

四川省天府名校2020届高三5月教学质量联合测评
英语试题

本试题卷共 8 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、考号等填写在试题卷和答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑, 写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答: 用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 考试结束后, 请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 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。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小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What may the woman eat tomorrow?
A. Some home-cooked food.
B. Some Chinese food.
C. Some Italian food.
2. What is the woman advised to do?
A. Call the guests.
B. Buy some candles.
C. Find the solution.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a hotel. B. At an airport. C. At a cinema.
4. What time will Simon probably arrive?
A. At 8:20. B. At 8:00. C. At 7:30.
5. How does the man feel about his mother?
A. Awfully sorry. B. Very worried. C. Quite relieved.

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。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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the woman probably do next?
A. Finish her report.
B. Call Mr. Brown.
C. Go to hospital.
7. What's the most probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Boss and secretary.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What else does the woman want to buy?
A. Tomato sauce and a newspaper.
B. Fish and postcards.
C. Potatoes and bananas.

9. How much does the woman need to pay in all?

- A. \$43. B. \$46.10. C. \$46.70.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did Daniel do during the past weekend?

- A. He watched a video.
B. He went diving.
C. He went fishing.

11. Why did Daniel return home earlier?

- A. He got very tired.
B. He found the water dirty.
C. He had schoolwork to do.

12. What may Daniel's paper talk about?

- A. Ocean pollution. B. Climate change. C. Modern life.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How did the woman get the dog?

- A. She got him from a friend.
B. She bought him in a pet store.
C. She adopted him at an animal shelter.

14. What kind of dog did the woman want at first?

- A. A small one. B. A big one. C. A medium-sized one.

15. How did the woman find the dog when seeing the dog for the first time?

- A. He looked excited. B. He looked hopeless. C. He looked weak.

16. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At an animal shelter.
B. At a park.
C. At home.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker suggest we do?

- A. Eat seasonal fruits.
B. Eat at home instead of eating out.
C. Shop according to practical needs.

18. Why does the speaker advise storing some types of fruits separately?

- A. They can look more appealing.
B. They can be stored longer.
C. They can taste more delicious.

19. What is the speaker most probably doing?

- A. Hosting a program. B. Teaching students. C. Selling fruits.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. Causes of food waste.
B. Methods to pick fresh fruits.
C. Ways to reduce food waste in daily life.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A



Island Lobster (龙虾) Company Open

Owners Katie and Thom Werner opened Island Lobster Company earlier this week. It's located

on Peaks Island in the space formerly occupied by Peaks Island House.

The 64-seat establishment is a trap-to-table restaurant. The Werners are serving lobsters that they’ve trapped and hauled in with their own boat. You can see a copy of their menu on their website.

Coals Pizza Opens Today

Coals Pizza is scheduled to open today at 5 pm. Coals is located at 114 Preble Street in the former Portland & Rochester space. This is Coals’ only location outside of New York. They specialize in grilled pizza. You can see their full menu online.

Luke’s Lobster

The seafood spot, which will soft open for dinner on Wednesday, is a major milestone for the lobster company that first launched in Manhattan in 2009. Started by Cape Elizabeth native Luke Holden, Luke’s Lobster debuted in New York City’s East Village, and went on to make its mark in 10 cities across the U. S. — plus Japan and China.

Under Construction: Twist

A new food truck called Twist is under development. Twist is a collaboration between Melissa Lombardi, a former manager at Woodford F&B, and Dan Zarin, the longtime writer of the Breakfast Serial column. Twist will be serving customized ice cream and shakes made to order.

21. What is special in Island Lobster Company?

- A. It serves freshly caught lobsters.
- B. It is the only location outside of New York.
- C. It is a milestone for the lobster company.
- D. It serves customized ice cream and shakes.

22. Where should you go if you want to have pizza?

- A. Peaks Island.
- B. 114 Preble Street.
- C. Portland & Rochester space.
- D. New York City’s East Village.

23. Which restaurant has opened a branch in China?

- A. Island Lobster Company.
- B. Coals Pizza.
- C. Luke’s Lobster.
- D. Twist.

B

I’ve handled chopsticks skillfully for decades. While it used to amuse me, it mildly annoys me now that Chinese react with astonishment to see a foreigner handle them — as if someone from a country that put a man on the moon would somehow be incapable of handling two simple sticks. As you can see, China’s influence stretched far and wide long before opening-up in the late 1970s or today’s Belt and Road Initiative. So the idea that most foreigners cannot use chopsticks is, simply put, fiddlesticks.

My first exposure to chopsticks came way back in the 1960s via the elementary piano tune known as Chopsticks, which aroused my curiosity as to what the word meant. Not long afterward, my parents introduced me to Chinese food at King Fong Cafe in Omaha, Nebraska, which, I only learned recently, was among the landmarks of the heartland city’s once-thriving Chinatown in the early 1900s.

In fact, I have undergone special *kuaizi* training (improving skills, for example, by constantly picking up peanuts when I lived with my Chinese *tai chi* master) and experimentation (exploring the use of chopsticks to snap up popcorn and donuts; I’m working on ice cream).

But there’s one western food for which chopsticks are truly a godsend: salads. After moving to China in 2014, I bought a salad at a convenience store, and the clerk handed me *kuaizi*. I refused at first, but then thought, “All right” and gave it a try.

Amazingly useful! I could pick and choose each small piece much more carefully, without having to move awkwardly trying to spear (刺) the crispy carrot or cherry tomato and then move it mouthward.

Another clear advantage of these simplest of tools is that they regulate the pace and volume of eating. It’s much harder to “pig out” by shoveling food with chopsticks than with a fork and spoon.

However, in the spirit of globalization, let’s not overlook the finer points of knife and fork. In fact, a handy thing about the fork is that everyone can basically use it with each hand. I dare to say that, for Chinese and foreigners alike, switching hands while using chopsticks is not so readily done with confidence.

24. What makes the author feel unhappy about using chopsticks?

- A. The comments on chopsticks from foreigners.
- B. Incapacity to handle two simple sticks.
- C. The idea that foreigners don’t like chopsticks.
- D. Reaction of Chinese on seeing him using chopsticks.

25. What does the underlined word “fiddlesticks” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. nonsense
- B. reasonable
- C. acceptable
- D. shameful

26. What is the advantage of chopsticks according to the passage?

- A. They can let people wolf down food easily.
- B. They can spear the crispy carrot or cherry tomato.
- C. They can be amazingly useful to eat western food.
- D. They can help users control the pace and volume of eating.

27. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Me and Chopsticks
- B. Chinese Kitchen Culture
- C. The Globalization of Chopsticks
- D. Two Sides of Chopsticks

C

I. M. Pei, one of the best-known architects of the 20th century, has died. He was 102. Born in China, Ieoh Ming Pei moved to the United States in 1935 to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

Pei’s works around the world include museums, government buildings, hotels, schools and other structures built with stone, steel and glass. One of his best-known and most disputed works was built 30 years ago. Pei created a new entrance for the world-famous Louvre Museum in Paris. Pei first spent four months studying the museum and French history. He then drew plans for a 21-meter-tall steel and glass pyramid, with three smaller pyramids nearby. It was a very futuristic style of work for the 12th-century building.

A French newspaper criticized Pei’s pyramids as “an annex to Disneyland”. An environmental group said they belonged in a desert. Others accused Pei of ruining one of the world’s greatest landmarks.

Pei said the Louvre was the most difficult job of his career. He argued that he had wanted to create a modern space that would not take away from the traditional part of the museum. He said the glass pyramids were based on the works of French landscape architect Le Notre. They honored French history.

The pyramids opened in the spring of 1989. Over the years that followed, the structure came to be loved by most, if not all, of its critics.

Other well-known Pei buildings include the John F. Kennedy Library in Dorchester, Massachusetts, the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, the East Wing of the National Gallery of Art in Washington and the Dallas City Hall in Texas. Pei officially retired in 1990. However, he continued to work on projects — including museums in Luxembourg, Qatar and his ancestral home of Suzhou.

28. What is true about the entrance created by Pei for the Louvre Museum?

- A. Pei spent four mouths drawing plans for it.
- B. There are four pyramids in total.
- C. It’s in a style of the 12th century.
- D. It took 30 years to complete the work.

29. What can we infer from Pei’s words in Paragraph 4?

- A. The glass pyramids were originally designed by Le Notre.
- B. The glass pyramids were based on the French landscape.
- C. The glass pyramids were in harmony with the Louvre.
- D. The glass pyramids reflected both French and Chinese style.

30. What were most people's attitudes towards Pei's pyramids years after its opening?
A. Indifferent.
B. Puzzled.
C. Critical.
D. Favorable.
31. What do we know about Pei according to the passage?
A. He was hardworking, optimistic and easygoing.
B. He spread Chinese traditional architecture to the world.
C. He created many great works both in China and other countries.
D. He was the most outstanding architect of the 20th century.

D

An increasing part of the world is becoming artificially lit. Artificial light is often seen as a sign of progress; the march of civilization shines a light in the dark; it takes back the night. But some scientists argue that unnaturally bright nights are bad not just for astronomers but also for nocturnal (夜间的) animals and even for human health.

Now research shows the night is getting even brighter. From 2012 to 2016 the earth's artificially lit area expanded by about 2.2 percent a year, according to a study published last November in *Science Advances*. However, the measurement does not include light from most of the energy-efficient LED lamps that have been replacing sodium-vapor (钠气灯) technology in cities all over the world, says Christopher Kyba, a postdoctoral researcher at the German Research Center for Geosciences in Potsdam.

The new data came from a NASA satellite instrument called the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS). It can measure long wavelengths of light, such as those produced by traditional yellow-and-orange sodium-vapor street lamps. But VIIRS cannot see the short-wavelength blue light produced by white LEDs. This light has been shown to disturb human sleep cycles and nocturnal animals' behavior.

The team believes the ongoing switch to LEDs caused already bright countries such as Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the U. S. to register as having stable levels of lighting in the VIIRS data. In contrast, most nations in South America, Africa and Asia brightened, suggesting increases in the use of traditional lighting.

In 2016, a study showed that one third of the world's population currently lives under skies too bright to see the Milky Way at night. Between 2012 and 2016 the median nation pumped out 15 percent more long-wavelength light as its GDP increased by 13 percent. Overall, countries' total light production correlated with their GDP.

32. Which of the following can best describe artificial light?
A. Convenient but unnatural.
B. Useful but energy-consuming.
C. Progressive but uncomfortable.
D. Civilized but harmful.
33. What can we know about the already bright countries?
A. Traditional lighting is not used in those countries.
B. LED lights are increasingly used in those countries.
C. Efforts to reduce harmful light work in those countries.
D. People do enjoy stable lighting in those countries.
34. Why does the author mention "the median nation" in the last paragraph?
A. To show artificial light has an association with GDP.
B. To demonstrate GDP plays an important part in the median nation.
C. To stress the median nation was to blame for the light problem.
D. To suggest artificial light should be banned in the future.
35. Where is the passage most probably taken from?
A. A biology textbook.
B. A book review.
C. A science magazine.
D. A science fiction.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

TOEFL is the most widely used language assessment exam for American universities. There are two major versions of the TOEFL test. The first is the iBT, or Internet-based Test. It is offered in most of the world and accepted by nearly every university and scholarship program in the United States. The other is called the Paper-based Test or PBT. 36

Here are some tips for getting started with TOEFL:

Plan ahead — 37 Do not expect a big lift in your test results in two weeks. There is no easy way to improve your score quickly. You will have to spend a lot of time and energy.

Master the basics first — 38 If you score below 500 on the PBT or 70 on the iBT, study the fundamentals for a few months and come back to the TOEFL later.

Get a study guide — It is easy to find study guides for the iBT. 39 The best study guides will have explanations in the answer key. PBT study guides are difficult to find because the test is being phased out.

40 — Remember, you are learning a language, not a test. You can improve your TOEFL score by making English part of your daily life. Some simple ways are listening to podcasts, watching movies, reading newspapers, sending and reading text messages in English, and writing online comments in English.

- A. Know English well.
B. Use various resources.
C. It is still used in some developing countries.
D. Raising your score will take months of intensive work.
E. If you have a choice, take the iBT if it is not too pricey.
F. Pearson, Barron's, ETS, and Kaplan all produce quality materials.
G. You should have at least an upper-intermediate English level before you attempt the test.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Soon after Savannah Phillips got fastened into her window seat on a flight from Oklahoma to Illinois, she glanced over at her seatmate. He was in his 60s, wore bright yellow sunglasses, and was busy 41. The font (字体) was 42 large and the screen was 43, making it easy for Phillips to read what he was 44 out: "Hey Babe, I'm sitting next to a smelly fatty."

"It was like 45 of the negative things I think about myself," the 33-year-old mother wrote in a Facebook post after the flight. Soon tears 46 down her cheeks as she 47 the cabin wall, trying to make herself as 48 as possible.

Sitting a row behind them and across the 49 was Chase Irwin. He could see the man's texts, too — and he could see Phillips. He noticed her looking at his 50. He was 51 to his stomach. He could not 52 this guy sit next to her this whole flight.

In an instant, Irwin had unfastened his seat belt and was hovering over the texter. "Hey, I need to talk to you," Irwin told him. "We are 53 seats — now!" When the texter asked 54, Irwin said, "You're texting about her, and I'm not 55 that."

The texter agreed 56. Irwin took his place next to Phillips and was soon cheering up his new 57.

"He 58 me not to let that guy 59 to me and that everything was going to be fine," Phillips wrote on Facebook. "He was my 60."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. writing | B. texting | C. reading | D. working |
| 42. A. abnormally | B. unnecessarily | C. unusually | D. endlessly |
| 43. A. bright | B. bent | C. dusty | D. gray |
| 44. A. taking | B. tapping | C. stretching | D. calling |
| 45. A. translation | B. formation | C. regulation | D. confirmation |
| 46. A. settled | B. broke | C. streamed | D. watered |

英语参考答案及评分细则

第一部分 听力

Text 1

W: I really don't know what to eat tonight. Both Chinese food and Italian food are so delicious.

M: You can eat Chinese food with me tonight and Italian food by yourself tomorrow.

Text 2

W: Hey, what happened to the lights?

M: I think you have a power failure.

W: My guests are going to arrive any minute. What am I going to do?

M: I'll try to find a solution. You can run to the store for some candles.

Text 3

W: Have you checked out yet?

M: No. There are too many people checking out at the moment. Let's go and do it later. We're not in a hurry after all.

W: OK. Then let's watch a video for fun.

Text 4

W: Simon was supposed to be here by 8.

M: It is 8 now. Where is he?

W: His wife said he left at 7:30.

M: It is about 50 minutes' ride, so he will be here soon.

Text 5

W: Peter, I am awfully sorry to hear that your mother was seriously ill.

M: Don't worry so much, Granny. She is much better now.

Text 6

M: Tina, have you finished your report yet? It's almost four o'clock now.

W: Not yet. Actually, I don't think I can finish it today. I have a headache.

M: Oh, is it serious?

W: I think so. It began about an hour ago and it's still killing me.

M: I'm afraid you need to stop working and go to see a doctor. Let me take you to hospital.

W: Thanks. But we should ask Mr. Brown for leave first.

M: He is not in his office right now. We can explain the reason to him by e-mail.

Text 7

W: Fish, rice, potatoes, bananas ... I've got all I need here, except two bottles of tomato sauce. Where do you keep those, sir?

M: They're on the shelf right behind you.

W: Oh, I didn't look this way ... good, just my favorite brand ... here we are. How much is everything altogether?

M: That's \$43 even, plus \$3.1 tax. Will there be anything else?

W: Oh, yes. I'll have a copy of today's "New York Times". That'll be another sixty cents. Here is my credit card.

M: Thanks, and you can get a postcard for free today.

Text 8

W: Daniel, did you watch the video I recommended to you last weekend?

M: No. My friend David invited me to go diving with him in the sea. I was really interested, so I went with him.

W: Did you enjoy your time in the sea?

M: We did have great fun at first. But later I lost interest.

W: What happened then?

M: While I was diving I saw a lot of garbage in the water. Actually, there was more garbage than fish.

W: That's really horrible.

M: Yes. We were shocked by the dirty water. So we left there and returned home earlier than planned.

W: Would you like to do something about it?

M: I've decided on the topic of the school paper that Professor Brown asked us to write. I will write about garbage in the oceans.

W: That's really meaningful.

Text 9

M: Ann, where did you get Jack? In a pet store?

W: No. I found him at an animal shelter.

M: So why did you decide to get such a big dog?

W: I was actually looking for a small one because I lived with my parents in a small apartment. But after I saw Jack, I changed my mind.

M: Why?

W: Well, Jack looked very sad that day. All the other dogs were barking as if they were asking us to adopt them. But Jack didn't even look at us.

M: Didn't he want to get adopted?

W: Of course he did. But I guess he had lost hope.

M: That's so sad.

W: Yes. So I decided to take him home instead. And I have to say it is the best decision I have made.

M: I can see why. So do you often take Jack here?

W: Yes. I often come here to walk him. And people here all love him.

M: I love him, too. He's just so lovely.

Text 10

A lot of food is wasted around the world. So what can we do to help solve the problem in our daily life? If you buy no more than what you expect to use, you will be more likely to keep it fresh and use it up. So shop wisely. Keep a running list of meals and their ingredients that your household already enjoys. That way, you can easily choose, shop for and prepare meals. Make your shopping list based on how many meals you'll eat at home. Will you eat out this week? How often? Think about such things at the beginning of the week.

Storing fruits and vegetables for freshness properly is also important. Many fruits give off natural gases as they ripen, making others nearby go bad faster. Store bananas, apples, and tomatoes separately, and store fruits and vegetables in different bins. Wait to wash berries until you want to eat them to prevent them from going bad. That's what my family often does. Even if you like to eat fruits at room temperature, it should be stored in the refrigerator for freshness; take what you'll eat for the day out of the refrigerator in the morning.

That's so much for today's program. Thank you for listening.

1 ~ 5 CBAAC

6 ~ 10 CAACB

11 ~ 15 BACAB

16 ~ 20 BCBAC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是应用文。介绍了几家特色饭店。

21. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“The Werners are serving lobsters that they've trapped and hauled in with their own boat”可知它提供新鲜的现抓龙虾。

22. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“Coals Pizza is scheduled to open today at 5 pm. Coals is located at 114 Preble Street in the former Portland & Rochester space.”可知答案为B。

23. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“Started by Cape Elizabeth native Luke Holden, Luke's Lobster debuted in New York City's East Village, and went on to make its mark in 10 cities across the U. S. — plus Japan and China.”可知, Luke's Lobster 在中国开了分店, 所以选C。

B

【语篇导读】本文为夹叙夹议文。主要介绍了一位外国人使用筷子的心得和体会。

24. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“... it mildly annoys me now that Chinese react with astonishment to see a foreigner handle them — as if ...”中国人看到外国人可以熟练使用筷子时惊讶的表情让作者有稍许恼怒。因此, 让作者不高兴的是中国人看到他使用筷子时的反应。

25. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第一段第二句中国人看到外国人熟练使用筷子的惊讶, 以及第一段第三句“As you can see, China's influence stretched far and wide long before opening-up in the late 1970s or today's Belt and Road Initiative.”这两个事实的对比说明认为外国人不会用筷子是一件“nonsense”的事。

26. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段“Another clear advantage of these simplest of tools is that they regulate the pace and volume of eating.”可知, 筷子能帮助使用者控制吃饭的速度和量。

27. A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据全文可知, 文章讲述作者与筷子之间的故事, 介绍了自己使用筷子的心得体会。

C

【语篇导读】本文为说明文。介绍了贝聿铭在建筑领域上的成就。

28. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第五句“He then drew plans for a 21-meter-tall steel and glass pyramid, with three smaller pyramids nearby.”可知选 B。
29. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段第二、三和四句“He argued that he had wanted to create a modern space that would not take away from the traditional part of the museum ...”可知这个玻璃金字塔是与卢浮宫的传统风格相契合的。
30. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段第二句“Over the years that followed, the structure came to be loved by most, if not all, of its critics.”可知这个建筑被大多数人喜爱。
31. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“However, he continued to work on projects — including museums in Luxembourg, Qatar and his ancestral home of Suzhou”可知在中国和其他国家都有其创作的作品。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇科技文,说明人造光的影响。

32. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段“Artificial light is often seen as ... the march of civilization shines a light in the dark ... But some scientists argue that unnaturally bright nights are bad not just for astronomers but also for nocturnal (夜间的) animals and even for human health.”可知答案为 D。
33. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“But VIIRS cannot see the short-wavelength blue light produced by white LEDs.”及第四段“The team believes the ongoing switch to LEDs caused already bright countries such as Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the U. S. to register as having stable levels of lighting in the VIIRS data.”可知这些地方的照明量稳定是因为这些地方正在使用 LED 灯替代别的灯具,而 LED 光是 VIIRS 测不出来的。
34. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“Between 2012 and 2016 the median nation pumped out 15 percent more long-wavelength light as its GDP increased by 13 percent. Overall, countries’ total light production

correlated with their GDP.”可知答案为 A。

35. C 【解析】文章出处题。根据上下文的行文特点,如“... according to a study published last November in *Science Advances*.”“... says Christopher Kyba, a post-doctoral researcher at the German Research Center for Geosciences in Potsdam.”等综合各方观点的表述,可知本文是一篇来自科学杂志的报道。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文介绍托福考试的一些策略。

36. C 【解析】上文提到托福考试的两种类型,并说明了第一种类型的方式和使用范围,36 题的上一句介绍了第二种类型,因此 36 题应介绍该类型的使用范围,因此选 C。
37. D 【解析】本段小标题为“提前计划”及 37 题下文内容“不能在短时间内进步,提分不易,需要花费大量时间和精力”,因此选 D。
38. G 【解析】本段小标题为“首先掌握基础”及 38 题下文内容“建议分数低的考生花时间打基础”可知答案选 G,“至少达到中上水平”。
39. F 【解析】本段主旨为获取学习指南。F 项提到了一些高质量的学习资料,因此选 F。
40. B 【解析】本题为小标题,因此应为祈使句。本段内容是通过各种途径来提高托福成绩,因此选 B。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。Savannah Phillips 在飞机上的邻座跟别人发短信嘲笑她是一个胖子,Phillips 看到后伤心地哭了,Chase Irwin 看到这一幕很愤慨,决意跟她的邻座换位置,并鼓舞她,不要为这件事生气。

41. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。A. writing 写作; B. texting 发信息; C. reading 阅读; D. working 工作。根据下文 font(字体), screen 以及信息内容“嘿,宝贝,我旁边坐了一个身上有怪味的胖子”可知,他正在发信息,故 B 选项正确。
42. C 【解析】考查副词辨析。A. abnormally 不正常地; B. unnecessarily 不必要地; C. unusually 特别地,非常; D. endlessly 无穷尽地。句意:这个字体非常大。根据下文的 making it easy for Phillips to read 可知,字体一定很大。故 C 选项正确。
43. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。A. bright 明亮的; B. bent 弯曲的; C. dusty 落满灰尘的; D. gray 灰色的。句意:屏幕很亮。根据下文的 making it easy for Phil-

lips to read 可知,屏幕一定很亮,所以 Phillips 能轻易看见。故 A 选项正确。

44. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。A. taking 拿; B. tapping 轻敲; C. stretching 延伸; D. calling 打电话。句意:字体很大,屏幕亮,所以 Phillips 能轻易看见他正在打的字。take out 除掉; tap out 敲打出; stretch out 伸出; call out 召集,故 B 选项正确。

45. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。A. translation 翻译; B. formation 形成; C. regulation 规则; D. confirmation 确认。句意:这就像是我所有关于自己的消极想法都得到确认了。从上文 Phillips 看到邻座的人打字说自己胖,有气味,再到下文中“tears”,“down her cheeks”可知,对方的行为伤害了她的自尊,原有的那些消极自卑的想法仿佛被人确认了一样,故 D 选项正确。

46. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。结合后面的 down,意思分别为 settled down 定居; broke down 出故障; streamed down 顺着……流下来; watered down 掺水稀释。句意:很快眼泪顺着她的脸颊流了下来。根据上文她看见邻座发的消息,以及她在脸上写的内容,可以推断出她受到了伤害,伤心流泪。故 C 选项正确。

47. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。A. hugged 拥抱,紧靠着; B. climbed 爬,攀登; C. shook 摇动; D. struck 击打。句意:很快,眼泪顺着她的脸颊流了下来,她紧紧地靠着舱室壁,努力地让自己变得更小一些。根据上文可知,她因为邻座嫌弃她胖,有气味,伤心流泪。所以想尽量往里面靠,让自己占的空间更小一些。故 A 选项正确。

48. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。A. happy 开心的; B. small 小的; C. obvious 明显的; D. comfortable 舒适的。同 47 题解释,故 B 选项正确。

49. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。A. room 房间; B. road 道路; C. passage 过道; D. line 队列。句意:坐在他们过道对面后一排的是 Irvin。根据下文“他能看见这位男士所发的信息,也能看见 Phillips”,可以推断出他的位置。故 C 选项正确。

50. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。A. phone 电话; B. seat 座位; C. expression 表达; D. description 描述。句意:他(Irvin)注意到她看到他(邻座男士)的手机。根据第一段“他的字体很大,屏幕很亮,她能看见他正在打的内容”可推断出她看的是他的手机。故 A 选

项正确。

51. C 【解析】考查形容词辨析。A. ill 生病的; B. unhealthy 不健康的; C. sick 恶心的,不舒服的; D. unsatisfied 不满意的。句意:他感到非常生气。be sick to one's stomach 非常生气;非常着急。根据上文,可得知他看见了男士所发的信息,了解事情的情况,根据下文可以看出他为 Phillips 打抱不平,并要求她的邻座换座位。可以看出他对这件事情很生气。故 C 选项正确。

52. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。A. notice 注意到; B. help 帮助; C. feel 感觉到; D. have 让,使。句意:他(Irvin)不能让这个家伙整个航程都坐在她的旁边。故 D 选项正确。

53. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。A. finding 发现; B. switching 改变,转换; C. getting 得到; D. fixing 修理。句意:“嘿,我想跟你谈一谈。”Irvin 对他说道:“我们现在就换座位。”根据下文 Irvin 的话“你在发信息评论她”以及后面“Irvin took his place to Phillips (Irvin 坐在了 Phillips 旁边)”可以看出他是在要求换座位,故 B 选项正确。

54. D 【解析】考查连接副词辨析。A. how 如何; B. when 什么时候; C. where 哪里; D. why 为什么。句意:当这个发信息的人问他为什么, Irvin 回答:“你在发信息评论她,我不能忍受这件事情。”故 D 选项正确。

55. A 【解析】考查动词词组辨析。A. putting up with 忍受; B. taking over 接管; C. opposed to 反对; D. fed up with 受够了。同 54 题解释。故 A 选项正确。

56. B 【解析】考查副词辨析。A. elegantly 优雅地; B. quickly 迅速地; C. cautiously 谨慎地; D. surprisingly 令人惊讶地。句意:发消息的家伙很快同意了。从上文可知, Irvin 是要求他换座位,他本来就不想和 Phillips 坐在一块,于是很快同意了。故 B 选项正确。

57. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。A. stewardess 女乘务员; B. partner 伙伴; C. seatmate (汽车、火车、飞机等上的)邻座乘客; D. company 同伴。句意: Irvin 坐在了 Phillips 旁边,他的邻座立刻开心起来。换位之后, Phillips 成为了他的邻座,故 C 选项正确。

58. D 【解析】考查动词辨析。A. confused 使混乱; B. changed 交换; C. praised 赞扬; D. encouraged 鼓励,鼓舞。句意:他鼓舞我不要生这个家伙的气。故 D 选

项正确。

59. A 【解析】考查动词词组辨析。A. get to sb. 使烦恼,使生气;B. talk to sb. 谈话;C. come to sb. 突然想到;D. appeal to sb. 吸引,呼吁。句意:他鼓舞我不要生这个家伙的气。故 A 选项正确。

60. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。A. assistant 助手;B. client 顾客;C. teacher 老师;D. hero 英雄。句意:他鼓舞我不要生这个家伙的气,一切都会好起来的,他是我的英雄。故 D 选项正确。

第二节

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 61. highly | 62. as |
| 63. which | 64. coming |
| 65. workers | 66. designer |
| 67. the | 68. caused |
| 69. dangerous | 70. has run |

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Last week I take
took part in a farm work programme with my classmates in the suburbs. Before the activity, our teacher told us some specific arrangements about the activity which
whose theme was "Labor is the most glorious thing". Meanwhile, he stressed on the importance and value of working by our own hand
hands. When I got home, I packed up for ^ trip excitedly. On the farm, we helped picking
pick the watermelons and carried them to the truck. While worked
working, I realized how tougher
tough it was to work in the fields in the burning sun. When I came back home, I shared your
my experience with my parents during dinner. Happy and proud, they spoke high
highly of my behavior.

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Lucy,

Knowing that you are interested in Chinese culture, I'm writing to invite you to attend a calligraphy class with me this weekend.

The class will be given at 9 this Saturday morning in the city library and it is free of charge. In this class, the teacher will tell us the history and some interesting stories of calligraphy. What's more, we will appreciate some great calligraphy works written by some famous artists. More importantly, we can learn some basic skills in calligraphy, which must be very interesting. I'm sure you will have a better understanding of Chinese culture through this class.

If you can come with me, please let me know. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

附:书面表达评分标准

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(很好):(21~25 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 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。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(16~20 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11~15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差):(6~10分)

1. 未适当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 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。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差):(1~5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 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。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分:(0分)

未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。