

# 英语参考答案

## 第一部分 听力

1-5 ACACB

6-10 BCBCA

11-15 CBBAC

16-20 AACBB

## 第二部分 阅读

### 第一节

A 篇: AAC

B 篇: DBCD

C 篇: CDDB

D 篇: ADBA

### A

【文章导读】本文介绍了四种 APP，它们可以拯救人们的生命。

21. A

【解析】细节理解题。第一个和第二个 App 提及了可以把 location 发给其他人，其他的 App 没有提及。

22. A

【解析】细节理解题。可以在第一个 App 里面最后一句找到答案。其他都可以通过细节阅读排除。

23. C

【解析】推理判断题。通过阅读全文可知这四个 App 是能够在关键时刻拯救生命的，所以选 C。

### B

【文章导读】本文介绍了美国非裔数学家格拉迪斯·韦斯特的生平故事，第一段概述了她的上学经历，第二、三段分别讲述了韦斯特的工作经历、取得的成就和终身学习的优秀品质。

24. D

【解析】细节理解题。由第一段中的“Then a teacher announced that the state ...the scholarship allowed West to attend Virginia State College, a historically black university.”可判断出答案为 D 选项。

25. B

【解析】词义猜测题。结合前后句来看，韦斯特在内心长期与自己低人一等的思想作斗争，故答案选 B。

26. C

【解析】推理判断题。由第二段第二句 “It was largely studied by men, but she didn’t take much notice of them as she knew deep in her heart that nothing was getting in her way.” 可知答案选 C。

27. D

【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了美国数学家格拉迪斯·韦斯特的生平故事，包括其

早期求学经历、工作经历和所取得的成就，故答案选 D。

### C

【文章导读】本文以知名歌手 Noel Gallagher 为切入点，探讨大脑突然一片空白的原因和应对策略。

28. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Maybe Noel has a different setup on stage these days, as venues adapt to the “new normal”. Any change of context can damage recall”可知，周围环境的改变会阻碍回忆。

29. D

【解析】细节理解题。第二段中的“ And any relaxation should return at least some of your memory power”表明放松有助于缓解大脑空白，第四段中的“ So change your PIN to a number that has associations for you”以及第五段中的“ doing something simple like inventing a funny link between someone’s name and their job can be invaluable”表明建立事物之间的联系是有效的，第四段中的“ or picture an image for that key song lyric”说明构想画面有帮助，因此 D 无效。

30. D

【解析】推理判断题。由第一段中的“ But he’s not letting it hold him back-and that’s heartening, because most of us know these “brain freeze” moments only too well! ”可知，很多人都受到这一问题的困扰。

31. B

【解析】观点态度题。由最后一段中的“ But don’t worry too much about the occasional brain blockage. Just don’t panic and keep a few thinking tricks up your sleeve.”可知，作者认为这一现象可以理解，持宽容谅解的态度。

### D

【文章导读】本文是一篇说明文。整篇文章行文思路如下：提出新概念 affective presence 《--解释新概念的发现背景（本文是实验）--》；分析两种对立的 affective presence (positive and negative) 的影响 --》；总结：无论哪种都有其优点和缺点，譬如 positive affective 也会有潜在的危害。

32. A

【解析】猜测词义，推理判断题。根据第一段中的“ Some people can walk into a room and instantly put everyone at ease. Others seem to make teeth clench and eyes roll no matter what they do”可得出，make teeth clench 和前面一句中 put everyone at ease 是相反，和 eyes roll 是相近的感情，故答案选 A。

33. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中的“ Unsurprisingly, people who consistently make others feel good are more central to their social networks”得出。

34. B

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“However, Elfenbein notes that positive affective presence isn't naturally good. Psychopaths(精神变态者) are infamously charming, and may well use their positive affective presence for calculating ends. Neither is negative affective presence necessarily always a bad thing in a leader”以及上文可知，故答案选 B。

35. A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“A small body of psychology research supports the idea that the way a person tends to make others feel is a consistent and measurable part of his personality. Researchers call it “affective presence.”可得出本文话题是 affective presence。下文围绕这个概念，解释了概念发现的背景，分析对立的两种 affective presence 的影响和优缺点。

## 第二节

36-40 FDBGC

【文章导读】本文介绍了历史上奴隶制度的开始与结束。

36. F

【解析】由上下文中的三个动作 seized; taken away from their homes 和 transported 可知选项 F 中的 shipped 是最恰当的。

37. D

【解析】D 选项中的 aboard 正好与下文介绍奴隶在船上的非人待遇相吻合。

38. B

【解析】B 选项中的 by crew 表明是与海运有关系，另外 to starve themselves 也可以与上文的恐惧相对应。

39. G

【解析】G 选项中的“the government allowed this unjust treatment of innocent people”与上文中的提到的“the people they could make use of for economic gain”以及下文中提到的“Because the slave trade was legal”皆相符。

40. C

【解析】此空需与前后句信息一致，故而只有 C 项符合。

## 第三部分 语言运用

### 第一节

【篇章导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，主要讲述了作者在 10 岁的时候决定成为一名教师。通过观察自己的任课教师和自己成人后的从教经历,作者对教师这一职业有了更深的感悟。

41-45 BDADB

46-50 CCBDA

51-55 ABDAC

41.B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文提到的作者在 10 岁的时候决定成为教师，可知其对教师的这种超能力是一种热切的渴望。challenging 有挑战的；convincing 令人信服的；rewarding 令人有所收获的。

42. D

【解析】考查语境推断。根据下文信息可知，作者不善于观察，但是他的老师却注意到了作者没有关注到的事情，这让作者觉得震惊。invaluable 极宝贵的；incredible 不可思议的；impossible 不可能的；invisible 被忽视的，不为人注意的。

43. A

【解析】考查语境推断和常识。根据第二段开头的内容可知，作者非常惊叹于老师的洞察力，可以看到别人看不到的。作者是一个缺乏洞察力的孩子，但是老师可以注意到作者，即便不通过言语表达，她的目光也表明可以看懂作者。

44. D

【解析】考查语境推断和动词短语。参见上题解析，see sb. through 识破，看穿。

45. B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文中提到的信息可知，作者的老师知识储备很丰富，即便过了很多年，作者依然记得老师所讲述的有关艺术大师的课程，这些课程开阔了学生们的视野。interviews 采访；visions 视野、视力、远见卓识；groups 团体；effects 影响。

46. C

【解析】考查语境推断和逻辑关系。根据下文信息可知，即便老师不是艺术专业出身，依然做到了这些。

47. C

【解析】考查语境推断和动词短语。根据下文中的“up and down the school staircase”可知，膝盖会因常年上下楼梯而磨损。fade out 淡出，减弱；be stressed out 紧张，饱受压力；stick out 突出，坚持，醒目。

48. B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据下文中的“from too much talking”可知，教师的声会因说话太多而受损嘶哑，就如做出屈服和让步。hearing 听觉；voice 声音；sense 感觉；mood 情绪。

49. D

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上下文和语境可知，即便有上文中提到的如此多的职业风险，依然有很多人选择这份事业。

50. A

【解析】考查语境推断和名词。参见上题解析，cause 事业；assignment 作业，任务；arrangement 安排；contract 合同，契约。

51. A

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文信息可知，教育不仅仅是一份工作，更是一门科学，

艺术和技艺,对情感的劳动和投入有着很高的要求。

52. B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文“*Their obvious love for me*”可知,对我的爱和我们美好的回忆,使我收获颇多。*wonders* 奇迹; *dreams* 梦想; *expressions* 表达; *opportunities* 机会。

53. D

【解析】考查语境推断和常识。根据上文的信息可知,当我碰到其它渴求超能力人的时候, *provide for* 供养, 抚养; *account for* 解释; *stand for* 支持; *thirst for* 渴求。

54. A

【解析】考查语境推断。参见上题解析, 这些新入职教师初生牛犊不怕虎, 非常努力地提升自己的职业技能。

55. C

【解析】考查上下文联系。结合上下文信息和作者对于教师职业的深深热爱, 可以看出作者很自豪自己属于这个群体。*thrilled* 非常兴奋的; *relieved* 放心的, 宽慰的; *secure* 安全的, 稳妥的。

## 第二节

【篇章导读】本文主要讲述关于使用数字技术来促进石窟遗址的修复、保护、展览的一项长期项目, 以及应对客流量较多采取的有效措施。

56. has launched

【解析】考查通过观察时间状语 *recently* 及前后句意,可确定为现在完成时态。

57. virtually

【解析】考查形容词变副词。

58. to create

【解析】考查 *aim* 用法。*aim to do sth.* 目的是。

59. advanced

【解析】考查 *advance* 变成形容词作定语。

60. are

【解析】考查主谓一致。

61. with

【解析】考查 *deal* 与介词 *with* 的固定搭配。

62. the

【解析】考查 *across the country* 定冠词的用法。

63. issued

【解析】考查过去分词短语作后置定语。

64. which

【解析】考查非限定性定语从句关系代词 which 的用法。

65. measures

【解析】考查 measure 的词义“方法，措施”及单复数辨析。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节

One possible version

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to stand here to deliver a speech called “Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”.

What this quotation conveys is that protecting the environment is protecting productivity, and improving the environment is boosting productivity. But how can we protect and improve our environment? To begin with, planting more trees rather than cutting them down surely contributes to green hills and mountains. Furthermore, purify the polluted gas and water produced by factories and vehicles before they are released into the sky and river. Only if we achieve this can we keep our mountains green, the water clean, and the sky blue and eventually enjoy fresh air and live a healthy life.

Therefore, I advocate that everyone should take the responsibility to protect the ecological environment. After all, a good ecological environment will certainly enhance the booming of economy and raise the living standards of people.

That is all. Thank you all!

评分细则	
档次	描述
第五档 (13-15 分)	(1) 覆盖所有内容要点 (2) 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇 (3) 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 (4) 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑完全达到了预期的写作目的
第四档 (10-12 分)	(1) 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容 (2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求 (3) 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语法结构或词汇所致 (4) 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑达到了预期的写作目的

第三档 (7-9 分)	(1) 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容 (2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求 (3) 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解 (4) 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的
第二档 (4-6 分)	(1) 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容 (2) 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限 (3) 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解 (4) 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性信息未能清楚地传达给读者
第一档 (1-3 分)	(1) 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求 (2) 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限 (3) 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解 (4) 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯信息未能传达给读者

## 第二节

One possible version

*That day, Pablo Peña, Jennifer's former friend, happened to watch the show.* The incredible story he heard on the air caused a memory. Peña remembered a conversation he'd had years earlier with Jennifer. He was excited and contacted her. He reached out to Jennifer to ensure she wanted to meet her rescuers. Jennifer agreed to show up at the studio a few days later. "I'm Jennifer," she said, her voice trembling.

*Pisano patted the table in an instant of recognition.* Among hugs and tears, the story that decades earlier had united the strangers came true. Now that she's met him, she says she hopes to stay connected forever. On May 18, 2021, the 35th anniversary of the accident, Pisano took Jennifer and her family on his fishing boat to Catalina Island, following the same course they took all those years ago. They stopped the boat, and the family threw some bunches of lilies into the water. Teary Jennifer said that her mother had loved lilies best.

评分细则	
档次	描述
第五档 (21—25 分)	1. 与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理 2. 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 3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写短文结构紧凑
<b>第四档</b> (16—20分)	1. 与所给短文融洽度较高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理 2. 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 3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写的短文结构紧凑
<b>第三档</b> (11—15分)	1. 与所给短文关系较为密切, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接 2. 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 3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯
<b>第二档</b> (6—10分)	1. 与所给短文有一定的关系, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接 2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限, 有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 影响了意义的表达 3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 全文内容缺少连贯性
<b>第一档</b> (1—5分)	1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差 2. 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 3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 全文内容不连贯

## 听力录音文本

### Text 1

M: Do you know Sally's new address? She's got some mail here and I'd like to send it to her.

W: Well, we've not been in touch for quite a while. Mary might know it.

### Text 2

M: How are you getting to Beijing, by air or by train?

W: By train. It leaves at 7:00 pm and arrives in Beijing at 5:00 tomorrow morning.

### Text 3

M: The dress fits you perfectly. Is it something you bought recently?

W: Actually, I've had it for a while. I've just been waiting for the weather to get warmer.

### Text 4

W: How is your new roommate?

M: Well, all I could say is that he's a real couch potato. Last weekend he invited me over to his parents' house to watch TV. I bet watching TV is his only hobby.

W: He is so boring.

### **Text 5**

W: What are you looking for?

M: Gloves...bus tickets...change...Everything's here except what I need.

W: And what's that?

M: My favorite pen! I had it a few minutes ago, but it seems to have disappeared!

### **Text 6**

W: Today will be an exciting day. At 9 o'clock in the morning, we will have the tour of the butterfly park and then later at 2 o'clock we are going to the banana farm.

M: It does sound wonderful! But we must remember that Mr. Miller will be waiting to pick us up at 5 o'clock.

W: Is he going to drive us to a different site that I didn't know about?

M: No, he isn't. He's going to drive us to the hotel by 6 o'clock so that we can get dressed for dinner. Tonight we will be dining with the director.

W: Oh, I see.

### **Text 7**

W: Hello, sir. Do you have a moment?

M: Sorry, but who are you? Are you selling something?

W: No. I work for the art gallery you just visited. I was wondering if you have time to answer a quick survey about the exhibition.

M: OK. I can spare a few minutes.

W: Great. First, what's your name and occupation?

M: My name is Raymond Wade. I work as an architect.

W: So you have a university education?

M: Yes, I attended the University of Toronto Architecture School.

W: And how did you hear about the gallery? Did you see our website, or our ad in an art magazine? Or was it by word of mouth?

M: My friend Barry told me about your gallery.

W: I see. Finally, do you have any comments about the show?

M: Yes, I liked the paintings very much. But I found the video recorder a bit disturbing.

### **Text 8**

M: Tammy, do you want to go to the movies with us on Saturday?

W: Hey, Raj! I'd love to, but I have to help my mom clean the house.

M: Too bad for you!

W: What do you mean? You never have to help around the house?

M: That's right! Only my sisters have to do housework.

W: How do you get away with that?

M: Well, my family is a little more traditional, and my parents lived in India for most of their lives. In fact, we didn't move from there to the US until I was about four. In many Indian families, girls do the housework, and boys, well...

W: Get treated like kings?

M: Exactly. In fact, that's what my name means: "king".

W: So, basically, your parents spoil you.

M: I guess they do, in many ways. But being a son means I'll have more responsibility toward my parents when I get older.

### **Text 9**

M: Linda, I've finished with Mr. White now. Please take a seat. Could you tell me the detailed information about the date arrangements for the French trip? When is my first meeting?

W: Certainly, Mr. Wilkinson. Everything is here with me. Your first meeting is on Monday the 21st at 9:00 am with Dr. Gucci of Bancos en Piedra in Paris.

M: OK. So I can fly out early Monday morning.

W: Well, there is a flight which leaves at 6:30 London time and gets in at 8:30 French time.

M: So it means I have to check in by 5:30, which means leaving home at about 4:15.

W: I'm afraid so. You should start early. And the program for the rest of that day is quite full, I'm afraid. At 11:00, you're seeing Gianni Riva at Megastar and then you'll have a lunch engagement with Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce at 1:00.

M: Chamber of Commerce? Where's that?

W: You're meeting him at his office and then he's taking you somewhere.

M: Good, that sounds fine. What about the afternoon?

W: Well, at 3:00, you're seeing our sales representative there and then you're free till the evening.

M: I see. I seem to remember that I'm having dinner with someone from Bergamo.

W: That's right. And Mr. Brown from SAP Industries at 8 o'clock.

### **Text 10**

When you turn on the radio, you hear an advertisement. When you watch television, you hear and see an advertisement. If you turn the pages of a newspaper or magazine, again you find an advertisement. If you walk down the street, you see one advertising board after another. All day, every day, people who want to sell you something compete to catch your attention. As

a result, advertisements are almost everywhere. In the West, advertisements are the fuel that makes mass media work. The government does not give money to mass media such as TV stations, newspapers, magazines and radio stations. They are all owned privately. So where does the money come from? From advertisements. Without advertisements, there would not be these private businesses.

Have you ever asked yourself what advertising is? Through the years, people have given different answers to the question. For some time it was felt that advertising was a means of “keeping your name before the public.” And some people thought that advertising was “truth well told.” Now more and more people describe it in this way: Advertising is the paid, non-personal, and usually persuasive description of goods, services and ideas through various media.