



A. Go to school. B. See a doctor. C. Have an exam.

10. When should the woman finish her homework?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Friday.

11. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 题至第 14 题。

12. Which class is the woman interested in?

A. Taiji. B. Dancing. C. Boxing.

13. What sport does the man like?

A. Swimming. B. Tennis. C. Running.

14. Why does the man think the gym special?

A. Because it's near the man's company,
B. Because people can do traditional sports there,
C. Because there's a social center with free drinks,

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 题至第 17 题。

15. Where will the students stay during the school trip?

A. In the city center. B. In a small town. C. On a farm.

16. What will the students do on Saturday?

A. Plant vegetables. B. Feed animals. C. Do gardening.

17. When will the students meet at the bus station?

A. At 7:00 am B. At 1:00pm. C. At 3:00 pm.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 题至第 20 题。

18. What was the man's dream when he was a kid?

A. A pop singer. B. A truck driver. C. A music teacher.

19. Why did the man change his dream when he was twenty?

A. Because he liked playing the guitar.
B. Because his friends loved his songs.
C. Because his parents asked him to do so.

20. What is the man doing to achieve his goal now?

A. Working at a school. B. Doing a part-time job. C. Taking some courses.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

听下面一段对话, 根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

Dry Cleaning Services	
Item (物品)	A 21_____
Stain (污渍)	22._____ ink
Name	23_____ Brown
Phone Number	24._____
Collecting Date	On 25._____ 27th



二、完形填空（共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,共 15 分）

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 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。

Anthony was excited to hand out invitations to his graduation from the University of Houston-Downtown (UHD) to his family on Monday. To his surprise, however, he wasn't the only one, as his mother, Gray, followed with a letter that had 26 information for the UHD the ceremony with her own name and degree.

"Her picture was on an invitation saying that she'll be graduating from the university the same day," says Anthony, "I was 27" Without any sign that his mother was attending the same school at the same time, Anthony 28 how it was possible that she was admitted.

Gray just 29 how she kept it that way. "I knew Anthony's schedule. So I knew what time he would be there and what time he wouldn't," says she. "So I never 30 him at school." She made sure to keep her secret just between herself and her husband.

She says of why she kept her return to school 31. "I didn't want to start something and then everyone expects me to complete my education and then it may become a disappointment. I was 32 because you're talking about an older lady competing against younger students in one class. You can imagine how 33 it was."

The mother explains that she used to think of 34 her family. However, it was always a 35 of hers to go back to school. "I met a friend the other day, he spoke a word to me, 'If you are still breathing, then it's not too 36.' And I just thought of those words and I attended 37."

On Saturday, Gray and Anthony will be graduating together in a virtual (虚拟的) ceremony held by the school. 38 it isn't the graduation that either of them expected, it might be even better. "There are people who may have a dream, but don't quite have the 39 to complete the dream. And I just want to 40 them," Gray adds. "Don't stop, go forward and make sure it becomes a reality."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 26. A. new | B. correct | C. same | D. extra |
| 27. A. curious | B. upset | C. calm | D. afraid |
| 28. A. told | B. asked | C. described | D. noticed |
| 29. A. realizes | B. accepts | C. imagines | D. explains |
| 30. A. met | B. taught | C. needed | D. missed |
| 31. A. carefully | B. secretly | C. formally | D. proudly |
| 32. A. angry | B. nervous | C. sad | D. sorry |
| 33. A. boring | B. common | C. dangerous | D. hard |
| 34. A. forgetting about | B. returning to | C. focusing on | D. separating from |
| 35. A. dream | B. trouble | C. pity | D. duty |
| 36. A. wise | B. far | C. late | D. easy |
| 37. A. meetings | B. parties | C. shows | D. classes |
| 38. A. Although | B. Since | C. When | D. If |
| 39. A. difficulty | B. opportunity | C. wealth | D. talent |
| 40. A. understand | B. warn | C. please | D. encourage |

三、阅读理解（共两节,40分）

第一节（共 16 小题;每小题 2 分,共 32 分）

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 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。

A

Harvest Celebrations



People around the world pick, or harvest food that grows. Then they have a holiday. Let's read about some harvest celebrations!

	Every February, the people of Mendoza, Argentina, harvest their grapes. Then they celebrate for a month! There are parades (游行), shows, and fireworks. They always choose a Harvest Queen, too.		Chanthaburi, a town in Thailand, is famous for its tasty fruit. People celebrate the fruit at harvest time in May. The Fruit Fair begins with a parade of floats (游行彩车) made from
	The Argungu Fishing Festival began in 1934 in Nigeria, a country in Africa. It's a four-day festival held at the end of February to celebrate the end of all farming activities. On the last day there's a fishing contest. People have one hour to catch the largest fish. But it's not that easy. They can only use traditional fishing tools. But many use only their hands to catch the fish.		France's famous Menton Lemon Festival starts in February. There are big parades with floats decorated with lemons and oranges. More than 200,000 people from around the world come to Menton for this festival.

41. Which of the following is celebrated in May?

- A. The Harvest Festival in Mendoza. B. The Harvest Festival in Chanthaburi.
C. The Argungu Fishing Festival. D. The Menton Lemon Festival.

42. The Argungu Fishing Festival started in _____.

- A. Argentina B. Thailand C. Nigeria D. France

43. What can be seen in the Menton Lemon Festival?

- A. The big parades. B. The Fruit Fair. C. A fishing contest. D. A Harvest Queen.

44. In which section of a newspaper may readers find this passage?

- A. Sport. B. Business. C. Science. D. Culture.

B

Why Do Mockingbirds Copy?



mockingbird

Mockingbirds live in North and South America. They are good copycats. They imitate other birds. But they can also imitate other animals. They can even make sounds like a piano or car alarm. Mockingbirds learn to sing many songs. Some learn more than 200 different songs. They can often trick people! But mockingbirds can't trick other birds. If they can't trick other birds, why do they copy sounds? They do it to attract and avoid other birds!

Males are loud singers, and they sing many songs. They always sing when they want to meet females. A male bird can sing most of the day and night. The singing attracts females. But it also keeps away other males. The longer a mockingbird lives, the more songs it knows. To show this characteristic, the male mockingbird sings all the songs it knows. A female mockingbird is attracted to a male who has lived a long time.

Mockingbirds usually sing short songs. They sing each sound several times. Then they move to the next sound. Female mockingbirds sing softly and less often than males. They usually sing at their nests in the winter to keep away other birds. When another bird comes near, the mockingbird makes a loud noise to frighten it. It's amazing that the mockingbird can copy



52. What is mainly discussed about the printing press in the last two paragraphs?

- A. The progress. B. The future. C. The contribution. D. The function.

D

Visit a medium-or large-sized company these days, and you're likely to find the staff members sharing a large, open space. Instead of having personal offices with doors and walls, most workers sit in cubicles (隔间) that are half open. Whenever workers talk on the phone, other members of staff nearby can't simply shut their doors. In fact, sometimes they can't help but overhear everything that's said. At times, the best way to focus in this type of office is to reach for one's headphones and listen to music.

The open office idea is not new; it was created by a team of consultants from Hamburg, Germany, in the 1950s. Called the office landscape (景观) plan, the idea was created with a good attempt—to improve communication and the exchange of ideas. The design also encouraged managers and their teams to work near each other, making it easier for managers to guide projects. Now, the open office idea is often used as an excuse for companies to save money on building costs, paying no attention to the effect on working performance.

Many start-ups have a great interest in the open office idea. Take Chartbeat for example. The company's 50-plus staff members get to choose their desk and chair styles, and everyone shares an open space with the CEO sitting in the middle. The office space has both single workstations and informal meeting areas where workers can relax themselves on sofas. While this design may be perfect for workers in start-ups, it may not be convenient for workers who have a great need of personal space.

In 2011 Matthew Davis, an organizational psychologist (心理学家), reviewed over a hundred studies regarding office environments. He found that, to staff in open offices, it was harder to stay focused and more likely to suffer higher stress levels than those working in traditional offices. What's worse, a study in Denmark found that workers in open offices took more sick days than those working in traditional offices,

Even though open office plans present hidden problems in terms of worker health and personal needs, businesses probably won't return to traditional offices. Modern office workers tend to need both times to focus and times to work together with others. So designing offices that account for both needs may be the best way forward.

53. What is mainly discussed about the open office in paragraph 1?

- A. The benefit. B. The problem. C. The history. D. The management.

54. What was the original purpose of the office landscape plan?

- A. To save space. B. To reduce cost.

- C. To improve working conditions. D. To encourage communication。

55. According to Matthew Davis, staff in open offices are.

- A. less stressed B. more energetic C. less concentrated D. more hardworking

56. What des the underlined phrase "account for" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Include. B. Record. C. Be a part of. D. Be a cause of.

第二节 (共4小题;每小题2分,共8分)

阅读下面短文和问题,根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求,在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息,完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚,结构正确,书写工整。

A Rubbish Collector's Work Is Never Done

Brian Kane was a rubbish collector in Denver, Colorado. Eight hours a day, five days a week fifty weeks a year, he rode on the back of a garbage truck. At each stop, he would jog to the back of buildings, then drag heavy rubbish cans to the truck. Brian never complained.



Brian saw these hardships as opportunities to become strong and fit. His job was a training ground for his lifelong dream: to climb Mount Qomolangma. On his thirtieth birthday, Brian took a leave from his job and flew to Nepal to begin the long, difficult journey up Mount Qomolangma.

Brian first climbed to a base camp. He planned to bring three oxygen containers (罐) with him to the top. At 29,028 feet, it would be hard to survive without extra oxygen. Over the next two months, Brian climbed to 26,000 feet, to Camp Four—the last place to rest below the top of the mountain. But when Brian saw this camp, he fell to his knees. "Rubbish!" he cried. Nearly a thousand empty oxygen containers littered the camp area. Humans had turned this beautiful, far-away place into a big rubbish pile (堆). Brian was very sad. But with a strong determination he continued to follow his dream. Two days later he stood proudly on the top of Mount Qomolangma. He had reached the "roof of the world!"

Two days after this great achievement, Brian put a dozen empty oxygen containers in his pack and headed down the mountain. He smiled to himself as he realized that the work of a rubbish collector is great and never done.

57. What was Brian Kane? (不多于三个单词)

58. What was Brian's lifelong dream? (不多于四个单词)

59. How did Brian feel when he saw the rubbish pile at Camp Four? (不多于两个单词)

60. What do you think of Brian Kane? (一个单词)

四、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

根据题目所提出的具体要求, 在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。假如你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Jack 给你发邮件, 请你给他介绍"重阳节"。请参考下列信息, 给他回邮件。

邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

- fall on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month
- show respect for the elderly
- get together to have a big meal; send the elders gifts
- climb mountains to enjoy beautiful views
-

Dear. Jack,

Glad to know that you're interested in the Chong Yang Festival in China. I'd like to share something about it with you.

All the best,

Li Hua



参考答案

一、听力理解（共 25 小题；每小题 1 分，共 25 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

听下面十段对话或独白，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 1 段材料，回答第 1 题。

1. What sport does the woman like to watch?

A. Football. B. Volleyball. C. Basketball.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 题。

2. What is the man looking for?

A. A notebook. B. A schoolbag. C. A pencil box.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 题。

3. How does the man get to his workplace?

A. By bus. B. By subway. C. On foot.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 题。

4. What is the woman doing?

A. Giving a suggestion. B. Asking the way. C. Making an introduction.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 题至第 6 题。

5. Which season does the woman like?

A. Winter. B. Spring. C. Autumn.

6. What does the man often do in winter?

A. Go skiing. B. Build snowmen. C. Play snowball fights.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 题至第 8 题。

7. What language does the man speak?

A. English. B. French. C. Chinese.

8. Where is the woman learning Chinese?

A. At school. B. In China. C. On the Internet.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 题至第 11 题。

9. What will the woman do this Wednesday?

A. Go to school. B. See a doctor. C. Have an exam.

10. When should the woman finish her homework?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Friday.

11. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

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15. Where will the students stay during the school trip?

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- B. In a small town.
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18. What was the man's dream when he was a kid?

- A. A pop singer.
- B. A truck driver.
- C. A music teacher.

19. Why did the man change his dream when he was twenty?

- A. Because he liked playing the guitar.
- B. Because his friends loved his songs.
- C. Because his parents asked him to do so.

20. What is the man doing to achieve his goal now?

- A. Working at a school.
- B. Doing a part-time job.
- C. Taking some courses.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

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Stain (污渍)	<u>22</u> ink
Name	<u>23</u> Brown
Phone Number	<u>24</u>
Collecting Date	On <u>25</u> <u>27</u> th

二、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

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“Her picture was on an invitation saying that she'll be graduating from the university the same day,” says Anthony, “I was 2.” Without any sign that his mother was attending the same school at the same time, Anthony 3 how it was possible that she was admitted.



Gray just _____4_____ how she kept it that way. "I knew Anthony's schedule. So I knew what time he would be there and what time he wouldn't," says she. "So I never _____5_____ him at school." She made sure to keep her secret just between herself and her husband.

She says of why she kept her return to school _____6_____. "I didn't want to start something and then everyone expects me to complete my education and then it may become a disappointment. I was _____7_____ because you're talking about an older lady competing against younger students in one class. You can imagine how _____8_____ it was."

The mother explains that she used to think of _____9_____ her family. However, it was always a _____10_____ of hers to go back to school. "I met a friend the other day, he spoke a word to me, 'If you are still breathing, then it's not too _____11_____.' And I just thought of those words and I attended _____12_____."

On Saturday, Gray and Anthony will be graduating together in a virtual (虚拟的) ceremony held by the school. _____13_____ it isn't the graduation that either of them expected, it might be even better. "There are people who may have a dream, but don't quite have the _____14_____ to complete the dream. And I just want to _____15_____ them," Gray adds. "Don't stop, go forward and make sure it becomes a reality."

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. new | B. correct | C. same | D. extra |
| 2. A. curious | B. upset | C. calm | D. afraid |
| 3. A. told | B. asked | C. described | D. noticed |
| 4. A. realizes | B. accepts | C. imagines | D. explains |
| 5. A. met | B. taught | C. needed | D. missed |
| 6. A. carefully | B. secretly | C. formally | D. proudly |
| 7. A. angry | B. nervous | C. sad | D. sorry |
| 8. A. boring | B. common | C. dangerous | D. hard |
| 9. A. forgetting about | B. returning to | C. focusing on | D. separating from |
| 10. A. dream | B. trouble | C. pity | D. duty |
| 11. A. wise | B. far | C. late | D. easy |
| 12. A. meetings | B. parties | C. shows | D. classes |
| 13. A. Although | B. Since | C. When | D. If |
| 14. A. difficulty | B. opportunity | C. wealth | D. talent |
| 15. A. understand | B. warn | C. please | D. encourage |

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A 11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了母亲格雷在儿子安东尼不知情的情况下，去上了大学，最后收到了毕业邀请函。格雷解释了自己秘密返回学校的原因以及她期望可以激励那些怀有梦想的人勇往直前。

【1题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，令他惊讶的是，他并不是唯一一个，他的母亲格雷随后也收到了一封与休斯顿市中心大学毕业典礼内容相同的信，上面写着她自己的姓名和学位。A. new 新的；B. correct 正确的；C. same 同样的；D. extra 额外的。根据后文“information for the UHD ceremony with her own name and degree”可知，他的母亲格雷也收到了毕业邀请函，即收到内容相同的信，上面写着她自己的姓名和学位。故选 C。

【2题详解】



考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我很好奇。A. curious 好奇的；B. upset 沮丧的；C. calm 冷静的；D. afraid 害怕的。根据后文“Without any sign that his mother was attending the same school at the same time”可知，没有任何迹象表明他的母亲在同一时间上同一所学校，所以他很好奇。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：没有任何迹象表明他的母亲在同一时间上同一所学校，安东尼问她怎么可能被录取。A. told 告诉；B. asked 询问；C. described 描述；D. noticed 注意到。根据后文“how it was possible that she was admitted”可知，安东尼问母亲怎么可能被录取。故选 B。

【4 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：格雷只是解释了她是怎么做到的。A. realizes 意识到；B. accepts 接受；C. imagines 想象；D. explains 解释。根据后文“how she kept it that way”可知母亲格雷解释了自己是如何做到的。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：所以我在学校没见过他。A. met 遇见；B. taught 教；C. needed 需要；D. missed 错过。根据上文“I knew Anthony's schedule. So I knew what time he would be there and what time he wouldn't”可知，母亲避开了格雷上课的时间，所以在学校没有遇见他。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：她谈到了自己为什么秘密返回学校的原因。A. carefully 仔细地；B. secretly 秘密地；C. formally 正式地；D. proudly 傲慢地。结合上文可知格雷上学的事情儿子并不知情，所以是秘密返回学校。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我很紧张，因为你说的是一位年长的女士在一个班级里和年轻的学生竞争。A. angry 愤怒的；B. nervous 紧张的；C. sad 悲伤的；D. sorry 抱歉的。根据后文“because you're talking about an older lady competing against younger students in one class”可知格雷年长，要和年轻的学生竞争，因此紧张。故选 B。

【8 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：你可以想象那有多难。A. boring 无聊的；B. common 普通的；C. dangerous 危险的；D. hard 困难的。根据上文后文“because you're talking about an older lady competing against younger students in one class”可知，年长的人要和年轻的人竞争，这是困难的事情。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：这位母亲解释说，她过去常常把注意力放在家庭上。A. forgetting about 忘记；B. returning to 返回；C. focusing on 集中；D. separating from 分开。根据后文“her family. However, it was always a”可知 however 表示转折，说明这位母亲过去常常把注意力放在家庭上。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，回到学校一直是她的梦想。A. dream 梦想；B. trouble 麻烦；C. pity 遗憾；D. duty 义务。结合后文“of hers to go back to school”可知回到学校是格雷的梦想。后文“There are people who may have a dream”也是提示。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：前几天我遇到一个朋友，他对我说：“如果你还活着，那就不算太晚。”A. wise 明智的；B. far 远的；C. late 晚的；D. easy 容易的。根据上文“If you are still breathing, then it's not too”可知朋友劝告格雷说只要活着，去上学就不晚。故选 C。



【12 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：一想到这些话，我就去上课。A. meetings 会议；B. parties 派对；C. shows 表演；D. classes 课程。根据上文“*And I just thought of those words and I attended*”可知格雷听了朋友的话，开始去上课。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：虽然这不是他们期望的毕业典礼，但可能会更好。A. Although 虽然；B. Since 自从；C. When 当……时候；D. If 如果。引导让步状语从句，表示“虽然”应用 *although*。故选 A。

14 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：有些人可能有梦想，但却不太有机会去完成梦想。A. difficulty 困难；B. opportunity 机会；C. wealth 财富；D. talent 才能。根据上文“*There are people who may have a dream, but don't quite have the*”可知 *but* 表示转折，说明这些人又梦想，但不太有机会去完成梦想。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我只是想鼓励他们。A. understand 理解；B. warn 警告；C. please 取悦；D. encourage 鼓励。根据后文“*Don't stop, go forward and make sure it becomes a reality.*”可知，格雷希望自己快要鼓励那些有梦想的人勇往直前。故选 D。

三、阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 16 小题；每小题 2 分，共 32 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 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。

A

Harvest Celebrations

People around the world pick, or harvest food that grows. Then they have a holiday. Let's read about some harvest celebrations!



Every February, the people of Mendoza, Argentina, harvest their grapes. Then they celebrate for a month! There are parades (游行), shows, and fireworks. They always choose a Harvest Queen, too.



Chanthaburi, a town in Thailand, is famous for its tasty fruit. People celebrate the fruit at harvest time in May. The Fruit Fair begins with a parade of floats (游行彩车) made from thousands of fruits and vegetables.



细节理解题。根据第四个表格“France's famous Menton Lemon Festival starts in February. There are big parades with floats decorated with lemons and oranges. (法国著名的 Menton Lemon Festival 将于二月开始。有装饰着柠檬和橙子的大型游行花车)”可知，在 Menton Lemon Festival 可以看到大型游行。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

推理判断题。文章主要介绍四个丰收庆祝活动。结合选项 A. Sport 运动；B. Business 商业；C. Science 科学；D. Culture 文化，文化更符合题意。故选 D 项。

B

Why Do Mockingbirds Copy?

Mockingbirds live in North and South America. They are good copycats. They imitate other birds. But they can also imitate other animals. They can even make sounds like a piano or car alarm. Mockingbirds learn to sing many songs. Some learn more than 200 different songs. They can often trick people! But mockingbirds can't trick other birds. If they can't trick other birds, why do they copy sounds? They do it to attract and avoid other birds!

Males are loud singers, and they sing many songs. They always sing when they want to meet females. A male bird can sing most of the day and night. The singing attracts females. But it also keeps away other males. The longer a mockingbird lives, the more songs it knows. To show this characteristic, the male mockingbird sings all the songs it knows. A female mockingbird is attracted to a male who has lived a long time.

Mockingbirds usually sing short songs. They sing each sound several times. Then they move to the next sound. Female mockingbirds sing softly and less often than males. They usually sing at their nests in the winter to keep away other birds. When another bird comes near, the mockingbird makes a loud noise to frighten it. It's amazing that the mockingbird can copy so many songs of other birds. Some songs are not easy to learn. The mockingbird must listen well to imitate the sounds. But a mockingbird also has good eyes and a good memory. When a person comes near its nest, the mockingbird remembers that person. It knows that person's face after many years!

20. Mockingbirds are special because they can _____.

- A. create songs B. copy sounds C. remember other birds D. understand human's words

21. A male mockingbird attracts the female by its_____.

- A. size B. eyesight C. memory D. voice

22. Female mockingbirds sing at their nests in the winter to _____.

- A. scare other birds B. practise the songs C. warn human beings D. attract male birds

23. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To recommend a course on birdlife. B. To call on people to protect birds.
C. To give advice on feeding birds. D. To introduce an interesting bird.

【答案】 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了知更鸟这种鸟类的一些特性和它们唱歌的原因。

【20 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Mockingbirds live in North and South America. They are good copycats. They imitate other birds. But they can also imitate other animals. They can even make sounds like a piano or car alarm. (知更鸟生活在北美和南美。它们是很好的模仿者。它们模仿其他鸟类。但它们也能模仿其他动物。它们甚至可以发出像钢琴或汽车报警器的声音)”可知，知更鸟很特别，因为它们能模仿声音。故选 B。

【21 题详解】



细节理解题。根据第二段中“Males are loud singers, and they sing many songs. They always sing when they want to meet females. A male bird can sing most of the day and night. The singing attracts females.(雄性唱歌声音很大, 它们唱很多歌。当它们想要遇见雌性的时候, 它们总是唱歌。一只雄鸟在白天和晚上的大部分时间里都能唱歌。歌声会吸引雌性)”可知, 雄性知更鸟用声音吸引雌性。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“*They usually sing at their nests in the winter to keep away other birds.*(冬天它们通常在鸟巢里唱歌, 以驱赶其他鸟类)”可知, 雌性知更鸟冬天会在巢中唱歌来吓唬其他鸟。故选 A。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“*Mockingbirds live in North and South America. They are good copycats. They imitate other birds. But they can also imitate other animals. They can even make sounds like a piano or car alarm. Mockingbirds learn to sing many songs. Some learn more than 200 different songs. They can often trick people! But mockingbirds can't trick other birds. If they can't trick other birds, why do they copy sounds? They do it to attract and avoid other birds!*(知更鸟生活在北美和南美。它们是很好的模仿者。它们模仿其他鸟类。但它们也能模仿其他动物。它们甚至可以发出像钢琴或汽车报警器的声音。知更鸟学唱很多歌。有些学会了 200 多首不同的歌曲。它们经常会欺骗人! 但是知更鸟不能欺骗其他鸟。如果它们不能欺骗其他鸟类, 为什么它们要复制声音? 它们这样做是为了吸引和避开其他鸟类!)”结合文章主要介绍了知更鸟这种鸟类的一些特性和它们唱歌的原因。可推知, 这篇文章的目的是介绍一种有趣的鸟。故选 D。

C

The Printing Press

What do you think is the most important invention in the last 1,000 years? It is the lightbulb or the Internet? Many people say that it is the printing press, a machine that allows us to print copies or books and documents. But why is the printing press so important?

Before the printing press, books were copied by hand. Ancient Roman book publisher sometimes sold as many as 5,000 copies of a book that had been copied by slaves. But copying a book took so much time and was so expensive that often only a few copies of each book were made. As a result, usually only a small percentage of the population learned to read and owned books.

In 1450, a goldsmith named Johannes Gutenberg in Germany invented the modern printing press. The impact of his machine is sometimes compared to the invention of the Internet. Although ancient Chinese people invented paper in 105 AD and used woodblock printing before 200 AD, Gutenberg's printing press was easy to use with languages that had alphabetic scripts. After 1450, thousands of copies of a popular book or newspaper could be made quickly and cheaply. Books and newspapers with ideas and images from all over the world went into the market for the wide public.

Knowledge is power. Reading has brought about amazing changes in science, technology and politics. We have learned how to create wealth and even travel to far-away worlds. The computer, cellphone, and Internet have grown, because billions of powerful readers were created by the printing press.

From 1450 on, more and more people have become readers. These billions of readers are powerful, and they help the world to make progress at a fast speed.

24. What is a printing press?

- A. A book B. A machine. C. A material. D. A newspaper.

25. Not many people read in ancient Rome because they had _____.

- A. few books to read B. little time to read C. no money for books D. no interest in books



26. The modern printing press is sometimes compared to the Internet due to its _____.

- A. low cost B. common use C. great influence D. rapid development

27. What is mainly discussed about the printing press in the last two paragraphs?

- A. The progress. B. The future. C. The contribution. D. The function.

【答案】24. B 25. A 26. C 27. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了印刷机的发展以及贡献。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Many people say that it is the printing press, a machine that allows us to print copies or books and documents.(很多人说是印刷机,一种能让我们打印副本、书籍和文件的机器)”可知,印刷机是一台机器。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“Ancient Roman book publisher sometimes sold as many as 5,000 copies of a book that had been copied by slaves. But copying a book took so much time and was so expensive that often only a few copies of each book were made. As a result, usually only a small percentage of the population learned to read and owned books.(古罗马的图书出版商有时能卖出 5000 本奴隶抄写的书。但是复印一本书要花费大量的时间和昂贵的费用,所以通常每本书只能复印几本。因此,通常只有一小部分人学会阅读和拥有书籍)”可知,在古罗马,没有多少人读书,因为他们没什么书可读。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“The impact of his machine is sometimes compared to the invention of the Internet.(他的机器的影响有时被比作互联网的发明)”可知,由于其巨大的影响力,现代印刷术有时被比作互联网。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段“Knowledge is power. Reading has brought about amazing changes in science, technology and politics. We have learned how to create wealth and even travel to far-away worlds. The computer, cellphone, and Internet have grown, because billions of powerful readers were created by the printing press.(知识就是力量。阅读给科学、技术和政治带来了惊人的变化。我们学会了如何创造财富,甚至去遥远的世界旅行。电脑、手机和互联网都在发展,因为印刷机创造了数十亿强大的读者)”以及最后一段“From 1450 on, more and more people have become readers. These billions of readers are powerful, and they help the world to make progress at a fast speed.(从 1450 年起,越来越多的人成为读者。数以亿计的读者是强大的,他们帮助世界快速进步)”可知,最后两段主要讨论了印刷机的贡献。故选 C。

D

Visit a medium-or large-sized company these days, and you're likely to find the staff members sharing a large, open space. Instead of having personal offices with doors and walls, most workers sit in cubicles (隔间) that are half open. Whenever workers talk on the phone, other members of staff nearby can't simply shut their doors. In fact, sometimes they can't help but overhear everything that's said. At times, the best way to focus in this type of office is to reach for one's headphones and listen to music.

The open office idea is not new; it was created by a team of consultants from Hamburg, Germany, in the 1950s. Called the office landscape (景观) plan, the idea was created with a good attempt—to improve communication and the exchange of



ideas. The design also encouraged managers and their teams to work near each other, making it easier for managers to guide projects. Now, the open office idea is often used as an excuse for companies to save money on building costs, paying no attention to the effect on working performance.

Many start-ups have a great interest in the open office idea. Take Chartbeat for example. The company's 50-plus staff members get to choose their desk and chair styles, and everyone shares an open space with the CEO sitting in the middle. The office space has both single workstations and informal meeting areas where workers can relax themselves on sofas. While this design may be perfect for workers in start-ups, it may not be convenient for workers who have a great need of personal space.

In 2011 Matthew Davis, an organizational psychologist (心理学家), reviewed over a hundred studies regarding office environments. He found that, to staff in open offices, it was harder to stay focused and more likely to suffer higher stress levels than those working in traditional offices. What's worse, a study in Denmark found that workers in open offices took more sick days than those working in traditional offices.

Even though open office plans present hidden problems in terms of worker health and personal needs, businesses probably won't return to traditional offices. Modern office workers tend to need both times to focus and times to work together with others. So designing offices that account for both needs may be the best way forward.

28. What is mainly discussed about the open office in paragraph 1?

- A. The benefit. B. The problem. C. The history. D. The management.

29. What was the original purpose of the office landscape plan?

- A. To save space. B. To reduce cost.
C. To improve working conditions. D. To encourage communication.

30. According to Matthew Davis, staff in open offices are _____.

- A. less stressed B. more energetic C. less concentrated D. more hardworking

31. What does the underlined phrase "account for" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Include. B. Record. C. Be a part of. D. Be a cause of.

【答案】28. B 29. D 30. C 31. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要讨论了开放办公室的由来以及优缺点。

【28题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“Visit a medium-or large-sized company these days, and you're likely to find the staff members sharing a large, open space. Instead of having personal offices with doors and walls, most workers sit in cubicles (隔间) that are half open. Whenever workers talk on the phone, other members of staff nearby can't simply shut their doors. In fact, sometimes they can't help but overhear everything that's said.(如今，访问一家大中型公司，你很可能会发现员工共享一个大的、开放的空间。大多数员工坐在半开着的小隔间里，而不是有门和墙的私人办公室。每当员工打电话时，附近的其他员工不能简单地关上门。事实上，有时他们会无意中听到你所说的一切)”可知，第一段主要讲述了开放办公室的问题。故选 B。

【29题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Called the office landscape (景观) plan, the idea was created with a good attempt—to improve communication and the exchange of ideas.(这个被称为办公室景观规划的想法是经过很好的尝试而创造出来的——以改善沟通和思想的交流)”可知，办公室景观规划的最初目的是鼓励交流。故选 D。



【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“He found that, to staff in open offices, it was harder to stay focused and more likely to suffer higher stress levels than those working in traditional offices.(他发现, 与在传统办公室工作的员工相比, 在开放式办公室工作的员工更难保持专注, 也更有可能承受更高的压力)”可知, 马修·戴维斯(Matthew Davis)表示, 开放式办公室的员工专注力较低。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据最后一段上文“businesses probably won't return to traditional offices. Modern office workers tend to need both times to focus and times to work together with others. So designing offices that account for both needs may be the best way forward.(但企业可能不会回到传统办公室。现代的办公室职员往往既需要时间集中精力, 也需要时间与他人合作。因此, 设计 account for 这两种需求的办公室可能是最好的方法)”可知, 企业可能不会回到传统办公室, 那只能设计兼顾两种需求的办公室可能是最好的方法。由此可知, account for 意为“包括”。故选 A。

第二节 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面短文和问题, 根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求, 在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。

A Rubbish Collector's Work Is Never Done

Brian Kane was a rubbish collector in Denver, Colorado. Eight hours a day, five days a week, fifty weeks a year, he rode on the back of a garbage truck. At each stop, he would jog to the back of buildings, then drag heavy rubbish cans to the truck. Brian never complained.

Brian saw these hardships as opportunities to become strong and fit. His job was a training ground for his lifelong dream: to climb Mount Qomolangma. On his thirtieth birthday, Brian took a leave from his job and flew to Nepal to begin the long, difficult journey up Mount Qomolangma.

Brian first climbed to a base camp. He planned to bring three oxygen containers with him to the top. At 29, 028 feet, it would be hard to survive without extra oxygen. Over the next two months, Brian climbed to 26, 000 feet, to Camp Four—the last place to rest below the top of the mountain. But when Brian saw this camp, he fell to his knees. “Rubbish!” he cried. Nearly a thousand empty oxygen containers littered the camp area. Humans had turned this beautiful, far-away place into a big rubbish pile. Brian was very sad. But with a strong determination he continued to follow his dream. Two days later he stood proudly on the top of Mount Qomolangma. He had reached the “roof of the world!”

Two days after this great achievement, Brian put a dozen empty oxygen containers in his pack and headed down the mountain. He smiled to himself as he realized that the work of a rubbish collector is great and never done.

32. What was Brian Kane?(不多于三个单词)

33. What was Brian's lifelong dream?(不多于四个单词)

34. How did Brian feel when he saw the rubbish pile at Camp Four?(不多于两个单词)

35. What do you think of Brian Kane?(一个单词)

【答案】32. A rubbish collector.

33. To climb Mount Qomolangma.

34. Very sad.

35. Great/Brave/Kind/Hardworking.

【解析】



【导语】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了清洁工 Brian Kane 在他 30 岁生日那天，开始了攀登珠穆朗玛峰的漫长而艰难的旅程。他看到四号营地有很多垃圾非常悲伤，于是在登顶返回时把一打空氧气瓶放在背包里，朝山下走去。

【32 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段中“Brian Kane was a rubbish collector in Denver, Colorado.(Brian Kane 是科罗拉多州丹佛市的一名清洁工)”可知，Brian Kane 是一个清洁工。故答案为 A rubbish collector.

【33 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中“His job was a training ground for his lifelong dream: to climb Mount Qomolangma.(他的工作是他毕生梦想：攀登珠穆朗玛峰的训练场地)”可知，Brian 的毕生梦想是攀登珠穆拉玛峰。故答案为 To climb Mount Qomolangma.

【34 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段中“Over the next two months, Brian climbed to 26, 000 feet, to Camp Four—the last place to rest below the top of the mountain. But when Brian saw this camp, he fell to his knees. “Rubbish!” he cried. Nearly a thousand empty oxygen containers littered the camp area. Humans had turned this beautiful, far-away place into a big rubbish pile. Brian was very sad.(在接下来的两个月里，Brian 爬到了 26000 英尺的高度，到达了 4 号营地——山顶下最后一个休息的地方。但当布莱恩看到这个营地时，他跪倒在地。“垃圾!”他喊道。将近一千个空氧气瓶散落在营地地区。人类把这个美丽而遥远的地方变成了一大堆垃圾。布莱恩很伤心)”可知，当 Brian 看到四号营地的垃圾堆时，他感到很悲伤。故答案为 Very sad.

【35 题详解】

本题为开放性题目，言之有理即可。题干：你觉得 Brian Kane 怎么样？可回答：很好/勇敢/友善/努力工作。故答案为 Great/Brave/Kind/Hardworking.

四、书面表达（共 1 小题，20 分）

36. 根据题目所提出的具体要求，在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。

假如你是李华，你的英国笔友 Jack 给你发邮件，请你给他介绍“重阳节”。请参考下列信息，给他回邮件。邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

- fall on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month
- show respect for the elderly
- get together to have a big meal; send the elders gifts
- climb mountains to enjoy beautiful views
- ...

Dear Jack,

Glad to know that you're interested in the Chong Yang Festival in China. I'd like to share something about it with you.

All the best,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Jack,

Glad to know that you're interested in the Chong Yang Festival in China. I'd like to share something about it with you.

The Chong Yang Festival falls on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, so it's also called the Double Ninth Festival.

It's a time to show respect for the elderly. We usually get together to enjoy a big meal with the seniors. Sometimes we



younger generations send them gifts to show our love and respect. We always climb mountains with the elders to enjoy beautiful views. Admiring flowers and reading poems together is a good way to express our good wishes for their health and happiness.

Do you have a similar festival in Britain? Looking forward to hearing from you.

All the best,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达是一篇应用文，要求考生给英国笔友 Jack 写一封邮件，介绍“重阳节”。

【详解】1.词汇积累

叫做：be called→be known as

尊重：respect→esteem

赠送：send→present

表达：express→convey

2.句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：The Chong Yang Festival falls on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, so it's also called the Double Ninth Festival.

拓展句：The Chong Yang Festival falls on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, which is also called the Double Ninth Festival.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Sometimes we younger generations send them gifts to show our love and respect. (动词不定式作目的状语)

[高分句型 2] Admiring flowers and reading poems together is a good way to express our good wishes for their health and happiness (动名词短语作主语，动词不定式作后置定语)

听力理解：1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. C

9. B 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. A

17. A 18. B 19. A 20. C

21. coat 22. Blue 23. Sophie/SOPHIE 24. 627315 25. July/JULY