

2022-2023 学年江苏省扬州市高二（上）开学英语试卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 7.5 分）第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题每段对话仅读一遍。例：How much is the shirt? A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15. 答案是 C。

1. （1.5 分）What will the speakers do next?

- A. Check the map.
- B. Leave the restaurant.
- C. Park the car.

2. （1.5 分）Where are the speakers?

- A. At a bus stop.
- B. At home.
- C. At the airport.

3. （1.5 分）What did the speakers do last week?

- A. They had a celebration dinner.
- B. They went to see a new born baby.
- C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.

4. （1.5 分）Why does the man make the phone call?

- A. To cancel a weekend trip.
- B. To make an appointment.
- C. To get some information.

5. （1.5 分）What does the man probably want to do?

- A. Do some exercise.
- B. Get an extra key.
- C. Order room service.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. （3 分）听材料，回答问题。

(1) Why does the woman come to the man?

- A. To ask for permission.
- B. To extend an invitation.
- C. To express thanks.

(2) When are the students going to the museum?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

7. (4.5 分) 听材料，回答问题。

(1) What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Buying groceries.
- B. Choosing gifts.
- C. Seeing friends.

(2) Who is Clara?

- A. The man's wife.
- B. The man's sister.
- C. The man's daughter.

(3) How much did the man spend on the city passes?

- A. \$ 36.
- B. \$ 50.
- C. \$ 150.

8. (4.5 分) 听材料，回答问题。

(1) Why did Tracy bring dogs to the children?

- A. To teach them to love animals.
- B. To help them gain confidence.
- C. To protect them from dangers.

(2) What is Kevin's concern about the dog?

- A. They may misbehave.
- B. They may get hurt.
- C. They may carry diseases.

(3) What will Helen do tomorrow morning?

- A. Give a talk.
- B. Meet the children.
- C. Take some photos.

9. (6 分) 听材料，回答问题。

(1) What is the man doing?

- A. Attending a lecture.
- B. Hosting a workshop.
- C. Conducting an interview.

(2) Why is Emily doing unpaid work in the new season of the show?

- A. To follow the latest trend.
- B. To help raise the crew's pay.
- C. To support the post - production.

(3) What enables Emily to try different things in her field?

- A. Her college education.
- B. Her teaching experience.
- C. Her family tradition.

(4) What does Emily think of her work at the Film Centre?

- A. Boring.
- B. Rewarding.
- C. Demanding.

10. (4.5 分) 听材料，回答问题。

(1) Who is the speaker talking to?

- A. Sports club members.
- B. International tourists.
- C. University students.

(2) Where did Emma work for a rugby team?

- A. In Manchester.
- B. In Dublin.
- C. In Vancouver.

(3) What can be a challenge to Emma's work?

- A. Competition in the health care industry.
- B. Discrimination gains female scientists.
- C. Influence of misinformation on the public.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 4 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

11. (7.5 分)

Volunteer Opportunities

Volunteers are a vital part of our mission of providing high quality environmental educational programming for local youth, Hudson River research, and community events. We are currently seeking volunteers for the following positions:

- **Education Assistant** - Assist education staff with everyday school work, after - school environmental clubs and community group visits every Wednesday afternoon.

- **Marsh（沼泽） Assistant** - Help maintain Riverfront marsh on Thursdays and Saturdays. Work on occasional marsh repairs including the removal of foreign species of plants and rubbish clean - ups. (Seasonal)

- **Research Assistant** - Participate in water quality monitoring, the sea life study, and other projects as they are developed. Eight hours each week on workdays.

- **Aquaria（水族馆） Assistant** - Provide care for the Center's collection of aquatic wildlife including tank maintenance and animal feedings at the weekend.

Volunteer positions are available throughout the year! Previous experience is not required. Training will be provided upon the start of volunteer service. For more information about our volunteer program as well as single day volunteer events, call 9140 - 377 - 1900 or visit www.centerfortheurbanriver.org.

(1) What does the Education Assistant need to do? _____

- A. Help with school routine.
- B. Give lectures after school.
- C. Coach students in sports clubs.
- D. Visit poor students' communities.

(2) If you are busy on weekdays, which volunteer position is probably suitable for you? _____

- A. Education Assistant.

- B. Marsh Assistant.
- C. Research Assistant.
- D. Aquaria Assistant.

(3) What's required to be one of the four volunteers? _____

- A. Working experience.
- B. Academic training.
- C. Care for the environment.
- D. Availability around the clock.

12. (10 分) China's historic 23 - day Chang'e 5 mission has not only obtained precious rock and soil samples from the moon, but has also brought back a group of seeds that traveled the furthest in the nation's agricultural and forestry histories. More than 30 kinds of seeds, including that of rice, oats etc., were placed inside the multi - module Chang'e 5 spacecraft and orbited around the moon for about 15 days.

Scientists wished to check what would happen to the seeds after being exposed to extraterrestrial (地外的) forces in lunar orbit and also hoped that they could develop beneficial mutations (突变). This mission offered good opportunities to scientists, which enabled them to deepen their studies on the effect of cosmic rays on the growth and evolution of life on Earth.

Space - based mutation breeding refers to the process of exposing seeds to forces such as microgravity, vacuums and cosmic radiation during a spaceflight and then sending them back to Earth for further observation and planting. Researchers observe and examine several generations of plants grown from space - bred seeds and investigate their mutations - some are positive and desirable while others are negative. Those with positive mutations will be kept and analyzed, and will be introduced to farmers after their certification and approval.

Space breeding can generate mutations faster and more conveniently than ground - based experiments and can bring about some desirable traits that are otherwise hard to introduce. Compared with natural or conventionally bred types of plants, space - developed versions with positive mutations usually feature higher nutritional content, greater annual yields, shorter growth periods and better resistance to diseases and insect pests.

China conducted its first space breeding experiment in 1987, using a satellite to carry seeds into space. Since then, hundreds of kinds of seeds and seedlings have traveled with dozens of Chinese spaceships. Space breeding has helped to produce more than 200 new types of mutated plants in China that have been approved for large - scale cultivation, ranging from grains to vegetables and fruits. The Chang'e 5 robotic mission returned 1,731 grams of lunar rock and soil to Earth, marking a historic accomplishment 44 years after the last lunar substances

were taken back.

(1) Why were the seeds placed inside Chang'e 5? _____

- A. To pick out the fittest for mutations.
- B. To understand extraterrestrial forces.
- C. To study the intensity of cosmic rays.
- D. To expose them to a special environment.

(2) What do we know about space - based mutation breeding? _____

- A. It is not a time - consuming process.
- B. Mutations develop in a random way.
- C. It often brings about desirable effects.
- D. Approval will be granted to mutated plants.

(3) What can we learn from the last paragraph? _____

- A. It is a custom to put seedlings on a spacecraft.
- B. China was the first to do a space breeding experiment.
- C. It is some time since seeds were last taken into space.
- D. Space breeding has brought us commercial benefits.

(4) What is the best title of the passage? _____

- A. Space - bred Seeds Offer Great Chances
- B. Chang'e 5 Returns with a Big Package
- C. Plant Mutations Result in a Better Life
- D. Seeds from Space Mark a New History

13. (10 分) In a country where over 80% of residents live in public housing, a government commitment to sustainable urban design could have huge influence. And when it's a tropical country like Singapore where convenience and air conditioning are a way of life, the impact could be greater still.

Promising 42, 000 new homes across five residential districts, the eco - town of Tengah will be the 24th new settlement built by Singapore's government since World War II. It is, however, the first with centralized cooling, automated trash collection and a car - free town center, with which environment lovers hope to offer a roadmap for reducing carbon emissions in the Southeast Asian city - state.

The development is named as "Forest Town" by officials, due to its abundant greenery and public

gardens. Once home to brickmaking factories, and later used for military training, the 2.7 - square - mile site has been reclaimed by a forest in recent years. A 328 - foot - wide ecological "corridor" will be maintained through its center, providing safe passage to wildlife and connecting a water catchment area on one side to a nature reserve on the other.

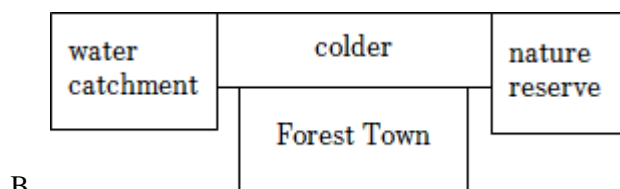
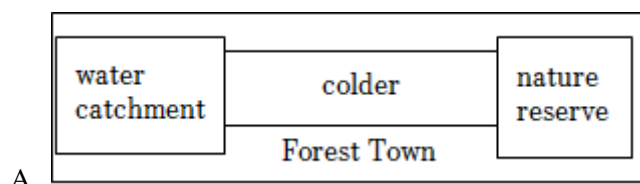
The project has proven a new plan for urban planners supporting green design principles and "smart" technology, according to Chong Fook Loong, group director for research and planning at Singapore's Housing and Development Board, the agency overseeing the country's public housing. "Tengah is a new start, " he said in a video interview, explaining that roads and parking are being pushed beneath the town center. "We're going for the ideal concept of separated traffic, with everything underground and then the ground level totally freed up for pedestrians - for people. So, it's a very safe environment for all."

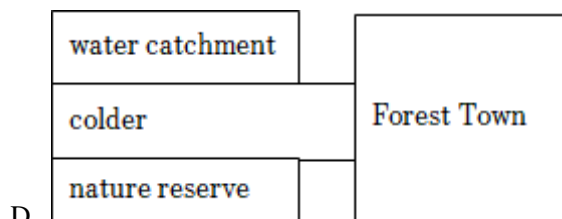
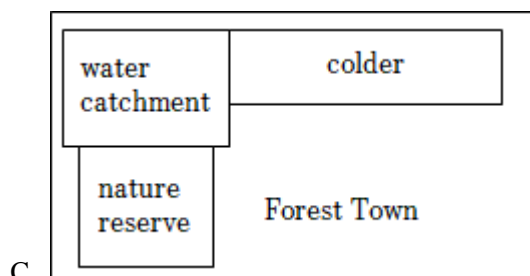
"We want a town that allows walking and cycling in a very user - friendly manner." he added, saying that cycling has taken off in Singapore in the "last three to five years especially". The master plan will see the installation （安装） of electric vehicle charging stations.

（1）What is special about the 24th new settlement? _____

- A. It can house 42, 000 people.
- B. It will be well equipped.
- C. It will be built by the government.
- D. It will be environmentally friendly.

（2）Which of the following might be the design of the forest town? _____





(3) What can we learn from Chong Fook Loong's words? _____

- A. A parking lot will put in the town center.
- B. Separated traffic will be applied.
- C. Bikes will be able to fly in the near future.
- D. All masters will install charging stations.

(4) What is the best title for the text? _____

- A. Ways to reduce carbon emissions
- B. A green roadmap for Singapore
- C. Eco 'smart' city of Singapore
- D. A smart electric vehicle technology

14. (10 分) As the effects of climate change become more disastrous, well - known research institutions and government agencies are focusing new money and attention on an idea: artificially cooling the planet, in the hopes of buying humanity more time to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

That strategy, called solar climate intervention (干预) or solar geoengineering, involves reflecting more of the sun's energy back into space - abruptly reducing global temperatures in a way that imitates the effects of ash clouds flowing out from the volcanic eruptions. The idea has been considered as a dangerous and fancied solution, one that would encourage people to keep burning fossil fuels while exposing the planet to unexpected and potentially threatening side effects, producing more destructive hurricanes, wildfires floods and other disasters.

But, as global warming continues, producing more destructive hurricanes, wildfires floods and other disasters, some researchers and policy experts say that concerns about geoengineering should be outweighed by

the imperative to better understand it, in case the consequence of climate change become so terrible that the world can't wait for better solutions.

One way to cool the earth is by injecting aerosols （气溶胶） into the upper layer of the atmosphere, where those particles reflect sunlight away from the earth. That process works, according to Douglas MacMartin, a researcher at Cornell University.

"We know with 100% certainty that we can cool the planet," he said in an interview. What's still unclear, he added, is what happens next. Temperature, MacMartin said, is an indicator for a lot of climate effects. "What does it do to the strength of hurricanes?" he asked, "What does it do to agriculture production? What does it do to the risk of forest fires?"

Another institution funded by the National Science Foundation will analyze hundreds of simulations of aerosol injection, testing the effects on weather extremes around the world. One goal of the research is to look for a sweet spot: the amount of artificial cooling that can reduce extreme weather events without causing broader changes in regional rainfall patterns or similar impacts.

(1) Why do researchers and government agencies work on cooling the earth? _____

- A. To prevent natural disasters.
- B. To win more time to reduce gas emissions.
- C. To imitate volcanic eruptions.
- D. To encourage more people to burn fossil fuels.

(2) What are researchers worried about in terms of global warming? _____

- A. More volcanoes will throw out.
- B. More solar energy will go into space.
- C. More disasters will endanger the future of the world.
- D. People will keep burning fossil fuels to keep warm.

(3) What can be inferred from Douglas' words in an interview? _____

- A. He thinks more research remains to be done.
- B. He is optimistic about the effect of cooling the earth.
- C. He is concerned about the reduction in agriculture production.
- D. He disapproves of the practice of solar climate intervention.

(4) What does the underlined words "sweet spot" in the last paragraph mean? _____

- A. The rainfall pattern of a region.
- B. The modest drop in temperature.
- C. The number of extreme weather events.
- D. The injection amount of aerosol.

第二节 七选五（共 1 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

15. (12.5 分) Do you want to know how to learn from failures? Your journey starts this second. It takes courage for people to realize that they help on how to learn from failures. These following steps will assist you in learning from your mistakes and move on with your life.

(1) _____ A little bit of humility goes a long way. You know you did something wrong; and while you want to defend your mistakes, you had better keep your emotions in check. Accept that your plans don't go as well as you want and apologize to those who are under influence.

Humility is the first step to mend broken ties and relationships. (2) _____ Who you were before, or whatever your status might have been - those are no longer significant. This is not the time for you to start another war, but the time for you to reflect on what you have done.

Observe and report. If you want to learn from failures, then you need to stay quiet and start listening to other people. (3) _____ You might not have noticed these things before. Now that you're given the opportunity to observe them, you might be able to pick up a thing or two. This is your chance to learn how you can help straighten things out.

Make things right. It's not the most pleasant task to do, especially when you're cleaning up your mess. But making things right is extremely important to your redemption (补救). If you're not yet certain of what you can do, ask. (4) _____ Instead, you can start by helping out in little ways. Getting coffee for those who are under the influence, for example, is one way you can choose.

Knowing how to learn from your failures is very important. (5) _____

- A. Humility helps.
- B. Control your feelings.
- C. This is the only way you can grow as a person.
- D. Watch how your friends and colleagues are handling matters.
- E. Ignore other people who are talking about you behind your back.
- F. People will be more than happy to help if you show up with a smile.

G.You don't have to come up with one solution that will take care of everything.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分 15 分）第一节（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，满分 15 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

16. (15 分) Kids love percussion instruments（打击乐器）.In truth, becoming a percussionist requires a great deal of (1) _____ and practice.It was believed that one more thing was vital—a good sense of hearing.Dame Evelyn Glennie, (2) _____, has proven that isn't always true.

At age 8, Glennie began taking piano lessons, and she also began losing her hearing.She was totally deaf when she joined her school orchestra（管弦乐队） at 12.The moment Glennie saw the (3) _____ in the percussion section, she knew that was where she (4) _____.At 15, She (5) _____ the Royal Academy of Music in London for a solo percussionist.However, never hearing of it, they were unsure about accepting her.Ever (6) _____, she persuaded them to take her.

Since Glennie made her first professional (7) _____ in 1985, she has gained fame as the world's first fulltime solo percussionist and won many awards.

When asked how she (8) _____ the music, she says, "I use all my (9) _____, especially sight, feeling and touch." Paying close attention to the (10) _____ and relying on feeling the music, she performs in bare feet on a wooden platform, which (11) _____ her to feel vibrations（震动）from the instruments through the floor.She is in (12) _____ motion as she moves from one instrument to the next.

She has become a (n) (13) _____ wherever she performs.As a writer observed, "She was able to (14) _____ disabilities aren't barriers.They're (15) _____ to thinking differently."

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|-----|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | A. score | B. skill | C. research | D. goal |
| (2) | A. also | B. ever | C. still | D. though |
| (3) | A. defence | B. instruments | C. directions | D. vehicles |
| (4) | A. belonged | B. adapted | C. resisted | D. wandered |
| (5) | A. participated in | B. attended to | C. applied to | D. took up |
| (6) | A. disappointed | B. excited | C. annoyed | D. determined |
| (7) | A. appearance | B. decision | C. promise | D. choice |
| (8) | A. creates | B. learns | C. follows | D. appreciates |

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| (9) | A. strengths | B. senses | C. imagination | D. experience |
| (10) | A. composer | B. conductor | C. audience | D. assistant |
| (11) | A. forces | B. drives | C. causes | D. allows |
| (12) | A. constant | B. slow | C. uplifting | D. desperate |
| (13) | A. contribution | B. belief | C. inspiration | D. concern |
| (14) | A. suspect | B. admit | C. prove | D. expect |
| (15) | A. ends | B. solutions | C. blocks | D. doors |

第二节 语法填空（共 1 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

17. (15 分) My Male Flatmates

For the majority of my adult life I have lived with mostly women. Our flatshares have been loud and intimate. But for the past year I have lived with two young men, who also happen to be my friends. It has been fascinating. In fact, I have spent a large portion of that time sitting in a dimly lit corner of the house, making notes, just so (1) _____ I can turn them both into a column. So, this is what I have learnt from my two darling boys.

The glassware shelf is incredibly exclusive in terms of quality, a situation brought about by the fact that (2) _____ of my housemates are product designers. The glass itself must be thin and perfectly proportioned, (3) _____ (vote) into the cupboard like it's a private members' club. "Megan, have you seen this," said one of my housemates the other evening. He was standing in the kitchen, solemn and disappointed, holding a Buxton cider glass. "It (4) _____ (enter) our home." "Yes," I said, "it's a pint glass from a pub." "Oh my God," he said, shaking his head. And I looked at the pint glass and thought: you are living (5) _____ borrowed time, my friend. All I know is that poor glass will happen to go missing on a day when I happen (6) _____ (work) from the office.

Dating in a house of girls is essentially a group activity. (7) _____ you even get home your housemates want to know how he said hello, what drink he ordered and (8) _____ he waited for the green man when you were walking back to the station. My male housemates, largely, don't give a toss. I have to loiter (wander) around their rooms asking them if they want to hear how it all (9) _____ (go), like a has-been celebrity desperate to share her old stories. When I was a bit heartbroken they didn't really know what to say - but they did go out to the shops, at a reasonable hour, cook me a fish pie, divide it into three and hand me (10) _____ huge mountain of food in my favourite bowl. They poured me a glass of wine in one of

their fussy tumblers that looked bloody fabulous, and they sat either side of me on the sofa and said it'll get better, you know, and I love them very very dearly.

第四部分 课内知识检测（共两节，满分 10 分）第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

18. (1 分) Rich people wanted to p _____ their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great house.
19. (1 分) His i _____ was the use of interchangeable parts.
20. (1 分) The scene moved him to c _____ a poem.
21. (1 分) Most products fail to gain attention, create value, i _____ or sustain interest.
22. (1 分) Although a good education doesn't g _____ a good job, it is better than getting no education.
23. (1 分) From this point on, you'll have free time to explore the city and _____ (匆忙吃) some lunch.
24. (1 分) He arrived an hour late and _____ (打乱) all our arrangements (安排).
25. (1 分) They carried out _____ (安全) checks at the airport.
26. (1 分) They watched _____ (激动人心的) pictures of the police raid on TV.
27. (1 分) She has a _____ (非比寻常的) inner strength.

第二节 语法填空（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

28. (1 分) He always consumes his energies to _____ (teach) his students.
29. (1 分) In terms of their poor performance, they were staring defeat _____ the face.
30. (1 分) It's no use _____ (cry) over spilt milk.
31. (1 分) People desperate _____ fuel felled the garden's trees for firewood.
32. (1 分) Listening to some music can ease you _____ tension.

第三节 完成句子（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

33. (1 分) 这部作品真的值得一听。

It's a piece that really _____ .

34. (1 分) 我（寄宿）的主人家是乡村音乐的“铁杆粉丝”，所以我一直相信他们能给我介绍一些很棒的歌曲。

My host family are big fans of country music, so I can always _____ them to introduce me to some great songs.

35. (1 分) 它源于诸如布鲁斯和民谣这样的音乐，所以音乐家们使用很多类似的乐器，比如吉他。

It _____ such music types as the blues and folk music, so the musicians use many similar

instruments, such as the guitar.

36. (1 分) 大部分歌曲唱的是艰难与心碎，但也有希望 - - - 其中还附加了很多幽默元素。

Most of the songs are about hardship and heartbreak, but also about hope — with plenty of humour _____.

37. (1 分) 听众很快意识到他们所听绝非凡品，演出结束的那一刻，全场爆发出热情的欢呼。

The crowd immediately recognized that they were listening to something truly special, and they at the end of the symphony.

38. (1 分) 祝英台为失挚爱而痛哭，不胜伤悲，她跳进了梁山伯的坟墓。

_____, she jumps into his grave.

39. (1 分) 然而，即使在那些最晦暗的时刻，贝多芬都不曾放弃希望。

Even in his darkest moments, however, Beethoven _____.

40. (1 分) 接下来的两个乐章，充满了绝望的低声部和激越的高声部，或许分别反映了作曲家的痛苦和与之抗争的坚强意志。

The next two movements are full of desperate lows and uplifting highs which perhaps reflect both his suffering and his _____ fight it.

41. (1 分) 十多岁的时候，他已经是著名的杰出少年音乐家了。

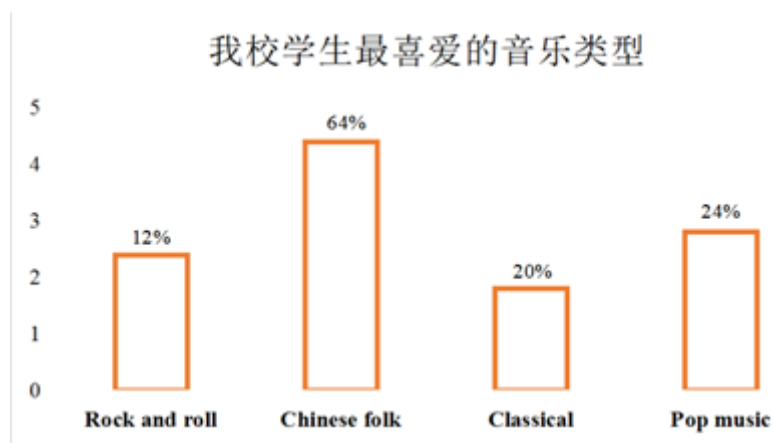
_____ he was a teenager, he had already enjoyed a reputation as a wonderful young musician.

42. (1 分) 简单的曲调和唯美的大自然很容易使人联想到乡村的环境。

The simple tunes and beautiful natural images are _____ countryside surroundings.

第五部分 书面表达（共一节，满分 15 分）

43. (15 分) 假如你是李华，你们俱乐部小组进行了一项调研活动：你们将学校里每位学生喜爱的音乐类型进行了分类汇总最终制作成了以下图表：



请你在学校论坛写一则报告，内容包括：

- 1.数据情况并进行分析；
- 2.选择一种你最喜欢的音乐类型并简要说明理由。

要求：词数 80 - 100 左右；

Li Hua

2022-2023 学年江苏省扬州市高二（上）开学英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 7.5 分）第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题每段对话仅读一遍。例：How much is the shirt? A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15. 答案是 C。

1. （1.5 分）What will the speakers do next?

- A. Check the map.
- B. Leave the restaurant.
- C. Park the car.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】1. 【答案】C

【解析】【听力原文】M: We have to find a parking space. Let's drive around the block one more time. Did you say the restaurant has no off - street parking at all?

W: None, I checked it. Look, there is a space.

2. （1.5 分）Where are the speakers?

- A. At a bus stop.
- B. At home.
- C. At the airport.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】2. 【答案】B

【解析】【听力原文】M: You have to go now, Judy, or you'll miss your flight. It's an hour's drive to the airport.

W: I'm leaving. Don't forget to water my flowers. Just a minute, where is my ticket, Dad?

3. （1.5 分）What did the speakers do last week?

- A. They had a celebration dinner.
- B. They went to see a new born baby.

C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】3. 【答案】B

【解析】【听力原文】M: Laura, what's in the mailbox?

W: It's a thank - you note from our neighbor.They thank us for visiting them last week when the baby was born.They also invite us to have dinner next Friday.

M: Are they back home now?

W: Should be.

4. (1.5 分) Why does the man make the phone call?

A. To cancel a weekend trip.

B. To make an appointment.

C. To get some information.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】4. 【答案】C

【解析】【听力原文】W: Good afternoon, Paper Museum.

M: Hello, could you tell me your opening hours for Saturday?

W: Yeah, we're open from 10: 00 in the morning to 5: 00 in the afternoon.

M: Thanks.

5. (1.5 分) What does the man probably want to do?

A. Do some exercise.

B. Get an extra key.

C. Order room service.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】5. 【答案】A

【解析】【听力原文】M: Excuse me.Where is the hotel gym, please?

W: It's on the top floor.You can take the lift over there.

M: Do I have to pay extra?

W: No, sir. You just need to take your room key with you.

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6.（3 分）听材料，回答问题。

（1）Why does the woman come to the man?

- A. To ask for permission.
- B. To extend an invitation.
- C. To express thanks.

（2）When are the students going to the museum?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】【答案】6. A 7. B

【解析】【听力原文】W: Mr. Wilson, students from Class Two want to visit the history museum. Will it be all right if I take them there this weekend?

M: How about their revision test? Are they through with it?

W: Yes, they are.

M: In that case, you can go ahead. Try to finish it within one day so that the students still have a whole day to rest on Sunday.

W: All right, I'll manage.

7.（4.5 分）听材料，回答问题。

（1）What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Buying groceries.
- B. Choosing gifts.
- C. Seeing friends.

（2）Who is Clara?

- A. The man's wife.

B. The man's sister.

C. The man's daughter.

(3) How much did the man spend on the city passes?

A. \$ 36.

B. \$ 50.

C. \$ 150.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】【答案】8. B 9. C 10. C

【解析】【听力原文】M: Hi, Linda. Fancy seeing you here. How long have you been shopping?

W: Almost an hour. I have a lot to buy. My daughter Melissa's birthday is coming. I'm trying to get her a good gift, but I don't know what to choose. She seems to have everything she loves.

M: Yeah, the same as Clara. We've already had bags of toys she's no longer playing with. So this year, we didn't buy her material things. We gave her an experience gift.

W: What's that?

M: A city pass, with which she can visit 12 different attractions, including the National History Museum, the Science Museum, the zoo and more.

W: How much is it?

M: 50 dollars per person for a year - long pass. I bought 3 for the whole family.

W: So you can have a different outing every month for the entire year? What a great idea!

8. (4.5 分) 听材料，回答问题。

(1) Why did Tracy bring dogs to the children?

A. To teach them to love animals.

B. To help them gain confidence.

C. To protect them from dangers.

(2) What is Kevin's concern about the dog?

A. They may misbehave.

B. They may get hurt.

C. They may carry diseases.

(3) What will Helen do tomorrow morning?

- A. Give a talk.
- B. Meet the children.
- C. Take some photos.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】【答案】11. B 12. A 13. A

【解析】【听力原文】M: Helen, busy doing anything?

W: Oh, Kevin.I'm preparing a presentation for the city library.It's about a girl named Tracy Woods.

M: What's special about her?

W: It was an amazing story.She brought specially trained dogs to special education schools and helped children to build confidence.She believes that dogs can help children in ways we can't.Dogs don't judge and they don't care who you are or what you look like.

M: But putting dogs into a school? Aren't they going to mess up the school?

W: Don't worry.All the dogs are assessed and trained properly.There are now forty dogs working with children aged from six to eighteen.

M: I hope the children love them.

W: Of course they do.I've got some pictures.I'll show them at my presentation tomorrow morning.

9.（6分）听材料，回答问题。

（1）What is the man doing?

- A. Attending a lecture.
- B. Hosting a workshop.
- C. Conducting an interview.

（2）Why is Emily doing unpaid work in the new season of the show?

- A. To follow the latest trend.
- B. To help raise the crew's pay.
- C. To support the post - production.

（3）What enables Emily to try different things in her field?

- A. Her college education.
- B. Her teaching experience.
- C. Her family tradition.

(4) What does Emily think of her work at the Film Centre?

- A. Boring.
- B. Rewarding.
- C. Demanding.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】【答案】14. C 15. C 16. A 17. B

【解析】【听力原文】M: Emily, thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to answer a few questions.

W: It's my pleasure.

M: People say you're doing unpaid work in the new season of My Fair Lady. Is this what the show business has become?

W: No, not really. All of my acting in the new season is unpaid, but the crew is paid. This is to raise money for the postproduction of the show.

M: I notice you've tried many different kinds of things: film, TV, and even theater.

W: Yeah, that's how I was trained at university. I work on anything that excites me.

M: Tell us about the six months you recently spent at the workshop of the film center.

W: It was an unbelievable experience — teaching young actors and actresses and working with some great acting artists. It was also great to work in various labs, such as directors, writers and so on. It's very helpful for making you a really well - rounded and active member of the film and television industry.

M: Thank you very much, Emily. We look forward to your new season.

10. (4.5 分) 听材料，回答问题。

(1) Who is the speaker talking to?

- A. Sports club members.
- B. International tourists.
- C. University students.

(2) Where did Emma work for a rugby team?

- A. In Manchester.
- B. In Dublin.
- C. In Vancouver.

(3) What can be a challenge to Emma's work?

- A. Competition in the health care industry.
- B. Discrimination gains female scientists.
- C. Influence of misinformation on the public.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】【答案】18. A 19. B 20. C

【解析】【听力原文】W: Hi, everyone. This is the monthly meeting of our club. We've been fortunate to have got good advice from some famous athletes on how to improve our skills and build up our body. Today, we'll hear something different. We're honored to have Emma Wilson here. Emma is a health expert and lecturer from UBC, the University of British Columbia. Emma worked for a football team in Manchester, then for a very successful rugby team in Dublin, and finally ended up working here in Vancouver. Emma says it's challenging to be a health expert, because people can be easily influenced by advertisements that lack scientific support. Also, people aren't willing to change their views about food and nutrition as there is so much confusing information online. It's really important to hear what experts say and that's why we've invited Emma here. She isn't going to tell us about everything we should eat, but she will teach us to make better choices. Let's welcome Emma Wilson.

大家好。这是我们俱乐部的月度会议。我们很幸运地从一些著名运动员那里得到了关于如何提高我们的技能和增强我们的身体的好建议。今天，我们将听到不同的声音。我们很荣幸有艾玛威尔逊在这里。Emma 是不列颠哥伦比亚大学 UBC 的健康专家和讲师。艾玛在曼彻斯特的一支足球队工作，然后在都柏林的一支非常成功的橄榄球队工作，最后在温哥华工作。艾玛说，成为一名健康专家很有挑战性，因为人们很容易受到缺乏科学支持的广告的影响。此外，人们不愿意改变他们对食物和营养的看法，因为网上有太多令人困惑的信息。听取专家的意见非常重要，这就是我们邀请艾玛来这里的原因。她不会告诉我们应该吃什么，但她会教我们做出更好的选择。让我们欢迎艾玛威尔逊。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 4 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

11. (7.5 分)

Volunteer Opportunities

Volunteers are a vital part of our mission of providing high quality environmental educational programming for local youth, Hudson River research, and community events. We are currently seeking volunteers for the following positions:

• **Education Assistant** - Assist education staff with everyday school work, after - school environmental clubs and community group visits every Wednesday afternoon.

• **Marsh（沼泽） Assistant** - Help maintain Riverfront marsh on Thursdays and Saturdays. Work on occasional marsh repairs including the removal of foreign species of plants and rubbish clean - ups. （Seasonal）

• **Research Assistant** - Participate in water quality monitoring, the sea life study, and other projects as they are developed. Eight hours each week on workdays.

• **Aquaria（水族馆） Assistant** - Provide care for the Center's collection of aquatic wildlife including tank maintenance and animal feedings at the weekend.

Volunteer positions are available throughout the year! Previous experience is not required. Training will be provided upon the start of volunteer service. For more information about our volunteer program as well as single day volunteer events, call 9140 - 377 - 1900 or visit www.centerfortheurbanriver.org.

（1）What does the Education Assistant need to do? A

- A. Help with school routine.
- B. Give lectures after school.
- C. Coach students in sports clubs.
- D. Visit poor students' communities.

（2）If you are busy on weekdays, which volunteer position is probably suitable for you? D

- A. Education Assistant.
- B. Marsh Assistant.
- C. Research Assistant.
- D. Aquaria Assistant.

（3）What's required to be one of the four volunteers? C

- A. Working experience.
- B. Academic training.
- C. Care for the environment.
- D. Availability around the clock.

【答案】ADC

【分析】这是一篇广告布告类阅读，文章主要介绍了四个志愿者工作的情况，介绍了工作时间和工作内容等信息。

【解答】(1) A. 细节理解题。根据第二段 ● Education Assistant - Assist education staff with everyday school work, after - school environmental clubs and community group visits every Wednesday afternoon. (● 教育助理 - 每周三下午协助教育工作者完成日常的学校工作、校外环境俱乐部和社区团体参观) 可知，教育助理需要协助完成学校的日常事务，故选 A。

(2) D. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 ● Aquaria Assistant - Provide care for the Center's collection of aquatic wildlife including tank maintenance and animal feedings at the weekend. (● 水族馆助理 - 周末负责中心收集水生野生动物，包括鱼缸维护和动物喂食) 可知，如果你周内很忙，那么只在周末工作的水族馆助理的志愿者职位比较适合你，故选 D。

(3) C. 推理判断题。根据第一段 Volunteers are a vital part of our mission of providing high quality environmental educational programming for local youth, Hudson River research, and community events. (志愿者是我们为当地青少年提供高质量环境教育计划、哈德逊河研究和社区活动的重要组成部分) 可知，成为四名志愿者的要求是爱护环境，故选 C。

12. (10 分) China's historic 23 - day Chang'e 5 mission has not only obtained precious rock and soil samples from the moon, but has also brought back a group of seeds that traveled the furthest in the nation's agricultural and forestry histories. More than 30 kinds of seeds, including that of rice, oats etc., were placed inside the multi - module Chang'e 5 spacecraft and orbited around the moon for about 15 days.

Scientists wished to check what would happen to the seeds after being exposed to extraterrestrial (地外的) forces in lunar orbit and also hoped that they could develop beneficial mutations (突变). This mission offered good opportunities to scientists, which enabled them to deepen their studies on the effect of cosmic rays on the growth and evolution of life on Earth.

Space - based mutation breeding refers to the process of exposing seeds to forces such as microgravity, vacuums and cosmic radiation during a spaceflight and then sending them back to Earth for further observation and planting. Researchers observe and examine several generations of plants grown from space - bred seeds and investigate their mutations - some are positive and desirable while others are negative. Those with positive mutations will be kept and analyzed, and will be introduced to farmers after their certification and approval.

Space breeding can generate mutations faster and more conveniently than ground - based experiments and can bring about some desirable traits that are otherwise hard to introduce. Compared with natural or conventionally bred types of plants, space - developed versions with positive mutations usually feature higher nutritional content, greater annual yields, shorter growth periods and better resistance to diseases and insect pests.

China conducted its first space breeding experiment in 1987, using a satellite to carry seeds into space. Since

then, hundreds of kinds of seeds and seedlings have traveled with dozens of Chinese spaceships.Space breeding has helped to produce more than 200 new types of mutated plants in China that have been approved for large - scale cultivation, ranging from grains to vegetables and fruits.The Chang'e 5 robotic mission returned 1, 731 grams of lunar rock and soil to Earth, marking a historic accomplishment 44 years after the last lunar substances were taken back.

(1) Why were the seeds placed inside Chang'e 5? D

- A. To pick out the fittest for mutations.
- B. To understand extraterrestrial forces.
- C. To study the intensity of cosmic rays.
- D. To expose them to a special environment.

(2) What do we know about space - based mutation breeding? B

- A. It is not a time - consuming process.
- B. Mutations develop in a random way.
- C. It often brings about desirable effects.
- D. Approval will be granted to mutated plants.

(3) What can we learn from the last paragraph? D

- A. It is a custom to put seedlings on a spacecraft.
- B. China was the first to do a space breeding experiment.
- C. It is some time since seeds were last taken into space.
- D. Space breeding has brought us commercial benefits.

(4) What is the best title of the passage? A

- A. Space - bred Seeds Offer Great Chances
- B. Chang'e 5 Returns with a Big Package
- C. Plant Mutations Result in a Better Life
- D. Seeds from Space Mark a New History

【答案】 D B D A

【分析】 本文主要介绍了中国的航天事业给太空育种的实验带来了机会，中国太空育种帮助中国培育出 200 多种新型变异植物，这些植物已获准大规模种植，从谷物到蔬菜和水果应有尽有。

【解答】 (1) D. 细节理解题。根据第二段句子 Scientists wished to check what would happen to the seeds after

being exposed to extraterrestrial（地外的） forces in lunar orbit and also hoped that they could develop beneficial mutations（突变）.科学家们希望检查这些种子在暴露于外星环境后会发生什么（地外的） 并希望他们能发展出有益的突变。可见把种子放进嫦娥 5 号是为了研究它们暴露在特殊的环境中的突变。故选 D.

（2）B.推理判断题。根据第三段句子 Researchers observe and examine several generations of plants grown from space - bred seeds and investigate their mutations - some are positive and desirable while others are negative.研究人员观察和检查了几代从太空繁殖的种子中生长出来的植物，并调查了它们的突变 - 有些是阳性的，令人满意的，而另一些则是阴性的。可见太空诱变育种的突变是随意的。故选 B.

（3）D.推理判断题。根据最后一段句子 Since then, hundreds of kinds of seeds and seedlings have traveled with dozens of Chinese spaceships.Space breeding has helped to produce more than 200 new types of mutated plants in China that have been approved for large - scale cultivation, ranging from grains to vegetables and fruits.从那时起，数以百计的种子和幼苗随几十艘中国宇宙飞船一起旅行。太空育种帮助中国培育出 200 多种新型变异植物，这些植物已获准大规模种植，从谷物到蔬菜和水果应有尽有。可知太空育种给我们带来了商业利益。故选 D.

（4）A.标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了中国的航天事业给太空育种的实验带来了机会，中国太空育种帮助中国培育出 200 多种新型变异植物，这些植物已获准大规模种植，从谷物到蔬菜和水果应有尽有。也给我们带了商业利益，所以航天事业给太空育种提供了很大的机会。故选 A.

13.（10 分）In a country where over 80% of residents live in public housing, a government commitment to sustainable urban design could have huge influence.And when it's a tropical country like Singapore where convenience and air conditioning are a way of life, the impact could be greater still.

Promising 42, 000 new homes across five residential districts, the eco - town of Tengah will be the 24th new settlement built by Singapore's government since World War II.It is, however, the first with centralized cooling, automated trash collection and a car - free town center, with which environment lovers hope to offer a roadmap for reducing carbon emissions in the Southeast Asian city - state.

The development is named as "Forest Town" by officials, due to its abundant greenery and public gardens.Once home to brickmaking factories, and later used for military training, the 2.7 - square - mile site has been reclaimed by a forest in recent years.A 328 - foot - wide ecological "corridor" will be maintained through its center, providing safe passage to wildlife and connecting a water catchment area on one side to a nature reserve on the other.

The project has proven a new plan for urban planners supporting green design principles and "smart"

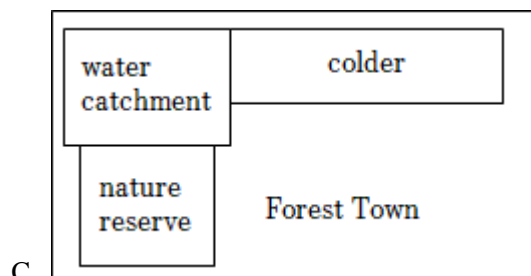
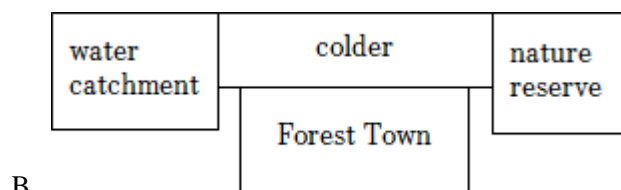
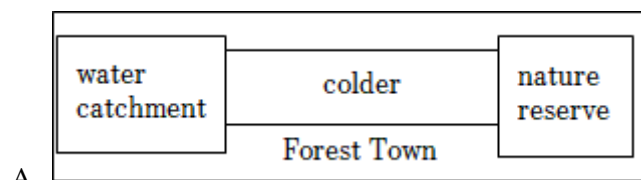
technology, according to Chong Fook Loong, group director for research and planning at Singapore's Housing and Development Board, the agency overseeing the country's public housing. "Tengah is a new start, " he said in a video interview, explaining that roads and parking are being pushed beneath the town center. "We're going for the ideal concept of separated traffic, with everything underground and then the ground level totally freed up for pedestrians - for people. So, it's a very safe environment for all."

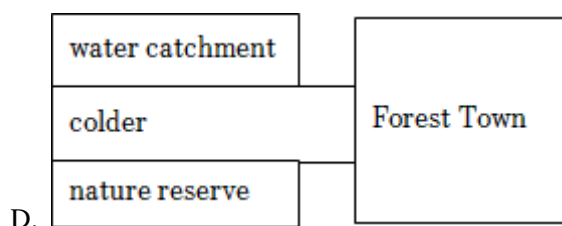
"We want a town that allows walking and cycling in a very user - friendly manner." he added, saying that cycling has taken off in Singapore in the "last three to five years especially". The master plan will see the installation （安装） of electric vehicle charging stations.

（1）What is special about the 24th new settlement? D

- A. It can house 42, 000 people.
- B. It will be well equipped.
- C. It will be built by the government.
- D. It will be environmentally friendly.

（2）Which of the following might be the design of the forest town? A





(3) What can we learn from Chong Fook Loong's words? B

- A. A parking lot will put in the town center.
- B. Separated traffic will be applied.
- C. Bikes will be able to fly in the near future.
- D. All masters will install charging stations.

(4) What is the best title for the text? C

- A. Ways to reduce carbon emissions
- B. A green roadmap for Singapore
- C. Eco 'smart' city of Singapore
- D. A smart electric vehicle technology

【答案】 DABC

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了新加坡政府提供了一个支持绿色设计原则和"智能"技术的新计划，对新加坡进行可持续城市设计。

【解答】 (1) D. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 It is, however, the first with centralized cooling, automated trash collection and a car - free town center, with which environment lovers hope to offer a road map for reducing carbon emissions in the Southeast Asian city - state. (然而，这是第一个拥有集中冷却、自动垃圾收集和无车城镇中心的城市，环境爱好者希望通过这个城市中心为东南亚城市国家减少碳排放提供一个路线图。) 可知，第 24 个新定居点将是环保的。故选 D 项。

(2) A. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 A 328 - foot - wide ecological "corridor" will be maintained through its center, providing safe passage to wildlife and connecting a water catchment area on one side to a nature reserve on the other. (一条 328 英尺宽的生态"走廊"将贯穿其中心，为野生动物提供安全通道，并将一边的集水区与另一边的自然保护区连接起来。) 可知，走廊贯穿在森林镇中。故选 A 项。

(3) B. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 "We're going for the ideal concept of separated traffic, with everything underground and then the ground level totally freed up for pedestrians - for people. (我们追求的是分离交通的理想概念，所有东西都在地下，然后地面层完全解放出来供行人使用 - - 供人们使用。) 可知，我们可以从庄福龙的话中知道分离的交通将被应用。故选 B 项。

（4）C.主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段中的 The project has proven a new plan for urban planners supporting green design principles and "smart" technology, according to Chong Fook Loong, group director for research and planning at Singapore's Housing and Development Board, the agency overseeing the country's public housing.（新加坡住房发展局负责研究与规划的集团总监昌福龙表示，该项目为城市规划者提供了一个支持绿色设计原则和“智能”技术的新计划）及全文可知，本文主要讲述了新加坡生态“智能”城市。故选 C 项。

14.（10 分）As the effects of climate change become more disastrous, well - known research institutions and government agencies are focusing new money and attention on an idea: artificially cooling the planet, in the hopes of buying humanity more time to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

That strategy, called solar climate intervention（干预）or solar geoengineering, involves reflecting more of the sun's energy back into space - abruptly reducing global temperatures in a way that imitates the effects of ash clouds flowing out from the volcanic eruptions. The idea has been considered as a dangerous and fancied solution, one that would encourage people to keep burning fossil fuels while exposing the planet to unexpected and potentially threatening side effects, producing more destructive hurricanes, wildfires floods and other disasters.

But, as global warming continues, producing more destructive hurricanes, wildfires floods and other disasters, some researchers and policy experts say that concerns about geoengineering should be outweighed by the imperative to better understand it, in case the consequence of climate change become so terrible that the world can't wait for better solutions.

One way to cool the earth is by injecting aerosols（气溶胶）into the upper layer of the atmosphere where those particles reflect sunlight away from the earth. That process works, according to Douglas MacMartin, a researcher at Cornell University.

"We know with 100% certainty that we can cool the planet," he said in an interview. What's still unclear, he added, is what happens next. Temperature, MacMartin said, is an indicator for a lot of climate effects. "What does it do to the strength of hurricanes?" he asked, "What does it do to agriculture production? What does it do to the risk of forest fires?"

Another institution funded by the National Science Foundation will analyze hundreds of simulations of aerosol injection, testing the effects on weather extremes around the world. One goal of the research is to look for a sweet spot: the amount of artificial cooling that can reduce extreme weather events without causing broader changes in regional rainfall patterns or similar impacts.

(1) Why do researchers and government agencies work on cooling the earth? B

- A. To prevent natural disasters.
- B. To win more time to reduce gas emissions.
- C. To imitate volcanic eruptions.
- D. To encourage more people to burn fossil fuels.

(2) What are researchers worried about in terms of global warming? C

- A. More volcanoes will throw out.
- B. More solar energy will go into space.
- C. More disasters will endanger the future of the world.
- D. People will keep burning fossil fuels to keep warm.

(3) What can be inferred from Douglas' words in an interview? A

- A. He thinks more research remains to be done.
- B. He is optimistic about the effect of cooling the earth.
- C. He is concerned about the reduction in agriculture production.
- D. He disapproves of the practice of solar climate intervention.

(4) What does the underlined words "sweet spot" in the last paragraph mean? B

- A. The rainfall pattern of a region.
- B. The modest drop in temperature.
- C. The number of extreme weather events.
- D. The injection amount of aerosol.

【答案】BCAB

【分析】这是一篇健康环保类阅读，主要讲述全球气候变化带来各种灾难性的天气，政府和相关研究机构提出的各种可能的应对办法。

【解答】(1) B.细节理解题。根据第一段 As the effects of climate change become more disastrous, well-known research institutions and government agencies are focusing new money and attention on an idea: artificially cooling the planet, in the hopes of buying humanity more time to cut greenhouse gas emissions.随着气候变化的影响变得更加严重，知名研究机构和政府机构正把新的资金和注意力集中在一个想法上：人为地让地球降温，希望为人类赢得更多时间来减少温室气体排放。可知，研究者和政府机构给地球降温是为了赢得更多的时间来减少温室气体的排放，故选 B.

(2) C.推理判断题。根据第三段 some researchers and policy experts say that concerns about geoengineering should be outweighed by the imperative to better understand it, in case the consequence of climate change become so terrible that the world can't wait for better solutions.一些研究人员和政策专家表示，当务之急是更好地了解地球工程，这比对地球工程的担忧更重要，以防气候变化的后果变得如此可怕，以至于世界不能等待更好的解决方案。可知，研究者担心全球变暖造成的各种灾难可能会让未来的世界处于危险中，故选 C。

(3) A.推理判断题。根据第五段 "What does it do to the strength of hurricanes? " he asked, "What does it do to agriculture production? What does it do to the risk of forest fires? "他问："它对飓风的强度有什么影响？这对农业生产有什么影响？它对森林火灾的风险有什么影响？"可知，Douglas 认为还有很多疑问没有解开，所以还有很多研究有待去做，故选 A。

(4) B.词句猜测题。根据最后一段 One goal of the research is to look for a sweet spot: the amount of artificial cooling that can reduce extreme weather events without causing broader changes in regional rainfall patterns or similar impacts.这项研究的目标之一是寻找一个"最佳点"：人工降温的数量，既可以减少极端天气事件，又不会造成区域降雨模式的广泛变化或类似影响。可知，这里的"最佳点"指的是，人工降温要适度，既可以解决气候变暖带来的极端天气，又不会给气候造成太大的影响，因此"a sweet spot"指的是适度的降温，故选 B。

第二节 七选五（共 1 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

15. (12.5 分) Do you want to know how to learn from failures? Your journey starts this second. It takes courage for people to realize that they help on how to learn from failures. These following steps will assist you in learning from your mistakes and move on with your life.

(1) A A little bit of humility goes a long way. You know you did something wrong; and while you want to defend your mistakes, you had better keep your emotions in check. Accept that your plans don't go as well as you want and apologize to those who are under influence.

Humility is the first step to mend broken ties and relationships. (2) E Who you were before, or whatever your status might have been - those are no longer significant. This is not the time for you to start another war, but the time for you to reflect on what you have done.

Observe and report. If you want to learn from failures, then you need to stay quiet and start listening to other people. (3) D You might not have noticed these things before. Now that you're given the opportunity to observe them, you might be able to pick up a thing or two. This is your chance to learn how you can help straighten things out.

Make things right. It's not the most pleasant task to do, especially when you're cleaning up your mess. But making things right is extremely important to your redemption （补救）. If you're not yet certain of what you can do, ask. （4） G Instead, you can start by helping out in little ways. Getting coffee for those who are under the influence, for example, is one way you can choose.

Knowing how to learn from your failures is very important. （5） C

A. Humility helps.

B. Control your feelings.

C. This is the only way you can grow as a person.

D. Watch how your friends and colleagues are handling matters.

E. Ignore other people who are talking about you behind your back.

F. People will be more than happy to help if you show up with a smile.

G. You don't have to come up with one solution that will take care of everything.

【答案】 AEDGC

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了你从错误中吸取教训，继续你的生活的几个步骤。

【解答】（1）A. 标题归纳题。根据下一句 "A little bit of humility goes a long way. 一点点谦虚会有很大的帮助。" 可知此处说的是谦虚会有很大的帮助。所以 "A. Humility helps. 谦虚有帮助。" 符合上下文语境。故选 A。

（2）E. 推理判断题。根据下一句 "Who you were before, or whatever your status might have been - those are no longer significant. 你以前是什么样的人，或者你的身份是什么，这些都不再重要了。" 可知此处说的是不用去管别人怎么说你。所以 "E. Ignore other people who are talking about you behind your back. 不要理会别人在背后议论你。" 符合上下文语境。故选 E。

（3）D. 推理判断题。根据下一句 "You might not have noticed these things before. Now that you're given the opportunity to observe them, you might be able to pick up a thing or two. 你以前可能没有注意到这些事情。既然你有机会观察它们，你也许能发现一两样东西。" 可知此处说的是好好观察并注意他们。所以 "D. Watch how your friends and colleagues are handling matters. 注意你的朋友和同事是如何处理事情的。" 符合上下文语境。故选 D。

（4）G. 推理判断题。根据下一句 "Instead, you can start by helping out in little ways. 相反，你可以从帮助别人开始。" 可知此处说的是可以从一件小事做起。所以 "G. You don't have to come up with one solution that will take care of everything. 你不必想出一个解决所有问题的办法。" 符合上下文语境。故选 G。

(5) C.推理判断题。根据上一句"Knowing how to learn from your failures is very important.知道如何从失败中吸取教训是非常重要的"可知此处说的是吸取教训很重要。所以"C.This is the only way you can grow as a person.这是你成长为一个人的唯一途径。"符合上下文语境。故选 C。

第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分 15 分）第一节（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，满分 15 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

16. (15 分) Kids love percussion instruments（打击乐器）.In truth, becoming a percussionist requires a great deal of (1) B and practice.It was believed that one more thing was vital—a good sense of hearing.Dame Evelyn Glennie, (2) D, has proven that isn't always true.

At age 8, Glennie began taking piano lessons, and she also began losing her hearing.She was totally deaf when she joined her school orchestra（管弦乐队）at 12.The moment Glennie saw the (3) B in the percussion section, she knew that was where she (4) A.At 15, She (5) C the Royal Academy of Music in London for a solo percussionist.However, never hearing of it, they were unsure about accepting her.Ever (6) D, she persuaded them to take her.

Since Glennie made her first professional(7) A in 1985, she has gained fame as the world's first fulltime solo percussionist and won many awards.

When asked how she (8) C the music, she says, "I use all my (9) B, especially sight, feeling and touch." Paying close attention to the (10) B and relying on feeling the music, she performs in bare feet on a wooden platform, which (11) D her to feel vibrations(震动)from the instruments through the floor.She is in (12) A motion as she moves from one instrument to the next.

She has become a (n) (13) C wherever she performs.As a writer observed, "She was able to (14) B disabilities aren't barriers.They're (15) B to thinking differently."

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | A. score | B. skill | C. research | D. goal |
| (2) | A. also | B. ever | C. still | D. though |
| (3) | A. defence | B. instruments | C. directions | D. vehicles |
| (4) | A. belonged | B. adapted | C. resisted | D. wandered |
| (5) | A. participated in | B. attended to | C. applied to | D. took up |
| (6) | A. disappointed | B. excited | C. annoyed | D. determined |

- (7) A. appearance B. decision C. promise D. choice
- (8) A. creates B. learns C. follows D. appreciates
- (9) A. strengths B. senses C. imagination D. experience
- (10) A. composer B. conductor C. audience D. assistant
- (11) A. forces B. drives C. causes D. allows
- (12) A. constant B. slow C. uplifting D. desperate
- (13) A. contribution B. belief C. inspiration D. concern
- (14) A. suspect B. admit C. prove D. expect
- (15) A. ends B. solutions C. blocks D. doors

【答案】 (1) - (5) BDBAC (6) - (10) DACBB (11) - (15) DACCD

【分析】 本文主要记叙了听力障碍人士 Dame Evelyn Glennie 通过自身不断努力，成为了一名打击乐手的故事。她无论到哪里表演，都给人以鼓舞。正如一位作家所说，"她能够证明残疾并不是障碍。它们是开启不同思维的大门。"

【解答】 (1) 考查名词及语境理解。A.score 分数；B.skill 技能；C.research 研究；D.goal 目标。句意：事实上，成为一名打击乐手需要大量的技巧和练习。根据前后文"becoming a percussionist requires a great deal of ...and practice"以及常识，可知成为一名打击乐手需要大量的技巧和练习。故选 B。

(2) 考查副词及语境理解。A.also 也；B.ever 曾经；C.still 仍然；D.though 虽然。句意：然而，伊夫林·格兰尼夫人已经证明了这并不总是正确的。根据前后文语境，可知为转折关系。故选 D。

(3) 考查名词及语境理解。A.defence 防守；B.instruments 乐器；C.directions 方向；D.vehicles 车。句意：格兰尼一看到打击乐器区的乐器，就知道那是她的归宿。根据后文"in the percussion section"以及"feel vibrations from the instruments"可知是看到打击乐器区的乐器。故选 B。

(4) 考查动词及语境理解。A.belonged 属于；B.adapted 适应；C.resisted 抵抗；D.wandered 徘徊。句意：格兰尼一看到打击乐器区的乐器，就知道那是她的归宿。结合后文"for a solo percussionist"可知格兰尼想要成为打击乐手，说明她意识到自己喜欢打击乐，属于打击乐。故选 A。

(5) 考查动词短语及语境理解。A.participated in 参加；B.attended to 照料；C.applied to 申请，应用于；D.took up 拿起。句意：15 岁时，她向伦敦皇家音乐学院申请独奏打击乐手。根据后文"the Royal Academy of Music in London"可知格兰尼向伦敦皇家音乐学院提出申请。故选 C。

(6) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.disappointed 失望的；B.excited 激动的；C.annoyed 恼怒的；D.determined

坚决的。句意：下定决心后，她说服他们录取了她。根据上文"However, never hearing of it, they were unsure about accepting her."以及后文"she persuaded them to take her."可知下定了决心后，格兰尼说服学院录取了自己。故选 D。

（7）考查名词及语境理解。A.appearance 出现，外貌；B.decision 决定；C.promise 承诺；D.choice 选择。句意：自从 1985 年格兰尼第一次参加职业表演以来，她作为世界上第一个全职的打击乐手获得了声誉，并获得了许多奖项。结合后文"she has gained fame as the world's first fulltime solo percussionist and won many awards"可知格兰尼在 1985 年第一次参加了职业表演。故选 A。

（8）考查动词及语境理解。A.create 创造；B.learn 学习；C.follow 跟随；D.appreciate 感激，欣赏。句意：当被问及她如何跟随音乐时，她说："我运用我所有的感官，尤其是视觉、感觉和触觉。"结合后文"the music"可知是指格兰尼如何跟上音乐进行演奏。故选 C。

（9）考查名词及语境理解。A.strengths 优点；B.senses 感官；C.imagination 想象；D.experience 经历。句意：当被问及她如何跟随音乐时，她说："我运用我所有的感官，尤其是视觉、感觉和触觉。"结合后文"especially sight, feeling and touch"可知格兰尼运用自己的感官来跟随音乐。故选 B。

（10）考查名词及语境理解。A.composer 作曲家；B.conductor 指挥家；C.audience 观众；D.assistant 助手。句意：她密切注意指挥并依靠于感觉音乐，光着脚在一个木制平台上表演，这让她能够感受到乐器通过地板发出的震动。根据上文"Paying close attention to the"以及常识，乐手演奏时是密切注意台上的指挥。故选 B。

（11）考查动词及语境理解。A.force 强迫；B.drive 驱使；C.cause 造成；D.allow 允许。句意：她密切注意指挥并依靠于感觉音乐，光着脚在一个木制平台上表演，这让她能够感受到乐器通过地板发出的震动。根据后文"her to feel vibrations from the instruments through the floor"可知光脚让格兰尼能够感受到乐器通过地板发出的震动。表示"允许某人做某事"短语为 allow sb.to do sth..故选 D。

（12）考查形容词及语境理解。A.constant 经常的；B.slow 缓慢的；C.uplifting 鼓舞人心的；D.desperate 绝望的。句意：她不断地从一种乐器移到另一种乐器。根据后文"as she moves from one instrument to the next."可知格兰尼不断从一种乐器移到另一种乐器。故选 A。

（13）考查名词及语境理解。A.contribution 贡献；B.belief 信念；C.inspiration 鼓舞；D.concern 关心。句意：她无论到哪里表演，都给人以鼓舞。结合后文"disabilities aren't barriers."可知格兰尼证明了残疾并不是障碍，给人鼓舞。故选 C。

（14）考查动词及语境理解。A.suspect 怀疑；B.admit 承认；C.prove 证明；D.expect 期待。句意：她证明了残疾并不是障碍。结合后文"disabilities aren't barriers."可知格兰尼证明了残疾并不是障碍。故选 C。

（15）考查名词及语境理解。A.ends 结束；B.solutions 解决方案；C.blocks 街区；D.doors 门。句意：它

们是开启不同思维的大门。根据后文"to thinking differently"可知此处将残疾比喻为开启不同思维的大门。故选 D。

第二节 语法填空（共 1 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

17. （15 分）My Male Flatmates

For the majority of my adult life I have lived with mostly women. Our flatshares have been loud and intimate. But for the past year I have lived with two young men, who also happen to be my friends. It has been fascinating. In fact, I have spent a large portion of that time sitting in a dimly lit corner of the house, making notes, just so (1) that I can turn them both into a column. So, this is what I have learnt from my two darling boys.

The glassware shelf is incredibly exclusive in terms of quality, a situation brought about by the fact that (2) both of my housemates are product designers. The glass itself must be thin and perfectly proportioned, (3) voted (vote) into the cupboard like it's a private members' club. "Megan, have you seen this," said one of my housemates the other evening. He was standing in the kitchen, solemn and disappointed, holding a Buxton cider glass. "It (4) has entered (enter) our home." "Yes," I said, "it's a pint glass from a pub." "Oh my God," he said, shaking his head. And I looked at the pint glass and thought: you are living (5) on borrowed time, my friend. All I know is that poor glass will happen to go missing on a day when I happen (6) to be working (work) from the office.

Dating in a house of girls is essentially a group activity. (7) When you even get home your housemates want to know how he said hello, what drink he ordered and (8) whether he waited for the green man when you were walking back to the station. My male housemates, largely, don't give a toss. I have to loiter (wander) around their rooms asking them if they want to hear how it all (9) has gone (go), like a has-been celebrity desperate to share her old stories. When I was a bit heartbroken they didn't really know what to say - but they did go out to the shops, at a reasonable hour, cook me a fish pie, divide it into three and hand me (10) a huge mountain of food in my favourite bowl. They poured me a glass of wine in one of their fussy tumblers that looked bloody fabulous, and they sat either side of me on the sofa and said it'll get better, you know, and I love them very very dearly.

【答案】 (1) that (2) both (3) voted (4) has entered (5) on (6) to be working (7) When (8) whether (9) has gone (10) a

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要描述的是作者和自己的男性室友相处的日常生活。

【解答】 (1) 考查固定句式。句意：事实上，我花了大部分时间坐在房子灯光昏暗的角落里做笔记，只

是为了把它们都变成一个专栏。so that 表示"以便", 引导目的状语从句, 故填 that。

(2) 考查代词。句意: 玻璃器皿架在质量上是独一无二的, 这是因为我的两个室友都是产品设计师。

结合前文 my two darling boys 可知, 此处表示"两者都", 故填 both。

(3) 考查过去分词。句意: 玻璃本身必须薄而匀称, 像私人会员俱乐部一样被放入橱柜。此处为非谓语动词作状语, The glass 与 vote 之间是被动关系, 故用过去分词作状语, 故填 voted。

(4) 考查动词时态及主谓一致。句意: 它进入了我们的家。结合句意可知, 此处表示动作的完成, 故用现在完成时, 主语为 it, 谓语动词用三单形式, 故填 has entered。

(5) 考查介词。句意: 我看着那品脱玻璃杯, 心想: 朋友, 你没多少日子好活了。固定搭配 live on borrowed time 表示"没多久好活了、侥幸活着"。故填 on。

(6) 考查动词不定式。句意: 我只知道那个可怜的玻璃杯会碰巧在我在办公室工作的时候失踪。happen to do 碰巧做某事。不定式担当 happen 的宾语, 表示正在进行的事, 用动词不定式的进行式。故填 to be working。

(7) 考查时间状语从句。句意: 甚至当你回家时, 你的室友都想知道他是怎么打招呼的, 他点了什么饮料, 当你走回车站时他是否在等绿灯。这里为时间状语从句, 表示"当……时", 用连词 when。出现在句首, 首字母大写。故填 When。

(8) 考查宾语从句。句意: 甚至当你回家时, 你的室友都想知道他是怎么打招呼的, 他点了什么饮料, 当你们走回车站时他是否在等绿灯。本句为 know 的宾语从句, 不缺成分, 表示"是否"之意, 用 whether 连接。故填 whether。

(9) 考查动词时态。句意: 考查时态。句意: 我不得不在他们的房间里闲逛, 问他们是否想听一听这一切都发生了什么, 就像一个过气的名人急于分享她的旧故事一样。这里为宾语从句谓语动词, 根据上下文可知, 空处用现在完成时; 主语为 it, 谓语动词用 has。故填 has gone。

(10) 考查冠词。句意: 但他们确实在合理的时间去了商店, 给我做了一个鱼馅饼, 分成三块, 然后在我最喜欢的碗里递给我一大堆食物。结合句意可知, 此处表示泛指, 故用不定冠词, huge 为辅音音素开头的单词, 故填 a。

第四部分 课内知识检测（共两节，满分 10 分）第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

18. (1 分) Rich people wanted to p ossess their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great house.

【答案】possess

【分析】有钱人想拥有自己的画, 这样他们就可以装饰他们华丽的宫殿和豪宅。

【解答】答案: possess. 动词不定式符号 to 后应填动词原形, 结合句意及首字母可知, possess"拥有"

符合题意，故填：possess。

19. (1 分) His i nnovation was the use of interchangeable parts.

【答案】innovation

【分析】他的创新在于使用了可互换部件。

【解答】根据句意结合首字母，考虑 innovation"创新"，不可数名词，在句子中作主语。

故填：innovation。

20. (1 分) The scene moved him to c ompose a poem.

【答案】compose

【分析】他即景生情，赋诗一首。

【解答】根据句意结合首字母，考虑 compose"创作"，及物动词，move sb to do sth 是固定用法，表示"促使某人做某事"，空前 to 是动词不定式符号，空处应填动词原形。

故填：compose。

21. (1 分) Most products fail to gain attention, create value, i mpress or sustain interest.

【答案】impress

【分析】大多数产品因无法获得注意力、无法创造价值、无法留下印象或维持兴趣而失败了。

【解答】根据句意，大多数产品因无法获得注意力、无法创造价值、无法留下印象或维持兴趣而失败了。结合单词首字母，考虑动词 impress"给……留下深刻印象"，根据 fail to do sth 可知，此处应用动词原形。

故填：impress。

22. (1 分) Although a good education doesn't g uarantee a good job, it is better than getting no education.

【答案】guarantee

【分析】虽然良好的教育不能保证有一份好工作，但总比没有受到教育好。

【解答】答案：guarantee. 设空处作谓语，根据句意及首字母判断应填动词 guarantee，意思是"保证；担保"，助动词 doesn't 后用动词原形，故填 guarantee。

23. (1 分) From this point on, you'll have free time to explore the city and grab (匆忙吃) some lunch.

【答案】grab

【分析】从这一刻起，你将有时间探索这座城市，并匆忙吃点午餐。

【解答】"匆忙吃"grab，及物动词，空处与 explore 之间有并列连词 and 连接，应与 explore 一致用动词原形。

故填：grab。

24. (1 分) He arrived an hour late and upset (打乱) all our arrangements (安排).

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】他晚来了一个小时，打乱了我们所有的安排。

【解答】答案：upset. 本题考查动词的用法，根据汉语提示以及句意，可知填动词"打乱"upset，和 arrived 一致用一般过去时。故填 upset.

25. (1 分) They carried out security (安全) checks at the airport.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】他们在机场执行安全检查。

【解答】答案：security. 考查翻译填空。根据句意及句子结构，要填入 security，carry out 是及物动词短语，后接名词作宾语。security 是不可数名词。

26. (1 分) They watched dramatic (激动人心的) pictures of the police raid on TV.

【答案】dramatic

【分析】他们在电视上看到了警察突击搜捕的激动人心的画面。

【解答】"激动人心的"dramatic，形容词，在本句中作定语修饰名词 pictures。

故填：dramatic。

27. (1 分) She has a remarkable (非比寻常的) inner strength.

【答案】remarkable

【分析】她有非凡的意志力。

【解答】根据括号内词义，"非比寻常的"可译为 remarkable，形容词 remarkable 作定语修饰名词词组 inner strength。

故填：remarkable。

第二节 语法填空（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

28. (1 分) He always consumes his energies to teaching (teach) his students.

【答案】teaching

【分析】他总是把精力花在教学生上。

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这句话使用短语 consume one's energy to doing sth 意为"消耗精力做某事"，to 是介词，后面接动名词。

故填：teaching。

29. (1 分) In terms of their poor performance, they were staring defeat in the face.

【答案】in

【分析】就他们糟糕的表现而言，失败不可避免。

【解答】根据句意可知，空处应填介词 in，构成短语 be staring sth in the face，意为"某事是显而易见；某事不可避免"。

故填：in。

30. (1 分) It's no use crying (cry) over spilt milk.

【答案】crying

【分析】覆水难收。

【解答】答案：crying. It is no use doing sth. 是一个句型，意为"做某事没有用"。故填：crying.

31. (1 分) People desperate for fuel felled the garden's trees for firewood.

【答案】for

【分析】急需燃料的人们砍伐了花园里的树木作为柴火。

【解答】根据句意可知，空处应填介词 for，构成短语 desperate for，意为"急需"。

故填：for。

32. (1 分) Listening to some music can ease you of tension.

【答案】of

【分析】听一些音乐可以缓解你的紧张情绪。

【解答】根据句意可知，空处应填介词 of，构成 ease sb of sth 结构，表示"消除（某人）的……"。

故填：of。

第三节 完成句子（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

33. (1 分) 这部作品真的值得一听。

It's a piece that really deserves to be heard .

【答案】deserves to be heard

【分析】这部作品真的值得一听。

【解答】根据句意可知，表示"值得一听"应用 deserve to be heard，又因本句描述的是一般事实，所以谓语动词应用一般现在时 deserves。

故填：deserves to be heard。

34. (1 分) 我（寄宿）的主人家是乡村音乐的"铁杆粉丝"，所以我一直相信他们能给我介绍一些很棒的歌曲。

My host family are big fans of country music, so I can always rely on them to introduce me to some great songs.

【答案】rely on

【分析】我（寄宿）的主人家是乡村音乐的"铁杆粉丝"，所以我一直相信他们能给我介绍一些很棒的歌曲。

【解答】设空处意为"相信"，可知为动词短语 rely on，接在情态动词 can 的后面，应用动词原形。

故填：rely on。

35. (1 分) 它源于诸如布鲁斯和民谣这样的音乐，所以音乐家们使用很多类似的乐器，比如吉他。

It grew out of such music types as the blues and folk music, so the musicians use many similar instruments, such as the guitar.

【答案】grew out of

【分析】它源于诸如布鲁斯和民谣这样的音乐，所以音乐家们使用很多类似的乐器，比如吉他。

【解答】考查固定短语和时态。对比中英文句子可知，空格处意为，源于"，是固定短语 grow out of，句子描述过去的事情，时态用一般过去时，空格处动词用过去式。

故填：grew out of。

36. (1 分) 大部分歌曲唱的是艰难与心碎，但也有希望 - - - 其中还附加了很多幽默元素。

Most of the songs are about hardship and heartbreak, but also about hope—with plenty of humour thrown in for good measure .

【答案】thrown in for good measure

【分析】大部分歌曲唱的是艰难与心碎，但也有希望 - - - 其中还附加了很多幽默元素。

【解答】结合句意表示"附加"可知短语为 throw in for good measure；此处为 with 的复合结构，throw 与 humour 构成被动关系，故用过去分词作宾补。

故填：thrown in for good measure。

37. (1 分) 听众很快意识到他们所听绝非凡品，演出结束的那一刻，全场爆发出热情的欢呼。

The crowd immediately recognized that they were listening to something truly special, and they broke into enthusiastic cheers at the end of the symphony.

【答案】broke into enthusiastic cheers

【分析】听众很快意识到他们所听绝非凡品，演出结束的那一刻，全场爆发出热情的欢呼。

【解答】根据汉语提示，"爆发"是动词短语 break into，连词 and 前面的句子是一般过去时，前后时态应保持一致，所以 break into 也要用一般过去时，为 broke into。表示热情的"用形容词 enthusiastic，做定语修饰其后的名词。

表示欢呼"用名词 cheer，cheer 译为"欢呼"时是可数名词，所以要用名词复数 cheers。

故填：broke into enthusiastic cheers。

38. (1 分) 祝英台为失挚爱而痛哭，不胜伤悲，她跳进了梁山伯的坟墓。

Overcome with sorrow, she jumps into his grave.

【答案】Overcome with sorrow

【分析】祝英台为失挚爱而痛哭，不胜伤悲，她跳进了梁山伯的坟墓。

【解答】根据句意可知，空处可以用"overcome with sorrow"表示"悲痛欲绝"。分析句子可知，本句谓语动词是 jumps，所以空处 overcome 要用非谓语动词作原因状语，与逻辑主语 she 之间是被动关系，所以填过去分词形式。

故填：Overcome with sorrow。

39. (1 分) 然而，即使在那些最晦暗的时刻，贝多芬都不曾放弃希望。

Even in his darkest moments, however, Beethoven never abandoned hope .

【答案】never abandoned hope

【分析】然而，即使在那些最晦暗的时刻，贝多芬都不曾放弃希望。

【解答】abandon hope 放弃希望。根据语境可知，描述过去发生的事情，时态应用一般过去时。

故填：never abandoned hope。

40. (1 分) 接下来的两个乐章，充满了绝望的低声部和激越的高声部，或许分别反映了作曲家的痛苦和与之抗争的坚强意志。

The next two movements are full of desperate lows and uplifting highs which perhaps reflect both his suffering and his strong will to fight it.

【答案】strong will to

【分析】接下来的两个乐章，充满了绝望的低声部和激越的高声部，或许分别反映了作曲家的痛苦和与之抗争的坚强意志。

【解答】根据中文句子可知空格处应填意为"做.....的坚强意志"的表达，可用 will to do sth. 动词不定式作后置定语，"坚强的"可用形容词 strong。

故填：strong will to。

41. (1 分) 十多岁的时候，他已经是著名的杰出少年音乐家了。

By the time he was a teenager, he had already enjoyed a reputation as a wonderful young musician.

【答案】By the time

【分析】十多岁的时候，他已经是著名的杰出少年音乐家了。

【解答】对比中英文句子可知，第一空意为"到.....的时候"，用介词短语 by the time，位于句首，首字母大写，引起时间状语从句，时态用完成时，由"he was a teenager"可知，句子时态用过去完成时。

故填：By the time。

42.（1 分）简单的曲调和唯美的大自然很容易使人联想到乡村的环境。

The simple tunes and beautiful natural images are often very suggestive of countryside surroundings.

【答案】often very suggestive of

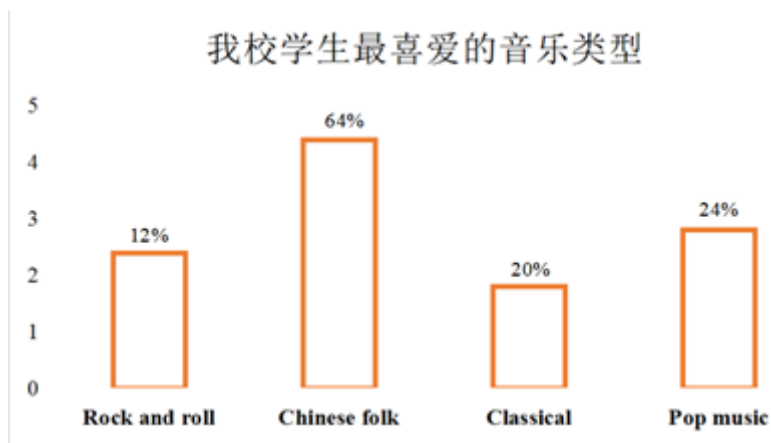
【分析】简单的曲调和唯美的大自然很容易使人联想到乡村的环境。

【解答】根据句意可知，表示"引起对.....的联想"应用固定短语搭配 be suggestive of，用 often"经常"修饰 suggestive of。

故填：often very suggestive of。

第五部分 书面表达（共一节，满分 15 分）

43.（15 分）假如你是李华，你们俱乐部小组进行了一项调研活动：你们将学校里每位学生喜爱的音乐类型进行了分类汇总最终制作成了以下图表：



请你在学校论坛写一则报告，内容包括：

- 1.数据情况并进行分析；
- 2.选择一种你最喜欢的音乐类型并简要说明理由。

要求：词数 80 - 100 左右；

Li Hua

【答案】Last week, our club conducted a survey to get to know the types of music which our school students enjoy most. The data to follow is my report.

Judging from the data we collected, Chinese folk music enjoys the majority popularity, which makes up for 64%, followed by which are the pop music accounting for 24%. Classical and rock&roll music are less appreciated. As it conveys, our school students are well educated with our nation's tradition and have great pride in

our Chinese treasures.

Speaking on a personal note, what I admire a great deal is classical music. It is its touching lyrics and beautiful tunes that impress me and transport me back to the distant past.

What is your favourite music? You're welcomed to comment on the issue and discuss with us!

【分析】高分句型一 Judging from the data we collected, Chinese folk music enjoys the majority popularity, which makes up for 64%, followed by which are the pop music accounting for 24%.

翻译：从我们收集的数据来看，中国民间音乐最受欢迎，占 64%，其次是流行音乐，占 24%。

分析：句中使用了非限制性定语从句 which makes up for 64%。

高分句型二 It is its touching lyrics and beautiful tunes that impress me and transport me back to the distant past.

翻译：它动人的歌词和优美的曲调给我留下了深刻的印象，把我带回了遥远的过去。

分析：句中使用了强调句型"it is +强调部分+that+其他"。

【解答】Last week, our club conducted a survey to get to know the types of music which our school students enjoy most. The data to follow is my report.（调研活动）

Judging from the data we collected, Chinese folk music enjoys the majority popularity, which makes up for 64%, followed by which are the pop music accounting for 24%. **【高分句型一】**Classical and rock&roll music are less appreciated. As it conveys, our school students are well educated with our nation's tradition and have great pride in our Chinese treasures.（数据情况并进行分析）

Speaking on a personal note, what I admire a great deal is classical music. It is its touching lyrics and beautiful tunes that impress me and transport me back to the distant past. **【高分句型二】**（最喜欢的音乐类型及理由）

What is your favourite music? You're welcomed to comment on the issue and discuss with us!（呼吁）