第Ⅰ卷 第一部分听力（共两节，满分20 分） 做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，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 分，满分 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秒钟的时学#科\*网间来回答

有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1.What does the woman think of the movie? A.It's amusing B. It's exciting C. It's

disappointing

2.How will Susan spend most of her time in France? A.Traveling around. B.Studying at a school.

C.Looking stter her aunt.

3.What are the speakers talking zbout? A.Going out. B.Ordering drinks. C.Preparing for a party.

4.Where are the speakers? A.In a classroom. B.In a library. C.In a bookstore.

5.What is the man going to do? A.Go on Internet B.Make a phone call. C.Take a train trip.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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。听每段对

话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题秒钟；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 is the woman looking for? A.An information office. B.A police station C.A shoe repair

shop.

7.What is the Town Guide according to the man? A.A brochure. B.A newspaper. C.A map.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8.What does the man say about the restaurant? A. It's the biggest one around. B. Itoffers many

tasty dishes. C. It's famouns for its seafood.

9.What will the woman probably order? A.Fried fish B.Roast chicken. C.Beef steak. 听第8段材

料，回答第10至12题。

10.Where will Mr. White be at 11 o'clock? A.At the office B.At the airport. C.At the

restaurant.

11.Where will Mr.White probably do at one in the afternoon? A.Recelive a guest. B.Have a

meeting. C.Read a report.

12.Where will Miss Wilson see Mr.White？ A.At lunch time. B.Late in the afternoon. C.The next

morning.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13.Why is Bili going to Germany？ A.To work on aproject. B.To study German. C.To start a new

company.

14.What did the woman dislike about Germany？ A. The weather. B.The food. C.The schools.

15.What does Bill hope to do about his family？ A.Bring them to Germany. B.Leave them in

England. C.Visit them in a few months.

16.What is the probable relationship between the speakers？ A.Fellow-travelers.

B.Colleagues. C.Classmates. 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. When did it rain last time in Juarez？
2. A.Three days ago. B.A month ago. C.A year ago.

18.What season is it now in juarez？ A.Spring. B.Summer C.Autumn.

19.What are the elderly advised to do？

A.Take a walk in afternoon. B.Keep their homes cool. C.Drink plenty of water.

20.What is the speaker doing？

A.Hosting a radio program. B.Conducting a seminar. C.Forecasting the weather.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分35分）

第一节：单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

请阅读下面各题，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 例：It is

generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

A.however B.whatever C.whichever D.whenever 答案是B。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

A.however B.whatever C.whichever D.whenever 答案是B。

21.Many Chinese brands,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their reputations over centuries,are facing new challenges from the modern market.

A.having developed B.being developed C.developed D.developing

正确答案：A

解析：考察非谓语动词。非谓语动词逻辑主语是Many Chinese brands，很多中国品牌已经扬名数百年，由over centuries可知应该用完成式，所以选A。

考查方向：本题考查了非谓语动词。

解题思路：此题是非谓语动词。要根据句意来判断。

22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_not for the support of the teachers,the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A.It were B.Were it C. It was D.Was it

正确答案：B

解析：考查虚拟语气。句意为：要不是老师们的支持，这个学生是无法克服她遇到的困难的。虚拟语气中be动词常用were，故选B。

考查方向：本题考查了虚拟语气

解题思路：此题是虚拟语气，省if后部分倒装。

易错点：省if倒装结构掌握不准确。

23.Located\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Belt meets the Road,Jiangsu will contribute more to the Belt and Road

construction.

A.why B.when C.which D.where

正确答案：D

解析：考察连词。句意为：位于丝绸之路上的江苏，将为一带一路建设作出更大的贡献。Located，“位于”，后跟地点状语从句，故而选D.

考查方向：本题考查了连词和状语从句。

解题思路：此题是连词，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：上下文意思不理解。

24.The publication of Great Expectations,which\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_both widely reviewed and highly

praised,strengthened Dickens,status as a leading novelist.

A.is B.are C.was D.were

正确答案：C

解析：考查了主谓一致和时态。句意为：《远大前程》的出版获得了广泛认可和高度赞扬，巩固了狄更斯作为著名小说家的地位。 《远大前程》是一本书，故而视为单数。结合strengthened 可知说的是过去的事实，所以用过去时。故而选C。

考查方向：本题考查了主谓一致和时态。

解题思路：此题是考查谓语动词的主谓一致和时态，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：句子意思不理解。

25.Working with the medical team in Africa has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the best in her as a doctor.

A.held out B.brought out C.picked out D.given out

正确答案：B

解析：考察短语辨析。句意为：与非洲医疗队一起工作展示了她作为一名医生最好的一面。hold out，坚持，伸出，主张，提供； pick out，挑选出；give out分发，公布，用尽；bring out，出版，使显示，说出；bring out the best，显示出最好的一面。故而选B。

考查方向：本题考查了短语辨析。

解题思路：此题是短语，要根据句意和短语意义来判断。

易错点：短语以及句子意思不理解

26.We choose this hotel because the price for a night here is down to $20,half of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it

used to charge.

A.that B.which C.what D.how

正确答案：C

解析：考察what引导的同位语从句。句意为：我们选择这家宾馆是因为它住一晚的价格下降到了20美元，这是它过去一晚要价一半的价格。故而选C。

考查方向：本题考查了名词性从句。

解题思路：此题是考查连词，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：句子意思不理解，理解不好句意，会理解为定语从句，误选B，但句意明显不通。

27.He hurried home,never once looking back to see if he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.was being followed B.was following C.had been followed D. followed

正确答案：A

解析：考察谓语动词。句意为：他匆匆忙忙往家赶，一次也没有回头看是否有人跟踪。根据句意可知是被动，由hurry的时态可知是过去时。故而选A。

考查方向：本题考查了动词的被动语态和时态。

解题思路：此题是考查谓语动词，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：上下文意思不理解

1. In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme,one of\_\_\_\_\_purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A.which B.it‘s C.whose D.whom

正确答案：C

解析：考察定语从句关系词。句意为：联合国建立世界粮食计划署，其中一个目的就是为了缓解世界范围内饥饿问题。考察定语从句关系词whose，意为所属关系。故而选C。

考查方向：本题考查了定语从句关系词。

解题思路：此题是考察关系词，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：上下文意思不理解

29.Only five years after Steve Jobs‘ death ,smart –phones defeated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_PCs in sales.

A.controversial B.contractory C.confidential D.conventional

正确答案：D

解析：考察形容词词义辨析。A.controversial 有争议的；B.contractory矛盾的，相反的；C.confidential 机密的，表示信任的； D.conventional 传统的，惯例的。句意为：在乔布斯死后短短五年，智能手机在销售额上就超过了传统的个人电脑。

考查方向：本题考查了形容词词义辨析。

解题思路：此题是形容词词义辨析，要根据句意来选择。

易错点：上下文以及单词意思不理解。

30.A quick review of successes and failures at the end of year will help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your year

ahead. A.shape B.switch C.stretch D.sharpen

正确答案：A

解析：考察动词意义辨析。A.shape 形成，成形； B.switch 转换 C.stretch 伸开，伸展；D.sharpen使锋利，使改进，使更清晰。句意为：在年终，对一年的成功与失败之处做一个快速的回顾有利于接下来一年的改进。故而答案选A。

考查方向：本题考查了动词意义辨析。

解题思路：此题是动词意义辨析，要根据句意词义来判断。

易错点：上下文意思不理解。

31.He‘s been informed that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the scholarship because of his academic background.

A.hasn‘t qualified B.hadn‘t qualified C.doesn‘t qualify D.wasn‘t qualifying

正确答案：C

解析：考察谓语动词的时态。句子没有直接显示的时间状语，参考动词时态 has been informed和句意：他已经被告知他不合格，由于他的学术背景，他没能获得奖学金。可知此处应为一般现在时。故而选C。

考查方向：本题考查了谓语动词的时态。

解题思路：此题是动词的时态，要根据句意来判断时态。

易错点：上下文意思不理解。

32.Determining where we are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our surroundings remains an essential skill for our

survival.

A.in contrast to B.in defense of C.in face of D.in relation to

正确答案：D

解析：考察介词短语。A.in contrast to 相比，对比； B.in defense of 保卫，为...... 辩护；C.in face of面临，面对；D.in relation to 与......有关，涉及。句意为：在涉及到我们周围的事物时，做好自我定位依然是我们基本的生存技能，

考查方向：本题考查了介词短语。

解题思路：此题是介词短语，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：短语和句子意思不理解。

33.——What does the stuff on your T-shirt mean ? ——it‘s nothing .Just something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.as clear as day B.off the top of my head C.under my nose D.beyond my wildest dreams

正确答案：B

解析：考察语境俚语。A.as clear as day一清二楚；B.off the top of my head不假思索，闪念；C.under my nose在我眼皮底下（却没有发现）；D.beyond my wildest dreams出乎预料。根据语境，“没什么意思，不过是一时兴起而已”。故而选B。

考查方向：本题考查了语境俚语。

解题思路：此题是考查语境俚语，要根据语境来判断。

易错点：不理解或者不掌握相关表达。

34.The disappearance of dinosaurs is not necessarily caused by astronomical incidents .But

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_explanations are hard to find .

A.alternative B.aggressive C.ambiguous D.apparent

正确答案：A

解析：考察形容词词义辨析。A.alternative 可供替代的，可供选择

的；B.aggressive好斗的，进取的；C.ambiguous模棱两可的；D.apparent明显的。句意为：恐龙消失的原因不一定是天灾事件，但是也很难找到其他的解释。故而选A。

考查方向：本题考查了形容词词义辨析。

解题思路：此题是形容词，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：词义不理解。

35.——Going to watch the Women‘s Volleyball Match on Wednesday? ——!Will you go with me ?

A.You there B.You bet C.You got me D.You know better

正确答案：B

解析：考察情景交际。A.You there 你在这儿啊（打招呼）； B. You bet 没错，当然；C. You got me 你明白我的意思了或你难住我了；D. You know better 你知道的更多或你明知道不该做。由语境可知，答案选B.

考查方向：本题考查了情景交际。

解题思路：此题是情景交际，要根据句意来判断。

易错点：语境不理解。

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

请阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 Fora long time Gabriel didn‘t want to be involved in music at all. In his first years of high school,Gabriel would look pityingly at music students, \_\_36\_\_ cross the campus with their heavy instrument cases. \_\_37\_\_ at school for practice hours \_\_38\_\_ anyone else had to be there.He swore to himself to \_\_39\_\_ music,as he hated getting to school extra early. \_\_40\_\_\_，one day，in the music class that was \_\_41\_of his school‘s standard curriculurn，he was playing idly （随意地）on the piano and found it \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_to pick out tunes.With a sinking feeling,he realized that he actually \_\_43\_\_doing it.Hetried ti hide his \_\_44\_\_pleasure from the music teather,who had \_\_45\_\_over to listen.Hemight not have this particularly well,\_\_46\_\_the teacher told Gabriel that he had a good\_\_\_47\_\_and suggested that Gabriel go into the musin store-room ti see if any of the instruments there \_\_48\_\_him.There he decided to give the cello（大提琴）a \_\_49\_\_.When he began practicing,he took it very \_\_50\_\_.But he quickly found that he loved playing this instrurnent,and was \_\_51\_\_to practicing it so that within a couple of months he was playing reasonably well. This \_\_52\_\_,of course,that he arrived at school early in the morning,\_\_53\_\_his heavy instrument case across the campus to the \_\_54\_\_looks of the non-musicians he had left\_\_55\_\_.

36.A.travelling B.marching C.pacing D.struggling

37. A.rising up B.coming up C.driving up D.turning up

38. A.before B.after C.until D.since

39. A.betray B.accept C.avoid D.appreciate

40. A.Therefore B.However C.Thus D.Moreover

41. A.part B.nature C.basis D.apirit

42. A.complicate B.safe C.confusing D.easy

43. A.missed B.disliked C.enioyed D.denied

44. A.transparent B.obvious C.false D.similar

45. A.run B.jogged C.jumped D.wandered

46. A.because B.but C.though D.so

47. A.ear B.taste C.heart D.voice

48. A.occurred B.took to C.appealed D.held to

49. A.change B.chance C.mission D.function

50. A.seriously B.proudly C.casually D.admitted

51. A.committed B.used C.limited D.admitted

52. A.proved B.showed C.stressed D.meant

53. A.pushing B.dragging C.lifting D.rushing

54. A.admiring B.pitying C.annoying D.teasing

55. A.over B.aside C.behind D.out

正确答案：（36）D（37）D（38）A（39）C（40）B（41）A（42）D（43）C（44）B（45）D（46）A（47）A（48）C（49）B（50）C（51）A（52）D（53）B（54）B（55）C

解析：

(36)文章首句交代作者不详上音乐课。怜悯的看着......可知此处用struggle最符合语境。A.travelling 旅行；B.marching 行军，前进；C.pacing 来回踱步，走来走去； D.struggling艰难前进，吃力进行。

故而选D。

（37）本题和36同属一句。句意为在音乐练习时间来到学校，A.rising up升起；B.coming up发生，被提出；C.driving up抬高，开车到来；D.turning up出现，到来。故而选D。

（38）本题中anyone else为解题关键。句意为学音乐的学生要比其他学生早到学校。故而选A。

（39）句意为他发誓 音乐，因为他讨厌早到校。A.betray背叛；B.accept 接受；C.avoid避免，避开； D.appreciate欣赏，感激。可知avoid为符合语境。故而选C。

（40）本题需要结合整段意义，作者从讨厌音乐到开始喜欢上音乐。语义应该是转折。A.Therefore 因此；B.However 然而；C.Thus 所以； D.Moreover另外。故而答案选B。

（41）句意为音乐课是学校标准课程的一部分。故而选A。

（42）句意为......弹奏钢琴时发现辨别音调其实很容易。由此作者发现自己也很喜欢这种感觉。A.complicate 复杂的；B.safe安全的； C.confusing 困惑的；D.easy容易的。故而选D。

（43）参照上一题，作者发现自己也很喜欢这种感觉。故而选C。

（44）本题句意为他试着在音乐老师面前隐藏自己的喜悦之情。A.transparent透明的，显而易见的（特指谎言、借口等）；B.obvious明显的，显然的；C.false 错误的，假的； D.similar类似的，相似的。故而选B。（45）句意为作者的老师走过来听他演奏。A.run 跑； B.jogged慢跑； C.jumped跳； D.wandered漫步。Wonder最符合语境。故而选D。

（46）本句讲到他可能在钢琴弹奏上没有做的特别好，因为音乐老师认为作者有着很好的辨音能力（ear）并建议他去选一款适合他的乐器。所以选A。

（47）根据句意音乐老师认为作者有着很好的辨音能力。A.ear 灵敏的听力，辨音力； B.taste品味，鉴赏力； C.heart 心脏，内心；D.voice嗓音，呼声。故而选A。

（48）句意为.......去看看是否有乐器可以吸引他。A.occurred to发生；想起； B.took to 喜欢，习惯于； C.appealed to吸引 ；D.held to紧握，坚持。故而选C。

（49）根据句意可知，作者准备试一试大提琴。 A.change改变；B.chance 机会；C.mission 任务； D.function功能，作用。故而选B。

（50）上句提到作者准备试一试大提琴，可知开始没有接触过大提琴；在结合后面的but可知casually偶然的，未加考虑的最符合语境。A.seriously 认真的，严肃的；B.proudly骄傲的；D.natrually自然地。故而选C。（51）本题考查固定搭配。A项be committed to doing，致力于，献身于符合语境。B.used 习惯于； C.limited被限制于......D.admitted被录取，允许进入......故而选A。

（52）句意为......意为着作者要去做那些他以前发誓也不会做的事情。Mean，打算，意味着；故而选D。

（53）本题对应首段第36题。作者将拖着沉重的乐器箱穿梭于校园。A.pushing推，移动； B.dragging 使劲而吃力的拖、拉、拽；C.lifting举起，升起； D.rushing冲。故而选B。

（54）由第一段pityingly可知此处pitying最符合语境。所以选B。

（55）作者开始满怀怜悯的看着那些音乐生，现在其他学生也这样看着他，而作者已经不予理会。leave out，遗漏，忽略。所以选C。

考查方向：

（36）本题考查了词义辨析。

（37）本题考查了短语辨析。

（38）本题考查了连词。

（39）本题考查了动词词义辨析。

（40）本题考查了副词词义辨析。

（41）本题考查了名词词义辨析。

（42）本题考查了形容词词义辨析。

（43）本题考查了动词词义辨析。

（44）本题考查了形容词词义辨析。

（45）本题考查了动词词义辨析。

（46）本题考查了连词。

（47）本题考查了名词词义辨析。

（48）本题考查了动词短语辨析。

（49）本题考查了名词词义辨析。

（50）本题考查了副词词义辨析。

（51）本题考查了动词搭配。

（52）本题考查了动词词义辨析。

（53）本题考查了动词词义辨析。

（54）本题考查了动词词义辨析。

（55）本题考查了短语搭配。

解题思路：

（36）准确理解语境，根据语境选择适当的词。

（37）结合语境选用适当的短语。

（38）结合语境选用适当连词。

（39）结合语境选用适当动词。

（40）分析语言逻辑，确定语义衔接副词。

（41）结合语境选用适当名词。

（42）结合语境选用适当形容词。

（43）结合上下文以及语境选用适当动词。

（44）结合语境选用适当形容词。

（45）结合语境选用适当动词。

（46）结合上下文以及语境选用适当连词。

（47）结合上下文以及语境选用适当名词。

（48）结合语境选用适当动词短语。

（49）结合语境和搭配选用适当名词。give ... a chance 尝试......。

（50）结合语境选用适当副词。

（51）根据语境和搭配选择适当动词。

（52）结合语境选用适当动词。

（53）结合语境选用适当动词。

（54）结合语境选用适当动词。

（55）根据语境和搭配选择适当的副词。

第三部分：阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

请阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**37.第三部分：阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

A

CHRONOLOGICA

——The Unbelievable Yearsthat Defined History

DID YOU KNOW…

     In 105AD paper was invented in China?

 WhenColumbus discovered the New World?

 TheBritish Museum opened in 1759?

CHRONOLOGICA is a fascinating journeythrough time,from the foundation of Rome to the creation of the internet.Alongthe way are tales of kings and queens,hot air balloons…and monkeys in space.

Travel through 100 of the most unbelievable years inworld history and ledrn why being a Roman Emperor wasn’t always as good as itsounds,how the Hundred Years’ War didn’t actually last for 100 years and whySpencer Perceval holds a rather unfortunate record.

CHRONOLOGICA is an informative andentertaining tour into history,beautifully illustrated and full of unbelievablefacts.While CHRONOLOGICA tells the stories of famous people in history such asThomas Edison and Alexander the Great,this book also gives ab account of thelives of lesser-known individuals including the exploeer Mungo Park andsculptor Gutzon Borglum.

This complete but brief historicalcollection is certain to entertain readers young and old,and guaranteed topresent even the biggest history lover with somgthing new!









 (56)What is CHRONOLOGICA according to the next?A．A biography.   B．A travel guide.C．A history book.    D．A science fiction.

(57)How does the writer recommend CHRONOLOGICA to readers?A．By giving details of its collection.B．By introducing some of its contents. C．By telling stories at the beginning. D．By comparing it with other books.

正确答案：（56）C（57）B

解析：

(56)由第四段第五行“this book also gives ab account...”可知CHRONOLOGICA是本书；文章副标题——The Unbelievable Years that Defined History、第四段第一句CHRONOLOGICA is an informative and entertaining tour into history、第五段第一行This complete but brief historical collection is certain...都可以看出这本书与历史有关。故而选C。

（57）第一段通过问题和三个历史事件引出这本书；第二段介绍这本书涉及的内容；第三段写的是通过这本书可以了解到的历史问题；第四段写的是这本书介绍了一些历史人物和事件；第五段介绍了这本书的受众。故而选B。

考查方向：（56）本题考查了学生提取细节能力。（57）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

解题思路：（56）细节理解题，确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，回到题目逐一对照。（57）推理判断题，推理判断题。抓住文章主旨、紧扣作者思维模式找突破口。

38.

B

Beforebirth,babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices.They caneven distinguish their mother’s voice from that of a female stranger.But whenit comes to embryonic learning（胎教），birds could rule the roost.As recently reported in TheAuk:Ornithological Adrances,some mother birds may teach their young to singeven before they hatch(孵化)。New-born chicks can then imitate their mom’s call within a few days ofenering the world.

  This educational method was first observed in2012 by Sonia Kieindorfer,a biologist at Flinders University in SouthAustralia,and her collcagues.Femake Australian superb fairy wrens were found torepeat one sound over and over again while hatching their errs,When the errswere hatched,the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers—asound thatserved as their regular “feed me!”call.

Tofind out if the special quality was more widespread in birds,the researcherssought the red-backed fairy wren,another species of Australian songbird.Firstthey collected sound datd from 67 nests in four sites in Queenslang before andafter hatching,Then they identified begging calls by analyzing the order and numberof notes.A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers andchicks,ranking them by similarity.

  It turns out that baby red-backed fairy wrensalso emerge chirping like their moms. And the more frequently mothers hadcalled to their errs,the more similar were the babies’ begging calls. Inaddition,the team set up a separate experiment that suggested that the babybirds that most closely imitated their mom’s voice were rewarded with the mostfood.

Thisobservation hints that effective embryonic learning could signal neurological(神经系统的)strengths of children toparents.An evolutionary inference can then be drawn.”As a parent,do you investin quality children,or do you invest in children that are in need?”Kleindorferasks.”Our results suggest that they might be going for quality.”

(58)The underlined phrase in Paragraph 1 means“     ”.A.be the

worst                B.be the best C.be the as bad                 D.be just as good

(59)What are Kleindorfer’s findings basedon?A.Similarities between the calls moms and chicks.B.The observation of fairywrens across Australia. C.The data collected from Queensland’slocals.D.Controlled experiments on wrens and other birds.

(60)Embryonic learning helps mother birds to identify the baby birdswhich       .A.can receive quality signals     B.are in need of training C.fit theenvironment better            D.make theloudest call

正确答案:（58）B（59）A（60）C

解析:(58)词义猜测题。准确理解上下文，利用but来猜测词义。由前面胎儿出生前就可以辨别声音结合but可知随后说在胎教方面鸟儿做的更好或者最好。故而选B。

（59）细节理解题。由第二段第三行对Femake Australian superb fairy wrens were found...和第三段第二行the red-backed fairy wren...进行记录，而非整个澳大利亚，排除B；由文章第三段第二三行First they collected sound datd from 67 nests in four sites in Queenslang ...并未提到当地人，信息不准确，故排除C；D项中并未提到其他鸟类，排除。基于文章意思，所有发现都是基于最后一段母鸡和雌鸡的相似性而进行的。所以选A。

（60）推理判断题。文章倒数第二段最后一句提到“......单独的实验表明模仿母鸟的声音最接近的雌鸟会得到更多的食物。”和最后一段最后一句“作为父母，你是想要质量优良的孩子还是想要需要帮助的孩子，我们的结果表明它们想要质量优良的孩子”，由此推断母鸟通过胎教来确定最会模仿它们声音质量优良的雏鸟无需过多帮助就能更好的适应环境。所以答案选C。

考查方向:（58）本题考查了学生细节理解能力。（59）本题考查了学生提取细节能力。（60）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

解题思路:（58）词义猜测题，理解上下文，利用衔接词（but）进行猜测。

（59）细节理解题，确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，回到题目逐一对照。

（60）推理判断题，推理判断题。抓住文章主旨、紧扣作者思维模式找突破口。

39. C

A new commodity brings about a highly profitable,fast-growing industry,urging antitrust（反垄断

）regulators to step in to check those who control its flow. A century ago ,the resource in

question was oil. Now similar concerns ares being raised by the giants（巨头）that deal in data,

the oil of the digital age. The most valuable firms are Google,Amazon, Facebook and Microsoft.

All look unstoppable. Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up.

But size alone is not a crime,The giants' success has benefited consumers. Few want to live

without search engines or a quick delivery, Far from charging

consumers high prices, many of these services are free (users pay, in effect, by handing over

yet more data). And the appearance of new-born giants suggests that newcomers can make waves,

too. But there is cause for concern. The internet has made data abundant, all-present and far

more valuable, changing the nature of data and competition. Google initially used the data

collected from users to target advertising better. But recently it has discovered that data can

be turned into new services: translation and visual recognition, to be sold to other companies.

Internet companies‘ control of data gives them enormous power. So they have a ―God‘s eye view

‖ of activities in their own markets and beyond. This nature of data makes the antitrust

measures of the past less useful. Breaking up firms like Google into five small ones would not

stop remaking themselves: in time, one of them would become great again. A rethink is required—

and as a new approach starts to become apparent, two ideas stand out. The first is that

antitrust authorities need to move form the industrial age into the 21st century. When

considering a merger(兼并),for example, they have traditionally used size to determine when to

step in. They now need to take into account the extent of firms'data assets(资产) when assessing

the impact of deals. The purchase price could also be a signal that an established company is

buying a new-borm threat. When this takes place, especially when a new-born company has no

revenue to speak of, the regulators should raise red flags. The second principle is to loosen

the control that providers of on-line services have over data and give more to those who supply

them.Companies could be forced to consumers what information they hold and how many money they

make form it.Govemments could order the sharing of certain kinds of data,with users' consent.

Restarting antitrust for the information age will not be easy But if govemments don't wants a

data oconomy by a few giants,they must act soon.

61.Why is there a call to break up giants?

A. They have controlled the data market

B. They collect enormous private data

C. They no longer provide free services

D. They dismissed some new-born giants

62.What does the technological innovation in Paragraph 3 indicate?

A. Data giants‘ technology is very expensive

B. Google‘s idea is popular among data firms

C. Data can strengthen giants‘ controlling position

D. Data can be turned into new services or products

63.By paying attention to firms‘ data assets, antitrust regulators could.

A. kill a new threat

B. avoid the size trap

C. favour bigger firms

D. charge higher prices

64.What is the purpose of loosening the giants‘ control of data?

A. Big companies could relieve data security pressure.

B. Governments could relieve their financial pressure.

C. Consumers could better protect their privacy.

D. Small companies could get more opportunities.

正确答案:（61）A（62）C（63）B (64)D

解析:(61)细节理解题。根据关键词定位到第二段第一句，Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up. But size alone is not a crime,...由such找到第一段第一句，urging antitrust（反垄断）regulators to step in to check those...可知因为这些巨头控制了数据市场，人们才呼吁解散那些巨头。故而选A。

（62）推理判断题。根据关键词定位到第三段最后两句，Internet companies’ control of data gives them enormous power. So they have a “God’s eye view” of activities in their own markets and beyond.可知网络公司对于数据的控制给了他们巨大的权利，它们甚至可以用上帝的眼光来看待它们的市场活动，这进一步加强了那些巨头的地位。所以选C。

（63）推理判断题。根据关键词定位到第五段前三句，The first is that antitrust authorities need to move form the industrial age into the 21st century. When considering a merger(兼并),for example, they have traditionally used size to determine when to step in. They now need to take into account the extent of firms'data assets(资产) when assessing the impact of deals. 可知反垄断组织以前一直是根据公司的规模来决定是否介入，而现在需要考虑那些公司的数据库的范围，所以答案选B。

（64）推理判断题。根据关键词定位到第六段可知，大公司要披露给消费者它们掌握了多少信息，政府也要根据消费者的满意度来决定。所以答案选D。

考查方向:（61）本题考查了学生细节理解能力。

（62）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

（63）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

（64）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

解题思路:（61）细节理解题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，回到题目逐一对照。

（62）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨找突破口。

（63）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，结合文章主旨找突破口。

（64）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，结合文章主旨找突破口。

40.D

Old Problem，New Approaches While clean energy is increasingly used in our daily life，global

warning will continue for some decades after CO2 emissions（排放）peak. So even if emission

were to begin decrease today，we would still face the challenge of adapting to climate. Here I

will stress some smarter and more creative examples of climate adaptation. When it comes to

adaptation，it is important to understand that climate change is a process. We are therefore

not talking about adapting to a new standard，but to a constantly shifting set of conditions.

This is why in part at least，the US National Climate Assessment says that:‖there is no ‗one-

size fit all‘ adaptation.‖ Nevertheless，there are some actions that offer much and carry

little risk or cost. Around the world people are adapting in surprising ways，especially in

some poor countries，Floods have some more damaging in Bangladesh in recent decades. Mohammed

Rezwan saw opportunity where others saw only disaster. His not-for-profit organization runs 100

river boats that server as floating libraries，scbools，and health clinics，and are equipment

with solar panels and other communication facilities. Rezwan is creating floating connecticity（

连体） to replace flooded roads and highways. But he is also working at a far more fundamental

level：his staff people how to make floating gardens fish ponds prevent atarcation during the

wet season. Around the world, people are adapting in surprising ways, especially in some poor

countries, Fllods have become more damaging in Bangladesh in recent decades. Mobammed Rezwan saw

opportunily where others saw only disaster. His not-for-profit organization runs 100 river boats

that serve as floating libraries, schoods, and health clinics, and are equipped with solar

panels and other communicating facilities. Rezwan is creating floating conmetivity（连接） to

replace flooded roads and highways. But he is also working at a far more fundamental level: his

staff show people how to make floating gardens and fish ponds to prevent starvation during the

wet season.

Elsewhere in Asia even more astonishing actions are being taken. Chewang. Nophel lives in a

mountaionous region in India, where he is known as the Ice Man. The loss of glaciers(冰川) there

due to global warming represents an enormous threat to agriculture. Without the glaciers, water

will arrive in the rivers at times when it can damage crops. Norphel‘s inspiration come from

seeing the waste of water over winter, when it was not needed. He directed the wasted water into

shallow basins where it froze, and was stored until the spring. His fields of ice supply

perfectly timed irrigation(灌溉) water. Having created nine such ice reserves. Nophel calculates

that he has stored about 200, 000m3 of water. Climate change is a continuing process, so Norhel

‘s ice reserves will not last forever. Warming will overtake them. But he is providing a few

years during which the farmers will, perhaps, be able to find other means of adapting.

Increasing Earth‘s reflectiveness can cool the planet. In southern Spain the sudden increase of

greenhouses (which reflect light back to space) has changed the warming trend locally, and

actually cooled the region. While Spain as a whole is heating up quickly, temperatures near the

greenhouses have decreased. This example should act as an inspiration for all cities. By

painting buildings white, cities may slow down the warming process. In Peni, local farmers

around a mountain with a glacier that has already fallen victim to climate change have begun

painting the entire mountain peak white in the hope that the added reflectiveness will restore

the life-giving ice. The outcome is still far from clear, But the World Bank has included the

project on its of ‗100 ideas to save the planet‖. More ordinary forms of adaptation are

happening everywhere. A friend of mine owns an area of land in western Victoria. Over five

generations the land has been too wet for cropping. But during the past decade declining

rainfall has allows him to plant highly profitable crops. Farmers in many countries are also

adapting like this—either by growing new produce, or by growing the same things differently.

This is common sense, But some suggestions for adapting are not. When the polluting industries

argue that we‘ve lost the battle to control carbon pollution and have no choice but to adapt,

it‘s a nonsense designed to make the case for business as usual. Human beings will continue to

adapt to the changing climate in both ordinary and astonishing ways. But the most sensible form

of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution. After all, if

we adapt in the way, we may avoid the need to change in so many others.

65. The underlined part in Paragraph 2 implies .

A. adaptation is an ever-changing process

B. the cost of adaptation varies with time

C. global warming affects adaptation forms

D. adaptation to climate change is challenging

66. What is special with regard to

Rezwan‘s project?

A. The project receives government support.

B. Different organizations work with each other.

C. His organization makes the best of a bad situation.

D. The project connects flooded roads and highway

67. What did the Ice Man do to reduce the effect of global warming?

A. Storing ice for future use.

B. Protecting the glaciers from melting.

C. Changing the irrigation time.

D. Postponing the melting of the glaciers.

68. What do we learn from the Peru example?

A. White paint is usually safe for buildings.

B. The global warming tread cannot be stopped.

C. This country is heating up too quickly.

D. Sunlight reflection may relieve global warming.

69. According to the author, polluting industries should .

A. adapt to carbon pollution

B. plant highly profitable crops

C. leave carbon emission alone

D. fight against carbon pollution

70. What‘s the author‘s preferred solution to global warming?

A. setting up a new standard.

B. Readucing carbon emission.

C. Adapting to climate change.

D. Monitoring polluting industries.

正确答案:（65）A（66）C（67）A (68)D（69）D（70）B

解析:

(65)推理判断题。提问第二段划线句暗示了什么。One size fits for all意为通用的，以不变应万变的。整句话再说没有通用的适用方法。第二段总述“气候变化是一个过程，适应性方法也在不断地调整。”划线句后一句由nevertheless开头，后面这句话一定有关键信息，此句说明我们可以选择其他风险低和耗费低的方法。那么划线句就是说划线句adaptation的方法很多。故而选A。

（66）细节理解题。根据关键词定位到第三段第二行，Mohammed Rezwan saw opportunity where others saw only disaster. 以及他之后采取的用船充当基础设施的举措可看出，充分利用了当前条件。所以选C。

（67）细节理解题。根据关键词定位到第四段第二行，The loss of glaciers(冰川) there due to global warming以及第四行Norphel’s inspiration come from seeing the waste of water over winter, when it was not needed. He directed the wasted water into shallow basins where it froze, and was stored until the spring. 这句话讲到他的方式是将冰川融化浪费的水储存起来，等到需要的时候再使用。所以答案选A。

（68）推理判断题。根据第五段最后一句， By painting buildings white, cities may slow down the warming process.以及第六段的painting the entire mountain peak white in the hope that ...可知通过将墙涂成白色，利用光的反射原理可以缓解全球气候变暖并且Peru的措施验证了这一点。所以答案选D。

（69）推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第七句，When the polluting industries argue that we’ve lost the battle to control carbon pollution and have no choice but to adapt, it’s a nonsense designed to make the case for business as usual.可知目前你一些污染企业说它们已经失去了对谈污染的控制，但作者认为这个说辞是胡说，一派胡言。故可直接选择与失去控制相反的D项，即与污染积极斗争。故而答案选D。

（70）推理判断题。根据最后一段倒数第二行中，the most sensible form of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution.可知作者认为最合理的应对全球变暖的方法还是改变我们的能源系统来减少二氧化碳的排放，从根源上缓解气后变暖。故而选择B项。

考查方向:（65）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

（66）本题考查了学生细节理解能力。

（67）本题考查了学生细节理解能力。

（68）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

（69）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

（70）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

解题思路:（65）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨找突破口。

（66）细节理解题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，回到题目逐一对照。

（67）细节理解题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，回到题目逐一对照。

（68）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，结合文章主旨找突破口。

（69）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨找突破口。

（70）推理判断题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨找突破口。

41.**第四部分：任务型阅读（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**请阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

**Population Change**

Why is the world’s population growing？The answer is not what you might think.The reason for the explosion is not that people have been reproducing like rabbits,but that people have stopped dropping dead like flies.In 1900,people died at the average age of 30.By 2000 the average age was 65.But while increasing health was a tupical feature of the 20thcentury,declining birth rate could be a defining one of the 21st.

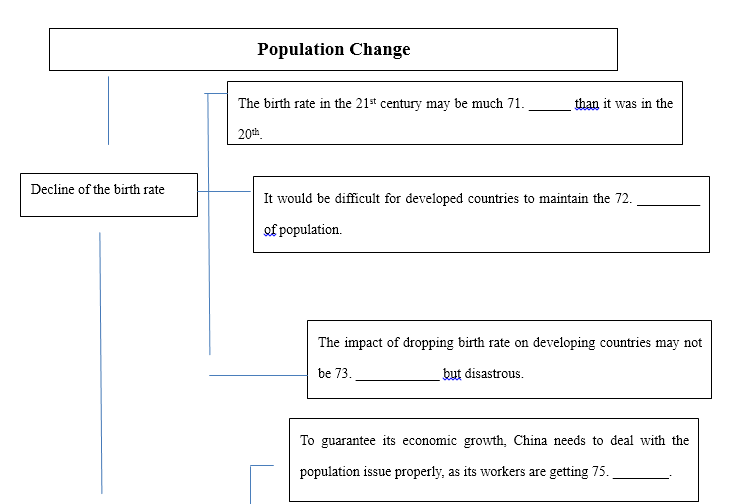
Statistics show that the average number of births per woman has fallen from 4.9 in the early 1960s to 2.5 owadays.Furthermore,around 50% of the world’s population live in regions where the figure is now below the replacement level(i.e.2.1 births per woman)and almost all developed nations are experiencing sub-repalanement birth rate.You might think that developing nations would make up the loss(especially since80% of the world’s people now live in such nations),but you’d be wrong,Declining birth rate is a major problem in many developing regions too,which might cause catastrophic global shortages of work force within a few decades.

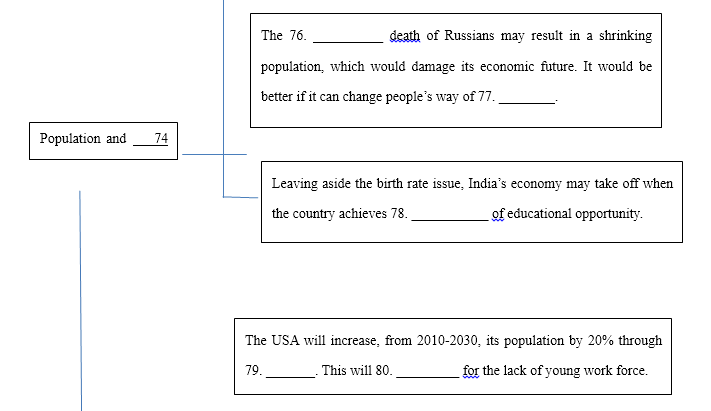
Agreat decline in young work force is likely to occur in China,for instance.Whatdoes it imply?First,China needs to undergo rapid economic development before apopulation decline hits the country.Sencond,if other factors such as technologyremain constant,economic growth and material expectations will fall well belowrecent standards and this could invite trouble.

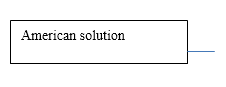
Russiais another country with population problems that could break its economicpromise.Since 1992 the number of people dying has been biggen than that ofthose being born by a massive 50%,Indeed official figures suggest the countryhas shrunk by 5% since 1993 and people in Russia live a shorter life now thanthose in 1961.Why is this occurring?Nobody is quite sure,but poor diet an aboveall long-time alcoholism have much to do with it.If current trends don’t bend.Russia’spopulation will be about the size of Yemen’s by the year 2050.

Inthe north of india,the population is booming due to high birth rates,but in thesouth,where most econmoic development is taking place,birth rate is fallingrapidly.In a further twist,birth rate is highest in poorly educated ruralarceas an lowest in highly educated urban areas.In total,25% of India’sworking-age population has no education.In 2030,a sixth of the country’spotential work force could be totally uneducated.

Onesolution is obviously to import foreign workers via immigration.As for theUSA,it is almost unique among developed nations in having a population that isexpected to grow by 20% from 2010-2030,Moreover,the USA has a track record ofsuccessfully accepting immigrants.As a result it’s likely to see a rise in thesize of its working-age population and to witness strong economic growth overthe longer term.







**正确答案:**（71）lower（72）size/scale（73）immediate(74)economic（75）old/older（76）earlier（77）living/life（78）equality（79）immigration（80）compensate

### **解析:**(71)概括题。提问21 century定位到第一段最后一句But while increasing health was a tupical feature of the 20th century,declining birth rate could be a defining one of the 21st.表明21世纪出生率比20世纪低很多。用low修饰rate的低，much后加比较级。故而用lower。

（72）概括题。发达国家很难保持人口的规模。所以填size/scale。

（73）概括题。与disastrous词义相反的词。

（74）原词。全文按照各个国家的人口与和经济压力展开。所以填economy。

（75）概括题。本体锁定在第三段，描述的中国的情况。缺词句中的its指代中国的。根据“A great decline in young work force is likely to occur in China...”得知中国的年轻工人变得更老了。故而填old/older。

（76）概括题。根据关键词定位到Indeed official figures suggest the country has shrunk by 5% since 1993 and people in Russia live a shorter life now than those in 1961.可知俄国人死亡人数很多，因为不好的饮食习惯所以去世较早，导致了人口缩水。所以earlier。

（77）概括题。本体延续上一题的定位位置找到Why is this occurring?Nobody is quite sure,but poor diet an above all long-time alcoholism have much to do with it.得知俄罗斯人的饮食习惯不良且酗酒导致寿命不长。所以俄罗斯经济想要好起来，必须改变人们的生活方式way of living。所以填living。

（78）概括题。本体描述了印度的人口情况以及这种情况形成的原因。根据原文in the south,where most econmoic development is taking place,birth rate is falling rapidly.In a further twist,birth rate is highest in poorly educated rural arceas an lowest in highly educated urban areas.得知印度南北教育程度不同导致人口情况不同，所以印度经济想要腾飞，需要南北公平的教育机会或者大多数人都能获得机会。所以填equality。

（79）原词。根据关键词US定位到原文最后一段One solution is obviously to import foreign workers via immigration.可知美国人口会因为移民而增长。所以填immigration。

（80）概括题。由文章最后一段As a result it’s likely to see a rise in the size of its working-age population and to witness strong economic growth over the longer term.

可知应该填入compensate。

### **考查方向:**（71）本题考查了学生概括能力。

（72）本题考查了学生细节理解能力。

（73）本题考查了学生概括能力。

（74）本题考查了学生推理判断能力。

（75）本题考查了学生概括能力。

（76）本题考查了学生概括能力。

（77）本题考查了学生概括能力。

（78）本题考查了学生概括能力。

（79）本题考查了学生细节理解能力。

（80）本题考查了学生概括能力。

### **解题思路:**（71）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

（72）原词填空。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，填入原词。

（73）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

（74）原词填空。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，填入原词。

（75）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

（76）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

（77）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

（78）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

（79）原词填空。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，填入原词。

（80）概括题。确定题目关键词，在文章中找到对应部分，抓住文章主旨和作者意图找突破口。

**42.第五部分：书面表达（满分25分）**

(81)请认真阅读下面有关我国电影票房收入（box-office income）的柱状图及相关文字，并按照要求用英语写一篇150词左右的文章。

*Saturday Afternoon.In aShopping Center.*

Li Jiang:Hi,Su Hua.Which movie shall we see?

Su Hua:Whatever.We’er got so many choice,*Kung Fu Yoga*,

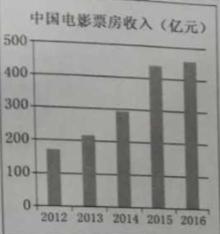
*Journey to the West*…….Each sounds great!

Li Jiang:Yeah!And some movie stars are fantastic.

Su Hua: And the high-tech!...

Li Jiang:Perfect!Let’s get ome food first.We only have 20 minutes left.

Su Hua:No hurry.The cinema is on the same floor.



One Day in 2016.*At Home.*

Son:Mum,shall we go and see a film to night?

Mother:Why bother?We can stay at home and watch films online.It’s convenient with our new and faster network

Son:But it feels good in a cinema.

Mother:And the price..We have to pay 50 yuan a ticket

Son:Only 10 yuan more than last year.

Mother:But still we cannot get the money’s worth.Some films are just boring…

【写作内容】1.用约30个单词概述柱状图信息的主要内容；2.我国电影票房收入变化的原因有哪些，简要谈谈你的看法（上述对话仅供参考，原因不少于两

点）；3.谈谈你对我国电影票房收入走向的看法，并简要说明理由。

【写作要求】1.写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；2.作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；3.不必写标题。

【评分标准】

分值: 25分

### **正确答案:** 内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

One possible version:

The pictrue above clearly displayed the upward tendency in domestic box-office income, while the two dialogues indicated the teenagers preference to perchase the tickets and the unwillingness of the middle-aged to go to the cinema.

The steady increase of China’s box-office income can’t do without the new generation’s towards the movie’s industry. Young generations are generally willing to pay more for the better effects offered by the cinemas, as 3DMAX films definitely give us better experience than those which are downloaded strictly by the internet. TV film platforms, on the other hand, can’t even guarantee the authorization. It is understandable that parents tend to enjoy movies at home, for they give rather high expectation towards movies, and dissatisfaction, once formed, can be quite upsetting.

From my perspective, in order to promote the developemnt of the local film industry, not only is it our duty to make sure all movie workers acquire their deserved awards, but also we should try our uttermost to provide a healthy environment for innovation. In this case, the box-office income is likely to go up in the long run.