

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 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。来源:高三答案公众号

1. How is the man going to school tomorrow?

- A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike.

2. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. In the supermarket. B. In the restaurant. C. In the office.

3. What does the woman want to study at university?

- A. Chemistry. B. Geography. C. Math.

4. Why does the woman speak to the man?

- A. To make a suggestion. B. To ask for advice. C. To express thanks.

5. When does the man want the woman to leave?

- A. At 5:00 pm. B. At 4:00 pm. C. At 6:00 pm.

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 are the speakers talking about?

- A. A language test. B. A driving test. C. An eye test.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Father and daughter.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Examiner and examinee.

56. competition 考查词性转换, compete 为动词, 根据上下文“一场户外篮球比赛”, 故用名词 competition。
57. that 考查 that 的代词用法, 指代上文的不可数名词 popularity。
58. is held 考查动词的被动语态, 时态参考时间状语 every year, 故为一般现在时的被动语态。
59. named 考查过去分词引导的非谓语结构, named Guizhou Beautiful Village Basketball League 作 the event 的后置定语。
60. having 考查介词 with 的复合宾语, 故答案为 having。
61. booming 考查词性转换, booming 为 because of 的介词宾语, 故用名词, “大受欢迎”。
62. on 考查动词 cheer 的搭配, cheer on sb 意为“鼓励, 为某人打气”。
63. breaks 考查词性判断, 此处 break 为可数名词, 意为“间歇, 小憩”。
64. won 考查时态, 此处是陈述发生过的事件, 要用一般过去时。
65. Although/Though 考查让步状语从句的构成, 意为“我们尽管不是职业球员, 但心中都有梦想”, 另外还考查了句首字母大写。

写作

第一节

参考范文:

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a history of thousands of years. It can be seen as a summary of the experience and knowledge of Chinese people fighting against diseases over the centuries.

TCM has been widely used in China. You can easily find a Chinese medicine shop along the street. The popularity of TCM can be understood easily, as the effectiveness of TCM is beyond all doubt. In fighting against COVID-19, TCM has also played an important role.

As a part of our valuable cultural heritage and Eastern medical science, TCM should be carried forward from generation to generation.

第二节

参考范文:

They sat for hours as Miles explained how he had turned over a new leaf after she left. He began to study hard. Finally, he got admitted to a good university. After graduation, he landed a well-paid job at a large company. “Mrs. Hall, your kind words helped me realize I was headed in the wrong direction,” Miles said, taking Mrs. Hall’s hands in his.

Mrs. Hall was too excited to know what to say. She couldn’t believe Miles had made such a big change. “I learned you got sick and have huge debts. Don’t worry about it. One kindness is the price of another. I’ll pay off your debts and make sure you can receive better treatment in the best hospital. I want you to know that you are the reason behind my success, and you should be a part of it too,” Miles continued. In a moment, Mrs. Hall felt every little helps a miracle. She felt she was the luckiest in the world.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

SIX60 Saturdays

Sat 29 Oct 2022

SIX60 Saturdays is here this Saturday! The band has just released their latest single *Before You Leave*, off their fourth studio album (音乐专辑) *Castle St* released on 7 October. These shows will be fans' first chance to see their new songs played live.

This year's show at Sky Stadium in Wellington will be joined by special guests Niko Walters, Coterie, Supergroove, and Tones and I.

Perth-based Kiwi band of brothers Coterie, has been handpicked by SIX60 to open all six shows on the SIX60 Saturdays stadium tour kicking off this October. These shows will be the first-ever shows in New Zealand for the local Maori tribes (部落) of Te Aupouri, Ngapuhi and Ngai Te Rangi, making the shows even more important.

Tickets

Tickets are on sale now through Ticketek.

We strongly advise against buying tickets from any unauthorized (未经授权的) ticket reseller as the tickets may not be real or may be cancelled by the event organiser. Ticketek is the only authorized sales channel for SIX60 concert in Wellington.

Car parking

Car parking space is available to buy online through Ticketek. It is highly recommended that you buy your space online in advance, especially if you are coming from out of town. The car park was full at last year's show.

Accessibility information

To buy a wheelchair ticket, please call Ticketek on their wheelchair booking line: 0800 686677. You cannot book wheelchair tickets online.

For more information about the show, please visit SIX60 Saturdays' official site.

21. Which special guest will be present at the beginning of all SIX60 Saturdays' shows?
- A. Supergroove. B. Coterie. C. Niko Walters. D. Tones and I.
22. What is special about SIX60 Saturdays' shows in New Zealand?
- A. They are partly held online.
B. They are free for the disabled.
C. They are meaningful to some local tribes.
D. They are hosted by handpicked stadiums.
23. What should the audience know about the show in Wellington?
- A. There are enough car parking spaces.
B. They can book wheelchair tickets online.
C. 0800686677 is a booking line for all tickets.
D. They have to buy tickets through Ticketek.

B

Jane Jacobs was born on May 4, 1916. In 1935, upon high school graduation, Jane and her sister Betty left for Brooklyn, New York. After moving to New York City, she studied at Columbia for two years and then got a job with *Iron Age* magazine.

In 1952, Jacobs began working at *Architectural Forum*. She continued to write articles about urban planning projects and later served as the associate editor. After looking into and reporting on several urban development projects in Philadelphia and East Harlem, she came to believe that much of the common consensus (共识) on urban planning exhibited little concern for the people involved, especially African Americans. She observed that “revitalization (复兴)” often came at the expense of the community.

In 1956, Jacobs was asked to substitute for another *Architectural Forum* writer and give a lecture at Harvard. She talked about her observations on East Harlem, and the importance of “strips of chaos” over “our concept of urban order.”

The speech was well-received, and she was asked to write for *Fortune* magazine. She used that occasion to write *Downtown Is for People*, condemning Parks Commissioner Robert Moses for his approach to redevelopment in New York City.

In 1958, Jacobs received a large grant to study city planning. She linked up with The New School in New York, and after three years, published the book for which she is most known. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. But she was criticized by many in the field for not including an analysis of race.

Jacobs became an activist working against the plans from Robert Moses to tear down existing buildings in Greenwich Village and build high rises. She opposed building an expressway that would have connected two bridges to Brooklyn with the Holland Tunnel, displacing much housing and many business in Washington Square Park and the West Village. This would have destroyed Washington Square Park. The campaigns she attended were turnaround points in removing Moses from power and changing the direction of city planning.

Jacobs died in 2006 in Toronto. Her family asked that she be remembered by reading her books and carrying out her ideas.

24. What did Jacobs realize as the associate editor?

- A. Revitalization had to come with a price.
- B. Urban planning cared little about people.
- C. It was hard to do urban planning projects.
- D. It was useful to report on development projects.

25. What's the purpose of Jacobs' writing *Downtown Is for People*?

- A. She accused the approach to redeveloping New York.
- B. She was determined to support Robert Moses's idea.
- C. She wrote a summary for her speech made at Harvard.
- D. She wanted to compensate for another *Architectural Forum* writer.

26. What can be learned about *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*?

- A. It was thought highly of by many.
- B. It established her reputation.
- C. It was an attack on big cities.
- D. It made her a great fortune.

27. What did Jacobs achieve as an activist in Greenwich Village?

- A. She built many high rises.
- B. She designed an expressway.
- C. She made a difference to city planning.
- D. She launched many campaigns to seize power.

C

From wearing a lucky pair of socks to following family traditions, rituals (仪式) are embedded in our everyday lives. Rituals are central to actually all of our social institutions. They are held by the army, governments and companies, in parades or ceremonies. They are used by athletes who always wear the same socks for important games.

As we study rituals in a humanistic and scientific way, even if people perform those rituals without a clear purpose, or even when they do have a purpose, there is no particular causal (因果的) connection between the actions they take and that purpose. For example, when I perform a rain ritual, there is no connection between my movements and water falling from the sky.

But even so, just because ritual does not have any direct causal effect on the world, it does **not** mean that it has no effect on the world at all. In fact, rituals have very important functions in human societies. They help individuals through their anxieties; they help groups of people connect to one another; they help people find meaning in their lives.

In fact, even rituals that seem to be painful, stressful, or dangerous have measurable functions for people who perform them. For example, in the context of a fire walking ritual in Spain, we found that during this ritual, people's heart rates synchronized (同步). This was not just an effect of people moving at the same time—their heart rates would synchronize no matter what they were doing at the same time: walking on fire or just watching it.

What happened was that people started either adapting traditional ceremonies or creating new ceremonies. That's like what we saw when people in big cities came out on their balconies and started banging pots and pans together, in a show of solidarity (团结).

28. What does the underlined word “embedded” mean in paragraph 1?

- A. Be sound asleep.
- B. Be deeply rooted.
- C. Be easily noticeable.
- D. Be additionally needed.

29. What do we know about rituals that people perform with a clear purpose?

- A. They don't have any causal effect that can be measured.
- B. They help people with what they want to achieve.
- C. They don't play a role in human societies.
- D. They help people take effective actions.

30. Why does the author mention the fire walking ritual?

- A. To explore the meaning of the ritual.
- B. To prove some rituals are dangerous.
- C. To invite people to learn more about the ritual.
- D. To show rituals influence those attending them.

31. In which part of a magazine can we probably read the text?

- A. Education. B. Science. C. Culture. D. Travel.

D

Consumers around the world could be wasting more than twice as much food as thought, according to an analysis that says previous figures have been underestimated. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) claims that around a third of food is lost or wasted. Its report is considered to have played a key part in food waste reduction becoming one of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

"The problem is much worse than we think. We have to wake up. I hope it's a wake-up call," says Monika Verma from Wageningen University in the Netherlands. She and her team took an unusual approach to calculate global food waste. Due to a shortage of comparable national data on such waste around the world, they instead inferred it. First, they compared how much food is produced—based on UN data on its availability—with how much is eaten, as calculated by the energy people need to consume and World Health Organization (WHO) data on body mass from 66 countries. Then they used World Bank data to factor in affluence (富裕).

This suggests that an average person wastes 527 kilocalories a day. That is about one-fifth of the 2,500 kilocalories the average man needs to maintain a healthy body weight, according to the UK's National Health Service, or a quarter of the daily recommended intake for a woman. The previous FAO estimate came to only 214 kilocalories a day.

Verma has found that food waste starts to become a serious issue once people reach a total spending power of \$ 6.70 a day. She says the work shows the importance of looking at different consumer attributes (属性). "Food waste is a luxury when you're poor; it's not when you're richer. The value of food goes down as you get richer."

There are limitations to the new analysis. It only covers 67 percent of the world population and doesn't draw on data from some big food-wasting countries, including the US. The FAO says the research provides new perspectives (视角), but should be viewed as part of a body of literature. Andrea Cattaneo at the FAO has some doubts about the results, such as Japan coming out as a country that wastes lots of food, which he says "is unlikely to reflect the reality."

Verma says the biggest assumption the new analysis makes is that poorer countries will develop the same way as richer ones did in the past. That risks a "brewing potential future problem" of even more food waste, she and her colleagues warn.

32. What problem arose while Verma and her team were calculating food waste?

- A. There wasn't full access to UN data.
B. There wasn't the same body mass standard.
C. There wasn't the total amount of food production.
D. There wasn't national-level data that could be compared.

33. Which aspect of consumer attributes does Verma's analysis focus on?

- A. Their health status.

- B. Their living standards.
- C. Their opinions of food value.
- D. Their frequency of food shopping.

34. In what way is Verma's analysis weakened?
- A. It doesn't point out potential future problems.
 - B. It doesn't draw on reliable data from the WHO.
 - C. It doesn't take some rich countries into account.
 - D. It doesn't pay enough attention to poor countries.
35. What is the main purpose of this text?
- A. To report a research result.
 - B. To explain a rare phenomenon.
 - C. To give an introduction to the FAO.
 - D. To show how to reduce food waste.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Perspective plays a role in literature. When writers tell a story, they do so through a narrator (叙述者). That's the character who describes what's happening in a book, play or other types of story. Readers tend to trust the narrator. 36 But is that always the case?

No, it's not! Often, the narrator is influenced by their own perspective. They may not tell the whole story. They may even be dishonest. Because of this, they become an unreliable narrator.

Unreliable narrators are most common in stories told from the first person point of view. 37 In first person point of view, the narrator will use words like "I", "me" and "we".

In some cases, the character telling the story is simply dishonest. The narrator may be hiding something, such as their own mistakes. In other stories, the narrator may be unreliable without being dishonest. This can happen when the character doesn't have all the information they need. It could mean that the narrator is quite young. 38

A narrator can also be unreliable if the story they tell is heavily influenced by their own perspective. For example, a character with a strong bias may leave some facts of a story out. 39

Why would a writer use an unreliable narrator? They may do so to push the reader to dig deeper into the story. 40 Imagine finding out at the end of a book that the narrator has been dishonest. It can make for quite the plot twist!

- A. Each character has a unique perspective.
- B. That means the narrator is part of the story.
- C. It can also give a story the element of surprise.
- D. Unreliable narrators also show up outside of literature.
- E. They believe this character must be telling them the truth.
- F. They may also lack experience of the topic they're talking about.
- G. They may do so to make the story better fit their own worldview.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As a roofing contractor (承包商), Ken Hendricks was fed up with the awful service he was getting at home-building supply centers. But he didn't get 41—he started his own company.

Today, 25 years later, Hendricks is CEO of ABC Supply, the largest wholesale 42 of roofing in the US. He 43 the business on old-fashioned family values. "My dad was a hardworking, honest person," says Hendricks, the son of a roofer. "But my father didn't get any 44 because of what he did." When Hendricks left high school to work with his dad, he saw that 45 was extended to contractors by the business owners who sold them building materials. They were 46 in one thing: selling something. Whether it 47 or not, they didn't care. Hendricks took that 48 to heart, determined to put the customer first.

After 20 years of 49 his own roofing business, he had the finances and experience to make a(n) 50 and ABC Supply was born. In four years, the company 51 or opened nearly 50 stores and made \$183 million in sales. "Compared to most companies, one thing we've done 52 is to always keep the people in place." Hendricks is always 53 ways to reward his people.

"Don't let money be the 54," he advises anyone starting a business. "55, understand what the customer needs. When you help your customer grow, you grow."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. confused | B. envious | C. mad | D. embarrassed |
| 42. A. profit | B. distributor | C. account | D. negotiator |
| 43. A. established | B. recalled | C. assumed | D. rejected |
| 44. A. respect | B. doubt | C. education | D. entertainment |
| 45. A. competence | B. panic | C. decision | D. attitude |
| 46. A. honest | B. fortunate | C. interested | D. experienced |
| 47. A. existed | B. worked | C. decreased | D. happened |
| 48. A. skill | B. investment | C. proposal | D. lesson |
| 49. A. restarting | B. predicting | C. suspending | D. operating |
| 50. A. visit | B. exception | C. move | D. evaluation |
| 51. A. observed | B. resisted | C. investigated | D. acquired |
| 52. A. differently | B. financially | C. precisely | D. curiously |
| 53. A. dealing with | B. searching for | C. learning from | D. showing off |
| 54. A. intervention | B. motivator | C. substitute | D. loan |
| 55. A. Otherwise | B. Still | C. Therefore | D. Instead |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

There are no big screens or superstars and yet an outdoor basketball 56 (compete) in rural China has attracted tens of thousands to its matches. Its popularity is even comparable to 57 of the Olympic Games.

Widely known as CunBA—Cun meaning village in Chinese, the basketball event 58 (hold) in Taipan Village in Taijiang County in Guizhou Province every year, which is an important part of a traditional Miao ethnic harvest (收获) festival during the lunar calendar month of June.

From July 30 to August 2 this year, 16 teams from across Guizhou Province took part in the event 59 (name) Guizhou Beautiful Village Basketball League. Most of the players were farmers, with only the referees (裁判) 60 (have) professional experience. More than 10,000 people watched the games every evening and millions watched online.

Because of the 61 (boom) of the games, many had to stand outside the seating area, even climbing onto nearby hills and rooftops to watch. People hit water bottles together as they cheered 62 their favourite teams. During 63 (break) of matches, local artists performed traditional Miao-style dances, forming a kind of cheering squad (拉拉队).

After 27 matches, this year a team from Liping County 64 (win) the championship after beating a team from Kaili City, with a score of 102 to 85. One of the players, Yang Changyi, said, "Basketball is our hobby. 65 we are not professional players, we have a dream in our heart—to show ourselves on a bigger stage."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华,你校英文报的 *Health* 栏目正在举行征文比赛。请你以中医为话题写一篇英文短文参赛。内容包括:来源:高三答案公众号

1. 简要介绍中医;
2. 如何看待中医的流行与传承。

参考词汇:中医 traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

"Sit down and be quiet!" Mrs. Hall shouted.

It was the norm (常态). Whenever she came to this class, she would always find the boys rowdy (吵闹的) and unruly. Miles, who was well-known for being noisy and never doing his homework, was especially a headache for Mrs. Hall. She tried to set him straight, but all her advice fell on deaf ears.

Mrs. Hall knew some of these students only put up a tough front t

life. She could tell deep down Miles was a good boy and always offered academic help whatever his attitudes.

Later Mrs. Hall had to quit her job because of her illness. On her last day there, as she said goodbye to the kids, she saw Miles cry.

Miles caught up as she left the classroom and said he would miss her.

Mrs. Hall handed him a round brass coin and comforted him, "This penny will surely bring you luck. I know you're a good boy and I believe in you. If only you could focus on your future, you would succeed in whatever you put your mind to." Miles choked up and lost for words.

After Mrs. Hall left the school, she lived in a small town. Her illness had eaten up her life savings. She borrowed money from friends and family to pay for her treatment, and now, she was swimming in debt.

One day, Mrs. Hall was at home when she heard a car sound in front of her house. She looked out the window to see a white car parked there. She then saw a man get out of the driver's seat and start approaching her front door. She did not recognize him and wondered who he could be. A few seconds later, she heard a knock. She came to open the door.

"Hello, Mrs. Hall, I know you don't recognize me!" said the handsome young man.

"To be honest, I don't. Do I know you?"

"You should!" He laughed. "It's me! Miles! Remember your troublesome student at Spring Hill High School?"

"What? Is that you?" Mrs. Hall stared at Miles. "You've grown so tall and... and..."

"Handsome...?"

They both laughed, and after the initial shock died, Mrs. Hall invited Miles into her home.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

They sat for hours as Miles explained how he had turned over a new leaf after she left.

Mrs. Hall was too excited to know what to say.

英语参考答案

听力 30 分 1~5 CBBAC 6~10 BBABB 11~15 AACCA 16~20 ABCAC

阅读 37.5 分 21~23 BCD 24~27 BABC 28~31 BADC 32~35 DBCA

七选五 12.5 分 36~40 EBFGC

完形填空 15 分来源：高三答案公众号

41~45 CBAAD 46~50 CBDDC 51~55 DABBD

听力原文

(Text 1)

M: Mum, can you drive me to school tomorrow? My bike is broken. And the school bus driver is sick, so I need to get to school another way.

W: All right. We'll leave tomorrow at 7:00.

(Text 2)

W: This is so close to our office.

M: Yes! I had fish last week when they opened—very tasty! So, what should we order this time?

(Text 3)

M: I love math. I want to study it at university.

W: Really? I hate math and chemistry even though I find them easy. I'd like to study geography.

(Text 4)

W: Hi, Josh. You won't believe this, but I just won a writing competition! I want to celebrate with you and some other friends. The thing is, I'm not sure what to do. Do you have any ideas?

M: Well, what about...

(Text 5)

M: Er, Miss Baxton. What time do you usually go home?

W: Five, sir.

M: Ah... Can you stay an extra hour this evening? I need you to send some important emails.

(Text 6)

W: I'm sure I'll fail again.

M: No, you shouldn't. You can easily pass. Just remember to pay attention to all the road signs.

W: It's just that I get a bit nervous when it's a test situation.

M: Try and forget the examiner's beside you. Just think of him as Mum or me.

W: I wish I could! But the examiner's not going to give me words of encouragement like you or Mum does all the time.

M: You should try to be a bit more positive.

(Text 7)

W: Hi, Sheldon. Have you gone through the latest issue of our school newspaper?

M: Hi, Becky. Yes, I've read your article about the planets, really interesting.

W: But I didn't find any writing of yours. Weren't you doing some research on robots?

M: Yes, but I didn't hand it in in the end. I had to study for an exam. I'll work on the final part and you should see it in next month's issue.

W: Great! Which part of the newspaper do you like best? I like reading the interviews!

M: I really enjoy the short stories. They're so funny! I can't get enough of them every time!

(Text 8)

W: So, is everything ready for Saturday?

M: I think so.

W: I told your father we don't need to buy any snacks because we have lots of them in the house. And, I've ordered the cake but I don't think I'll have time to make lots of sandwiches.

M: Thanks, Mum. Don't worry. I'll make them. And Dad promised to get some extra chairs from Aunt Jill.

W: Actually, he spoke to Jill and she'll bring them. She said she'd bring some toys too if you want.

M: No, I'm too old for that I think!

W: Um, I agree! Dad's promised to buy you some new clothes.

M: Fantastic. And I've already seen a great pair of jeans I like. I've also spoken to Matt and he'll find the music we need.

W: Great. Last year Uncle Jim chose some terrible music.

(Text 9)

M: Marta, you started a website which lets local shops promote their products and reach lots of young people in town. What made you start this website?

W: Well, our IT teacher had taught us all about business websites. I just wanted to understand how to actually build a website myself. And I turned out to be quite good at it.

M: What do your friends think of you doing this?

W: Oh, they seem glad I get pleasure from doing it. Of course, that's not surprising—they're my friends!

M: You've obviously worked hard. What's been the biggest challenge?

W: Well, I don't have problems with my schoolwork. At first, the business people didn't take me very seriously. I had to prove that advertisements on my site would get interest from younger customers.

M: After school, will the website be part of your future career?

W: I've got loads of time before I need to decide whether to spend my life working with computers—I'm still young, so there's a good chance I'll do something else later.

(Text 10)

Listen, everyone. I know some of you are interested in learning to play a musical instrument, so I have some information about Saturday morning music lessons that are starting this week. You can learn anything from the drums to the guitar. But the violin teacher the school usually uses can't make it on Saturdays. You probably know that the instruments are normally kept in the technology room but we'll make sure they're all ready for you in the drama room, so go straight there, please. You'll need to tell your parents about the cost, of course. They can pay in two different ways: If they decide to pay for each individual class, it'll be £7.75, or they can pay per term, in which case it works out a little cheaper at £72. There'll be a concert for all students, which will take place on 24th June, and not on 7th July as it says on the school website. You'll be able to play by yourself, or with others. Family and friends are welcome to come and listen.

阅读:

A篇 主题语境: 人与社会——艺术

本文是应用文。文章介绍了 SIX60 乐队在新西兰首都惠灵顿的演出讯息。

21. B 理解具体信息。题目中的关键信息为 at the beginning of...。根据第二段的内容和第三段中的 Perth-based Kiwi band of brothers Coterie, has been handpicked by SIX60 to open all six shows on the SIX60 Saturdays stadium tour kicking off this October, 可知, 新西兰兄弟乐队 Coterie 将作为开场嘉宾参加 SIX60 在新西兰的全部六场演出。

22. C 理解具体信息。题目中的关键信息为 special。根据第三段中的 These shows will be the first...

shows in New Zealand for the local Maori tribes (部落) of Te Aupouri, Ngapuhi and Ngai Te Rangi, making the shows even more important. 可知, SIX60 在新西兰的演出对于当地的这几个毛利部落将很有意义。

23. D 理解具体信息。根据 Tickets 部分中 Tickets are on sale now through Ticketek, 并且 Ticketek is the only authorized sales channel for SIX60 concert in Wellington. 可知, 观众应从这次惠灵顿演唱会举办方授权的唯一销售渠道 Ticketek 买票。

B篇 主题语境: 人与自我——任务介绍

本文是记叙文。文章按时间顺序介绍了 Jane Jacobs 的生平事迹和她对城市规划方面做出的贡献。

24. B 理解具体信息。从题目的关键信息 as the associate editor 和第二段的 After looking into and reporting on... exhibited little concern for the people involved, especially African Americans. 可知, 关于城市规划的许多共识几乎没有考虑到相关人群, 尤其是非裔美国人。
25. A 推断。根据第四段 She used that occasion to write *Downtown Is for People*, condemning Parks Commissioner Robert Moses for his approach to redevelopment in New York City. 可知, 她撰稿的目的是谴责公园专员 Robert Moses 对纽约市再开发的方法, 并且在第六小节具体阐述。
26. B 理解具体信息。根据第五段中的 She linked up with The New School... published the book for which she is most known, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. 可知, 这本书让她最为出名, 即建立了她的声誉。
27. C 理解具体信息。根据第六段中概括性的 The campaigns she attended were turnaround points in removing Moses from power and changing the direction of city planning. 可知, 她参加的运动将 Moses 赶下了台, 改变了城市规划的方向。

C篇 主题语境: 人与社会——历史、社会与文化

本文是说明文。文章介绍了仪式的普遍性和重要性, 分析了仪式与目的的关系以及仪式对生活的影响。

28. B 词义推理。根据下文 Rituals are central to actually all of our social institutions. They are held by...; They are used by... 可知, rituals are embedded in our everyday lives. 仪式根植于我们的日常生活中。
29. A 理解具体信息。根据第二段中的 even if people perform those rituals without a clear purpose... and that purpose. 和第三段中的 just because ritual does not have any direct causal effect... on the world at all. 可知, 即使人们在举行仪式时目的明确, 这些仪式也不会直接影响人们实现自己的目的, 两者之间没有直接的因果关系。而 B 答案中 with 后的宾语 What they want to achieve 与原文中 ritual 在社会中起的作用不符。
30. D 理解目的。第四段中的 even rituals that seem to be painful, stressful, or dangerous have measurable functions for people who perform them 是本段的主题句, 说明仪式对参加者有一定影响, 之后举例证明这一点。measurable 显著的。
31. C 推断。本文主要介绍了仪式的普遍性和重要性, 分析了仪式上人们行为和目的间的联系, 仪式对人们生活的影响, 因此属于文化范畴。

D篇 主题语境: 人与社会——历史、社会与文化

本文是说明文。文章提出了食物浪费的问题, 介绍了 Verma 所带团队针对食物浪费进行的一项新的研究, 包括研究的方法、结论、局限性等方面。

32. D 理解具体信息。根据第二段中的 Due to a shortage of comparable national data on such waste around the world, they instead inferred it. 可知, 他们在计算食物浪费的时候缺乏全球此类浪费的可比的国家数据, 因此他们转而进行了推断。
33. B 理解具体信息后进行归纳。根据第四段的 She says the work shows the importance of looking at different consumer attributes. 可知, 观察不同消费者属性的方向是消费者的生活水平, 可以在随后的例子中归纳得出。
34. C 理解具体信息。根据第五段的 There are limitations to the new analysis. 可知, Verma 的研究有不足之处, 即 It only covers 67 percent of the world population and doesn't draw on data from some big food-wasting

countries, including the US. 故答案 C 正确, 浪费大国美国并没有计算在内。

35. A 理解目的。文章第一段通过联合国粮农组织 FAO 提出食物浪费问题, 第二段开始介绍 Verma 的研究, 包括研究的方法、结论、局限性等方面, 因此本文的写作目的是客观介绍 Verma 的研究结果。

七选五 主题语境: 人与社会——文学

本文是说明文。在文学作品中, 不可靠的叙述者(unreliable narrator)是一种情节设置, 目的是使读者更深入挖掘故事或促成故事情节的反转。

36. E 36 所在的第一段和第二段均为 introduction 部分, 引出第三段的说明对象——unreliable narrator, 结合之后的质疑 But is that always the case? 可知, 设空处应该与解释读者为什么相信叙述者有关, 故 E 项符合语境。E 项中的 They 指代上文中的 Readers, this character 指代上文中的 the narrator, telling them the truth 呼应上文中的 trust。

37. B 本段落为说明对象的介绍, 第一句话介绍了什么是 unreliable narrator, 设空处对此做出解释 unreliable narrator 是一种情节设置, 接着下一句进一步解释: 这类叙述者是故事中第一人称的一个人物。

38. F

39. G 根据段落结构可知, 第四、五段为并列关系, 第四段介绍 unreliable narrator 在故事中运用的两种情形: 一种是不诚实, 另一种是诚实但不可靠(含 38 空), 对诚实但不可靠的叙述者的进一步解释, 与前面的信息 It could mean that the narrator is quite young. 形成并列关系。第五段(含 39 空)故事讲述者的个人视角, 上文中的 a character with a strong bias may leave some facts of a story out. 39 空解释其目的——让故事更符合他们自己的世界观。

40. C 第六段为本文的概括总结: 为什么要使用 unreliable narrator? 即使读者更深入地挖掘故事和反转故事情节, 这样能为故事增加惊喜的元素 It can also give a story the element of surprise.

完形填空:

41. C 根据上文 Ken Hendricks was fed up with the awful service 和下文 he started his own company. 推断, 他并没有失去理智, 而是开了自己的公司。

42. B 经过 25 年的运营, 他成了美国最大的屋顶批发经销商, 答案: distributor n. 经销商, 批发商。

43. A He established the business on old-fashioned family values. 他以传统的家族价值观建立起了企业。选项 establish vt. 建立, 成立, 与之相近意思的表达有 create/set up。

44. A 根据上文 My dad was a hardworking, honest person. 与选项前的 But 形成反义, 他父亲却没有得到应有的尊重(respect)。

45. D 根据上文, Hendricks 离开学校与父亲共事时, 更加明确他的想法, 承包商也是相同的态度(attitude), be extended to 延伸至……, 扩展至……。

46. C 究其原因, 他们关注的只有一件事: 卖东西。They 指代 Hendricks 的父亲和承包商(contractors)。

47. B 他们只管卖东西, 至于是否奏效(work), 他们并不在乎。

48. D take... to heart 意为“牢记”, 故 Hendricks 牢记这一教训(lesson), 决心把客户放在第一位。

49. D 经过 20 年的运作, 经营(operating)。

50. C 他有了资金和经验采取行动(make a move), ABC Supply 公司诞生了。move n. 走棋; 搬家; 行动。与 make 搭配, 此处意为“采取行动”。

51. D 这题考了 acquire 的一词多义。acquire vt. 获得; 习得; 收购, 并购。此处为“收购, 并购”的意思, 例如, We're in the process of acquiring your store. 我们将并购你的店。

52. A 以人为本(keep the people in place)是 Hendricks 的公司与其他公司的不同之处(differently)。

53. B search for ways to reward people 想办法回报他人, 呼应上文的以人为本(keep the people in place)。

54. B 不要让金钱成为动力(motivator)。

55. D 相反(instead), 要去了解客户的需求, 下文解释原因: When you help your customer grow, you grow. (当你帮助你的客户成长时, 你自己也在成长。)

语法填空: