

# 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	A	A	C	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	C	C	B	A
题序	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	B	B	A	A	B	A	C	B	A	C	D	B	D	D	B
题序	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	A	A	C	A	D	A	C	D	E	B	C	A	D	B	A
题序	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	C	B	D	C	A	B	D	D	B	A					

## A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了洛杉矶动物服务机构招募志愿者的相关情况。

21. A. 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了洛杉矶动物服务机构招募志愿者的相关情况,因此,喜欢动物的人可能会对这个项目感兴趣。
22. C. 细节理解题。根据第五段“Volunteer opportunities are available during our business hours. Tuesday to Saturday: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Sunday: 11:00 am to 5:00 pm. Shelters are closed on Mondays and on holidays.”可知答案。
23. B. 细节理解题。根据“Once your application receives preliminary(初步的) approval, you'll receive orientation(培训) materials and the volunteer agreement to review and sign.”可知,一旦你的申请获得初步批准,你将收到培训材料和志愿者协议。由此可知,你首先需要提交申请。

## B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了 Gymshark CEO—Ben Francis 创立 Gymshark 并将企业发展壮大的过程。

24. A. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“He's in rare company: The list's average age is 65 years old.”可知,福布斯亿万富翁的平均年龄是 65 岁,Francis 只有 30 岁,这让他名单上显得与众不同。
25. C. 词义猜测题。根据上下文可知,Francis 转变了公司的经营方向,因此画线词义为“改变”。
26. D. 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“The pair brought Gymshark to a bodybuilding exhibition in 2013, but didn't have any money to spend on advertising.”可推知,他们没钱支付广告费,所以才采用向健身网红赠送产品的方式推广他们的健身服饰。
27. B. 标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了 Ben Francis 从必胜客外卖小哥到亿万富翁、打造运动网红品牌 Gymshark 的历程;由此推知,B 项概括了本文主旨。

## C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。一些专家通过一项技术在毕加索的一幅名画里面发现了一条被这位画家涂掉的狗。

28. D. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“...shows a noisy scene caught in a Parisian dining place of the same name, filled with couples drinking wine and enjoying a chat.”可知,这幅画画的是巴黎一个用餐的地方的场景。
29. D. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“To discover the hidden dog, experts used a non-destructive(非破坏性的) way to draw out the elemental parts of materials in the painting.”可知,专家们研究了毕加索当时所用原料的元素。
30. B. 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“It would have stolen the show”可知,Julie Barten 认为毕加索之所以涂掉这只狗是因为它在画作上会影响整幅画的效果。
31. A. 推理判断题。根据末段中的“‘...which joins several other international exhibitions being held to celebrate the 50-year anniversary(周年纪念) of the artist's death in 1973,’ Barten adds. ‘‘Young Picasso in Paris’’ will run from May 12 to August 6.’”可知,Barten 是在为这个展览做宣传。

## D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。渡渡鸟三百多年前就已经灭绝了,现在一家公司准备十年之内让这个物种回归。

32. A. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“...plans to ‘de-extinct’ the species... all three will be de-extinct within the next decade.”可知,这家公司准备十年之内让一些已经灭绝的物种回归。

33. C. 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*When sailors arrived there, they would walk around the island and knock the head of the dodos because there was nothing else to do on the island.*”可知,渡渡鸟灭绝是由于当时到达岛上的人因无聊而杀死了所有的渡渡鸟。

34. A. 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*‘You’re bringing back a creature, an individual and a group of them that will most importantly repair a damaged ecosystem, because they’ve been removed by human beings,’ says Galante.*”可知,Forrest Galante 认为让渡渡鸟回归有利于当地生态系统的健康。

35. D. 段落大意题。根据第五段中的“*According to Galante, this DNA is then hatched into a related species that is living today. In the case of the dodo bird, a pigeon is used. When the pigeon lays eggs, dodo birds will hatch from the eggs.*”可知,本段主要讲述了利用 DNA 可以孵化渡渡鸟,使其再生。

**【语篇导读】**本文是一篇说明文。关于养狗,你需要考虑你丈夫的感受,相信本文介绍的几个行之有效的方法对你会大有裨益。

36. A. 空前提出了关于养狗你可能与丈夫之间存在的问题,下文的四段内容提供解决问题的方法,A 项起到承上启下的作用,故选 A。

37. C. 空前一句说“可能是你的伴侣天生就不喜欢狗。”因此该空得出结论:所以,很明显,他不会像你那样爱这只狗。空后一句做具体说明:当你看到一只可爱的小狗时,他会看到其他东西。故选 C。

38. D. 选项 D “*Chances are, your husband falls in that category.*”中的“*that category*”指代空前一句说的“不是每个人都喜欢有家畜在身边。”故选 D。

39. E. 此处所填应该是本段的段首句,应该能表达该段的主旨。空后面说“花更多的时间和狗玩耍,一起散步,与狗清晰地交流等”,这概括起来应该是“帮丈夫和狗建立联系。”故选 E。

40. B. 根据空前一句“*Learn to accept your differences.*”可知,本段主要讲应该“学会接受你们的差异。”再结合空后面的“虽然你可能喜欢把狗毛含在嘴里,但你的伴侣可能不会。”这句可知,此处应该是“你的伴侣不必因为你爱宠物而爱宠物。”故选 B。

**【语篇导读】**本文是一篇说明文,以第一人称的口吻向我们介绍了一款既能在路上开也能在天上飞的汽车。

41. C. 根据“*both... and...*”可知,所填词应该与 *fly* 相对应;再根据“*Our ‘Model A’, is the first flying vehicle that is* 42 *on public roads and able to* 43 *like a normal car.*”可知,此处是说,这款全电动汽车既能飞行又能在公路上行驶。

42. A. 根据空后的状语“*on public roads*”可知,A 型车可以在公共道路上行驶。*drivable*“可驱动的;可驾驶的”。

43. D. 根据空后的方式状语“*like a normal car*”并结合常识可知,这款 A 型车可以像普通汽车一样停车。

44. B. 根据空后面的“*carry one or two occupants in its limited space available*”可知,这种车可以搭载一到两名乘客,这是显而易见的。

45. A. 根据“*We expect to sell the vehicle for \$ 300,000 each with the first* 45 *projected by the end of 2025.*”可知,这款车每辆售价 30 万美元,预计到 2025 年底首次交付。

46. C. 空前面的“*it*”指代“*The FAA*”,再结合宾语“*our company a special airworthiness certificate(适航证)*”可知,美国联邦航空局向制造该种车的公司颁发了一份特殊的适航证书。

47. B. 选项中能够囊括“*exhibition, research and development*”的,只有 B 项。适航证书允许公司将这种车用于展览、研究和开发等有限目的。

48. D. 根据空后面的“*vertical take-off and landing aircraft*”可知,VTOLs 代表(stand for)车辆起飞和降落飞机。*consist of*“由……组成”;*add to*“增加”;*result in*“导致”。

49. C. 根据“*because of its ability to* 50 *both on roads and in the air*”可知,这种车辆既能在道路上行驶,也能在空中飞,所以他是与众不同的。

50. A. 此处介绍的是这种车的能力,因此根据“*both on roads and in the air*”可知,这种车在空中和公路上均可运行。

51. B. 根据“*which means it won’t be able to go faster than about 25 miles per hour on a paved road*”可知,这种车在铺好的道路上行驶的速度不能超过每小时 25 英里,所以其应该是“低速车辆”。

52. D. 根据 *that* 从句内容可知答案。“*if a driver needs a faster route, he/she will use our flight capabilities(如果驾驶员需要更快的路线,他/她将使用我们的飞行能力)*”是假设的具体内容。

53. D. 空前的“*also*”是解题关键,并根据“*The FAA confirmed that it has* 46 *our company a special airworthiness certificate(适航证), allowing for limited* 47 *that include exhibition, research and development.*”可知,制造这

种车的公司除了要获得适航证,还要获得国家公路交通安全管理局的批准才能上路。

54. B. 根据“automated test flight of a skeleton(框架) version of the car was successfully conducted in 2018”可以推测出,2018年,该车应该是进行首次自动试飞。

55. A. 与空前的“automated test flight”相对应的应该是A项,此处是说次年又试飞了一架全尺寸原型车。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道,介绍了一群美国青少年完全用中文表演中国古典儿童剧《美人鱼》的情况。

56. aged. 考查形容词。aged “……岁的”。

57. practising. 考查非谓语动词。spend... doing sth. “花费……做某事”。

58. to. 考查介词。thanks to “多亏”。

59. exchanges. 考查名词复数。根据空前的“language education and youth”和空后的“between China and the US”可知,此处应该用复数名词表多种或多次交流。

60. have worked/have been working. 考查主谓一致和谓语动词的时态。根据时间状语“over the last two years”可知,此处应该用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。

61. an. 考查冠词。experience 意为“经历”时是可数名词,unforgettable 是以元音音素开头的词,因此用不定冠词 an 表泛指概念,此处意为“一次,一个”。

62. is. 考查主谓一致。句子的主语是 Theater,因此谓语动词应该是第三人称单数形式,再根据下一句的谓语动词可知,此处需要用一般现在时。

63. to communicate. 考查非谓语动词。enable sb. to do sth. “使某人能做某事”。

64. kindness. 考查词性转换。根据与其并列的“innocence”与“beauty”可知,此处需要用名词作介词 of 的宾语。

65. which. 考查定语从句。which 引导定语从句,用在介词 from 之后,修饰先行词 the seed。

#### 第四部分

##### 第一节

##### 【参考范文】

### Forest fires

Forest fires are a kind of natural disaster that usually occurs in winter and spring, when the dry leaves can be easily lit by any kinds of fire sources.

The fire can burn down a wide range of plants, make animals living in the forests homeless and even take away their lives. Moreover, the greenhouse gases released during the burning will contribute to global warming.

Considering the damage caused by the forest fire, it's high time that the government and all individuals should take measures to prevent it.

#### 一、评分标准

##### 1. 评分原则

(1) 总分为15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) 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

(4) 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。

##### 2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13~15分)	完全完成试题规定的任务。 —— 覆盖所有内容要点。 —— 应用较多的语法结构和词汇。 —— 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。 —— 有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到预期的写作目的。

档次	描述
第四档 (10~12分)	<p>完全完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 虽漏掉 1~2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。</li> <li>— 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。</li> <li>— 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的语法结构或词汇所致。</li> <li>— 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。</li> </ul> <p>达到预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档 (7~9分)	<p>基本完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。</li> <li>— 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。</li> <li>— 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。</li> <li>— 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。</li> </ul> <p>整体而言,基本达到预期的写作目的。</p>
第二档 (4~6分)	<p>未适当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。</li> <li>— 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。</li> <li>— 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。</li> <li>— 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺乏连贯性。</li> </ul> <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
第一档 (1~3分)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 明显漏掉主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题的要求。</li> <li>— 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。</li> <li>— 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。</li> <li>— 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。</li> </ul> <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
0分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。</li> </ul>

## 二、说明

### 1. 要点分

- (1)形成的原因:3分;
- (2)造成的危害(至少两点):共6分,每个危害3分;
- (3)呼吁预防:3分。

2. 词数少于60的,从总分中减去1-2分。

3. 如书写较差影响交际,降低一个档次计分。

### 第二节

#### 【参考范文】

"Alright," I said and slowly pulled over. Hurricdly, we got off the car. We watched helplessly as the balloon floated up. Driven by the wind, it flew farther and farther and finally disappeared in the sky. Karen cried hard. By the time we reached home, the promise of a new balloon, two new balloons or even ten new balloons had failed to calm Karen. Heartbroken, she whispered, "I'll never find back my friend." I felt sad. The next morning, I drove her to the park to cheer her up.

While walking in the park, we suddenly found a yellow balloon flying over a tree. "Is it Karen's?" I thought. Minutes later, the balloon stopped on the ground. Karen and I rushed to check. To our surprise, it was Karen's yellow balloon. There was her name she had signed. Possibly, the balloon had rested somewhere the day before and then was carried into the air by wind again. Karen kissed the balloon, saying, "I can't believe you'd come back." Later, when I'm in some trouble, I always think of this balloon and remind myself that tomorrow is another day and that nothing is impossible.



## 一、评分标准

### 1. 评分原则

- (1) 总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据所续写短文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) 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
  - ① 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
  - ② 内容的丰富性和关键信息的利用情况;
  - ③ 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
  - ④ 上下文的连贯性是一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

### 2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21~25 分)	— 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。 — 内容丰富,利用了文中的关键信息。 — 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富,准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。 — 有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。
第四档 (16~20 分)	— 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。 — 内容比较丰富,基本利用了文中的关键信息。 — 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富,准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。 — 比较有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写的短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11~15 分)	— 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。 — 写出了若干有关内容,部分利用了文中的关键信息。 — 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。 — 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6~10 分)	— 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。 — 写出了一些有关内容,较少利用文中的关键信息。 — 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有语法结构和词汇方面的错误,且影响了意义的表达。 — 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。
第一档 (1~5 分)	— 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。 — 写出的内容较少,很少利用文中的关键信息。 — 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。 — 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。
0 分	白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

## 二、说明

### 1. 主要要点

续写第一段: 1. 没有提到下车细节的扣 3 分;

2. 没有描述没追到气球的扣 3 分;

3. 没有对去公园进行铺垫过渡的扣 5 分。

续写第二段: 1. 缺少确认气球是否是 Karen 的这个细节的扣 3 分;

2. 没有分析这个气球为什么会在公园的扣 3 分;

3. 没有描述 Karen 又得到自己的气球后的表现扣 3 分。

2. 词数少于 120 的,从总分中减去 1—2 分。

3. 如书写较差影响交际,降低一个档次计分。

## 听力材料

Text 1

M: I heard the company is sending you to Germany for the new project.

W: Yes. I will see you then. And I'm going to be there for a long time, so I guess it's time to practice my German.

Text 2

W: Hello. This is the Hamiltons'.

M: Oh, hello. My name's Paul Smith. I'm ringing about the apartment.

W: Oh, yes. You saw it in the newspaper, didn't you?

Text 3

M: I think we should go to the bus stop first. What do you think?

W: But what about visiting Uncle Wang? He is sick and has always been kind to us. We need to see him first.

M: I couldn't agree more.

Text 4

W: This is the house I want to rent.

M: Why?

W: Well, it's comfortable and I love the view the city looks beautiful from here. Moreover, it is fully furnished with all modern appliances and it is close to downtown where we work.

Text 5

M: What drinks do you think we need?

W: I think a bottle of champagne would be a good idea. It's appetizing and tasty.

M: Well, if you say so. Personally speaking, I'd rather die of thirst than drink champagne.

Text 6

M: Jenny, how about taking a trip to the West Hill this Saturday?

W: That's great! Shall we have a picnic on the top of the hill?

M: Sure. And we'd better take a camera there. You know, it is very beautiful on the hill at this time of year.

W: That sounds exciting. When and where shall we meet?

M: Let's meet at my home at 7:00, so we won't be late for a hike.

W: Sorry, I'm afraid I can't get up so early. How about two hours later, say, 9:00?

M: Well, I think that's a bit too late. How about one hour earlier?

W: OK. See you then.

Text 7

W: George, you play the guitar, don't you?

M: I used to. But I haven't played for quite some time. I don't really have time these days with all my studies. Why do you ask?

W: I'm trying to organize a group to play for online concerts or at some parties at weekends. We still need a guitar player.

M: Well, I don't know. But your idea sounds fun to me.

W: Oh, it will be. And it's a great chance to get out and meet people.

M: But I haven't practiced for a long time. I don't know if I remember how to perform songs I used to play.

W: Don't worry about that. I just thought I'd ask you to try and join us. Of course you can have a look sometime when we practice. We'll be practicing for a few months before we give performances.

Text 8

M: Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a book on philosophy?

W: Well, you can look at the book list under H. All the books are listed both by title and the author's last name, according to the order of 26 letters.

M: But I don't have a particular book or author in mind. I just need some general information on Greek philosophy.

W: In that case, you could check the general catalogue for philosophy.

M: Oh, I see.

W: Besides, if you have a name or title, you could also find books with the computer there. It gives you more information than the list. For example, whether the book you are looking for is available to borrow.

M: I've never used a computer to find a book. Is it hard?

W: No. The instructions are beside the computer. You won't have any trouble.

M: Oh, I see. Thank you.

Text 9

W: Now let's go back to your first novel, *Rag Doll*. When did you write it?

M: I wrote it in 1960, a year after I left school. I was eighteen. And one year later I went to Indonesia.

W: Of course it was your experience in Indonesia that inspired your film *Eastern Moon*.

M: Yes, although I didn't actually make *Eastern Moon* until 1978.

W: And you worked in television for a time, too.

M: Yes, I started making documentaries for television in 1973. That was after I gave up farming.

W: Farming?

M: Yes, that's right. I stayed in Indonesia for nine years. I met my wife there in 1965. And after we came back in 1970, we bought a farm in the west of England.

W: But you gave it up three years later.

M: Well, yes. You see it was very hard work and I was also very busy working on my second novel, *The Cold Earth*, which came out in 1975.

W: Yes, it was a best-seller, wasn't it?

M: Yes, it was.

Text 10

M: Hello, everyone. I'm Jeff Anderson. In today's program, I'd like to talk about reading. I read a lot of history, a little philosophy, and a good deal of science. My curiosity was too great to allow me to give much time to reflect on what I read. I could hardly wait to finish one book; I was so eager to begin another. This was always an adventure, and I would start a famous work as excitedly as a reasonable young man would go in to bat for his side or a nice girl goes to a dance. Now and then journalists ask me what the most thrilling moment of my life is. I always answer that it was the moment when I began to read Goethe's *Faust*.

I have never quite lost this feeling, and even now the first pages of a book sometimes send the blood racing through my veins. To me, reading is a rest, just like other people would choose to chat or play a game of cards. It is more than that. Not being able to read for a little while makes me easily upset. I would sooner read a timetable or a catalogue than nothing at all.