

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 150 分,共 12 页。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成,在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂,非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时先将答案标在试卷上,录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What will the woman do in San Juan?
A. Eat out. B. Learn to dance. C. Go to nightclubs.
2. What happened to the woman last night?
A. Her car broke down. B. She couldn't fall asleep. C. She was woken up by a phone call.
3. Why will the man go to Japan?
A. To teach in a school. B. To take a trip. C. To learn Japanese.
4. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Take care of his bird. B. Help him with his work. C. Go out of town with him.
5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Where Joyce comes from.
B. What Joyce's hometown is like.
C. Why Joyce's hometown is boring.

第二节(共 15 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man doing?
A. Returning books. B. Buying books. C. Borrowing books.
7. What does the man think of the novel *The Sun Also Rises*?
A. Boring. B. Difficult. C. Interesting.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the man go to San Francisco on vacation?
A. To meet a friend. B. To visit his sister. C. To tour a university.
9. What did the woman do on her vacation?
A. She studied at college. B. She did some shopping. C. She stayed with a friend.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
B. Interviewer and interviewee.
C. Colleagues.
11. Where is the woman now?
A. In Japan. B. In America. C. In Britain.
12. What is the woman weak in?
A. Computers. B. Languages. C. Organizing activities.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did younger kids feel unhappy at first?
A. They didn't get used to the new environment.
B. They weren't willing to attend the trip.
C. They thought the trip would be boring.
14. How did the children feel about the guide?
A. Bored. B. Satisfied. C. Disappointed.
15. What was the children's favorite activity?
A. Sailing. B. Horse-riding. C. Barbecuing.
16. What is said about the children?
A. They had known each other before.
B. They wanted to get together again.
C. They were all homesick at first.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is unavailable at weekdays?
A. Breakfast. B. Lunch. C. Dinner.
18. When is breakfast served at weekends?
A. From 6:30 to 7:45. B. From 7:00 to 8:30. C. From 8:00 to 9:30.
19. What should people do to get their food?
A. Queue up for their turn.
B. Ask the waiter to take their orders.
C. Wait for the kitchen staff at their tables.
20. What does the speaker suggest people do?
A. Take their plates off tables after meals.
B. Go to the common room after 9:30.
C. Have some coffee or tea before meals.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

A

The world is filled with too many mind-blowing things to see, both natural and man-made. There are so many breathtaking and incredible historical sites built by ancient civilizations. It's sometimes hard to narrow down which are the best. Below are my favorite historical sites that I think every traveler should try to visit at some point.

The Pyramids at Giza

They're over 3000 years old, and we still don't have a good idea as to how they were built or how the Egyptians made them so precise. The three pyramids align(对齐) to the stars and the solstices(至点) and contain tons of chambers(室, 房间) that still haven't been opened. I mean, how did they create those little chambers where people can't even crawl through?

Stonehenge

Located near Salisbury, England, this megalithic(巨石的) structure is over 3,000 years old, and its stones come all the way from Wales. Scholars still are not sure how the builders got the stones there and have tried to copy them, with disappointing results. Moreover, we only have a vague idea to its purpose.

Colosseum

Ruins of a civilization that once controlled the known world, the site is breathtaking, not only for its beauty but also for its history and age. You are standing in the spot where Caesar walked and gazing into the stage where prize fighters battled to the death.

Taj Mahal

Built in the 1600s, this building in Agra, India, is a testament(证据) to undying love. This white marble tomb built for Emperor Shah Jahan's dead wife is a must-see for everyone. In 1983, it was named a UNESCO World Heritage site, and also has been named one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. The Taj sees between two and four million tourists annually, so there have been recent restrictions on tourism in an effort to help protect the site.

21. Which place does a beloved young couple choose to visit first?
A. The Great Pyramids in Giza. B. Stonehenge.
C. Colosseum. D. Taj Mahal.
22. Why does the writer mention the stars and solstices when introducing the pyramids?
A. To show how the pyramids were precisely built.
B. To show how hard it is to build pyramids.
C. To show how mysterious the Egyptians are.
D. To show how knowledgeable the writer is.
23. What does the Colosseum serve as according to the passage?
A. A shop. B. A theatre. C. A temple. D. A restaurant.

B

Alarmed by how many cigarette butts(烟头) littered the parks of Amsterdam, two Dutch designers came up with an unusual plan to train crows to pick up the butts. They first thought of pigeons, which can be found in every city in the world, but found they weren't really known for their intelligence. They soon found a bird that was both very common and much smarter — the crow.

To make the crows associate food with butts, they plan to follow a four-step process. The first step presents the crow with a cigarette butt and a treat on a tray in the machine. This helps the bird associate the butt with the food, so that it comes back for more.

In the second step, you take away the food and only drop it when the crow arrives at the Crow Box, which helps it learn that the machine does things. During the third step, the crow learns that the Crow Box responds to certain actions, so you take away the food completely, leaving only the cigarette butt on the tray. During this "important step", the crow, used to the food always being there, will

start pecking around for it and eventually push the butt into the machine, causing the food to drop.

The fourth step is the only step where humans are involved. When the crow is comfortable with Step 3, a person scatters a couple dozen butts around the machine. Now the crow has to find out it can pick those butts and deposit them in the machine.

Asked if constantly picking up cigarette butts is bad for the crow, they answered:

“The short contact with the butt ensures the effect is minimal. And we will do research on this. If the effects are found out to be bad for crows, we have to look for another solution.”

24. Why did the designers prefer crows to pigeons?

- A. They are more common.
- B. They act more flexibly.
- C. They can fly much farther.
- D. They are easier to train.

25. In which step will a crow first learn how to get food?

- A. Step 1.
- B. Step 2.
- C. Step 3.
- D. Step 4.

26. What makes the fourth step unique?

- A. It needs a man to help.
- B. It is an important step.
- C. It has crows involved.
- D. It rewards crows with food.

27. What is the designers' attitude towards crows?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Grateful.
- C. Cruel.
- D. Caring.

C

Thirty-eight years ago, a young man named Ma Yun met an Australian family by Hangzhou's West Lake. Five years later, Ken Morley, the father of the family, invited Ma to Australia, which would be the first time that Ma ever traveled abroad.

After waiting six months for his passport to be granted and after being rejected seven times before he got his visa, Ma finally made it to Newcastle in Australia.

It was the summer vacation of his sophomore (大学二年级) year. And after staying in Newcastle for 29 days, Ma came back to China as a changed person.

“What impressed me most was that the world is full of wonder,” Ma, now known as Jack Ma, one of the founders of Chinese e-commerce (电子商务) giant Alibaba, said in an interview. “What you learned from books and your parents is not necessarily true. You need to experience everything yourself, and to think with your own mind.”

That was perhaps one of the earliest thoughts that Ma had had about education. Those thoughts stayed with him as he taught as a college English teacher for six years after his graduation, and since

he co-founded and worked at Alibaba in 1999.

This is why when the news came on Sept 10 — China's Teachers Day — that Ma was going to step down as executive chairman (董事局主席) of Alibaba and return to education, it wasn't exactly a surprise. After all, over the past decade, Ma has dedicated himself to education: He co-founded Hupan University in Hangzhou for entrepreneurship (创业) studies; he established foundations to support teachers and headmasters in rural areas in China; he also set up the Ma & Morley Scholarship at The University of Newcastle to give back to the kindness that an Australian stranger once showed to a random Chinese boy.

And as an experienced entrepreneur, Ma is sure that he has a lot more to offer if he ever goes back to teaching.

“I don't call myself a successful businessman, but I'm very successful at life. I've gone through a lot of tough decisions,” he said in an interview with Bloomberg News. “I'm not gonna teach math; I'm not gonna teach English; I'm not gonna teach business. But I'm gonna teach young people how to face challenges.”

So, while some people may say that Ma stepping down from Alibaba is like the end of an era, Ma himself sees his return to education as “the beginning of an era”.

28. When did Ma Yun travel abroad for the first time?

- A. Thirty-eight years ago.
- B. In the winter vacation of his sophomore.
- C. About thirty-three years ago.
- D. In the summer vacation of his freshman.

29. What can be inferred from the fourth paragraph?

- A. You needn't learn from books and parents.
- B. What you learned from books and parents is not true.
- C. Learning from books and parents is not a necessary way.
- D. You need to learn from your own experience and think critically.

30. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. He has devoted himself to education.
- B. He has founded Hupan University in Hangzhou for entrepreneurship studies himself.
- C. He has raised money to sponsor teachers and headmasters in the countryside in and around China.
- D. He has established Ma & Ken Scholarship at the University of Newcastle.

31. What is the best title of the text?

- A. A Co-founder Of Alibaba.
- B. Return To education.
- C. The Way To success.
- D. How To Face Challenges.

D

As climate change increases, catastrophic, record-setting natural disasters look increasingly like the “new normal” — from Hurricane Matthew killing at least 1,300 people in September to Typhoon Lionrock the previous month, causing flooding that left 138 dead and more than 100,000 homeless in Korea; What steps can we take to limit the destruction caused by natural disasters? One possible answer is using data to improve relief operations.

Let’s look at the April 2015 Gorkha earthquake, in which nearly 9,000 people were killed, and entire villages were destroyed. Shortly after the earthquake, Ncell, Nepal’s largest mobile network operator, decided to share its mobile data with Flowminder, a non-profit Swedish organization, Flowminder then used this data to map population movements around the country, and these real-time maps allowed the government and humanitarian organizations to better target aid. In the Flowminder-Ncell initiative, data originally collected for private purposes was exchanged for public ends. This is called data responsibility.

Data responsibility is an emerging concept, still in development. However, it’s becoming increasingly obvious that it can encourage various public ends, including the way we respond to disasters. It can also drive a sustainable development revolution, and speed up progress towards ending poverty, and protecting the environment.

Today, there’re relatively few companies that have opened their vast collections of data. However, there’re a few encouraging signs. In Jakarta, for instance, Twitter shared some of its data with Australian researchers, who used it to create the Website *PetaJakarta.org*. It provided real-time intelligence on flooding, and improving management, particularly during monsoon(季风) season.”

Developing the habit of data sharing will require a cultural transformation in the way companies and governments treat their data. To achieve this in the short term, public and private data holders should issue a public commitment to data responsibility, so that it becomes the norm within organizations. Also the position of “data stewards” should be created within public and private organizations. They’ll determine what and when to share, how to protect, and how to act on available data.

32. What makes data responsibility necessary nowadays according to the text?

- A. Rapid development.
- B. Worsening environmental issues.
- C. The increase in the homeless population.
- D. The difficulty in predicting natural disasters.

33. The Gorkha earthquake is mentioned in Paragraph 2 in order to introduce _____.

- A. the concept of data responsibility
- B. the disadvantages of natural disaster
- C. the trouble in handling natural disasters
- D. the cooperation in facing disasters

34. What does the underlined word “emerging” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. useful.
- B. simple.
- C. new.
- D. meaningful.

35. What can we know about data responsibility from the text?

- A. It is already globally accepted.
- B. It is the key to avoiding natural disaster.
- C. It will become a new trend soon.
- D. It remains relatively uncommon.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Doing“clean”exercise

When you go for a run outside, chances are that you’ll find litter all around you. Do you just go past it, or do you stop and pick it up? If you choose the latter, you’re part of the latest fitness trend that’s sweeping the West: plogging.

36 .

Running—especially marathons — is often associated with good causes. And plogging, which combines environmentalism with fitness, has become the new poster boy for the environmentally-friendly runner. All a plogger needs is a trash bag, and ideally a pair of gloves to protect their hands.

37 , but it sheds light on (使清楚显现) serious environmental issues. “When I usually walk

through the streets of New York, the sight of newspapers, lost hats, and shattered (打碎的) glass doesn’t bother me,” Matthew of *Men’s Health* magazine wrote. “But when I was plogging and focused on trash collecting, 38 .”

While collecting garbage, ploggers learn to classify and dispose of (处理) it correctly too. Laura Lindberg, a plogger who lives in New Jersey, US, always keeps a note of what she's collected in her mind. This way, she knows what can stay in her trash bag and what can go in a nearby recycling bin.

According to the Swedish fitness app — Lifesum, a 30-minute plogging session (一次) burns around 288 calories, compared to 235 calories burned from just jogging. 39. "You get the added benefit of carrying a few extra pounds, and you're bending over and doing squats (蹲伏), which is a move that's fundamental (重要的) to your everyday life. You're getting a full body workout," he told finance website *Moneyish*.

40. Your body and the environment will thank you.
- A. The process of collecting garbage is simple
- B. So the next time you go out jogging, why not carry a trash bag and collect some litter along the way?
- C. The amount of garbage strewn (散布) across the sidewalks and along the pavement was kind of shocking.
- D. The word "plogging" combines the phrase "pick up" with the word "jogging".
- E. It may be difficult to measure the sense of self-satisfaction, but the health benefits of plogging are easy to see.
- F. Plogging becomes a clean and fashionable running.
- G. American therapist (治疗专家) Charles F. Porter also analyzed the additional actions a jogger needs to take for garbage collection.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It is well known that the Japanese people's love of fish is almost as strong as a bee's interest in honey. As fish 41 were decreasing, fishing companies were 42 to fish further and further away from the shore. Then they had a big challenge — how to keep the fish 43 for longer. So they decided to keep the fish 44 in freezers on the boats. But the public did not like 45 fish. So again the fishing companies had a new bigger challenge. What they decided to do was have fish tanks on their boats. After 46 fishes, they would put them in the tanks and keep them living there 47 they got back to shore. But in this 48 environment, lacking predators (掠食者), the fish stopped moving around. The Japanese public felt these dull fish did not taste fresh, which

had an unpleasant 49 upon sales. Once again the fishing companies had an even bigger challenge ...

Stop for a 50! Before we go any 51, I would like to ask "What are your challenges? How do you handle an 52 challenge?" May I think it this way that you should try to attack your challenges? 53 them with a Swiss Army knife. Take the most proper and simple tool that you can 54 to deal with your situation.

Now back to our 55. How did the Japanese finally 56 the fresh fish problem? Sharks! You might think the 57. Sharks were caught and put into the 58 with other fishes. Don't sharks eat fish? Well, they do eat a few fish, but they did also keep more fish 59 and alert (警觉的). The fish stay fresh because they are challenged.

Now, try to keep yourself fresh by finding your own 60 to offer yourself a challenge in your own business and career.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. groups | B. populations | C. amounts | D. crowds |
| 42. A. forced | B. inspired | C. pulled | D. stricken |
| 43. A. lively | B. dull | C. fresh | D. tasty |
| 44. A. remained | B. hidden | C. stored | D. protected |
| 45. A. fresh | B. living | C. small | D. frozen |
| 46. A. saving | B. raising | C. keeping | D. catching |
| 47. A. until | B. when | C. if | D. before |
| 48. A. protected | B. dangerous | C. natural | D. different |
| 49. A. attitude | B. mood | C. effect | D. excuse |
| 50. A. cause | B. minute | C. time | D. means |
| 51. A. higher | B. wider | C. longer | D. further |
| 52. A. unbelievable | B. unpleasant | C. unexpected | D. unhappy |
| 53. A. Conquer | B. Cut | C. Fix | D. Break |
| 54. A. apply | B. adopt | C. attach | D. master |
| 55. A. predators | B. tanks | C. company | D. story |
| 56. A. set out | B. make out | C. figure out | D. come out |
| 57. A. process | B. opposite | C. shock | D. same |
| 58. A. tanks | B. sea | C. ship | D. freezers |
| 59. A. dying | B. active | C. protective | D. dangerous |
| 60. A. problem | B. sharks | C. tanks | D. fish |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Dear Readers,

Something we always aim to do here at Studio Classroom is offer a 61 (various) of interesting topics for readers to choose 62 each month. Whether you're an avid traveler 63 (hope) to plan your next trip, a thrill-seeker looking for adventure, a book worm interested in what 64 (read) next or a curious nature-lover, we're confident you'll find what you're looking for in Studio Classroom. This month starts by exploring backpacks on page 8. As students head back to school this fall, it's important to stay 65 (health) by asking the question, "How heavy is my backpack?"

Attention all adventure junkies and thrill-seekers. This month is fully loaded with several fun and exciting articles. First, challenge 66 (you) on page 15 and plan your next 67 (forget) travel experience. Next, discover 68 thrills of hang-gliding on page 22 in this month's sports feature.

If you're looking for something more down-to-earth, find out 69 is happening to Africa on page 31. A slow 70 sure tear is dividing the landmass!

Thank you for joining us this month.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Linda Evans was my neighbor and best friend. When I was 13, my family moves away. Then we lost in touch. Over the years, I missed Linda very much. There was an empty place in my heart that only a friend like Linda should fill.

One day I was reading a newspaper while I noticed a photo of a young woman who looked very much like Linda. So I decided to wrote to her. She called as soon as she got letter. She said excited, "The woman in the photo is my mother." Minutes late I heard a voice that I knew very well, even after 40 years. We laughed and cried and talking about each other's lives. Now the empty place in my heart has filled.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假如你是大一学生李华,当你被心仪的大学录取时,你想起应该给高中的某一位对你帮助很大的老师写一封感谢信,以表达你的感激之情。

内容要点:

1. 表达感激之情。
2. 回顾高中阶段老师对你的帮助。
3. 对老师的祝福。

注意:1. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

2. 词数100左右;

3. 邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear Mr./Ms Lin,

I'm writing this letter to let you know with excitement I have been admitted into Peking University _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

省际名校联盟 2019 届高三年级第一学期期末检测联考·英语
参考、提示及评分细则

- 听力: 1-5 ACCAB 6-10 ACBCB 11-15 CAABC 16-20 BBCAA
- 阅读理解: 21-23 DAB 24-27 DCAD 28-31 CDAB 32-35 BACC
- 36-40 DACGB
- 完形填空: 41-45 BACCD 46-50 DAACB 51-55 DCABD 56-60 CDABB
- 语法填空: 61. variety 62. from 63. hoping 64. to read 65. healthy
66. yourself 67. unforgettable 68. the 69. what 70. but
- 短文改错: 1. moves→moved 2. 去掉 in 3. should→could 或者 would 4. while→when
5. wrote→write 6. got letter 中间 ∧ the 或者 my 7. excited→excitedly
8. late→later 9. talking→talked 10. has filled 改为 has been filled 或者 is filled

书面表达(参考范文):

One possible version

Dear Mr./Ms Lin,

I'm writing this letter to let you know with excitement I have been admitted into Peking University and express my gratitude to you for what you have done for me. Without your instruction and encouragement, I could not have achieved such a goal.

In the past three years of my high school life, you not only taught me how to learn English, but also reminded me to spend more time on maths, my weakest subject. As a result, I achieved the best score I had ever got on maths. Besides, you helped me form the habit of reading, which increased my knowledge and broadened my horizon. What's more, you encouraged me to get on well with my classmates. With your encouragement, I have made many friends in and out of school.

Again, thank you so much for your instruction and encouragement. I wish you good health and good luck. You are always my beloved teacher.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

书面表达评分细则

一:评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的内容为:内容要点,应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二:各个档次的给分范围及标准(满分 25 分)

A. 第五档(很好):(21-25 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

B. 第四档(好):(16-20 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

C. 第三档(适当):(11-15 分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

D. 第二档(较差):(6-10 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

E. 第一档(差):(1-5 分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。

2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

6. 信息未能传达给读者。

F. 不得分:(0 分)

未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

答案详解:

阅读理解

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文,作者介绍了每一位游客一生值得去的四个地方。

21. D 推理判断题。根据 Taj Mahal 这一段“Built in the 1600s, this building in Agra, India, is a testament(证据) to undying love.”可知,泰姬陵是对永恒爱的见证,应该是深爱着对方的年轻情侣的首选地,故选 D。

22. A 推理判断题。根据 The Great Pyramids in Giza 这段的第一句话。They are over 3,000 years old, and we still don't have a good idea as to how they were built or how the Egyptians made them so precise. 后面再提到 stars 和 solstices,可知,他们就是金字塔建得非常精确的例子,故选 A。

23. B 推理判断题。根据 Colosseum 这一段的第二句话 You are standing in the spot where Caesar walked and gazing into the stage where prize fighters battled to the death 中的 stage,可知,Colosseum 现在是个剧院,故选 B。

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文,文章主要讲了在荷兰首都阿姆斯特丹,由于担心公园里烟头到处扔的情况,两位荷兰的设计者想出了训练乌鸦拾起烟头的不同寻常的计划,并且详细说明了这个计划的四个步骤。

24. D 推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“They soon found a bird that was both very common and much smarter—the crow.”可知,乌鸦比我们通常认为聪明的鸽子更聪明,所以他们比鸽子更容易训练,故选 D。

25. C 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句话“During the third step, . . . will start pecking around for it and eventually push the butt into the machine, causing the food to drop.”可知,在第三步,乌鸦到处寻找被拿走的食物,最后把烟头碰进了机器里,食物就掉下来了,故选 C。

26. A 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句话“The fourth step is the only step where humans are involved.”可知,这是唯一有人参与的一个步骤,故选 A。

27. D 推理判断题。根据第六段的最后一句话“If the effects are found out to be bad for crows, we have to look for another solution.”如果他们发现这样做对乌鸦不好,他们将会寻找另外的解决方法,可见设计者是很关爱乌鸦的,故选 D。

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了马云从第一次出国到成为中国电子商务创始人之一,走出半生之后归来仍是教师的事情。

28. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的第一句话中的 Thirty-eight years ago 和 第二句话中的 five years later,可知,马云第一次出国是在大约 33 年前,故选 C。

29. D 推理判断题。根据第四段马云说的第二段话“What you learned from books and your parents is not necessarily true. . . You need to experience everything yourself, and to think with your own mind.”可知,马云认为我们从书本和父母那里学来的东西不一定是对的,我们应该自己亲身经历,自己判断,故选 D。

30. A 细节理解题。根据文章第六段“He co-founded Hupan University in Hangzhou for entrepreneurship (创业) studies”可知,为了创业课题他与别人合作创办了湖畔大学,而 B 是说他是独立创办的,故 B 选项是错误的。“he established foundations to support teachers and headmasters in rural areas in China”可知,马云是筹集资金资助了中国乡村的校长和教师,而 C 是说中国和周边地区的乡村,故 C 选项是错误的。

- 的。“he also set up the Ma & Morley Scholarship at the University of Newcastle ...”可知,他创立的是 Ma&Morley 奖学金,而 D 是 Ma&Ken 奖学金,故 D 选项是错误的。“Ma has dedicated himself to education”可知他对教育的全身心投入,故选 A。
31. B 标题归纳题。根据全文内容可以推知,马云是中国电子商务阿里巴巴的创始人之一,却在今年的教师节那天辞去董事局主席的职位,回归教育,故选 B。

D

- 【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文,因为天气变化加剧,自然灾害越来越成为常态,共享数据在灾难时期能更好地实施目标救援已经有了实例,由此数据责任可能是未来一大趋势。
32. B 推理判断题。根据文章的第一段 As climate change increases, catastrophic, record-setting natural disasters look increasingly like the “new normal”可知因为天气变化加剧,自然灾害越来越成为常态,和第二段可知在 2015 年 Gorkha 地震中,尼泊尔最大的手机网络运营商 Ncell 把手机数据与 Flowminder 分享,从而进行更好的目标救援的事情,可知,由于环境问题日益恶化,数据分享的责任很有必要,故选 B。
33. A 推理判断题。根据第二段可知在 2015 年 Gorkha 地震中,尼泊尔最大的手机网络运营商 Ncell 把手机数据与 Flowminder 分享,从而进行更好的目标救援的事情,还有最后一句 This is called data responsibility 从而引出了数据责任这一概念,故选 A。
34. C 词义猜测题。由划线词所在句中的 still in development 可知,这是个新兴的概念,还处于发展之中,故选 C。
35. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段的“To achieve this in the short term,”可知,数据责任将会很快成为趋势,故选 C。

七选五阅读

36. D 根据上下文的逻辑关系,这里单独一段,是对 plogging 的解释。
37. A 根据 but it sheds light on serious environmental issues 转折意思,加上句中有 serious,那么对应前面应该是 simple,“这种锻炼方式虽然简单,但却让大家明白了严重的环境问题。”
38. C 此题较难,因为本段前面讲到自己平时走在纽约街道看到这些垃圾的时候不以为然,可自己亲身开始体会 plogging 时,发现一路上(人行道上)垃圾的数量实在很惊人。
39. G 此题的关键在于本段前面 the Swedish fitness app— Lifesum 讲到 plogging 可以消耗额外的一些卡路里,本段后面那句引言也表达了同一个意思,那么就不难推断出是某位科学家或者专家表达赞同的观点。
40. B 最后一段是在总结整篇文章,加上后面一句话提示,所以应该是对大家的一个建议。

完形填空

41. B 随着鱼类数量的减少,渔业公司被迫越来越远离岸边捕鱼。group 常用搭配 a group of, in groups; population 除了表示人口数量还可以用来表示种群数量;amount 表示总数/总额,常用搭配 the amount of, any amount of 表示大量;crowd 做名词表示人群/观众,形容人。由句意可知选 B。
42. A 随着鱼类数量的减少,渔业公司被迫越来越远离岸边捕鱼。force 强迫;inspire 鼓舞;pull 拉;strike 碰撞/打,击。由句意可知选 A。
43. C 如何让鱼保鲜更长时间。lively 生动的; dull 无生气的; fresh 新鲜的; tasty 美味的。由句意可知选 C。
44. C 所以他们决定把鱼储存在船上的冰箱里。remain 仍然是;保持不变; hide 隐藏;store 储存; protect 保

护。由句意可知选 C。

45. D 由上题可知鱼被放在冰箱里,因此是冷冻鱼。由句意可知选 D。
46. D 捕获鱼后,他们会将它们放入水箱。save 节省/保存/解救; raise 养育; keep 保持; catch 捕捉。由句意可知选 D。
47. A 直到它们回到岸边。只有 A 符合句意。
48. A 但是在这个缺乏捕食者的受保护环境里,鱼停止了移动。只有 A 符合句意。
49. C 日本公众认为这些死气沉沉的鱼没有新鲜的味道,这对销售产生了不好的影响。由句意可知选 C。
50. B 停一会儿! cause 原因; minute 分钟/片刻/一会儿; time 做可数名词表示次数; means 手段/方法。由句意可知选 B。
51. D 在我们进一步讨论之前。只有 go further 可表示进一步。由句意可知选 D。
52. C 你如何处理意料之外的挑战? unbelievable 难以置信的; unpleasant 使人不愉快的; unexpected 意外的; unhappy 不快乐的。由句意可知选 C。
53. A 用瑞士军刀征服他们。他们指的是挑战,只有 conquer 战胜/征服可与挑战连用。由句意可知选 A。
54. B 采用最合适,最简单的工具来处理您的情况。apply 申请/涂、敷; adopt 采用; attach 贴上,附着; master 掌握。由句意可知选 B。
55. D 现在回到我们的故事。由句意可知选 D。
56. C 日本人是如何最终解决保鲜问题的呢? set out 出发/开始; make out 理解/辨认出; figure out 解决; come out 出现/结果是。由句意可知选 C。
57. D 你可能会这样想。由句意可知选 D。
58. A 把鲨鱼和其他鱼类一起放入网箱。由句意和上下文可知选 A。
59. B 但他们也确实让更多的鱼保持活跃和警觉。由句意可知选 B。
60. B 现在,尝试通过找到自己的鲨鱼来保持活跃和警觉,为自己的事业提供挑战。由句意可知选 B。

语法填空

61. a variety of 固定搭配, 各种各样的。
62. Readers choose from a variety of interesting topics。
63. 动词 ing 形式做伴随状语。
64. 接下来读什么,故用 what, what to read 做宾语。
65. Stay healthy 保持健康。
66. 首先,挑战你自己,用 yourself。
67. 难以忘怀的旅行经历,forget 忘记, forgettable 容易被忘的、波澜不惊的, unforgettable 难忘的。
68. 由题意可知,此空缺冠词, a/an 不可用,故填 the。
69. 在书本 31 页找出非洲发生了什么,故用 what。
70. slow 和 sure 意思相反,故用 but。

听力材料

(Text 1)

M: There are a lot of nightclubs in San Juan. You can dance there. Or you can go out to eat. There are some excellent restaurants.

W: I'm not much of a dancer. I will go and try the restaurants.

(Text 2)

W: Guess what happened to me last night.

M: What was it?

W: My phone rang when I was sound asleep. It was my friend Marianna. Her car couldn't start when she passed my house. So I invited her to spend the night.

(Text 3)

W: I heard you would go to Japan this September?

M: Well, yes, I'll be learning Japanese at a language school.

W: Wow. I hope I can travel there some day.

(Text 4)

M: Molly, I have to go out of town for business for a few days next week. Could I leave Polly with you while I'm away?

W: Polly? Who's Polly?

M: You know — Polly, my bird.

(Text 5)

M: Tell me about your hometown, Joyce.

W: Well, it's a really small town. I think it's boring. No good restaurants. No nightlife. But it has great scenery — lots of mountains and rivers, lakes and trees.

(Text 6)

M: This is my library card, and these are the books.

W: OK. Wait a moment, please. Oh, sorry, this book, *The Sun Also Rises*, is over the deadline. You should pay extra for it.

M: Yeah. I'm sorry about that. I must admit this novel is the best I've ever read. I couldn't even put it down. So I'm going to buy one from the bookstore. Anyway, how much should I pay?

W: \$3, please.

M: Here you are. Thanks.

(Text 7)

W: Where did you go on vacation?

M: I went to San Francisco. It's a really pretty city.

W: Why San Francisco?

M: Oh, my sister works there. I stayed with her. She loves shopping, so we went shopping every day. Look, I got this sweater.

W: Nice! I didn't go anywhere on my last vacation. I didn't have enough money to go anywhere.

M: Oh, that's too bad.

W: Oh, not really. I actually enjoyed my vacation a lot. A friend from college stayed with me for a week. We just talked and watched a lot of old movies.

M: That sounds fun.

(Text 8)

M: Well, hello. Please come in and sit down. Your name is Mary North, I see ...

W: Yes.

M: So why don't you tell me about yourself?

W: Uh, well, certainly. I come from Japan, but now I live here in London. I received a degree in Business English at the University of Chicago in America. And I organized many activities at university. These are all in my application.

M: Well, how about your office skills? Can you type fast?

W: I can type, but not very fast.

M: Can you do word processing and financial reports?

W: No, I can't, but I'd like to learn about computers.

M: What about languages?

W: Well, I speak Japanese. My French is good, and I can speak English very well.

M: Oh, yes. I think we'll send you a letter next week.

(Text 9)

W: Did the children enjoy the holiday camp or were they all homesick?

M: Well, I must admit some of the younger kids were a little bit unhappy because they'd never been away on their own before and didn't know some of the other kids. But soon they recovered. By the last day they didn't want to go home because they were having such a great time.

W: What sort of things did you do with them?

M: Well, there were some trips, including a visit to Hardwick Castle. That was what we did on the first day. I think they were expecting it to be rather boring, especially when they heard they were having a guided tour. But they were wrong — the guide was very interesting. He told them some interesting stories and really made the history of the castle come alive.

W: I can imagine — what sort of sports activities did they do?

M: Sailing, climbing, horse-riding and the like. And on the last day we had a barbecue, which was their favorite. The kids enjoyed it very much. They all promised to come and get together again next year.

(Text 10)

M: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to Chelston Hall of Residence. My name is Frank Jones and I am the master of Chelston Hall. As you will know, you are all attending Westley University to study different courses and Chelston Hall of Residence will be your home for the first year of your study.

First of all I would like to go through the eating arrangements. Chelston Hall offers breakfast and dinner every day with lunch also available at weekends. The time of the meals are as follows.

Breakfast is served from 7:00 a. m. to 8:30 a. m. every day though these times are an hour later at weekends. Dinner is served from 6:30 p. m. to 7:45 p. m. On Saturday and Sunday lunch is served between 12:30 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. If you are late then you will not get any food. If there are a lot of people at the dining hall then please queue up in an orderly manner and wait for your turn. And at the end of your meal, please take your plates over to the side tables. We do have kitchen staff but they are not your servants or waiters and we expect you to take your own dishes off the table. Each evening after dinner there will be coffee and tea available in the common room until 9:30.