1. C 2. D 3. A

这是一篇应用文。本文为孩子们推荐了四本值得一读的杂志。

- 1. 推理判断题。根据 Weekly Reader 部分中的 Some sections are open to only subscribers (注册人) though 可知,为了浏览每周读者的所有部分,你需要订阅它,因为有些部分只有在你订阅之后才能看到。故 C 选项正确。
- 2. 细节理解题。由 Highlights 部分中的 Play free online puzzles, solve riddles, go creative with fun activities, and even learn a little about nature and science at these two sites. For instance, you can go into a story adventure or create your own stories at The Timbertoes.可知,Highlights可能将孩子的创造力列为重点之一。故 D 选项正确。
- 3. 推理判断题。由第一段的 What's your favorite online magazine for kids? Here are four that are worth a look and a read.可知,文中提到的杂志通过网络可以看到。A 选项正确。

在做推理判断类的题型时需要学生在捕捉信息的同时,需根据上下文的逻辑关系进行分析推理。例如,本文的第 1 小题,根据题干中的 Weekly Reader 可把答案定位 在 Weekly Reader 那一段,在那一段的最后一句提到有一些章节必须通过订阅才能看到,所以推理可知如果要看所有的章节就必须订阅,故 C 选项正确。同样第 3 小题的答案根据文中第一段的关键词 online magazine 可推断出文中提到的是网上杂志。

4. A 5. D 6. A

这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍四部适合不同年龄段孩子观看的电影。

- 4. 细节理解题,根据 Abominable(88min)中"When teenager(Yi)finds a Yeti(野人)on the roof of her building in Shanghai, she and her friends set off to reunite the Yeti with his family at the highest point on the Earth. (在上海,一名少年(易)在自己房子的屋顶上发现了一个雪人,她和她的朋友们出发去地球上最高的地方与雪人家人团聚。)"可知,《雪人奇缘》这部电影的故事背景是中国上海,所以这部电影是以中国为背景的。
- 5. 细节理解题。根据第三段中'The big screen is the right way to see it, and the storyline makes this film stand up to a second and third look.(大银幕是观看这部电影的正确方式,而故事情节也让这部电影经得起第二、第三次观看。)"由此可知,作者认为《玩具总动员 4》值得看不止一遍。
- 6. 细节理解题。根据 Ugly Dolls (86min) 中'Best suits: Children aged 8 and under.(最

适合 8 岁及以下儿童。)"可知,《丑娃娃》这部电影适合 8 岁以及以下儿童观看,结合选项可知,选项 A. A 4-year-old kid.(四岁的孩子),切题。

7. D 8. B 9. A 10. A

这是一篇说明文。介绍了古希腊人的生活目标, Eudaimonia 与 happiness 的区别, 鼓励人们尽一切努力寻找满足感。

- 7. 推理判断题。由第二段The Ancient Greeks did not believe that the purpose of life was to be happy; they proposed that it was to achieve Eudaimonia, a word which has been best translated as "fulfilment". 古希腊人不相信生活的目的是快乐; 他们提出,生活的目的是为了实现 Eudaimonia,这个词最好翻译 理解为"满足"可知,在古希腊,Eudaimonia 被认为是生活的目的。故 D 选项正确。
- 8. 推理判断题。由第三段What distinguishes happiness from fulfilment is pain. It is very possible to be fulfilled and—at the same time—under pressure, suffering physically or mentally, overburdened and, quite frequently, in an irritable mood. This is a slight psychological difference that is hard for the word "happiness" to capture"快乐与满足的区别在于痛苦。在压力下、在身体上或精神上遭受痛苦、负担过重以及经常处于易怒的情绪下,是很有可能得到满足的。这是一个微小的心理差异,这很难让"幸福"这个词捕捉到。可知,幸福没有身体或精神上的痛苦。故 B 选项正确。
- 9. 推理判断题。由末段"With the word Eudaimonia in mind, we can stop imagining that we are aiming for a pain-free existence—and then blaming ourselves unfairly for being in a bad mood."想到了 eudaimonia 这个词,我们就可以不用想象我们的目标是一个没有痛苦的生活,不用不公平地责怪自己心情不好。可知,追求幸福可能导致错误的自责。故 A 选项正确。
- 10. 推理判断题。由第四段"The word encourages us to trust that many of life's most worthwhile projects will sometimes be in conflict with contentment...Through them, we'll have achieved something deeper and more interesting than happiness."可知,这篇文章鼓励读者尽一切努力找到满足感。故 A 选项正确。

通过对关键词的把握是解决推理判断题的重要的方法之一。通读短文我们可知,短文主要介绍了 Eudaimonia 与 happiness 的区别,鼓励人们尽一切努力寻找满足感,

一味儿的最求幸福感,会给自己带来很多烦恼。由末段"With the word Eudaimonia in mind, we can stop imagining that we are aiming for a pain-free existence—and then blaming ourselves unfairly for being in a bad mood."中的关键词"stop

imagining""blaming"可知,不追求" Eudaimonia "而是最求"happiness"可能导致错误的自责。故 A 选项为第 3 小题的正确选项。

这是一篇新闻报道。短文报道了如今的中国,面对新冠状病毒导致的不断上升的失业率,官方鼓励地摊经济以此帮助解决普通百姓的经济问题。

- 11. 细节理解题。根据第二段中 Shui Jin, who used to face the danger of heavy fines, may sell her fruit with more confidence as she slowly makes her way through the narrow lanes of Suzhou.可知金水过去常常面临高额罚款的危险,如今她在苏州的狭窄小巷中慢慢穿行时,可能会更加自信地出售水果。由此可知,中国的街头小贩过去会被处以高额罚款。
- 12. 词义猜测题。根据后文 For years Municipal (市政的) authorities pushed out hawkers, trying to tidy up the colourful chaos that once characterized China's cities. In the name of "civilizing" urban life, they wanted to see dumplings, plastic toys and T-shirts bought inside shopping malls, not sold from the back of carts. But on June 1st Li Keqiang, the prime minister, signalled a change. Stopping by a snack stand in the city of Yantai, he declared that street hawkers and small shops were vital to the economy.可知多年来,市政当局把小贩赶出去,试图清理曾经是中国城市特色的五彩缤纷的混乱局面。以"文明"城市生活的名义,他们希望看到饺子、塑料玩具和 T 恤是在商场里买的,而不是在手推车后面卖。但在 6 月 1 日,总理李克强发出了改变的信号。他在烟台市的一个小吃摊前停下,宣称街头小贩和小商店对经济至关重要。由此可知、政府对街头小贩的支持有了彻底的转变。故划线短语意思为"彻底改变"。
- 13.细节理解题。根据第三段中But on June 1st Li Keqiang, the prime minister, signalled a change. Stopping by a snack stand in the city of Yantai, he declared that street hawkers and small shops were vital to the economy. "Only when the people are in good shape can the nation be in good shape," he said.可知但在6月1日,总理李克强发出了改变的信号。他在烟台市的一个小吃摊前停下,宣称街头小贩和小商店对经济至关重要。"只有人民健康,国家才能健康,"他说。由此可知,总理说街头小贩和小商店对经济至关重要,关重要,因为他们可以使人民和国家处于良好状态。
- 14. 主旨大意题。根据第二段中 Faced with rising unemployment, officials have concluded that pavement stands can help solve the economy's problems.可知面对不断上升的失业率,官员们得出结论,人行道上的摊位可以帮助解决经济问题。结合文章主要说如今的中国。面对新冠状病毒导致的不断上升的失业率,官方鼓励地摊经济以此帮助解决普通百姓的经济问题。由此可知,这篇文章的主旨是中国转向曾经被禁止的小贩来振兴经济。

15. B 16. F 17. G 18. E 19. A

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了语言会随着时间而变化,其原因很多样,变化主要体现在词汇、句子结构和发音三个方面。

15. 前文"In some ways, it is surprising that languages change After all they are passed down through the generations reliably enough for parents and children to communicate with each other. (在某些方面,语言的变化是令人惊讶的。毕竟,它们代代相传,足以让父母和孩子相互交流。)"引入文章的话题语言的变化,后文"For example, while Japanese has changed relatively little over a thousand years, English evolved rapidly in just a few centuries. (例如,在一千多年的时间里,日语的变化相对较小,而英语在短短几个世纪内就迅速演化。"用日语和英语的变化情况作为例子,B项"Yet linguists find that all living languages change over time — at different rates though. (然而,语言学家发现,所有现存的语言都会随着时间的推移而变化——尽管变化的速度不同。)"符合语境,和前文对语言变化的惊讶构成转折,是后文的例证支持的观点,后文的"changed relatively little over a thousand years""evolved rapidly in just a few centuries"解释了其中的"at different rates"。

16. 前文"Languages change for a variety of reasons. Large-scale shifts often occur in response to social, economic, and political pressures, as there are many examples of language change fueled by invasions, colonization, and migration. (语言的变化有很多原因。由于社会、经济和政治压力的影响,语言往往会发生大规模变化,因为有很多入侵、殖民和移民推动语言变化的例子。)"点明了本段的主旨语言变化的原因,介绍了外部宏观环境的原因,F项"Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users adopt a new way of speaking.《即使没有这些影响,如果有足够多的使用者采用一种新的说话方式,一门语言也会发生巨大的变化。)"符合语境,承接前文,其中的these kinds of influences"指前文的social, economic, and political pressures",介绍了使用者方面的原因作为补充。故选 F。

17. 前文But the unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change because no two individuals use a language in exactly the same way. (但是个体说话的独特方式也会促进语言的变化,因为没有两个人使用一种语言的方式完全相同。)"提到了个体使用的语言存在差异,G项The vocabulary and phrases people use depend on where they live, their age, education level, social status and other factors. (人们使用的词汇和短语取决于他们居住的地方、年龄、教育程度、社会地位和其他因素。)"符合语境,具体解释了个体语言差异的原因。故选 G。

18. 空处位于段首,是段落的主旨句, 需概括段落内容。后文"Vocabulary can change

quickly as new words are borrowed from other languages, or as words get coined. combined, or shortened. (词汇变化很快,比如从其他语言中借用新词,或者新词被创造、组合或缩略。) "、"While vocabulary can change quickly, sentence structure — the order of words in a sentence changes more slowly. (虽然词汇变化很快,但句子结构——句子中单词的顺序变化得比较慢。) "和"For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. (例如,在 500 年前的元音大推移期间,英语元音的发音发生了巨大变化。) "涉及语言变化中的词汇、句子结构和发音,E项The three main areas of language that change over time are vocabulary, sentence structure, and pronunciation. (语言随着时间的推移发生变化的三个主要方面是词汇、句子结构和发音。) "符合语境,概括了这三个方面的内容。故选 E。

19. 后文"For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. This shift represents the biggest difference between the pronunciation of Middle English and Modern English.

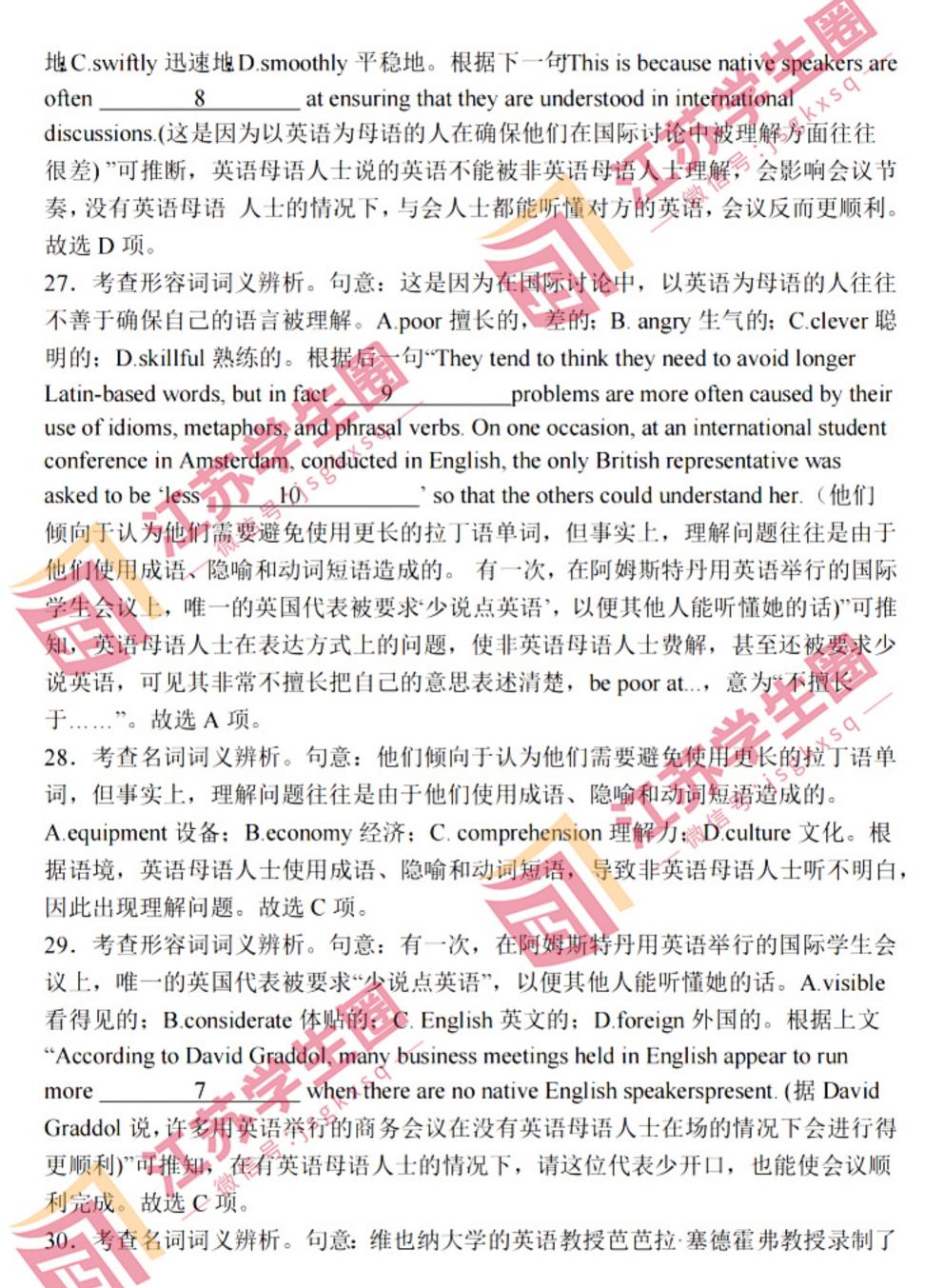
(例如,在 500 年前的元音大推移期间,英语元音的发音发生了巨大变化。这种转变体现了中世纪英语和现代英语发音的最大区别。)"介绍的是语言变化的发音方面, A 项 Changes in sound are somewhat harder to document but just as interesting. (声音的变化很难记录,但同样有趣。)"符合语境,引起后文内容。

20. B 21. B 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. D

本文为一篇说明文。随着越来越多的非英语母语人士使用英语,全球英语已经进入了一个更加复杂的阶段,以英语国家无法控制甚至可能不喜欢的方式发生着变化,非母语的人在多个方面错误地使用英语语法,但是既然语言在改变,语法正确性的概念也可能会改变。

- 20. 考查副词词义辨析。句意: 在有记录的历史上,从来没有一种语言像今天的英语那样被广泛使用。A.well 好: B.widely 广泛地: C.fully 充分地: D.regularly 定期地。根据第一段'Some experts estimate that 1.5 billion people—around one-quarter of the world's population—can communicate reasonably well in English.(一些专家估计,有 15亿人——大约占世界太口的四分之一——可以相当好地用英语进行交流)"可见,英语被广泛的使用。战选 B 项。
- 21. 考查副词词义辨析。句意:数百万人学习英语的原因很简单:英语是国际商务的语言,因此是成功的关键。A.besides而且;B.therefore 因此;C.otherwise 否则;

- D.however 然而。根据上半句,英语是国际商务的语言,因此,英语也是生意繁荣事业成功的关键,前半句后后半句 (it is) the key to prosperity 为因果关系。故选 B 项。
- 23. 考查动词词义辨析。句意:全球英语已经进入了一个更加复杂的阶段,以英语国家无法控制甚至可能不喜欢的方式发生着变化。A.forget 忘记:B.undergo 经历:C.justify 是....... 的正当理由 D.dislike 不喜欢。根据第一段"Some experts estimate that 1.5 billion people—around one-quarter of the world's population—can communicate reasonably well in English.(一些专家估计,有 15 亿人——大约占世界人口的四分之一——可以相当好地用英语进行交流)",以及第三段第一句An important question one might ask is: whose English will it be in the future?(人们可能会问一个重要的问题:未来会是谁的英语?)",可见,英语国家对于英语的发展已经无法控制,未来是谁的英语,不再有英语国家做主,这个变化的方式令英语国家不喜欢,数选 D 项。
 24. 考查动词词义辨析。句意:如今,非英语母语人士与英语母语人士的比例为三比一。A.understand 理解 B.envy 羡慕 C.outnumber 数目超过:比……多,D.overload 过载。根据前一句An important question one might ask is: whose English will it be in the future(人们可能会问一个重要的问题:未来会是谁的英语?)"可推测,非英语母语人士超过了英语母语人士,导致英语国家对英语的发展无法控制,短语 A outnumber B by three to one,意为"A 与 B 的比例为三比一"。故选 C 项。
- 25. 考查名词词义辨析。句意:如今,大多数英语交流都发生在非英语母语人士之间。A.encounters 偶遇,经历; B. instructions 指示; C.negotiations 谈判,协商; D.treatments 治疗。根据语境,可知,非英语母语人士有经常要用英语交流的经历。故选 A 项。
- 26. 考查副词词义辨析。句意: 据 David Graddol 说,许多用英语举行的商务会议在没有英语母语人士在场的情况下会进行得更顺利。A.roughly 粗略地; B.slowly 缓慢



世界各地该语言使用者之间的英语口语互动。A.grammar 语法; B. interactions 互动, 交流; C.courses 课程; D.vocabulary 词汇。根据设空处前的 records spoken English, 及可知录制的内容为人与人之间进行口语的交流, interactions 符合语境。故选 B 项。 31. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 她说, 她的团队已经注意到, 非英语母语人士在好 几个方面都在改变标准英语语法。A.studying 学习, B.explaining 解释; C.checking 检查: D.varying 使……变化。根据后面的例子Even the most fluent speakers sometimes omit the 's' in the third person singular. Many omit definite and indefinite articles where they are 4 in standard English, or put them in where standard English does not use them. Nouns that are not plural in native-speaker English are used as plurals by non-native speakers (eg, 'informations', 'knowledges', 'advices'). Other variations include 'make a discussion', 'discuss about something', or 'phone to somebody'.(即使是 最流利的说话者,有时也会省略第三人称单数中的's'。许多人省略了标准英语中要 求的定冠词和不定冠词;或者放在标准英语不使用的地方。母语为英语的非复数名 词被非母语的人用作复数(如'信息'、'知识'、'建议')。其他变体包括'讨论'、'讨论 某件事'或给某人打电话')"可见,非英语母语人士使英语语法有了很多改变。故选 D 项。

- 32. 考查动词词义辨析。句意:即使是最流利的说话者,有时也会省略第三人称单数中的"s"。许多人在标准英语中省略定冠词和不定冠词,或者把它们放在标准英语不使用它们的地方。A.required 需要; B.deleted 删除; C.judged 裁决; D.stressed 强调。他们在要求用第三人称单数中的"s"的情况下,没有加上"s"。故选 A.项。
- 33. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: Knowledges 和 phone to somebody 是完全错误的。A.harmful 有害的; B. impolite 不礼貌的; C.wrong 错的; D.illogical 不合逻辑的。根据上一段倒数第二句"Nouns that are not plural in native-speaker English are used as plurals by non-native speakers (eg, 'informations', 'knowledges', 'advices'). (母语为英语的非复数名词被非母语的人用作复数(如'信息'、'知识'、'建议'))",以及本段第一句"Many native English speakers will insist that these are not variations, they are mistakes.(许多以英语为母语的人会坚持认为这些不是变体,而是错误的)",可知,Knowledges 和 phone to somebody 这两个表达法都是错的。故选 C 项。
- 34. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 但是语言在变化,语法正确性的观念也在变化。 A.phenomenon 现象: B.research 研究; C.structure 结构; D.correctness 正确性。倒数第二段中"She says her team has noticed that non-native speakers are ______12 standard English grammar in several ways.(她的团队已经注意到,非英语母语人士在好几个方面都在改变标准英语语法)",以及第三段最后一句Global English has entered

- 35. understanding 36. generally 37. making 38. where 39. products 40. served 41. of 42. are based 43. the 44. its

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国北方的食物特色。

- 35. 考查固定短语。问意: 在这里生活了四年之后,我对中国北方的食物有了更好的理解。短语: have a better understanding of 对......有更好的理解。故填 understanding。
- 36. 考查副词。句意:中国北方丰盛的食物通常更容易被西方人接受。修饰形容词 acceptable 用副词。故填 generally。
- 37. 考查非谓语动词。句意:中国北方经历了寒冷干燥的冬天和炎热的夏天,这使得热量和盐的替代变得更加重要。非谓语动词担当结果状语,表示主句一句话所产生的自然而然的结果,用现在分词形式。故填 making。
- 38. 考查定语从句。句意: 因此, 北方菜的味道比较重, 而南方菜的味道比较淡。 句中先行词为 the south, 在定语从句中担当地点状语, 所以用关系副词 where 引导。 故填 where。
- 39. 考查名词的数。句意: 小麦是中国北方的主要作物, 你会发现各种各样的小麦粉制品。product 为可数名词, 根上文的"a variety of"可知, 空处填名词的复数形式。故填 products。
- 40. 考查非谓语动词。句意:饺子在北方很受欢迎,用醋蘸着吃。非谓语动词担当 状语,动词 serve 和主语 dumplings 之间存在被动关系,用过去分词形式。故填 served。
- 41. 考查介词。句意: 为了抵御寒冷的天气,北方人倾向于吃更多的肉和奶制品。短语: for the purpose of 为了......的目的。故填 of。
- 42. 考查时态和语态。句意:大多数肉类菜肴以羊肉、猪肉、牛肉、鸡肉和鱼为基础。根据上下文可知,本句时态为一般现在时;主语 meat dishes 为复数,和动词 base 之间存在被动关系,所以用被动语态。故填 are based。

- 43. 考查冠词。句意: 由于寒冷的天气,能买到的新鲜蔬菜较少。weather 前用定冠词 the,表示特指寒冷的天气。故填 the。
- 44. 考查代词。句意: 水果传统上仅限于一些季节性较强的品种,如苹果,所以在菜肴中并没有太多的特色,尽管西北地区以果脯和葡萄酒闻名。根据空后的 dried fruit and wine 可知,空处为形容词性物主代词。故填 its。

45. Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to deliver a speech whose topic is clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver. It was first put forward by President Xi, which means clean water and green mountains are our treasures.

Protecting the environment is protecting ourselves. Thus, we should spare no effort to protect it before it gets too late. Initially, the government is supposed to make strict laws to punish those destroying the environment. More importantly, individuals can contribute to a better environment by performing environmentally-friendly behaviors, such as taking public transportation and doing garbage sorting to reuse and recycle the limited resources.

All in all, we can never emphasize the importance of protecting the environment too much.

Thank you for your listening!

本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生以 "Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver" 为题写一篇演讲稿。内容包括: 1.题目含义:

2.生态保护的意义; 3.具体措施。

1.词汇积累

提出: put forward →bring forward

竭尽全力: spare no effort→make every effort/try one's best 1

重要地: significantly→importantly

有助于: contribute to →benefit

2.句式拓展

陈述句变倒装句

原句: All in all, we can never emphasize the importance of protecting the environment too much.

拓展句: All in all, never can we emphasize the importance of protecting the environment too much.

【高分句型 1】 It was first put forward by President Xi, which means clean water and green mountains are our treasures. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型2】 Initially, the government is supposed to make strict laws to punish those

destroying the environment. (运用了现在分词作状语)

46. One possible version:

On Christmas morning, my sister and I gave award-winning performances when we opened our presents—again. "Headphones!" I shouted excitedly, "Thanks, it's just what I wanted." After everything had been opened, my sister and I looked at each other, and our eyes met. Our secret was safe. After a moment, when both of us were quiet, Mum said smilingly, looking into our eyes, "Honey, seeing you happy with the presents makes me happy. Anyhow, I've sensed that you show no sign of surprise, since you've looked into the presents beforehand."

Looking at each other, my sister and I laughed-Mum had actually found out our secret. Gathering up enough courage, we went up to her, murmuring "I'm sorry, Mum." But before we could go on, Mum interrupted us and said, "This is no time to say sorry. Go and enjoy yourselves." I don't remember how we spent that day happily with our Christmas gifts, but I remember one thing clearly. That is, we should learn to be honest, even if we've done something wrong or improper.

本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了作者和姐姐偷偷在圣诞节前夜打开圣诞节礼物,两 姐妹觉得彼此配合得天衣无缝,但还是被妈妈发现的故事。

1. 段落续写

- (1)由第一段首句内容"圣诞节的早晨,我和姐姐再次打开礼物时,我们拿出了获奖 般的表演。"可知,第一段可描写我和姐姐假装对礼物很兴奋,但是还是被妈妈识破 了。
- ②由第二段首句内容"我和姐姐面面相觑,笑了起来——妈妈真的发现了我们的秘 密。"可知,第二段可描写我和姐姐就偷看礼物一事给妈妈道歉。并从中学会了做人 要诚实。
- 2.续写线索:圣诞节早晨打开礼物——假装很兴奋— 被母亲发现——准备给母亲 道歉——母亲打断我们的道歉——领悟感受
- 3. 词汇激活

行为类

①喊叫: shout/exclaim

③继续: go on/continue \\$ 4)打断.

4)打断: interrupt/break in

情绪类

①高兴的: happy/glad/delighted

②惊讶: surprise/astonishment/amazement

[高分句型 1] Gathering up enough courage, we went up to her, murmuring "I'm sorry, Mum."(运用了现在分词作状语)

[高分句型 2] I don't remember how we spent that day happily with our Christmas gifts, but I remember one thing clearly. (运用了 how 引导的宾语从句)



