like the next bend in the track or the shadow of a tree, had distracted her from the overwhelming idea of the mile.

Eva decided to use the same trick to deal with the school building. Instead of being daunted by its enormity, she broke it down into manageable sections. First, she focused on memorizing the route from the entrance to her first class. Gradually, she added other landmarks – the library, the cafeteria, the gym – to her mental map. Day by day, what was once a maze became a series of familiar pathways. Mirroring her triumph on the track, mastering the layout of the school marked yet another step in her journey towards self-assurance and adaptability.

### 听力答案:

Text 1 请求维修电脑

M: IT Department. How can I assist you?

W: My computer is giving me a lot of trouble. Could you help me with it, please?

M: OK, I just need to check on a couple of things.

1. What does the man do?

A. A computer technician.

B. A hotel receptionist.

C. A shop assistant.

【解析】A。推理判断题。考查职业。根据男士的话"IT Department. How can I assist you?"可知,他在IT 部门工作。再根据女士的话可知,她的电脑给她带来很多麻烦并请男士帮忙。由此可推知,男士是一位 IT 技术员。

# Text 2 洗衣服务

W: Hi, I'd like to have this blouse washed and pressed.

M: OK, but I'm afraid you won't be able to collect it until next Friday. We've been very busy recently.

- 2. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. At the grocer's.
- B. At the tailor's.
- C. At the cleaner's.

【解析】C。推理判断题。女士想把这件衬衫清洗并熨烫一下。根据男士的话可知,他们最近非常忙,女士下周五才能取。由此可推断出,对话发生在洗衣店。

#### Text 3 出行方式

#### W: What a journey! Air travel is more tiring than driving, I'm sure.

M: I don't think you say that, if you've just driven 400 miles. Let's come to Seattle by train next time. It'll be more relaxing.

#### 3. How did the speakers come to Seattle?

- A. By plane.
- B. By car.
- C. By train.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据女士的话"What a journey! Air travel is more tiring than driving, I'm sure." 可知,女士抱怨乘坐飞机出行比开车出行更累。男士说:如果你刚开了 400 英里,你就不会这样说了。并建议,下次乘火车去西雅图。三种出行方式均有提及,听清说话者想要表达的意思。

#### Text 4 商量晚餐

M: Could I have fried rice or noodles for dinner for a change? I don't feel like steak today.

W: I'm in a hurry. I can't cook two different meals today. Tomorrow you can have what you want.

M: Alright.

## 4. What will the speakers have for dinner today?

A. Fried rice.

B. Noodles.

C. Steak.

【解析】C。事实细节题。男士说今天不想吃牛排,想吃炒饭或者面条换换口味。根据女士的话可知,她赶时间。今天不能做两种不同的饭。明天可以让男士吃到他想吃的。

## Text 5 Sophie 焦虑

M: All well, Sophie?

## W: Hmm. Not great. I'm just so down with writing this report.

M: Are you almost done with it?

W: Far from it. And I'll get it represented in class tomorrow.

# 5. How is Sophie feeling now?

A. Confused.

B. Worried.

C. Disappointed.

【解析】B。观点态度题。根据 Sophie 的话"Not great. I'm just so down with writing this report."可知,她现在不是很好。写报告实在太烦了。根据"And I'll get it represented in class tomorrow."可知,她在为明天课上的汇报感到担忧。

#### Text 6 打算邮寄生日卡

W: Richard, why are you taking everything out of your drawer?

M: I'm looking for a stamp, Sarah.

W: A stamp? What do you want a stamp for?

M: (7) I've written a letter to Aunt Vera. (6) And I want to put it in the post before midday.

W: Can you just email her?

M: Yeah. (7)But it's her 70th birthday. Vera will be happy to get a real letter with a real birthday card.

#### 6. What does the man want to do before noon?

A. Post a letter.

B. Make a card.

C. Write an email.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据男士的话"And I want to put it in the post before midday."可知,在中午之前,他想到邮局把信寄了。

## 7. Whose birthday is it?

A. Richard's.

B. Sarah's.

C. Vera's.

【解析】C。事实细节题。根据对话中的关键信息"I've written a letter to Aunt Vera."及"But it's her 70th birthday. Vera will be happy to get a real letter with a real birthday card."可知,Vera 要过 70 岁生日了,男士想要给 Vera 寄一封带有生日贺卡的信。听力材料中出现的三个人名,注意辨别,Richard 和 Sarah 是正在对话的两个人。

Text 7 申请补考

W: (8)Professor Brooks, I'm Vicky Comore in your European History class. Can I speak with you for a few minutes?

M: Sure. What can I help you with?

W: (9)Well, I was sick for two weeks. So I didn't take the midterm exam. Could you give me another test?

M: Alright. You can take it next Thursday afternoon.

W: Thank you so much, Professor Brooks. Could I come to you at 3:30 after my English Literature class?

M: No problem.

#### 8. What course does Professor Brooks teach?

A. Public Speaking.

B. European History.

C. English Literature.

【解析】B。事实细节题。根据 Vicky 在对话开头的话"Professor Brooks, I'm Vicky Comore in your European History class."可知,Brooks 教授欧洲历史课。

# 9. Why does Vicky come to talk with Professor Brooks?

A. To sign up for his course.

B. To ask for a make-up test.

C. To discuss her homework.

【解析】B。事实细节题。根据 Vicky 的话"Well, I was sick for two weeks. So I didn't take the midterm exam. Could you give me another test?"可知,她这两周生病,没能参加期中考试,所以来询问 Brooks 教授能否让她再考一次。正确选项是对原文意思的提炼。make-up test 意为补考。

## Text 8 为戏剧制作服装

M: (10)Linda, you work on plays and shows but you are not on stage. What do you do?

W: (10)I'm a costume designer. I have the actors become their characters.

M: Is it a kind of, like, playing dresser?

W: A little bit. But I need to study the play to create the characters' clothes, not just use my imagination.

M: How do you do that?

W: (11)I read the play and do research about the time and place of the story. If the story is set in the past, I might study old magazines or paintings. For plays set in now, I sometimes collect pictures of people on the street.

M: Then what do you do?

W: (12)I take my ideas and pictures to the director of the show. We talk about whether I'm on the right track. If it's good, we will hire a tailor to make the costume.

M: Is it finished then?

W: Almost. We still need to try on the actor to make sure everything fits and looks good.

M: (13) Wow, it takes so many steps to make a costume.

W: (13)Yes, it does. I work with lots of different people to put it all together.

听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。

### 10. What does Linda do for plays and shows?

A. She gives actors advice.

B. She assigns roles to actors.

C. She designs actors' clothes.

【解析】C。事实细节题。男士问 Linda 她从事戏剧和表演工作,具体是做什么的,根据 Linda 的回答"I'm a costume designer. I have the actors become their characters."可知,她是戏剧服装设计师。

#### 11. What does Linda need to research?

A. The setting of the story.

- B. The decoration of the stage.
- C. The names of the characters.

【解析】A。推理判断题。根据 Linda 的话"I read the play and do research about the time and place of the story."可知,她需要研究故事发生的时间和地点,即故事的背景。

## 12. Who does Linda report her work to?

- A. The director.
- B. The editor.
- C. The photographer.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据 Linda 的话"I take my ideas and pictures to the director of the show."可知,她需要把她的想法和收集的图片汇报给导演。

## 13. What does Linda say about her job?

- A. It pays very well.
- B. It requires team effort.
- C. It involves frequent travel.

【解析】B。推理判断题。男士感叹 Linda 的工作有好多步骤,Linda 表示同意,接着她说"I work with lots of different people to put it all together."可知,她的工作需要和很多不同的人配合才能做好。正确选项是对原文的同义转述。

## Text 9 分享艺术展观感

W: Hi Kevin. I've just got back from the Art Gallery. There's a wonderful show of abstract art. You should have come with me.

## M: (14)I don't know. Abstract art seems like children's painting to me.

W: Well, if you don't understand what the artist is trying to communicate, it can seem a little like that.

M: What did you see then?

W: There were two paintings that impressed me most. The first is a huge one which I supposed the tree although it could have been anything.

M: What did you like about it?

W: Just the way the tree looked. (15)It was like the tree was made of hard metal, and the mix of white and gray made everything look like it was winter, freezing winter.

M: That's something. What about the other one?

W: The second looked like a piece of grassland. All the grass was purple and red, (16) and there was green sky in the background. I looked at it and thought of summer.

M: Hmm, your description really teaches me something about appreciating abstract art. (17)Maybe I should go and give this show a try this Saturday.

W: You really should.

# 14. What does Kevin think of abstract art?

- A. It has lasting artistic value.
- B. It makes little sense to him.
- C. It appeals mainly to children.

【解析】B。事实细节题。对话一开始,女士表示 Kevin 应该跟她一起去画展,根据 Kevin 的回复"I don't know. Abstract art seems like children's painting to me."可知,他认为抽象艺术就像儿童的绘画。言外之意,对他毫无意义。正确选项是对原文意思的同义转述。

## 15. What impression did the first painting give the woman?

A. Hopefulness. B. Nervousness. C. Coldness.

【解析】C。推理判断题。根据女士的描述"It was like the tree was made of hard metal, and the mix of white and gray made everything look like it was winter, freezing winter."可知,她感觉那棵树好像是用坚硬的金属做成的,白色和灰色的混合使一切看起来都像是寒冷的冬天。由此可推断出,这幅画给她的印象是寒冷。

#### 16. What color was used for the background in the second painting?

A. Green. B. Purple. C. Red.

【解析】A。事实细节题。根据"and there was green sky in the background"可知,第二幅画的背景是绿色的天空。关于第二幅画提到了三种颜色,听录音时注意辨别关键信息。

## 17. What will Kevin probably do this Saturday?

- A. Attend an art class.
- B. Visit an exhibition.
- C. Buy an abstract painting.

【解析】B。事实细节题。根据男士最后一句话"Maybe I should go and give this show a try this Saturday." 可知,在经过女士的一翻讲述后,他打算周六去参观画展。

### Text 10 早间新闻播报

M: You are watching the morning news. This is Steven Johnson. Sydney and the New South Wales coast have been hit by heavy rains. Major roads, the airport, trains and buses were all thrown behind the schedule as more than a month's worth of rain fell in just one hour during the morning rush. All traffic into city remains very heavy. (18)Pittwater Road is closed due to a car crash. Consider using Wicks Road instead. A police officer has been hurt assisting drivers in North Ryde. A woman is believed to have broken her leg after a tree fell on her car. (19)The roof of Town Hall Station has fallen in, causing delays for passengers. The rain is expected to be at its heaviest from 9:00 am until 11:00 am. Today a total of up to 200 millimeters rain is being forecast, along with damaging winds of more than 90 kilometers per hours to fall. (20)All road users are advised to reconsider the need to be on roads in such wild weather, and reschedule their day and continue on their journey after the rain stops.

#### 18. What caused the closure of Pittwater Road?

A. A fallen tree.

B. A flooded river.

C. A car accident.

【解析】C。事实细节题。根据独白"Pittwater Road is closed due to a car crash."可知,Pittwater 路段因为汽车撞车事故,也就是车祸而关闭了。

# 19. What happened at Town Hall Station?

- A. A police officer got hurt.
- B. A passenger went missing.
- C. The station roof was broken.

【解析】C。事实细节题。根据"The roof of Town Hall Station has fallen in, causing delays for passengers." 可知,市政厅车站的屋顶坍塌,造成乘客延误。原文中的 fall in 意为: (屋顶、天花板)塌陷,坍塌,对应正确选项中的 broken。

# 20. What are road users advised to do?

- A. Drive at low speed.
- B. Postpone their trips.
- C. Follow traffic signs.

【解析】B。推理判断题。根据"All road users are advised to reconsider the need to be on roads in such wild weather, and reschedule their day and continue on their journey after the rain stops."可知,说话者建议所有道路使用者重新考虑在这种恶劣天气下上路的必要性,并重新安排行程,等雨停后继续上路。言外之意,道路使用者被建议推迟他们的行程。