

英语参考答案

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	B	A	C	C	A	A	C	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	C
题序	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	C	B	A	B	B	B	D	C	A	B	C	D	C	D	A
题序	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	D	C	B	C	D	G	D	F	B	E	A	C	D	C	B
题序	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	A	B	D	B	D	D	C	A	B	C					

21. B. 细节理解题。根据文章可知,Petrified Forest National Park 不提供任何设施。因此本题选 B。
22. D. 细节理解题。根据文章可知,Watchman 露营地的旺季是三月到十一月,在这期间强烈推荐游客提前预订。因此本题选 D。
23. C. 细节理解题。根据文章可知,Pinon 平原露营地能容纳房车和帐篷,并且老少皆宜。租上一个沙板,体验一把滑沙,在那儿大人能够重拾童年的乐趣。因此,Pinon 平原露营地非常适合家庭房车露营,故选 C。
24. A. 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的“With the influx of foreign guests in Yangshuo, a large number of villagers sought opportunities to learn English given the booming tourism market.”可知,随着国外的游客不断涌入,阳朔当地的旅游业蓬勃发展,当地村民积极寻求机会学习英语以更好地服务国外游客,徐秀珍也加入了学习英语的行列之中。因此本题选 A。
25. B. 细节理解题。通过阅读第三段第四句可知,徐秀珍借助拼音来记英文单词的发音,但是她浓厚的南方口音让别人很难理解她的英语,而不是 B 项所表述的模仿南方口音。故选择 B。
26. C. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段的第二三句可知,当地政府官员认为徐秀珍的成功激励了很多学习英语,并且政府大力支持当地的导游,为他们提供旅游业规章制度的培训。因此,政府对于徐秀珍的成功事迹的态度是积极的、正向的。故选 C。
27. D. 主旨大意题。通读全篇可知,本文讲述了阳朔的当地导游徐秀珍,尽管已经 68 岁,却通过自己的努力自学 11 门外语发家致富的故事。作者在文章的最后一段歌颂了徐秀珍的成功事迹,并表示徐秀珍的成功将会激励更多人努力实现自己的目标。综上所述,D 最符合文章大意。
28. C. 推理判断题。第一段中列举数据以引出本文的话题“美国大学生入学人数的减少”。故选 C。
29. D. 推理判断题。根据第五段 Doug Shapiro 所说的话可以得知,他认为一部分放弃大学教育的高中毕业生为了获得收入的短期利益,将遭受失去高等教育机会的长期损失。故选 D。
30. A. 推理判断题。根据第六、七段可知,Brian Williams 对于放弃三明治餐厅的工作抱有犹豫态度,他不想放弃这份工作带来的收入。故选 A。
31. D. 主旨大意题。综合全文,本文明显是一篇新闻报道,报道了美国大学生入学减少的这一社会现象。故选 D。
32. C. 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“...may have roots in more than simply how others perceive you—many studies show that the clothes you wear can affect your mental and physical performance.”可知,作者提及这条老建议是想要解释一个人的着装可以影响其精神和身体表现。故选 C。
33. B. 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Wearing formal business clothes increased abstract thinking—an important aspect of creativity and long-term strategizing.”(穿正式的商务服装提高了抽象思考能力——创

造力与长期战略能力的一个重要方面。)",以及第三段中的"Those who dressed up obtained more profitable deals than the other two groups, and those who dressed down had lower hormone(荷尔蒙) levels.(穿得正式的人相比于其他两组敲定了利润更丰厚的单子,那些穿得不太正式的人的荷尔蒙水平则偏低。)"可知,一个人穿得正式的原因是这样做可以提升在工作中的表现。故选 B。

34. C. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的"When women came with expensive sunglasses and were told their glasses were counterfeit(仿冒的), as opposed to when they thought they were real, they cheated more often on lab experiments.(当女性戴着昂贵的墨镜而被告知她们的眼镜是仿冒品的时候,相比于她们之前自以为戴着真品的时候,她们更常在实验室的实验中作弊。)"可知,这句话的意思是过度穿着可能适得其反。故选 C。

35. D. 细节理解题。根据第五、六段可知,《消费者研究期刊》刊登的研究告诉我们的是"当人们的穿着与标准范式稍有不同时,往往会收到正面的反馈与评价"。故选 D。

【语篇导读】本文是说明文,文章提供了如何选择合适的职业的几条建议。

36. G. 根据下一句"Don't worry. Here is a practical guide on how to choose a career path."可知,此处需要陈述一个令人们在做职业规划时感到担忧的事实。故选 G。

37. D. 上文两个"What"问题列举了人们在做职业规划时需要考虑的两个问题,D项:这些问题为你更好地想清楚自己的优势提供了线索。"These"一词承接上文,整句话概括了上文的内容。故选 D。

38. F. 前面一句"Passion isn't just a pipe dream."中的"just"表明,激情不仅仅只是白日梦,因此此处需要补充一个"激情真正是什么"才能使意思连贯。根据下文可知,激情在工作中扮演着重要的角色。故选 F。

39. B. 根据本题所处的位置可知,此处需要补充一个小标题以概括整段的大意。本段主要讲在做职业规划时,我们需要弄清楚我们到底想帮助哪一类人?想要解决哪些问题?我们最关心哪一类问题或者哪一类问题最让我们受启发?再由本段最后一句话的"a deeper purpose or why behind your work"可知,本段主要讲的是我们需要明白自己选择某项职业的动机或目的。故选 B。

40. E. 根据此处前面的小标题可知,本段主要讲在做职业规划前应该提前在网上做一些调查,比如岗位的要求等。根据本题所处的位置可知,此处需要填一个主题句概括整段的大意。故选 E。

【语篇导读】体裁:记叙文;题材:个人经历;主题:助人为乐。本文为一篇记叙文。文章讲述了生活艰难的作者将拾到的钱包还给失主后得到祝福,这最终使她原本难过的一天变得开心起来的故事。作者从中感悟到帮助别人后获得的回报并不总是物质上的,也可能是精神上的。

41. A. 语境推断。根据上文的"Life is not easy for a single parent."以及下文的"today was filled with bill paying and household chores"可知,作者的生活是艰难的。tough 意为"艰难的",符合语境。fantastic 意为"极好的";boring 意为"令人厌烦的";bright 意为"明亮的"。

42. C. 复现推断。根据第三段第二句"My first thought was that perhaps someone would come back to 45 the wallet."可知,作者注意到在排水沟里有一个钱包。wallet 为原词复现,符合语境。bill 意为"账单";note 意为"笔记,便条";card 意为"卡片"。

43. D. 语境推断。由本空后的"looked around for the first time that day"可知,此处表示这是作者那天第一次抬起头来环顾左右。raise 意为"抬起;举起",符合语境。lower 意为"把……放低";nod 意为"点(头)";shake 意为"摇动"。

44. C. 语境推断。根据本空后的"with only one shop"可知,大街上只有一家店铺,故此处表示大街是空荡荡的。bare 意为"空的;光秃秃的",符合语境。broad 意为"宽阔的";narrow 意为"狭窄的";crowded 意为"拥挤的"。

45. B. 语境 & 常识推断。根据语境并结合常识可知,作者的第一想法就是如果有人丢了钱包,这个人会回来认领这个钱包。claim 意为"认领",符合语境。return 意为"归还";demand 意为"要求";exchange 意为"交换"。

46. A. 语境推断。根据上文的"I chose to be active"和下文的"There was nothing but a name."可知,作者选择主动寻找失主,故此处应是表示作者打开钱包以寻找关于失主的线索。clue 意为"线索",符合语境。cash 意为"现金";signal 意为"信号";mark 意为"标记,记号"。

47. B. 语境推断。根据上文的“*There was nothing but a name.*”以及钞票整齐叠放在一起可知,作者预测失主很有可能是一位老人。*prediction* 意为“预测”,符合语境。*inspiration* 意为“灵感”;*expectation* 意为“期待”;*imagination* 意为“想象”。
48. D. 复现推断。根据上文的“*There was nothing but a name.*”可知,钱包里与失主有关的信息只有一个名字,故此处指作者在脑海中想着这个名字。*name* 为原词复现,符合语境。*image* 意为“形象;影像”;*age* 意为“年龄”;*amount* 意为“数量”。
49. B. 语境推断。由下文可知,作者开始和老人说话,故此处指作者靠近他。*approach* 意为“接近”,符合语境。*question* 意为“质疑;提问”;*interrupt* 意为“打扰”;*remind* 意为“提醒”。
50. D. 语境推断。根据上文的“*he seemed a bit upset*”可知,老人好像有点不开心,故作者猜到他可能是丢钱包的那个人,所以询问对方名字的时候应是试探性地问。*hesitantly* 意为“迟疑地;踌躇地”;符合语境。*worriedly* 意为“担忧地”;*cheerfully* 意为“高兴地”;*excitedly* 意为“兴奋地”。
51. D. 语境推断。根据下文的“*He shook my hand, saying, ‘Thank you, sweetie! Hope you have a nice day today.’*”可知,钱包的失主正好就是这位老人,故他的名字应是和钱包中的名字一致。*match* 意为“和……相一致”,符合语境。*reflect* 意为“反映;反射”;*prove* 意为“证实”;*represent* 意为“代表”。
52. C. 语境推断。根据下文可知,作者把钱包归还给老人,故老人应是脸上放光,此处表现出他失而复得的喜悦之情,与上文的 *upset* 形成对比。*light up* 意为“(眼睛或脸上因快乐而)放光”,符合语境。*pale* 意为“(脸色)变苍白”;*cloud over* 意为“(脸)阴沉下来、显出忧郁的神色”;*darken* 意为“(脸色)阴沉下来”。
53. A. 语境推断。根据上文的“*I did have a happy day.*”可知,事实上,是老人的祝福的话语让作者本来很难过的一天变得开心起来。
54. B. 语境推断。根据上文可知,作者帮助老人找回钱包,没有花费任何东西,故此处表示作者意识到帮助别人是不需要花费任何东西的。*cost* 意为“花费”,符合语境。*involve* 意为“包含”;*add* 意为“增加”;*apply* 意为“应用”。
55. C. 语境推断。根据上文可知,作者因为归还给老人钱包而获得了老人的祝福,从而让原本难过的一天变得开心起来,故这里是表达帮助别人后获得的回报并不总是物质上的。*reward* 意为“回报”,符合语境。*award* 意为“奖品”;*present* 意为“礼物”;*result* 意为“结果”。
- 【语篇导读】**体裁:说明文;题材:文化与节日;主题:印度排灯节。本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了印度的排灯节。
56. *observed*。考查非谓语动词。句意:排灯节,又称灯节,是印度教为纪念财富女神拉克希米而庆祝的节日。分析句子结构可知,设空处应用非谓语形式作后置定语,*festival* 和 *observe* 之间是逻辑上的被动关系,应用过去分词形式,故填 *observed*。
57. *which*。考查定语从句。句意:它长期以来一直是一个文化节日,在此期间,人们聚在一起,举行聚会,互赠礼物并且普遍祈祷能拥有一个更加富裕的未来。
58. *a*。考查冠词。句意同上。*better-off future* 表泛指,应用不定冠词修饰,且 *better-off* 的发音以辅音音素开头,因此用不定冠词 *a*,故填 *a*。
59. *marks*。考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意:对一些群体来说,排灯节的第二天标志着新年的开始。设空处作句子谓语,此处描述客观事实,时态应用一般现在时,主语的中心语 *the day* 是单数,因此谓语也应用第三人称单数形式,故填 *marks*。
60. *typically*。考查词性转换。句意:该节日的日期每年都会改变,因为日期是基于印度教的阴历而定的,但该节日通常在 10 月或 11 月庆祝。设空处应用副词作状语,修饰后半句内容。*typically* 意为“通常”,故填 *typically*。
61. *celebration*。考查词性转换。句意:庆祝活动通常持续几天。设空处作句子主语,此处表示“庆祝活动”,应用名词。由后面的“*lasts*”可知,此处用单数,故填 *celebration*。
62. *to light*。考查非谓语动词。句意:人们往往会在他们的房子里和车道边放上蜡烛和灯来照亮周围的环境。根据语境可知,此处应用不定式表目的,故填 *to light*。
63. *for/of*。考查介词。句意:对印度教徒来说,排灯节是一个慈善捐赠和无私服务的日子。*a time for* 意为“……的时间”,此处也可用 *of*,表示 *time* 的属性,故填 *for/of*。

64. what。考查名词性从句。句意：他们被要求仔细思考他们所感激的事物，以及他们如何能照亮他人。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导宾语从句，从句中缺少宾语，表示“……的事物”，因此设空处应用引导词 what，故填 what。
65. is believed。考查动词的时态和语态及主谓一致。句意：按照传统风俗，印度教徒会对他们的家和周围环境进行深度清洁，因为清洁被认为是祈求财富和幸福的象征。分析句子结构可知，设空处在 as 引导的原因状语从句中作谓语，且与从句主语 cleanliness 之间为被动关系，故用被动语态。此处描述客观情况，应用一般现在时，且 cleanliness 是不可数名词，谓语应用第三人称单数形式。故填 is believed。

第四部分

第一节

【阅卷标准】

1. 须有表示感谢的语句和表达；
2. 须分点具体列出 Peter 所给的帮助，同时陈述每点建议对“我”和父母之间的交流产生的积极影响；
3. 若书写较差，以至于影响交际，将分数降一个档次。

【参考范文】

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to convey my appreciation to you for your warm suggestions, without which the communication between my parents and me can't be so smooth.

First of all, it is your encouragement and support that relieve me. Moreover, the calm and respectful manner I am adopting has miraculously kept arguments at bay each time. For good measure, putting myself in my parents' shoes has enabled me to understand them better. In short, your suggestions have actually benefited us a lot.

My appreciation is beyond words and wish you all the best.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

【阅卷标准】

1. 续写第一段中应描写“我”面对如此尴尬的场景如何应对；
2. 续写第一段中应点出是前文中提到的那个男士帮助了“我”；
3. 续写第二段中应呈现“我”对这位男士的感谢和与人交往方式的改变；
4. 文章结尾应积极向上；
5. 若书写较差，以至于影响交际，将分数降一个档次。

【参考范文】

I could feel the blood rush to my face as the people behind me in line started complaining. They looked at each other with the same judgmental eyes I had just shared with the cashier. As I was about to run out of the store without buying the Band-Aids, I got a strong whiff of cigarettes and gasoline. A dirty hand with yellow fingernails placed four nickels and a dime on the counter. I was awestruck and at a loss for words. By the time I came back to my senses, he had already turned and left. I went after him and quickly offered to pay him back.

"That's okay. It's only thirty cents," the man said with a warm smile and a wink. His smile was like a beam of light coming from a crack, lighting up my gloomy world. The man I had just perceived as a foul creature did something amazingly kind. When I thought about what I had done before, a million shames washed over me. After that, when I started to judge somebody based on their looks, I would stop and repeat "thirty cents" to myself as a reminder. Whenever I said so, I was amazed to find beauty everywhere.

听力材料

Text 1

W: I'm going to see the doctor. It's 4:45 p.m. and I will be back at 6:00 p.m.

M: You'd better hurry. The doctor's office will close in 15 minutes.

Text 2

M: Would you mind me opening the window? I need some fresh air.

W: I'm afraid I need to keep it quiet here.

M: OK. It's up to you.

Text 3

W: Hey, how did you do on the exam?

M: Ah, I got an 82. It's OK, I guess. But I thought I'd get at least an 85.

Text 4

M: My chest hurts, and I'm having a hard time breathing. Maybe I should take some aspirin.

W: Come on, honey. I'm driving you to the hospital. You need to get checked out right away.

Text 5

M: I'm hungry! What have you got to eat around here?

W: Um, not much. I really wasn't expecting anyone over, so...

M: All you have in here is some salad and one of those healthy drinks that only girls drink...

W: Look. I don't show up at your door without calling and criticize your food, do I?

Text 6

W: John, you look pale. What happened?

M: I stayed up last night.

W: Did you have something on your mind? You look so concerned! Maybe I can help you!

M: Well, I'm under a lot of pressure. My manager is very pushy. He assigned me two projects. Now the deadlines are near but I have finished neither of them.

W: Is there anything I can do for you?

M: Well, I guess no one can help me but myself. For the moment, I just need someone to talk to so that I can relieve my stress.

W: I know your feeling. Take it easy and say something to me if you like.

M: Oh, you are so kind. Thank you!

W: Not at all!

Text 7

M: Good morning, madam. May I see your passport?

W: Yes, of course. Here you are.

M: Thank you. Is all of this baggage yours?

W: No, this yellow suitcase is mine. And that pink one is my friend's. Do you want her passport, too?

M: Yes, please. Do you have any carry-ons?

W: Do you mean the bag? Do you want me to put it on the belt, too?

M: Yes, please. And as well as your handbag. Would you please let me have a look at the yellow suitcase?

W: OK, let me unlock it. Just some clothes.

M: That's fine, thanks. Here are your passports.

Text 8

M: Is it my problem, or is it really hard to understand this speaker?

W: You're right. It's not that he has an accent like some of the other speakers from another country. It's just that he is speaking too softly. Do you think it would be rude to ask him to turn his microphone up a little bit?

M: I don't think he's wearing one. Either that or he's turned it off.

W: That's crazy. There must be four hundred people here.

M: This part of the conference has turned into such a waste of time. Maybe we should leave and try to find another lecture.

W: I can't do that. I come here specifically to hear this guy's speech. I think I'll just go up to him at the end of the speech and try to ask him some questions.

M: Good idea. Would you mind if I follow you up? It might be the only way to get something out of this lecture.

W: No problem.

Text 9

M: Hello, everyone. We are lucky to have Molly Taylor here today. Molly is organizing an activity course for the summer holidays. Molly, this is the second year of the course, isn't it?

W: Yes. The summer course operated for the first time last year for a six-week period. We did think about making it longer this year and have a seven-week course, as there are some schools which finish the term a week earlier. In fact, two schools have eight-week holidays. But in the end we decided to keep to the same plan as last year.

M: But, from what I have been told, last year's course wasn't a complete success, was it?

W: Well, we were actually very surprised by the number of children interested in the course. We didn't actually have enough assistants to look after all the children. Besides, there was such a lot of rain that we couldn't go outside as often as we wanted to.

M: So, what activities can the children look forward to this year?

W: Well, once again there will be artists and musicians who will lead creative classes. We also considered providing some more exciting adventure sports. But we decided not to, in the end. Instead we'll introduce some fun programs. I think it'll be great fun for the children.

Text 10

Today we will discuss what factor determines the choice if a consumer has to choose between two products of the same price. They choose the one that they think is of higher quality. Business analysts usually speak of two major factors of quality—one factor is reliability, and the other is what we call features.

First of all, what's reliability? A product is reliable if it can maintain a reasonable amount of time without needing repairs. When people thought about product quality, they used to think mainly about reliability. Today it's different. But don't get me wrong. People do still care about reliability. It's just that manufacturing standards are now so high that—we'll take cars for example—today's cars are all very reliable. So reliability is important, but it's not the deciding factor.

Features are gaining more attention—the things a product has that aren't really necessary but make it easier to use or make it cool. When people are comparing products today, they look at features.

You can check out our school website to find more resources about our business classes.