扬州中学2022-2023学年第二学期高三五月质量检测

**英 语**

**第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节：（共5小题：每一小题1.5分，满分7.5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秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the man do last weekend?

A. He went shopping.

B. He watched a movie.

C. He read books at home.

2. Where is the man’s watch?

A. In the kitchen. B. In the bathroom. C. In the bedroom.

3. What does the man’s brother look like?

A. He wears dark hair. B. He has blonde eyes. C. He wears glasses.

4. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Help paint her bedroom.

B. Look after her brother.

C. Examine her brother’s arm.

5. Why did the man fail to answer the phone?

A. The TV was too noisy.

B. His phone was broken.

C. He went to sleep early.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 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。

听下面一段对话，回答6至7题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A class meeting. B. Their appointment. C. A new lesson.

7. When will the woman and Sarah review their lessons?

A. At about 2: 10. B. At about 3: 10. C. At about 4: 10.

听下面一段对话，回答8至9题。

8. What’s wrong with the man?

A. He had his leg hurt.

B. He lost the game.

C. He missed the training.

9. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The woman fell down.

B. The man’s cut is deep.

C. The woman will dress the wound.

听下面一段对话，回答10至12题。

1. How is the woman’s present job?

A. Quite okay. B. Not too bad. C. Unpleasant.

11. What is probably the man’s plan now?

A. Finding a new job in Spain.

B. Learning to speak Spanish.

C. Setting up a business travel.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow workers. B. Good friends. C. Travel partners.

听下面一段对话，回答13至16题。

13. What does the woman care about the flat?

A. The size. B. The surroundings. C. The decoration.

14. How much will the man pay for the flat per week?

A. Two hundred pounds. B. Five pounds. C. Forty pounds.

15. What does the man have to borrow from his mother?

A. The cooker. B. The washing machine. C. The fridge.

16. When will the man move house?

A. On Sunday. B. On Saturday. C. On Monday.

听下面一段独白，回答17至20题。

17. Where will Carole Berg give a talk?

A. In the Oak Room. B. In the Green Room. C. In the Union Theatre.

18. What can people do in the Campus Corner Cabaret?

A. Attend a dance party.

B. Watch a great film.

C. Enjoy a live show.

19. How much does a film ticket cost?

A. $7. B. $5. C. $3.

20. What should people do to hear the recording again?

A. Press the pound key.

B. Call the Hotline.

C. Dial the Theater.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5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。

**A**

Here are several places which will surprise you.

**Death Valley, California. USA** Very lively at night but completely dead during the day, this place is nothing but dry hot desert. It actually holds the record for the hottest air temperature. It has an average temperature of 46°C but it has reached 56.7°C in 1913 and is considered to be a current record. As the driest place in the USA, this place is actually inhabited even though less than a thousand people live there.  
**Kebili, Tunisia** Tunisia's close location to the Mediterranean Sea suggests that it should be nice and cool but Kebili is a desert town which has the highest temperature recorded at 55°C. The people inhabiting the area have adjusted to tough conditions and learned to spend most of their time in the shade. Date palms are one of the key features of this place.  
**Wadi Halfa, Sudan** The city is located on the shores of Lake Nubia, and dust storms are a pretty common thing in the summer. With an average temperature of 41°C. it still managed to make it to 53°C in 1967. You would think that it should be a little bit cooler for it is the most northern place in Sudan.  
**Dasht-e Lut Desert, Iran** It’s another uninhabited desert which is actually getting super hot. In the past 20 years, the temperatures of 70°C have been recorded. The salt desert spreads over 200 miles and even wildlife is not that spread. The place is popular with tourists and naturalists who would like to experience extreme landscapes.

1. What can we say about Death Valley?  
   A. There is little rainfall there.  
   B. Over 1,000 people live there.  
   C. Its average temperature is 56.7°C.  
   D. There is nothing but dry hot sand in it.
2. Which place has the highest temperature ever recorded?  
   A. Death Valley. B. Dasht-e Lut Desert.  
   C. Wadi Halfa. D. Kebili,Tunisia.
3. What do the four places have in common?  
   A. They are places hot but suitable to settle in.  
   B. They are located close to the salt deserts.  
   C. They are among the hottest places on earth.  
   D. They are more popular than other places.

**B**

Pieter Bruegel’s iconic 1565 painting *The Harvesters* hangs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The work showed people harvesting wheat nearly as tall as they were. “Nowadays, however, if you walk through a wheat field, you basically see that wheat is about knee-height. The reduced height is essentially a consequence of breeding (培育) along with genes for increasing production to feed a growing population,” biologist De Smet explained.

De Smet says wheat is just one example of how historical artwork can allow us to track the transformation of food crops over time. He teamed up with art historian Vergauwen, a friend since childhood, to document such artwork around the world. They have been mainly looking at things where they can spot changes in shape, color and size.

Their interest in plants in artwork began with a visit to the Hermitage Museum, where they noticed an odd-looking watermelon in an early-17th-century painting. It appeared to be pale and white on the inside. Biologist De Smet assumed the painter had done a poor job. But art historian Vergauwen had a different idea. “No, this is one of the best painters ever from that era. So if he painted it like that, that’s the way it must have looked like,” he explained.

Other paintings revealed that both red and white watermelons were grown during the 17th century. “With all the genetic knowledge we now have, we can look in more detail how something comes about,” De Smet said. “For example, until the 18th century, European strawberries appeared tiny in paintings---they then grew in size as they were crossbred with North American varieties.”

Ultimately, the team hopes to create an online research database of historical plant artwork. They seek the contributions of art enthusiasts around the world via the social media. “However,” Vergauwen reminds, “if you’re going to use, for example, Picasso to try and understand how a pear looked in the early 20th century, you might be misled.”

24. What can we learn about the painting *The Harvesters*?

A. It shows how people successfully grew wheat.

B. It proves that wheat was much shorter in the past.

C. It explains the consequence of different breeding methods.

D. It gives clues about how wheat in the 16th century looked like.

25. What inspired the research team to start their study?

A. Their preference for food crops. B. Their friendship since childhood.

C. Their divided views on an old painting. D. Their shared interest in Hermitage Museum.

26. What is the message from Vergauwen in the last paragraph?

A. Picasso was not careful when painting.

B. All paintings are not suitable for the study.

C. The source paintings need to be reliable.

D. Picasso’s paintings are hard to understand.

27. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To comment on historical plant paintings.

B. To tell unknown stories behind plant artwork.

C. To inform people of a scientific breakthrough.

D. To introduce a study on plants in artwork.

**C**

The world is a stage, and now men and women aren’t the only players. A Microsoft researcher’s analysis using artificial intelligence to break down Shakespeare is a great trick showing off some shiny software. But it’s also a reminder in an increasingly automated age of what exactly makes us human.

The Microsoft project uses natural language-processing techniques to map out emotions in William Shakespeare’s text. The test is designed to prompt people who already (at least sort of) understand Shakespeare to consider his works in new ways and to help those who have trouble understanding his works to become better in interpreting their complexity. Romeo, it reveals in colorful graphs, feels everything more keenly than his lover Juliet despite popular stereotypes(刻板印象) of stoic masculinity whereas Coriolanus has highs and lows to signal its twisty narrative-driven ride.

As useful an educational tool as this system might be, Shakespeare’s greatest admirers may be unable to resist raising an eyebrow. Do readers really need an algorithm to tell them that Romeo is most of the time not happy or that things go more or less right for Macbeth until they start going very wrong? Isn’t it part of the point of studying Shakespeare today that it’s overwhelming and foreign until, suddenly, it’s familiar? These objections might all be secondary to a more powerful fear: The thought that a computer can read Shakespeare just as well as we can seems to take the human out of the humanities.

Therefore, it is comforting to learn that, advanced as machine-learning has become and as far-reaching as the implications of the technology may be, Microsoft’s tool thought that *The Comedy of Errors* was, well, a tragedy. That’s because the computer got confused by the confusing puns(双关语). Algorithms have trouble distinguishing friendly teasing from cruel mockery. Sarcasm is an ongoing computational dilemma.

Balancing the benefits more human-like AI could bring with the risk for abuse is a tough task from a practical point of view. From a more human one, however, it can be hard not to hope the tide of technological change will roll in slowly. Those confusing puns, hidden meanings and mystifying relationships that beat machines are what make Shakespeare Shakespeare. They’re also what make us us.

28. Why does the writer mention Romeo, Juliet and Coriolanus in Paragraph 2?

A. To highlight Al’s understanding of Shakespeare is much better.

B. To prove AI can use various ways to understand Shakespeare.

C. To illustrate the complexity in understanding Shakespeare.

D. To show we need technology to teach us about Shakespeare.

29. Why do many people object to the idea of AI reading Shakespeare?

A. Because AI can only read more familiar literary works.

B. Because AI never fails to makes people raise an eyebrow.

C. Because human involvement is a must in the humanities.

D. Because computers often misinterpret how a character feels.

30. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?

A. It is still uncertain whether technological change will occur.

B. We should be aware of both Al’s advantages and disadvantages.

C. That the Al wrongly classified The Comedy of Errors is fearsome.

D. AI can always identify the true intentions behind human language.

31. Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Interpretation of Shakespeare Suffers---Is There Any Fix?

B. Machines Can’t Quite Crack Shakespeare---That’s a Relief!

C. Shakespeare No Longer Exists in Automation---Is That True?

D. AI Rescues Shakespeare---What an Amazing Breakthrough!

**D**

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you agree with Friedman’s opinion and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies---at least when they are prosecuted(起诉) for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than $15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a “halo effect” (光环效应), its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery(贿赂) prosecutions under American’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors(检察官) do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient punishment. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm’s political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency. Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that though prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. “We estimate that either reducing a labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question at how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are relying on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their spending on CSR. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

1. Which shows the author’s attitude towards Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR?
2. Skeptical. 　　 B. Uncertain. C. Positive. D.Tolerant.
3. According to Paragraph 2, how does CSR help a company ?
4. By guarding it against corruption.
5. By protecting it from consumers.
6. By winning trust from consumers.
7. By raising the quality of its products.
8. Which of the following is close to the meaning of the underlined part in Para.4?
9. Less controversial. 　　B. More lasting. C. More effective. 　D. Less severe.
10. When prosecutors evaluate a case, how does a company’s CSR record work?

A. It is regarded as reliable evidence.

B. It has an impact on their decision.

C. It increases the severity of punishment.

D. It constitutes part of the investigation.

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

What makes a work of architecture great? Most people would argue that aesthetics are the most important. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ However, Roman architect Marcus Vitruvius Pollio believed that we should also consider durability and function when assessing a structure. The Rostonville Library in my city is a great example of Vitruvius’s principles.

Constructed entirely of granite---a hard and tough stone, the library is durable. It can withstand environmental pollution. For example, it is resistant to acid rain. Moreover, its granite structure is stable so it’s more likely to survive an earthquake. \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ It uses solar energy for heating and a rooftop garden for cooling.

\_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ Providing free access to print and digital information, it conveys a feeling of openness and accessibility. Furthermore, the entire library is on one level, and it has an open design---there are no inner walls or dividers. In addition, large windows let in plenty of natural light, so it’s easy to see and get to each department within the library.

Finally, the library is beautiful, with aesthetically pleasing details both inside and out. The large windows are copper-framed. The copper color provides an interesting contrast against the color of the granite structure and it will remain as the copper ages. Growth from the rooftop garden, which reaches down the sides of the building, adds to the aesthetics of the building. \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_

Durability, functionality and beauty make the Rostonville Library a great structure. Architects who follow Vitruvius’s principles help to make the city more pleasant to live in.\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_

A.The library is also sustainable.

B. It is true that beauty is critical.

C. This is not the only concern of the architects.

D. The library was designed with functionality in mind.

E. It was built on the edge of the city park, surrounded by native plants.

F. It softens the lines of the structure and helps it to fit into its natural surroundings.

G. Buildings that fulfill these criteria offer both peace of mind and beauty for their users.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Dad is a retired patrol officer. In his precinct(辖区) lived an infamous family, which consisted of a \_\_\_41\_\_\_ single mother and her four sons.

The three older sons were all \_\_\_42\_\_\_ in crime. Many of the patrol officers knew the mom

and \_\_\_43\_\_\_ she knew them.

She was always very \_\_\_44\_\_\_ when questioned about her sons’ whereabouts (行踪). On one visit, my dad \_\_\_45\_\_\_ a conversation. During their talk, she expressed her \_\_\_46\_\_\_ in regard to her youngest boy. She felt powerless in directing him to the \_\_\_47\_\_\_ and narrow. The environment would not allow it.

My dad agreed to offer the only \_\_\_48\_\_\_ he could think of on the spot. He asked the concerned mother if she would allow her youngest boy to spend the summer at our house. It would be \_\_\_49\_\_\_ for the boy to see another side of family life which he had never been \_\_\_50\_\_\_ to.

Although we must have seemed very unfamiliar to him, he had no trouble \_\_\_51\_\_\_. The whole neighborhood welcomed him and he loved the \_\_\_52\_\_\_. At the end of summer, he returned to his mother.

I \_\_\_53\_\_\_ about him several years later. Dad told me that after going back, he decided to

go to night school for accounting. He eventually \_\_\_54\_\_\_ an office job. He was the only son in

that family who did not become a(n) \_\_\_55\_\_\_.  
41．A．rewarding B．demanding C．struggling D．tiring

42．A．involved B．dressed C．seated D．disappointed

43．A．in person B．in turn C．in addition D．in contrast

44．A．hesitant B．energetic C．guilty D．cooperative

45．A．struck up B．carried on C．kept up D．broke into  
46．A．memory B．expectation C．belief D．concern

47．A．vertical B．straight C．shallow D．horizontal

48．A．reservation B．experience C．solution D．excuse

49．A．convenient B．beneficial C．efficient D．flexible

50．A．entitled B．glued C．exposed D．compared

51．A．fitting in B．making up C．reacting to D．caring about

52．A．culture B．attitude C．decision D．attention

53．A．inquired B．worried C．talked D．argued

54．A．created B．dismissed C．landed D．maintained

55．A．accountant B．criminal C．officer D．neighbour

**第二节（共10小题; 每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The South China National Botanical Garden was inaugurated(揭牌) in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, on Monday. \_\_\_56\_\_\_(approve) by the State Council in June, it aims to strengthen the conservation and scientific research of tropical and subtropical plants of South China. \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ a total of area of 333 hectares of exhibition and scientific research areas, it is the world’s largest south subtropical botanical garden \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_one of China’s oldest institutions for botanical research and conservation.

The garden, which consists of three research centers, two national-level field stations and three key laboratories of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, will showcase the harmonious coexistence \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ humans and nature, and show respect to nature by putting conservation first and \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ (share) its benefits.“The garden will demonstrate the charm of Chinese culture and biodiversity, and innovations \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_(encourage) in its construction. Meeting international standards, our National Botanical Garden will be built with Chinese characteristics,”the State Council said.

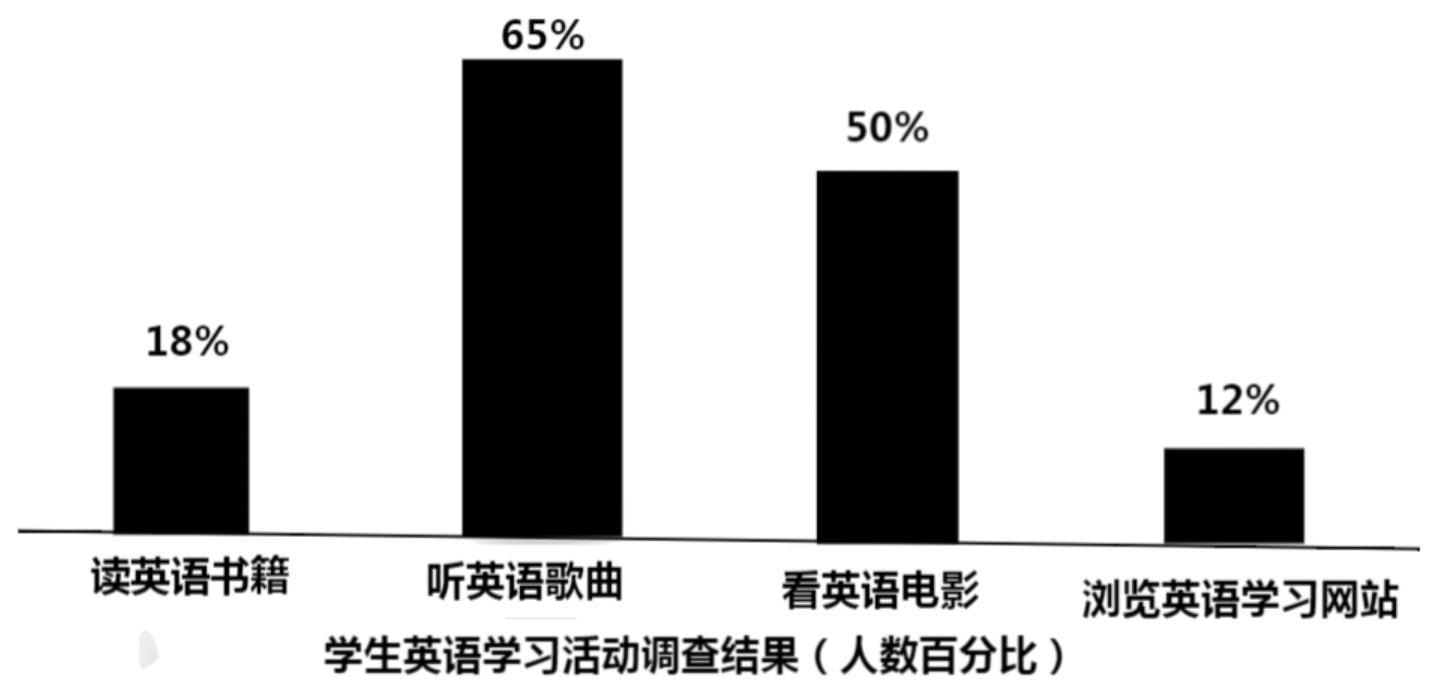
As \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ country with some of the richest plant biodiversity around the world, China is home to more than 37,000 \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (know) higher plant species, accounting for about one-tenth of the global total. Word has it \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ a national plant conservation center will be established to \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ (effective) protect 95 percent of rare and endangered plants in South China.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

学校英文报正在开展以Learning English Beyond the Classroom为题的讨论。请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 学习活动状况描述；
2. 简单评论;
3. 你的建议。



注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

|  |
| --- |
| **Learning English Beyond the Classroom**  Nowadays, with the growing popularity of smart phones and computers, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the classroom in various ways.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**第二节（满分25分）**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一个完整的短文。

Agatha was in the library, reading the Girl Detective series, when she noticed something strange. Her best friends, Timmy and Florence, were talking to each other in whispers while keeping a good, safe distance from her! When she waved at them, they looked away.

Things only got stranger in art class. Timmy and Florence went to sit at a different table from Agatha, busy painting, and glanced at her when they thought she wasn’t looking.

Now, Agatha considered herself to be something of a detective. After all, she had read many detective stories for children and even had an old broken magnifying glass(放大镜) abandoned by her father. When the rest of the class went out for lunch, she slipped to Timmy and Florence’s table and examined it carefully with the magnifying glass.

There was paint, and red and pink construction paper. What could they be doing? This was definitely a mystery that needed solving!

After lunch Timmy and Florence chatted to her as if nothing was going on, but they kept smiling at her in a slightly strange way. Of course, Agatha could have asked them what they were up to, and they might have told her---but she wouldn’t have a chance to become a detective!

On the way home from school, Florence and her mum happened to walk ahead of Agatha and her mum. Agatha saw them go into the bookshop. Strange, again. Florence didn’t read much---no matter how many detective stories Agatha recommended to her!

The next day at school, Agatha kept an eye on her friends and tried to work out their mystery, but they seemed determined to keep things secret. She asked them if they would like to play with her after school, but they said they couldn’t because they were busy. Things became even more mysterious.

When Agatha’s mum came to pick her up after school, she was so lost in the unsolved mystery that she hardly noticed her busy father was coming along, which was unusual. When they arrived home, her father said she could go into the living room.

注意∶

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| *Opening the door of the living room, Agatha heard voices shout from darkness, “SURPRISE!”*  *After eating the cake, Agatha got down to the business of opening her birthday presents.* |

扬州中学2022-2023学年第二学期高三五月质量检测

**英 语 答 案**

**第一部分：听力 （共30分）**

1-5 CBCAB 6-10 ACACC 11-15 ABBCB 16-20. AACBA

**第二部分：阅读 （共50分）**

21-23  ABC    24-27. DCBD 28-31 BCBB 32-35  ACDB

36-40 BADFG

**第三部分：语言应用（共30分）**

41-45 CABDA 46-50 DBCBC 51-55 ADACB

56. Approved   57. With 58. and     59. between     60. sharing

61．will be encouraged     62．a    63．known     64．that 65. effectively

**第四部分：写作（共40分）**

**应用文**

**Learning English Beyond the Classroom**

*Nowadays, with the growing popularity of smart phones and computers, an increasing number of students are choosing to learn English beyond the classroom in various ways.*

It can easily be seen that the percentage of students who choose listening to English songs and watching English movies is respectively 65% and 50%. However, those choosing reading English books and visiting English learning websites only account for 18% and 12%.

As far as I’m concerned, it is a disturbing trend. For students, what benefits most to their study is reading English books. Because of their lack of self-discipline, they’re more easily addicted to chatting online or playing games. It’s urgent for students themselves to improve their self-discipline, and it’s also urgent for parents and teachers to strengthen the guidance.

**读后续写**

*Opening the door of the living room, Agatha heard voices shout from darkness, “SURPRISE!”.* When she entered the darkened living room, the lights came on suddenly. Her best friend Timmy and Florence were there, grinning! On the table were a cake with candles and a pile of presents. Mum and Dad followed her into the living-room and lit the candles, saying: “Happy Birthday, dear. You were so distracted by the mystery to be solved as to forget today is your birthday! Now, blow the candles, make a wish and enjoy the cake.”

*After eating the cake, Agatha got down to the business of opening her birthday presents.* The first gift was the big red and pink birthday card with “HAPPY BIRTHDAY” written on it in Timmy and Florence’s childish handwriting. “We hope you like the card we made for you!” said Timmy, and Florence added, “We also bought the latest Sherlock Holmes Detective series for you!” Agatha hugged her friends in appreciation of their surprise gifts. Mum and Dad handed her a brand-new magnifying glass in place of the old broken one. Agatha might not have solved the mystery, but it was still a wonderful birthday!

**听力原文：**

1. W: What did you do last weekend?

M: Oh, I didn’t do anything, really. I didn’t go shopping or go to the movies. I just read books at home.

1. M: I can’t find my watch anywhere!

W: Did you take it off when you did the washing-up last night?

M: I’ve looked in the kitchen and it’s not there.

W: Here it is. You left it on the bath before you went to bed.

3. M: Look, there’s my brother over there, talking to his friends.

W: Oh, is he the one with dark hair?

M: My brother’s got blonde hair.

W: Oh yes, and he’s got the same glasses as you. He looks nice.

4. W: Josie, would you mind helping me paint my bedroom tomorrow? My brother was going to help me, but he broke his arm yesterday.

M: Of course, I will help you. I’m sorry to hear about your brother’s arm.

5. W: What were you doing yesterday evening?

M: I was watching TV at home. Why?

W: I called you, but you didn’t answer.

M: Sorry. My phone was out of order. I didn’t hear anything.

第6段材料.

W: I’ve just heard we’ll have a class meeting tomorrow afternoon.

M: Yes, I put up the notice just now.

W: What time will it begin?

M: At three ten.

W: Sarah and I made a date to go over our lessons together. I wonder how long the meeting is going to last.

M: I don’t think it will take more than an hour.

W: Then we probably will still be able to go over our lessons after the meeting.

第7段材料

M: Good afternoon, Doctor.

W: Good afternoon. What can I do for you?

M: I’m an athlete for the Olympic Games here. About half an hour ago I fell on the ground an hurt my leg. It bled a lot.

W: Let me have a look. You’ve very lucky because the cut is not deep. First, I’ll clean up the wound and then dress it.

M: Must I stop all my training? Will I be able to attend the games?

W: Take it easy. It’s not serious. You should keep the wound very clean. Don’t do much exercise until your wound is OK.

M: Thank you very much.

W: Not at all. You’ll be OK soon.

第8段材料

M: Hi, Carrie. How is your job going ?

W: Oh, that’s not OK. I’ve moved to a new office and I just hate it. The people are unfriendly. Actually, I’m liking for a new job.

M: Oh, really? Me too. I’m just so bored with my job. I’ve been there for too long.

W: So what kind of job are you looking for?

M: Well, I don’ t know for sure. Maybe something in the travel industry. I’d love to work somewhere nice and warm. Spain is my first choice.

W: I see. Hey, maybe we should go there together to set up a travel business.

M: The problem is I don’t speak Spanish.

W: I don’t speak Spanish either, but it doesn’t matter. We should give it a try.

M: Well, one day maybe. Anyway, let’s go for lunch. We haven’t seen each other for quite some time.

第9段材料

M: Hi, Mum! I’ve decided to move from my room at the university and into a flat with some friends.

W: Is the flat near the university, Jamie?

M: About twenty minutes by bicycle and there are buses every half hour. But I’ll walk through the park and have breakfast at a cafe there with my friends .

W: Will the flat be quiet so you can study?

M: There’s a shoe shop downstairs but it’s never busy, and there’s not much traffic.



W: Is it expensive?

M: Two hundred pounds a week, but there are five of us, so that’s forty pound each, which isn’t bad.

W: Good. Does the flat have a nice kitchen?

M: Well, the fridge is old and the cooker’s a bit small, but that doesn’t matter—we can’t cook! Can I still use your washing machine, Mum, because there isn’t one there?

W: Of course. When will you move?

M: On Saturday.

W: If you can wait until the next day, Dad and I will help you, so you’re ready for classes on Monday .

M: OK. Thanks Mum!



第10段材料

M: You have reached the Student Union Activity Hotline. The following is a list of information for Thursday. Carole Berg will be speaking on the topic “ Equal pay for Women: It’s Still Not Here”. She will speak in the Oak Room from 9 o’clock until 10 o’clock. The Student Council will meet in Room 27 from noon until 1:30. Elections will be held for all major offices. All students are welcome. The campus folk dance club meets in the Green Room in the afternoon. All are welcome to attend. Bette Milder will be performing live in the Campus Corner Cabaret. The show begins at 8 o’clock. All seats are $ 7. Tonight’s movie, *The Experimental Dial Tones* will be shown in the Union Theater at 7:00 pm and 9:00 pm. A ticket for the movie is $ 5. If you have missed anything on this recording, please press the pound key for message to repeat. Thank you for calling.

【B篇解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了古艺术品能够传递一定的农业信息，为农作物变化的研究提供线索。

【24题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Pieter Bruegel’s iconic 1565 painting The Harvesters hangs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The work showed people harvesting wheat nearly as tall as they were.”（彼得·勃鲁盖尔1565年的标志性画作《收割机》悬挂在大都会艺术博物馆。研究显示，收割小麦的人几乎和他们的身高一样高。）可知，关于《收割者》这幅画，我们能了解到它为16世纪小麦的样子提供了线索。故选D项。

【25题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“Biologist De Smet assumed the painter had done a poor job. But art historian Vergauwen had a different idea. “No, this is one of the best painters ever from that era. So if he painted it like that, that’s the way it must have looked like,” he explained.”（生物学家德·斯梅特认为画家画得不好。但艺术史学家韦高文却有不同的看法。“不，这是那个时代最好的画家之一。所以如果他把它画成那样，那它肯定就是这样的。”他解释道。）故可推知，他们对一幅古画有不同的看法激发了研究团队开始他们的研究。故选C项。

【26题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Vergauwen reminds, “if you’re going to use, for example, Picasso to try and understand how a pear looked in the early 20th century, you might be misled.””（韦高文提醒说，“如果你试图用毕加索的作品来理解20世纪初梨子的样子，你可能会被误导。”）可知，在最后一段中韦高文传达了抽象画常常误导人的信息。故选B项。

【27题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章大意以及第二段中“De Smet says wheat is just one example of how historical artwork can allow us to track the transformation of food crops over time.”（德斯梅特说，小麦只是历史艺术品如何让我们追踪粮食作物随时间变化的一个例子。）和最后一段中“Ultimately, the team hopes to create an online research database of historical plant artwork. They seek the contributions of art enthusiasts around the world via the social media.”（最终，该团队希望创建一个历史植物艺术品的在线研究数据库。他们通过社交媒体寻求世界各地艺术爱好者的贡献。）故可推知，这篇文章的目的是介绍粮食作物变化研究。故选D项。

【C篇解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章介绍了人工智能分析莎士比亚的作品，有利有弊。作者认为我们对于人工智能要辩证看待和利用。

【28题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“The Microsoft project uses natural language-processing techniques to map out emotions in William Shakespeare’s text. The test is designed to prompt people who already (at least sort of) understand Shakespeare to consider his works in new ways, and to help those who have trouble understanding his works, to become better in interpreting their complexity.(微软的这个项目使用自然语言处理技术来描绘威廉·莎士比亚文本中的情感。该测试旨在促使那些已经(至少在某种程度上)了解莎士比亚作品的人以新的方式来看待他的作品，并帮助那些在理解他的作品方面有困难的人更好地理解他作品的复杂性)”以及接下来的举例说明可知，有些人对莎士比亚作品有自己的理解，有些人很难读懂莎士比亚作品，作者举这几个例子说明，在人工智能帮助下，人们可以读懂或从不同角度理解莎士比亚作品。故选B项。

【29题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“These objections might all be secondary to a more powerful fear: The thought that a computer can read Shakespeare just as well as we can seems to take the human out of the humanities.(与一种更强大的恐惧相比，这些反对意见可能都是次要的：认为计算机可以像我们一样阅读莎士比亚的作品，似乎将人类从人文学科中剔除)”可以推断，作者认为，将人类从人文学科中剔除是最恐怖的，人类才是文学分析中的必需。故选C项。

【30题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“Therefore, it is reassuring to learn that, advanced as machine-learning has become and as far- reaching as the implications of the technology may be, Microsoft’s tool thought that The Comedy of Errors was, well, a tragedy.(因此，令人欣慰的是，尽管机器学习已经变得如此先进，而且这项技术的影响可能如此深远，但微软的工具认为《错误喜剧》是一出悲剧)”及最后一段“Balancing the benefits more humanlike AI could bring with the risk for abuse is a tough task from a practical point of view. From a more human one, however, it can be hard not to hope the tide of technological change will roll in slowly.(从实际角度来看，在更接近人类的人工智能可能带来的好处与被滥用的风险之间取得平衡是一项艰巨的任务。然而，从更人性化的角度来看，很难不希望技术变革的浪潮会慢慢袭来)”可知，计算机分析文学作品有可能会犯错，但是人工智能的发展也是不可避免的，所以我们要辩证地看待人工智能，把它的优势与不足综合考量，加以利用。故选B项。

【31题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段的“The Microsoft project uses natural language-processing techniques to map out emotions in William Shakespeare’s text.(微软的这个项目使用自然语言处理技术来描绘威廉·莎士比亚文本中的情感。)”以及文章第三段举例人工智能分析文学作品出现了错误，和最后一段“Balancing the benefits more humanlike AI could bring with the risk for abuse is a tough task from a practical point of view. From a more human one, however, it can be hard not to hope the tide of technological change will roll in slowly.(从实际角度来看，在更接近人类的人工智能可能带来的好处与被滥用的风险之间取得平衡是一项艰巨的任务)”可知，文章提到人工智能分析莎士比亚的作品，作者感到很庆幸，人工智能分析文学作品出错，让人们认识到计算机也有不足之处，所以我们有机会辩证地看待和使用人工智能。所以B. Machines Can’t Quite Crack Shakespeare-That’ s a Relief!(机器不能完全破解莎士比亚——这真是令人欣慰!)，符合作者的观点。故选B项。

【7选5解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一座遵循特鲁威建筑原则的图书馆。

【36题详解】

根据上文“What makes a work of architecture great? Most people would argue that aesthetics are the most important.(是什么成就了伟大的建筑作品？大多数人会认为美学是最重要的)”以及后文“However, Roman architect Marcus Vitruvius Pollio believed that we should also consider durability and function when assessing a structure. The Rostonville Library in my city is a great example of Vitruvius’s principles.(然而，罗马建筑师Marcus Vitruvius Pollio认为，在评估一个结构时，我们也应该考虑耐久性和功能。我所在城市的罗斯顿维尔图书馆是维特鲁威原则的一个很好的例子)”可知，本句肯定上文“大多数人会认为美学是最重要的”的观点，与后文构成转折，故B选项“的确，美很重要”符合语境，故选B。

【37题详解】

根据后文“It uses solar energy for heating and a rooftop garden for cooling.(它利用太阳能供暖，屋顶花园降温)”可知，图书馆使用的是太阳能供暖，说明很环保可持续。故A选项“这座图书馆也是可持续的”符合语境，故选A。

【38题详解】

根据后文“Providing free access to print and digital information, it conveys a feeling of openness and accessibility. Furthermore, the entire library is on one level, and it has an open design — there are no inner walls or dividers. In addition, large windows let in plenty of natural light, so it’s easy to see and get to each department within the library.(它提供免费的印刷和数字信息，传达了一种开放和无障碍的感觉。此外，整个图书馆在一层，它有一个开放的设计——没有内墙或分隔。此外，大窗户让大量的自然光进入，所以很容易看到和到达图书馆内的每个部门)”可知，本段主要介绍了图书馆一些具有功能性的设计。故D选项“图书馆的设计考虑到了功能性”符合语境，故选D。

【39题详解】

根据上文“Finally, the library is beautiful, with aesthetically pleasing details both inside and out. The large windows are copper-framed (铜框的). The copper color provides an interesting contrast against the color of the granite structure and it will remain as the copper ages. Growth from the rooftop garden, which reaches down the sides of the building, adds to the aesthetics of the building.(最后，图书馆很漂亮，内外细节都很有美感。大窗户是铜。铜的颜色与花岗岩结构的颜色形成了有趣的对比，它将随着铜的年代而保持下去。从屋顶花园延伸到建筑的两侧，增加了建筑的美学)”可知，上文提到“从屋顶花园延伸到建筑的两侧，增加了建筑的美学”，本句为本段最后一句，故承接上文说明这一做法的作用：它软化了结构的线条，帮助它融入自然环境。故E选项“它软化了结构的线条，帮助它融入自然环境”符合语境，故选F。

【40题详解】

根据上文“Durability, functionality and beauty make the Rostonville Library a great structure. Architects who follow Vitruvius’s principles help to make the city more pleasant to live in.(耐用、功能和美观使罗斯顿维尔图书馆成为一个伟大的建筑。遵循维特鲁威原则的建筑师有助于使城市更宜居)”可知，上文提到了“遵循维特鲁威原则的建筑师有助于使城市更宜居”，本句为本段最后一句，应承接上文说明遵循这些标准的建筑带来的影响：为用户提供了心灵的平静和美丽。故G选项“满足这些标准的建筑为用户提供了心灵的平静和美丽”符合语境，故选G。

**应用文解析：**

【导语】本篇书面表达属于议论文，要求考生使用图表中调查结果写一篇短文投稿，对学生的英语学习活动状况进行描述并作简单的评论，提出建议。



【详解】1.词汇积累

缺乏：lack→shortage

加强：strengthen→enhance

各种各样的：various→all kinds of

就我而言：as far as I’m concerned→from my perspective

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：However, those choosing reading English books and visiting English learning websites only account for 18% and 12%.

拓展句：However, those who choose reading English books and visiting English learning websites only account for 18% and 12%.

【点睛】【高分句型1】It can easily be seen that the percentage of students who choose listening to English songs and watching English movies is respectively 65% and 50%. (运用了it作形式主语，that引导主语从句以及who引导的定语从句)

【高分句型2】For students, what benefits most to their study is reading English books.(运用了what引导的主语从句)