

听力 CBABC BACCC ABACB ABABA

A 篇

主题语境：人与自我——学习

本文是应用文。文章是某拼单词比赛的启事。

21. C. 细节理解题。根据 An Annual Community Tradition 部分中的 Since 1992, the Needham Education Foundation (NEF) has held an annual Spelling Bee to raise funds to support educational programs that benefit all Needham public school students 可知，这次比赛是为了给学校筹钱。

22. B. 细节理解题。根据 Register a Bee Team - \$375 中的 All teams must have three participants 可知，所有的参赛队都要有三名参赛者。

23. C. 细节理解题。根据 Sponsor a Student / Teacher Team - \$375 中的 Receive a \$50 discount if you also purchase a full-page ad 可知，参赛队的赞助者如果购买整版广告可以以优惠价（\$375-\$50=\$325）支付赞助费。

【背景知识】

Spelling Bee: 拼词比赛，又译作拼词蜜蜂、拼词狂等，是一种流行于北美地区，以儿童为对象的英语拼词竞技游戏。为何拼词比赛的英文名会叫作 Spelling Bee，一个可信的说法是历史上在美国这一类为某种目的而聚集的社会活动多会被冠以“蜜蜂”称号，衍生为“群作聚会”、“蜂拥而上的行动”之意。

B 篇

主题语境：人与自我——做人与做事

本文是记叙文。美国高中生 Dasia Taylor 发明了一种特殊的手术缝线。这种造价低廉的手术缝线能简便高效地检测出手术患者的伤口是否有感染，这将为中低收入国家的病人带来福音。

24. C. 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 She had the idea as a high school junior after she read about “smart” sutures that use technology to detect wound changes 及第二段中的 Taylor developed a surgical suture additive from the root vegetable that changes color when an infection is present 可知，Taylor 的发明与第一段中提到的“smart” sutures 的功能一样，都是为了检测伤口是否有感染。注：第二段中的 additive 意为“添加物，添加剂”，词根为 add。

25. A. 词义猜测题。划线部分上文内容是 Taylor 发明的理论基础——人的皮肤是酸性的，当伤

口有感染时，皮肤的 pH 值会升高，甜菜的颜色会随着 pH 值升高产生变化，基于以上信息，Taylor “进行了猜想”——制造一种含甜菜的手术缝线，这样在伤口有感染时，手术缝线就会变色了（developed a surgical suture additive from the root vegetable that changes color when an infection is present）。再根据划线部分下文中的 In the lab, she observed that the beet-treated sutures change from light purple to dark purple when the pH level changes from healthy to infected 及 my guess was right 可知，Taylor 的猜想在实验室中得到了证实。put two and two together 为英语习语，意为“根据所见所闻推断”。

26. B. 推理判断题。根据第四段可知，中低收入国家的手术伤口感染率为 11%，且 1.9%（可能是低估数据）的手术会因为伤口感染而变得复杂化，两个数据表明中低收入国家的手术患者亟需 Taylor 的发明（成本低廉、简便高效）来帮助检测手术伤口感染，这一发明势必会产生巨大影响。

27. D. 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 Taylor's first thought was: This is cool, but what about those who won't be able to afford this technology 及最后一段中 Taylor 所说的话 I consistently classified my project as where equity meets science ... When you're doing research like this ... will be able to have access to it 可知，Taylor 发明这种手术缝线的初衷是为弱势群体服务，由此可判断，Taylor 有很强的社会责任感。

C 篇

主题语境：人与自然——环境保护

本文是新闻报道。文章介绍了澳大利亚、新西兰的很多美发厅和美容院纷纷加入废弃物回收项目，致力于为环保作贡献。

28. C. 细节理解题。第二段中 Lauren 解释了美发厅制造的各种废弃物：装染发剂的盒子、染发剂里面的纸质成分表、（染发剂的）塑料盖、（装染发剂的）金属管、产品塑料瓶以及剪下来的头发、没用完的染发剂等等。答对此题关键在于识别本段中的语篇标记语：and、as well as、All、Then、all that，这些词语表明了这些废弃物不仅种类繁多且数量庞大。

29. A. 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 Frasca says many salons are now using their green programs actively as a marketing strategy. “The environmentally aware consumer is now the most important customer on the market. So it doesn't just make environmental sense.” 可知，许多美发厅现在将废弃物回收项目作为一种营销方式，因为现在的顾客注重环保，因此，Frasca 的言下之意是经营一家环保美发厅（将美发厅产生的各种废弃物进行回收）符合市场的需求。

30. B. 段落大意题。最后一段的主题句是首句 Both programs are researching new ways to redirect waste，接下来具体介绍了两家回收企业在废弃物回收处理方面进行的各种创新：using hair to provide nutrients for plants、makes hair products for cleaning up oil leakage、turn plastic shampoo bottles into frames for eyeglasses、turning plastic bottles into 3D printing material。本段内容呼应了第一段中的 Everything from hair to shampoo bottles is recycled in innovative ways。

31. A. 文章出处题。本文介绍了澳大利亚、新西兰等国家的一种新现象：美发厅和美容院积极施行废弃物回收项目，本文最有可能来自一篇新闻报道。

## D 篇

主题语境：人与自我——学习

本文是说明文。研究表明，轻松愉快地读小说有助于提高语言能力。研究人员建议，老师和家长在阅读方面应给予孩子们自由，从小培养孩子们对阅读的兴趣。

32. A. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 The researchers note that the age range of the subjects in the study is of key interest 可知，研究人员认为此次研究对象的年龄是该研究中十分重要的因素。下文中的 In early adulthood, reading becomes self-directed ... most existing research focusing far more on children 解释了研究人员为何选取此年龄阶段的学生作为研究对象的理由。

33. B. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 The researchers found that people who enjoyed reading fiction for leisure and who identified themselves as readers scored higher on the language tests, while those who read to access specific information scored more poorly on the same tests 可知，那些在语言测试中表现较差者的阅读习惯是为获取具体信息而阅读。三个干扰项描述的均是在语言测试中取得高分者的行为。

34. C. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Teachers and parents can develop a love of reading by letting young people read what they want, without guilt or shame 可知，Martin-Chang 认为老师和家长应该让孩子们自由地选择想要看的读物。

35. D. 标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了一项研究：那些为了休闲而读小说的人语言能力较高。D 项作标题最能概括文意。本文第一段即介绍了本文主要内容 (A new study shows that the more people read any kind of fiction, the better their language skills are likely to be)，第三段对该内容进行了具体化说明 (people who enjoyed reading fiction for leisure and who identified themselves as readers scored higher on the language tests)。D 项是综合原文这两处信息的表达。三个干扰项谈及的均是阅读的好处，未涉及文章所提到的研究主要内容 reading fiction for leisure，故排除。

## 第二节

主题语境：人与自我——生活

本文是记叙文。34 岁的女记者 Michelle McGagh 意识到自己的不良消费习惯后，制定了为期一年的省钱计划。一年结束后，McGagh 不仅身体更健康了，内心也觉得更快乐了。

36. E. E 项中的 that 指代设空处上一句中的 spent a lot of money unnecessarily；设空处后面两句内容具体介绍了 E 项中的 plan，先概述再具体讨论的方法是语篇写作常用的模式。

37. F. 根据本段首句的中心词 friends 可知，本段就主人公的社交活动展开讨论。设空处上一句和 F 项内容分别谈论主人公实施省钱计划后的两次骑行社交活动；F 项中的 rode 与设空处上一句中的 cycled 构成同义词复现；设空处下一句中的 them 指 F 项中的 some friends。

38. G. 根据设空处上文内容可知，本段主要谈论主人公实施省钱计划后的度假情况，G 项中的 holiday 与设空处上一句中的 trip 构成同义词复现；另外，设空处下一句中的 Here 提示设空处应谈论某地点，G 项中的 East Anglia 为表示地点的词。综上，G 项符合语境。

39. D. 根据设空处上文内容可知，本段就主人公省钱计划结束后的成果展开。D 项“她还收获了自信和冒险精神”是主人公此项计划的收获之一。

40. B. 设空处下文为 McGagh 所说的话，内容与节约开支有关。B 项“所以她有什么窍门要对那些想省钱的人说吗？”符合语境。

## 语言知识运用

### 第一节

主题语境：人与社会——社会服务与人际沟通

本文是记叙文。为了给小狗看病，八岁的小女孩背着小狗在雪地里走了一英里多的距离。她对动物的爱令兽医动容。

41. C. 根据 was called to a small village in Turkey to attend to a client's cow 可知，David 被叫去一个小村庄护理一头奶牛，他没打算“停留 (staying)”很长时间。

42. C. 根据 But what began as just a routine visit ended as 可知，这次例行访问让 David 不会很快“忘记 (forget)”。句中的 began 和 ended 是一对反义词，预示着结果与平时不同。

43. B. 根据 After wrapping up the job he'd come for 可知，工作结束后，David 准备“离开 (leave)”村子。wrap up 在此意为“完成 (任务)”。

44. A. 根据下文描述的事件可知，远处的某个东西“引起了他的注意 (caught his eye)”。

45. D. 根据上句中的 something in the distance 以及下文中的 8-year-old 可知，David 看到的是一个“小 (little)”女孩。

46. B. 根据 On her back was a dog 可知，这个小女孩不是“单独的 (alone)”，她还背着一只狗。

47. C. 48. A. 根据上文提到的小女孩的到来和 word had gotten around that a vet would come 可知，“显然 (Apparently)”，兽医要来的消息已经传开了，小女孩拒绝放弃这事“提供 (presented)”的机会。

49. D. 根据下段中的 the dog's sickness 可知，小女孩的狗“生病了 (fallen sick)”。

50. B. 根据 word had gotten around 和 from her home to the spot 可知，小女孩来到了她“听说 (heard)” David 会去的地方。

51. D. 52. B. 根据 couldn't turn Cemre and Pamuk away 可知，当小女孩在“旁观 (looked on)”时，David 给狗做了“检查 (examination)”。turn sb away 意为“拒绝帮助某人”。

53. A. 54. C. 根据 Fortunately, just 和 could easily be treated 可知，狗的病并不太“严重 (serious)”。它只是有些令它不舒服的皮肤“问题 (issues)”，是很容易治愈的。

55. A. 根据上文内容尤其是 Desperate to get him help 可知，小女孩和她的狗得到了“帮助 (help)”，

也收获了一个朋友。

## 第二节

主题语境：人与社会——历史、社会与文化

本文是说明文。文章介绍了一项工程奇迹——美国的切萨皮克湾大桥。

61. the。考查冠词。切萨皮克湾大桥将切萨皮克湾和大西洋连接了起来。表达两者中的另一个，需用 the other。本句中的 *expanse* 意为“广阔区域”，故 *water expanse* 意为“水域”；可根据 *expand* 来推测 *expanse* 的意思。

62. was built。考查一般过去时被动语态。*build* 表示的动作发生在过去，且 *bridge* 与 *build* 之间是被动关系，故填 *was built*。

63. at。考查介词。*at a time* 是固定搭配，意为“一次”。

64. reliable。考查形容词作定语的用法。设空处修饰 *schedule*，且意为“可靠的”，故填 *reliable*。下句中的 *began work* 意为“开始工作”，其中的 *work* 是名词。

65. has worked / has been working。考查现在完成时。根据 *for 20 years* 及语境可知，*work* 表示的动作开始于过去且持续到现在，故填 *has worked*。因为 *has worked* 和 *has been working* 意思差别不大，故也可填 *has been working*。

66. to inspect。考查动词不定式作状语的用法。设空处作目的状语，且句子主语 *Johnson ... and his crew* 与 *inspect* 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，故填 *to inspect*。

67. direction。考查名词。设空处前有限定词 *each*，且此处意为“方向”，故填 *direction*。

68. originals。考查名词复数。此处的 *original* 作名词，意为“原物”，再根据 *one of* 可知，设空处需填 *original* 的复数形式。

69. what。考查连接词。设空处引导宾语从句，且在从句中作宾语，结合句意“人们能做的事情的一个象征”可知应填 *what*。

70. simply。考查副词。设空处修饰系动词，故填副词 *simply*。

## 写作 第一节

Dear James,

News comes that a photography exhibition on “Rural China” is scheduled for this weekend in students' center. I'm writing to invite you to visit it.

As is advertised, there will be more than 150 exhibits, most of which record and present the unique charm of the landscape as well as traditions in the countryside. Thus, the exhibition serves as a platform, especially for someone so fond of Chinese culture like you, to learn more about the village life and folk culture in China. This is absolutely a great opportunity you can't miss. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 第二节

one possible version:

When the students got back to class, no one noticed the frogs at first. Then Stacey, who finally

noticed the frog, screamed and pointed at her desk. The whole class exploded. A couple of other kids leapt out of their seats and shrieked while the rest were laughing and banging their desks. Nat was feeling very pleased with himself. His trick was definitely a success. But he knew he had to hide his glee. He pretended that he was working and reached out for a piece of paper. It was then that something cold and wet slithered past his fingers. It was a frog—a real one!

Nat realized that he had opened the terrarium. Suddenly, there came a loud croak from under his chair. Nat almost jumped out of his skin with fright. Now he became the laughingstock of the class. What scared him even more was the only person who remained serious—Ms. Lopez. She calmly walked down the aisle, scooped up the frog and put it back into the terrarium. Then she came to Nat's side, seemingly waiting for his confession. Nat felt his face burning and apologized to Ms Lopez. He also promised to be considerate from then on.