

(四)
听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Jenny said she planned to go shopping with you yesterday but you were not at home.
M: I went to the City Library to borrow some books for my research on museums.

(Text 2)

M: Linda, it seems you've been learning to sing Chinese songs a lot recently. Are you preparing for a performance?

W: No. My Chinese friend told me it's a good way to learn the language.

(Text 3)

M: How are the company's sales recently?

W: Very successful! We had a sharp rise after the online marketing campaign began. It's better than hiring extra salespeople.

M: Good! Now I'm thinking of offering some discount next season.

(Text 4)

M: Excuse me. I think you charged me too much for the tea.

W: Oh, let me see. Sorry, but I'm not wrong.

M: Really? Tea is only \$1.25.

W: You are right. Tea is \$1.25, but you drank two.

(Text 5)

M: Alice, when did you want to become a writer?

W: I always loved reading books when I was little. After graduating, I got a job at a children's bookstore. That was when I first started thinking about writing books. Now I have several books published.

(Text 6)

M: What are you going to do this afternoon? Would you like to see a film with me?

W: Well, I'm going to practice playing the violin with my friend for the coming competition.

M: When are you going to practice?

W: Helen asked me to practice at her house at 5:00 pm.

M: That's fine. I will drop you off there after watching the film. You might be a bit early. Can you ask Helen if that's OK?

W: Sure. I'll call her later.

(Text 7)

M: Hi, Jane. How was school today?

W: It was terrible. Dad. We had a math exam and I only managed to finish half the questions before the teacher said the time was up.

M: How many questions were there?

W: There were 30 questions, and we had an hour to do it, but I spent so much time on the first few questions that I had to rush the rest.

M: Well, your mom is good at math. Before doing your homework, you can ask her how to answer questions quicker.

W: That's a good idea. I'll speak to her right away.

M: I believe you will perform better in the next exam.

(Text 8)

W: Mr. Smith is looking for someone who has an active social media presence for our product.

M: What about a professional athlete? Maybe not a star, but someone young and healthy?

W: Well, you're an advertising expert. What sports star would you suggest?

M: A runner maybe, or a tennis player. A team sport is not suitable since your product is designed to be used alone.

W: Yes, but it needs to be someone nice. Our company is a family business, and all the company leaders think the moral quality of the chosen person must be good.

M: Well, we can draw up a list of names in your budget to take back to Mr. Smith.

W: Money is no object. What Mr. Smith would like to see is the actual effect of the advertisement.

M: The advertisement might depend on the person you choose.

W: Well, create one advertisement for each person you have in mind. Mr. Smith won't care who he or she is. He'll want to see something real.

M: OK, I'll have our designers draw something up.

(Text 9)

M: I heard you took part in the annual city marathon last week. That's awesome! I didn't know you are an athlete.

W: Thank you, but it's just a hobby. Marathon allows me to escape from my tiring work at the law office.

M: What about the race? Did you complete the whole course?

W: I ran a half marathon, about 13 miles altogether. It took me about 2 hours.

M: Oh, I couldn't even picture myself running that long, especially in such hot windless days.

W: The race started at 8 o'clock, and luckily there were enough clouds the whole morning.

M: Did you carry any supplies with you?

W: No, the volunteers provided us with enough supplies along the path. It wasn't as tough as you think. Would you like to join me next year?

M: Er, I think I can help distribute the supplies and cheer for the athletes.

W: That's a great idea.

(Text 10)

The United Nations says over 250 million children of primary school age can't read, write or do basic maths. Countries are poorer when children do not go to school. The UN says there is a global learning crisis and it is important to focus on the quality of the teachers, because 75% of primary school teachers do not have enough training in one third of the countries. Most children not going to school are girls. Countries get richer if girls go to school—up to 25% richer in 40 years. Almost two thirds of girls in Arab countries and parts of Africa may never go to school. In Yemen, just 36% of girls can read and write. Reuters says poorer girls in developing countries won't be able to read or write until 2072. The good news is that in Laos, Rwanda and Vietnam, the number of children not going to school has fallen by 85% in the last five years.

参考答案

1~5 CAACB 6~10 ACCBB 11~15 BACAB 16~20 ACBBC

本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了北方极地博物馆的相关事项。

21. C 细节理解题。根据 Winter Hours 部分中 "Aug. 20 to Mar. 30" 以及 "Open 7 days a week; 10:00 am—5:30 pm" 可知, 在 10 月 20 日下午 4 点可以去参观博物馆。

22. D 数字计算题。根据 General Admission 部分中 "Adult (aged 19 and over) \$16" 以及 "Youth (aged 5 to 18) \$9" 可推知, 一对外国夫妇和一个 5 岁的孩子总共需要支付 41 美元。

23. A 细节理解题。根据 Membership at the Museum of the North 部分中 "15% discount in the museum store" 可知。

本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了第一位报名参加波士顿马拉松的女性——凯瑟琳·斯威策。

24. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中 "She used her initials K. V. Switzer so that no one noticed this participant was a woman." 可知, 凯瑟琳·斯威策用名字的首字母报名是因为通过这种方式, 没有人会注意到她的性别。

25. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "In an effort to oppose this absurd idea, she intentionally wore lipstick (口红) for the run." 可知, 凯瑟琳·斯威策为了打破传统观点特意在比赛前涂了口红。

26. B 推理判断题。根据第五段中 "I knew if I quit, nobody would ever believe that women had the capability on 26-plus miles," Switzer recalled. "If I quit, it would set women's sports back, instead of forward." 可知, 争取平等的信念支持她克服了困难。

【24 仿真模拟·英语(一~六)参考答案 第11页(共20页) X】

N

【24 仿真模拟·英语(一~六)参考答案 第12页(共20页) X】

N

27. A 细节理解题。根据全文内容可知,凯瑟琳·斯威策是第一位参加波士顿马拉松的女性,为女运动员开辟了一条道路,因此画线短语与 led the way 同义。
本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了新加坡在公交车顶种植绿。
28. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“While a bus might not seem like the typical location for a green roof, such a measure could benefit the environment and economy.”可知,在公交车顶种植绿对环境 and 经济有益。
29. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中“when a city experiences much higher temperatures than nearby rural areas, due to the heat generated and absorbed by industry, traffic and building materials”可知,城市热岛效应是由于工业、交通和建筑材料所产生和吸收的热量,城市的温度比附近的农村地区要高得多。
30. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“The bus campaign joins other green initiatives in Singapore such as the Green Mark Scheme, which aims for 80% of buildings to be green by 2030, and Gardens by the Bay, an eco-friendly garden featuring solar-powered ‘supertrees’ and over 1.5 million plants. Singapore aims to be a ‘Garden City’, using green spaces to connect communities, enrich biodiversity and improve the climate.”可知,新加坡十分重视环境问题。
31. B 标题判断题。本文主要介绍了新加坡在公交车顶种植绿,因此 Green Roofs Are Growing on Buses 适合作为标题。
本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了大白鲨之间会进行社交活动,其原因可能是它们需要与彼此共享猎物的信息。
32. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“but what makes this location unique is that the waters off the island are very clear”可知,瓜达卢佩岛周围的水域极为清澈,使这片岛屿成为特殊的存在。
33. D 细节理解题。根据第四段和第五段的内容,特别是第五段中“Most associations were short, but we found for some sharks the associations were much longer and more likely to be social associations”可知,鲨鱼之间的互动时间是不一样的。
34. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“it’s probably because if one shark is successful in finding large prey, another will want to know how to have the same success. We suppose that white sharks associate with other individuals so they can share information on the location or remains of large prey.”可知,大白鲨进行社交活动有可能是因为它们需要共享猎物信息。
35. A 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了大白鲨可能会为了共享猎物的信息而进行社交活动。
本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了家长帮助患有学习障碍的孩子建立自信进而取得成功的方法。
36. D 根据上文“A good attitude won’t solve the problems associated with a learning disability, but it can give your child hope and confidence instead.”可知,D项承接上文,符合语境,且D项中的They指代上文中的hope and confidence。
37. G 根据上文“Do your own research and keep up with new developments in learning disability programs, and educational techniques.”以及下文“but you’re the most important expert on your child, so take charge when it comes to finding the tools they need in order to learn.”可知,G项承接上启下,符合语境。
38. F 根据本段的主题句“Be an advocate for your child.”可知,F项承接上文,符合语境。
39. C 本段主要说明了家长对孩子有很大的影响力,因此C项适合作为段落主题句,总领本段。
40. A 根据本段主题句“Focus on strengths, not just weaknesses.”以及上文“A learning disability just represents one area of weakness, but there are much more areas of strengths.”和下文“Your child’s life and schedule shouldn’t be centered on the learning disability.”可知,A项承接上启下,符合语境。
本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了婚礼结束后,Stulgis把自己精美的婚纱转赠给其他准新娘,并且不断赠下去,从而让更多准新娘不必担心价格就可以拥有梦想的婚纱。
41. A 根据下文“much 46 than she had expected”可知,准新娘 Stulgis 制定了预算,梦想着买一件完美的婚纱。
42. B 根据上下文可知,经过一整天疲惫的挑选,Stulgis 还是没有找到完美的婚纱。
43. C 见上题解析。
44. D 根据上文“However, after a(n) 42 day of shopping, Stulgis still didn’t 43 it.”可知,这里指 Stulgis 准备离开最后一家婚纱店。
45. B 根据下文“her to try on one more dress”可知,那里的女售货员请 Stulgis 再试穿一件婚纱。
46. B 根据下文“than she had expected”可知,这件婚纱对于 Stulgis 来说太贵了。
47. A 根据上文“Although”以及下文“And she wore the dress at her wedding.”可知,虽然这件高端婚纱很贵,但 Stulgis 的母亲鼓励她购买。
48. C 根据下文“and would never be worn again”可知,Stulgis 整理婚纱时,想到以后不会再穿这件婚纱,不禁感到遗憾。
49. D 根据上文“And she wore the dress at her wedding.”以及“packed up the dress”可知,Stulgis 只在婚礼上穿了一次这件婚纱,因此只留下一次回忆。
50. B 根据上文“Stulgis decided to give it to another bride-to-be.”以及下文“She would decide the new 51”可知,Stulgis 邀请感兴趣的新娘给她留言并描述为什么她们值得拥有这件婚纱。
51. C 根据上文“Stulgis decided to give it to another bride-to-be.”可知,Stulgis 将会决定婚纱的新主人。
52. A 根据上文“would have to pass it to another woman, and so on”可知,只要婚纱还能经得住穿,就会一直转赠给其他准新娘。
53. D 根据下文“Then a group called Shared Dream Dresses was born.”可知,其他女性也想捐赠婚纱。
54. A 根据上文“Then a group called Shared Dream Dresses was born.”以及下文“more women would get their dream dresses without worrying about the 55”可知,更多的女性有望得到她们梦想的婚纱。

【24 仿真模拟·英语(一一六)参考答案 第13页(共20页) X】

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55. C 根据上文“Although the high-grade dress was much 46 than she had expected”以及全文对 Stulgis 赠送婚纱行为的描述可知,精美的婚纱价格不菲,捐赠婚纱能让受益人不用担心价格就可以得到梦想的婚纱。
本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了由回收塑料制成的新款魔方。
56. have found 考查动词时态。根据上文“Since the creation of the Rubik’s Cube(魔方) in the 1970s”可知,此处应用现在完成时,且主语为 we,故填 have found。
57. appearance 考查名词转换。根据上文“in size”可知,此处应用名词形式,故填 appearance。
58. to see 考查动词不定式。expect to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“预期做某事”。
59. is named 考查时态和语态。根据上文“it’s made of”可知,此处应用一般现在时,且主语为 it,故填 is named。
60. the 考查冠词。此处特指魔方的包装盒,故填 the。
61. and 考查连词。分析句子结构可知,unbleached(未经漂白的) paperboard, natural ingredients and an FSC certification 构成并列关系,故填 and。
62. solving 考查动名词。根据上文“可知,此处应用动名词形式作宾语,故填 solving。
63. itself 考查代词。根据空前的 sells 并结合句意可知,此处应用反身代词,故填 itself。
64. for 考查介词。for free 为固定搭配,意为“免费地”。
65. suitable 考查形容词。根据上文 a 以及下文 box 可知,此处应用形容词形式,故填 suitable。
- 第一节
Dear Peter,
I’m sorry to hear that you had a conflict with your mother over whether children should be paid for doing housework.
From my perspective, it only makes sense when children aren’t paid for doing housework. As a member of the family, children should also take on their responsibility for the family by doing their part of the housework. Besides, when doing housework with payment, children may form bad habits of asking for money as long as their parents ask them to help.
Hope you’ll find my opinion useful and your conflict can be solved perfectly.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

He checked the train timings and told us to hurry up because the train was leaving immediately. “Goodbye and have a great day,” said he and waved to us. We were extremely grateful for all the help he had given us. We thanked him effusively and shook hands with him, which he acknowledged with a friendly smile. Just like an old friend, the gentleman stood on the platform, waving to us until our train disappeared in the distance.
On reaching home, we told our daughter about our experience. She was thrilled on hearing about the incident and inquired whether we had asked his name, so that we could acknowledge his kind and humane behavior through Boston Globe, a leading newspaper in Boston. Much to our regret, we had forgotten to get his name in a great hurry at the time of our departure! However, inspired by what he did, we have made up our mind to pass on this kindness to those who are in need of help.

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