绝密★考试结束前

2024学年第一学期浙江省七彩阳光新高考研究联盟返校联考

高三英语试题

考生须知：

1．本试题卷共8页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

2．答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号。

3．所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。

4．考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

第Ⅰ卷

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，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小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1．What’s probably the woman’s job?

A．A hotel receptionist. B．A librarian. C．A customs officer.

2．Why does the woman make the call?

A．To make an application. B．To give information. C．To answer a question.

3．How does Linda feel?

A．Confused. B．Surprised. C．Shocked.

4．What makes Jim hurry?

A．Attending a lecture. B．Doing business. C．Meeting assistants.

5．Which does the man prefer?

A．Beef stew. B．Fried eggs. C．Fish soup.

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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6．What does the woman dislike?

A．Playing football. B．Watching football. C．Going skating.

7．How often does the man skate?

A．Never. B．Occasionally. C．Regularly.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8．Where does the conversation take place?

A．In a restaurant. B．In a hotel. C．At home.

9．What seems to be the problem for the woman?

A．She was overcharged. B．She got the wrong food. C．She lost the bill.

10．How is the man’s service?

A．Disappointing. B．Annoying. C．Satisfying.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11．What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A．Classmates. B．Brother and sister. C．Teacher and student.

12．How is the man’s way of describing the math problem?

A．Amusing. B．Simple. C．Complicated.

13．What does Mr. Williams teach?

A．Maths. B．History. C．English.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14．What’s the woman doing?

A．Hosting a program. B．Organizing a meeting. C．Treating a guest.

15．What makes the man’s tea different?

A．Being blended. B．Being pure. C．Being processed.

16．Why does the company buy their tea directly from the growers?

A．To reduce the price. B．To guide the growers. C．To track the growing process.

17．What will the man talk about in the end?

A．The source of their tea. B．The kinds of their tea. C．The characteristics of their tea.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18．What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A．A tradition. B．A performance. C．China town.

19．Who will make speeches in the gathering?

A．Railroad workers. B．Entertainers. C．Government officials.

20．What will people do after the afternoon performance?

A．Buy clothes. B．Have dinner. C．Visit the museum.

第二部分 阅读理解（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和D四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

**A**

**National Gallery of Art: What’s On?**

**The Anxious Eye: German Expressionism and Its Legacy**

NOW ON VIEW

February 11—May 27,2024 West Building, Ground Floor, West Outer Tier

The Anxious Eye: German Expressionism and Its Legacy presents insights into the work of these innovative, early 20th-century artists and their continuing impact a century later. The exhibition features recent acquisitions as well as works that have rarely, if ever, been on view, including gifts donated by celebrated Washington DC, collectors Jacob and Rut h Col e Kainen.

**In the Library: Latin American Architecture in Circulation**

NOW ON VIEW

January 8—April 26, 2024 East Building, Ground Level-Library Atrium

Nearly 40 prints, rare books, postcards, maps, and photographs exhibited here, from the National Gallery of Art Library, document the buildings that resulted from this exchange. These works point to the way that people used buildings to define Latin America as a cultural and political space in the centuries between European colonization and the independence movements of the 19th century.

**Woven Histories: Textiles and Modern Abstraction**

NOW ON VIEW

March 17—July 28, 2024 East Building, Concourse Galleries

In the 20th century, textiles (纺织品) have often been considered less as applied art, women’s work, or domestic craft. Woven Histories challenges the hierarchies (等级制度) that often separate textiles from fine arts. Putting into dialogue some 160 works by more than 50 creators from across generations and continents, the exhibition explores the contributions of weaving and related techniques to abstraction, modernism’s outstanding art form.

**Paris 1874: The Impressionist Moment**

UPCOMING EXHIBITION

October 8,2024—January 19,2025 West Building, Main Floor

How did Impressionism begin? Discover the origins of the French art movement in a new look at the basic 1874 exhibition considered the birth of modern painting. Don’t miss the unique chance to immerse yourself in the dynamic Parisian art scene.

21．What do we know about German Expressionism and Its Legacy?

A．It is the cradle of modern painting.

B．Political shifts inspired famous painters.

C．Collections and works rarely on show are included.

D．It features insights into the early 20th-century artists.

22．If you’re interested in the buildings concerning history, you will probably pay a visit to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．German Expressionism and Its Legacy B．The Impressionist Moment

C．Latin American Architecture in Circulation D．Textiles and Modern Abstraction

23．In what way is the Impressionist Moment different from the other three?

A．It is still not open to the public. B．It included gifts donated by Jacob.

C．It has been considered less as applied art. D．It has a larger collection of paintings and arts.

**B**

For people who never complain about the cold, can take or leave showers and would get used to noises, ideal jobs have come up. A heritage charity is advertising vacancies at the bottom of the world. Based in Antarctica, successful applicants will have to adapt to near-constant daylight, subzero temperatures and no flushing toilet or running water. But what incredible **upsides**: penguins and breathtaking landscapes in the polar area.

The UK Antarctic heritage Trust said it was seeking“ passionate adventurers ready to take on the challenge of a lifetime” in jobs that included managing a museum, post office and gift shop as well as conducting penguin counts. Those selected will live and work at Base A at Port Lockroy on Goudier Island.

Bridie Martin-West, a 33-year-old midwife, is the current base leader. She said. “We get the wonder of seeing humpback and minke whales go past. On one side of the island we have the most majestic mountain range and on the other side we’ve got a glacier with icebergs. It is really raw nature and stunningly beautiful.”

The team arrived on the island at the same time as gentoo penguins for their breeding season. The penguins are known for their loud, head-back trumpet call, but Martin-West said, “Having come from living in London it is still much quieter here…”

A typical evening might be watching films, playing board games or carrying on an Antarctic tradition of people giving presentations on subjects they know something about.

Applications were opened yesterday to UK residents, with training beginning in August. There will be interviews and selection events before then. Martin-West recalled being asked to put up tents blindfold while wearing oven gloves. She said, “The training was like a cross between boot camp and a reality TV show. It is very full on. It is a lot of work, some of which is quite physical.”

24．What is the meaning of the underlined word “upsides”?

A．Changes. B．Advantages. C．Opportunities. D．Challenges.

25．What can you learn from Paragraph 4?

A．Martin-West preferred to stay in London.

B．London is a noisy place compared to the island.

C．Martin-West struggled to get used to life at Base A.

D．The noise in Antarctica is unbearable for Martin-West.

26．Which word best describes the job mentioned in the text?

A．Respectable. B．Profitable. C．Effortless. D．Demanding.

27．What does the text mainly tell us?

A．Adventurers are called on to enjoy endless fun.

B．Antarctic jobs concerning penguins are easy.

C．Unique Antarctic Jobs with highlights are waiting for adventurers.

D．The chance has come for people to explore the cold and wild world.

**C**

The launch of a tool to record a vanishing Greek dialect drew attention back this week to one of the great extinctions of the modern world: nine languages are believed to be disappearing every year. **Romeyka**, which is spoken by an ageing population of a few thousand people in the mountain villages near Turkey’s Black Sea coast, separated from modern Greek thousands of years ago. It has no written form. For linguists, it is a“ living bridge” to the ancient Greek world, the loss of which would clearly be a blow.

But some languages are in even bigger trouble, with 350 that have fewer than 50 native speakers and 46 that have just one. A cooperation between Australian and British institutions paints the situation in distinct colours, with a language stripes chart, devised to illustrate the accelerating decline in each decade between 1700 and today. Its authors predict that between 50% and 90% of the world’s 7,000 languages will be extinct by 2150. Even now, half of the people on the planet speak just 24 of them.

The history of languages has always been linked to colonialism (殖民主义) and political persecution (迫害), which scatter populations as well as controlling them. The Endangered Languages Alliance (ELA) has tracked down and mapped hundreds of dying languages in New York, which is an unexpected discovery. These dialects are supposed to be found in remote rural areas. Among ELA’s more shocking discoveries is that, of 700 surviving speakers of Seke, which originated in a cluster of mountain villages in Nepal, more than 150 can be traced to two apartment buildings in Brooklyn district of New York.

From Sami reindeer herders across the Arctic to Australia’s Indigenous (土著的) peoples, the ways in which people express themselves hide secret messages about ancient ways of living in nature. Both a will and a way are needed if they are to survive. By simply honouring their existence, linguists play an important role. Ken Hale, an activist who is strongly for preserving endangered languages famously argued that losing any language was “like dropping a bomb on the Louvre”.

28．What does “Romeyka” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

A．An extinct ancient Greek language.

B．A language with very few written words.

C．A disappearing dialect related to ancient Greek.

D．A popular dialect loved by the young generation.

29．Why are the numbers used in Paragraph 2?

A．To show the importance of the dialects. B．To conclude the diversity of the dialects.

C．To explain different ways to protect dialects. D．To illustrate the tendency of fast dying dialects.

30．What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

A．Seke is a place in the mountains of Nepal.

B．People assume fewer dialects exist in big cities.

C．Nepal and New York were twin cities many years ago.

D．ELA is not surprised to trace an original Nepal dialect to Brooklyn.

31．What does Ken Hale’s quote mean?

A．The extinction of a dialect is a great loss. B．Bombing Louver is a disaster to any language.

C．Ancient ways of living are kept secret in Louvre. D．Languages are to survive simply by honoring them.

**D**

Have you ever worried that you might smell bad? Well, you do have a smell, but not in the way you think. The human body releases hundreds of chemical compounds into the air every day, and these compounds reveal much more than just our health habits; they can also indicate our health situations.

In 1971, chemist Linus Pauling identified 250 different gaseous chemicals in our breath, known as VOCs. These VOCs originate from the body’s metabolic (新陈代谢) processes and are excreted (排泄) through skin glands. While sweat contributes to these VOCs, it only accounts for a small portion of them.

VOCs can reveal a lot about our health. For example, a sweet-smelling breath could be a sign of diabetes. Besides breath, VOCs are also released from our skin, and feces (粪便). A notable case involved Joy Milne, who noticed a change in her husband’s scent 12 years before he was diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease. Known as “the woman who can smell Parkinson’s,” Joy has been using her keen sense of smell to help scientists develop a simple swab test to diagnose the illnesses.

Animals with advanced sense of smell, like dogs, have demonstrated they can detect various types of cancer in humans. Although these scents are often undetectable to the human nose, they provide evidence that our bodies emit different scents when something is wrong.

The relationship between VOCs, and our health is still being studied. Studies have already shown that they can predict a person’s age within a few years based on their skin VOC profile. In one interview, Professor Morin stated, “We are at a relatively early stage in this research area, but we have already distinguished males from females based on the acidity of skin VOCs. We believe skin VOCs can reveal aspects of who we are, such as nutrition, health and stress. These signatures likely contain markers that can be used to diagnose disease.”

So, who knows—maybe one day we will be able to detect diseases simply by breathing into a device.

32．What do we learn about the VOCs according to the text?

A．The VOCs are primarily composed of sweat.

B．Skin VOCs reveal more about our health habits.

C．Our body’s metabolic processes are the source of VOCs.

D．VOCs only released from our skin indicate health status.

33．Why does the author mention animals in paragraph 4?

A．To argue we should rely more on animals.

B．To show the superior intelligence of animals.

C．To highlight VOCs’ potential as diagnostic markers.

D．To illustrate VOCs have the capability to cure cancers.

34．What future technology might arise from the understanding of VOCs?

A．Devices that can breathe out disease-causing VOCs.

B．Equipment that can analyze VOCs to diagnose diseases.

C．Personalized perfumes that can mask disease-related VOCs.

D．Advanced facilities that can use VOCs to cure diseases.

35．Which can be a suitable title for the passage?

A．The Role of Sweat in Human Health B．Linus Pauling’s Contributions to VOCS

C．Smell of Body Contributing to Diseases D．Detecting Diseases through Body Scents

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

Studies have shown that physical activity can improve mental alertness and cognitive function. Your brain works better and you can think more clearly after exercising. 36 If you are looking for a way to boost your studying, try incorporating daily exercise into your routine.

**Try light exercise while you study.**

A few studies have shown that performing light exercise while studying can help recall of information. These studies found that vigorous exercise while studying may hurt recall because your brain is focused on the workout instead of the information. 37 You can use the stationary bike while you study for at least half an hour, making sure to keep the intensity light.

**Exercise at your desk.**

You can get your blood pumping at your desk while you study. If you don’t want to leave everything and go for a quick 15-minute stroll, try getting some physical activity in where you are. Do some chair squats at your desk. 38 Hover just above the chair for about 10 seconds. Repeat this 20 times.

**Take a walk on breaks.**

If you are studying in the library, break up your study sessions with physical activity. 39 You can also do this if you are studying in your dorm or a coffee shop. Taking a break helps refresh yourself and gets blood flowing to the brain, which can help you think and remember better.

40

Consistent daily workouts, integrated with your study and class schedule, are more effective than cramming 150 minutes of physical activity into the weekend. Regular physical activity throughout the week enhances brain function when you need it most—during your study sessions—rather than isolating it to the weekend.

A．Focus on consistency.

B．Make the exercise an enjoyable experience.

C．Stand up from your chair, and then squat down without sitting down.

D．If you are going to exercise while studying, just make sure to keep it gentle.

E．Get up and take a fifteen-minute stroll around the building or around campus nearby.

F．Physical activity also helps boost memory and recall, which is important when studying.

G．Do low-impact gentle exercises, such as walking or swimming, at least 30 minutes a day.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I moved to London instead of Wellington by accident, or rather, because of an accident.

One evening in 2008, a group of joyriders stole our van (面包车), named The Colombian, from a street outside Wellington, New Zealand. When my brother Ant 41 the van parked on the beach, he called the police, who then gave 42 as it drove off. After running a few red 43 , the joyriders lost 44 and smashed into a building, 45 the van.

One morning, after the accident, we woke to an email from Ant titled “RIP The Colombian”, 46 what he’d been through the night before while my husband, Dave, and I slept 47 in our flat in Bogotá, Colombia. The police caught the six joyriders. “No 48 were hurt in the making of this drama” were, 49 , the last words of the email.

Two years earlier, Dave, 50 my boyfriend, had bought the van before I went to visit him in New Zealand and transformed the back into a mini 51 . We spent the summers of 2006 and 2007 on a road trip around the South and North islands.

The Colombian was at the 52 of everything. It had such significance to us that we decided to 53 it—after all, we would be back in New Zealand in a couple of years.

The theft of the van 54 changing the course of my life. It’s hard to imagine what my life would have been like in New Zealand had the van not been 55 .

41．A．bought B．spotted C．broke D．deserted

42．A．chase B．advice C．punishment D．information

43．A．miles B．crossroads C．lights D．signs

44．A．interest B．head C．face D．control

45．A．missing B．avoiding C．destroying D．striking

46．A．detailing B．registering C．reading D．posting

47．A．hurriedly B．worriedly C．peacefully D．hopefully

48．A．customers B．swimmers C．criminals D．professionals

49．A．unfortunately B．thankfully C．amusingly D．sadly

50．A．when B．then C．where D．here

51．A．suitcase B．gym C．office D．home

52．A．center B．cost C．entrance D．exit

53．A．sell B．keep C．forget D．switch

54．A．turned down B．put off C．set about D．ended up

55．A．purchased B．encountered C．chosen D．stolen

第Ⅱ卷

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（一个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Giant pandas Yun Chuan and Xin Bao set out on their journey to the United States on Wednesday evening, marking 56 new round of China-US cooperation on the conservation of the protected species.

A vehicle 57 (carry) the panda bears departed from the Ya’an Bifengxia Base of the China Conservation and Research Center 58 Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport where they will board a chartered plane to San Diego in the US state of California.

The pandas are accompanied by five 59 (experience) caretakers and veterinary experts from China and the US. To 60 (sure) the health and safety of the animals during the long 61 (fly), Chinese experts have arranged food, such as fresh bamboo, bamboo shoots, fruits, vegetables 62 specially made bread, and drinking water.

After Yun Chuan and Xin Bao settle in at the San Diego Zoo, Chinese experts 63 (stay) there for about three months to see them through the quarantine period, 64 will help them to quickly adapt to their new living environment. Panda enthusiasts in both China and the US will have various means of learning about the 65 (pair) daily lives and adjustment process, according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.

Since the 1990s, China has collaborated on giant panda protection with 26 institutions in 20 countries, including the US, Spain, Japan and France.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 应用文（满分15分）

假定你是李华，最近你们到一个外国游客较多的旅游景点上了一堂口语实践课。请你用英文给澳大利亚朋友Luke写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括：1．上课的过程；2．你的感想。注意：1．写作词数应为80个左右：2．请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear Luke,

I’m writing to share with you a special spoken English class I had the other day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面材料，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一篇完整的故事。

As the golden sun was sailing higher and higher in the east, casting its warm glow over the town, Emily, a keen photographer, started a solo journey to the famed Old Pine Scenic Area, well known for its centuries-old pin e forests and winding paths. She anticipated a day filled with peaceful beauty and the opportunity to touch nature in its purest form.

Upon arrival, Emily was charmed by the quietness and splendidness of the overgrown pines that towered above, their branches whispering tales of old in the gentle morning breeze. With her camera in hand, she ventured deeper into the heart of the forest, each step further immersing her in the lively picture of greens and earthy browns.

The paths of Old Pine were many, weaving through the forest like threads of a vast, tangled (缠结的) web. Initially, Emily followed the marked trails, snapping photos of dew-kissed (带着露珠的) spider web s and squirrels dashing through the underbrush. However, as the morning turned into afternoon, she decided to stray from the beaten path to explore a more hidden area, rumored to house the eldest and most majestic pine in the reserve.

The deeper she wandered, the quieter the forest grew, except for the occasional rustle of leaves and distant birds. Focused intently on her photography, Emily scarcely noticed the shifting shadows and the subtle change in the forest. She then realized it was getting late but she had not yet found the eldest pine. And she had not only strayed off the path but was now thoroughly lost.

Panic fluttered in her chest. She attempted to backtrack, hoping to find familiar landmarks, but the forest seemed to have rearranged itself behind her. The trees stood pitiless, their trunks like silent guards that offered no guidance. With her phone’s signal frustratingly absent in the thick forest, Emily felt a surge of helplessness.

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。

Emily remembered reading about the importance of staying calm when lost.

Nodding eagerly, Emily explained her situation to the local man.

2024学年第一学期浙江省七彩阳光新高考研究联盟返校联考

高三英语答案

第一部分：听力（每小题1.5分，满分30分）

1—5 CABAC 6—10 BBAAC 11—15 AABAB 16—20 CBACB

第二部分：阅读理解及七选五（每小题2.5分，满分50分）

21—23 CCA 24—27 BBDC 28—31 CDBA 32—35 CCBD 36—40 FDCEA

第三部分：语言运用（满分30分）

第一节：完形填空（每小题1分，满分15分）

41-45 BACDC 46—50 ACCBB 51—55 DABDD

第二节：语法填空（每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56．a 57．carrying 58．for 59．experienced 60．ensure

61．flight 62．and 63．will stay 64．which 65．pair’s

第四部分：写作（满分40分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分15分）

One possible version:

Dear Luke,

I’m writing to share an extraordinary spoken English class we had recently. Our teacher led the entire class to a renowned tourist attraction frequented by visitors from Western countries. We had the unique opportunity to engage in conversations with native speakers. All of us were activated by the authentic environment rather than the simulated ones at class, thus leaving every one of us with an urge to talk to the foreigners. Even the most timid boy managed to have a happy conversation with a tourist from Wellington. This immersive experience was incredibly beneficial, as it significantly boosted my confidence and sharpened my language skills. Interacting with them in a real-world setting was exhilarating and profoundly enriching. I believe this experience will have a lasting positive impact on my English proficiency.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节：读后续写（满分25分）

One possible version:

Emily remembered reading about the importance of staying calm when lost. She found a relatively clear spot and decided to wait, hoping that a ranger who takes care of forest or another hiker might pass by. To keep calm, she resumed taking photos, capturing the stunning beauty of the fog-wrapped forest, each shot a stark contrast to the morning’s vibrant frames. As hours passed, the sound of footsteps crunching on dry leaves alerted Emily to the presence of another. A wave of relief washed over her as an elderly man emerged from the mist, his face creased with a kind smile beneath a wide-brimmed hat. “I thought I might find someone out here,” he said in a gentle voice, noticing Emily’s camera. “You must be here for Old Pine’s eldest.”

Nodding eagerly, Emily explained her situation to the local man. The man, who introduced himself as a local historian and knew the forest like the back of his hand. With a comforting assurance, he offered to lead her back to the main trail and then to the ancient pine she had sought. As they walked, the old man shared stories of the forest’s history and its significance to the local community. The forest, he explained, was not just a collection of trees but a living memory of the town’s heritage. Finally, they arrived at the grand old pine. Its vast trunk and overgrown branches were indeed a sight to behold, majestic and enduring. Emily captured the tree in her lens, a permanent reminder of her adventure and the lessons learned. She thanked the old man earnestly, her heart full of gratitude for the unexpected friendship and the invaluable lesson in humility and respect for nature.

【解析】

21．C。该段第四行“The exhibition features recent acquisitions as well as works that have rarely, if ever, been on view…”。故选C。

22．C。展览2是有关拉丁美洲历史的建筑。故选C。

23．A。前两个展览黑标题下方都是NOW ON VIEW。而最后一个展览黑标题下方是UPCOMING EXHIBITION。故选A。

24．B。该词所在句子的前面内容都是关于南极的劣势。而后面关于企鹅，美丽的风景等都是优势。故选B。

25．B。南极的企鹅是吵了点。但是与伦敦比起来算是安静的了。故选B。

26．D。工作地点在南极，有诸多不便。最后一段有讲了对工作的培训，说明这项工作有较高的要求。故选D。

27．C。本文围绕南极的工作展开的。然后从工作介绍看，这些工作比特殊，环境艰苦，但是也有亮点，如看可爱的企鹅，看美丽的风景等。故选C。

28．C。从第一段可知,一个小山村里有几千上了年纪的人讲Romeyka。Romeyka没有written form。这种语言是连接古希腊的活的桥梁。但是这种语言正在消失，濒临灭绝。因此这里的Romeyka是一种正在消失的与古希腊有关系的语言。故选C。

29．D。从第二段可知，澳大利亚和英国的一个合作项目将这些数字制作成条状图并用显著色彩标出，用以表明方言在加速消失。故选D。

30．B。从本段可知，濒危语言联盟机构ELA发现纽约竟然有数百种语言。这是出乎预料的。这些方言照理来说应该存在于偏僻的地方。故选B。

31．A。Ken Hale说，失去任何一个语言都像罗浮宫投上一枚炸弹。这意味着文章开头所说的The loss of a language is a big blow. 是人类的巨大损失。故选A。

32．C。从文章1-3段可知，VOCs源于新陈代谢而产生的气态化学物质。其排泄方式是通过呼吸、粪便和皮肤。而出汗只占一小部分。故选B。

33．C。嗅觉灵敏的动物例如狗已经显示了它们能够通过闻气味嗅出人类多种癌症。这是人类身体不够健康时会散发出不同气味的证据。故选C。

34．B。从文章内容可知，当人体患有某种疾病的时候，会散发出不同的气味。既然有些嗅觉灵敏的动物能够闻出这样的气味，那么可以推断有可能生产出能够通过分析VOCs而进行疾病诊断的设备。

35．D。从文章可知，当人体出现健康状况时，身体会释放出特殊的气味。而这些气味可以被嗅觉灵敏的动物所识别。由此可知，通过识别人体释放的气味可以侦测疾病。故选D。

36．F。该句承前句都是讲运动的好处。故选F。

37．D。本段标题Try light exercise while you study。核心信息是light exercise和while studying。D选项的keep it gentle和while studying与此吻合。故选D。

38．C。本段介绍的是办公桌边上的运动。C选项符合这样的运动。故选C。

39．E。标题是Take a walk on breaks. 内容是在图书馆和宿舍学习，要将学习分成几个部分。中间休息时运动围绕着建筑物或校园散步15分钟符合这样的安排。故选E。

40．A。本题是选择标题。是对本段内容的高度提炼。本段内容强调运动要一贯如一，要经常性，而不是只在周末做大量运动而平时不锻炼。故选A。

41．B。前文可知，他的面包车被偷了。然后她的弟弟在海边看到了这辆车。Spot，无意中看到。故选B。

42．A。Ant报警了。然后在车子开走时，警察追赶这辆车。Give chase，追赶。故选A。

43．C。警察追赶之下，这辆面包车一路狂奔，闯了几个红灯。Run red lights，闯红灯。故选C。

44．D。从后面撞上了建筑物表明，最合理的原因是失去了控制。故选D。

45．C。从前面撞上建筑物的信息可以知道车子损毁了。故选C。

46．A。作者醒来收到Ant的邮件，详细讲述了他是如何度过这一夜的。Detail意思是详细讲述。故选A。

47．C。Ant度过了一个不眠之夜，而我们则一无所知，平安地睡个好觉。故选C。

48．C。本句意思是没人受伤。车里的是偷车的罪犯。故选C。

49．B。偷车贼制造这一幕闹剧的过程中，所幸没有人受伤。故选B。

50．B。两年前，Dave当时还是我的男友，他买了这辆车。这里跟时间有关。故选B。

51．D。Dave将车子的后部改装成一个迷你的家。以后的两个夏天我们都在这车里度过。故选D。

52．A。从前文可知，Dave和作者在车里度过两个夏天。也因此他们单算再回到New Zealand。因此这辆车对于他们来说具有很重要的意义，是他们一切的中心。故选A。

53．B。这辆车对他们具有重要的意义，因此他们决定留着它。故选B。

54．D。这辆车被偷结果出乎预料的改变了我们的生活轨迹。故选D。

55．D。很难想象，要不是我们的车被偷了，我们就会在新西兰生活。那么我们的生活会是怎样的。故选D。

56．a。a new round of新一轮的…冠词。

57．carrying。动词现在分词作后置定语。

58．for。飞机航班depart from… for…，离开…前往…，用介词for。

59．experienced。动词ed形式做定语，有经验的。

60．ensure。形容词变动词，动词不定式表目的。

61．flight。动词变名词，航班。

62．and。并列连词。

63．will stay。根据语境使用将来时。

64．which。定语从句的关系代词。

65．pair’s。名词所有格。

听力原文

Text 1

W: Good morning! My I have your passport and arrival card, please?

M: Sure. Here you are.

W: Could you please state the purpose of your visit and how long you plan to stay?

Text 2

W: Good morning, I’m calling about the job in this morning’s paper.

M: Well, could you tell me your name?

W: Sophie Young.

M: Oh yes. What exactly interests you about the job?

Text 3

M: Happy birthday, Linda. Here is a present for you.

W: Thank you very much. I can’t believe that you still remember my birthday. Wow, it’s a book. It’s one of may favorite books.

M: I’m very glad you like it.

Text 4

W: Jim, which one should I buy?

M: Oh, my goodness! You should hurry up. I’ll get a class in ten minutes.

W: Sorry, I just wish the shop assistants didn’t give me so many choices.

M: It’s none of their business. You should decide which one to buy quickly.

Text 5

W: What are there in the fridge? Do we have enough for lunch?

M: Oh, let me have a look. We have some fish, beef, eggs and some vegetables as well.

W: Good, we can have some beef stew or fish soup. Which do you prefer?

M: I’d like some soup.

Text 6

W: Do you want to hang out tonight? My brother is having his friends over to watch the football game. I don’t want to be there for it.

M: You don’t like football?

W: I like playing it, but I hate watching it. I find it really boring.

M: Do you have anything in mind? We could go ice skating.

W: Yes! That’s music to my ears. I will call you when I am out of work. I’ll need to go back home and get my ice skates, though.

M: I will need to rent some. Maybe if we begin to go together a lot, I will buy a pair.

Text 7

W: Excuse me? Hi, sorry, just a quick one.

M: Yes, How can I help? Are you ready to pay?

W: Well, it seems there is something wrong with the bill. We’ve been charged a little more than expected.

M: Oh, goodness, sorry about that. Let me have a quick scan. What seems to be the problem?

W: It’s the spaghetti. I thought it was part of the special but it’s been added on separately.

M: Oh gosh, you’re absolutely right. Sorry for the mix-up. I do apologize. I’ll get that sorted straight away. Does everything else seem to be okay?

Text 8

W: I have to say that you’re not quite what I expected. Usually in call you are very quiet.

M: Well, I don’t like to answer questions out loud. I prefer to listen and absorb the knowledge.

W: Well, you should speak out more. I think your ideas very humorous. The way you described the math problem really makes sense to me. It made me laugh as well, so I would probably remember it better.

M: Thanks. Maybe I will speak out more. In a class like Mr. Williams’s, I think it’s a bit more important to listen. There are a lot about old wars and government leaders that we need to memorize. Hopefully. My listening skills in this class will help us with our project.

W: That’s true. I suppose I do tall more in my English and P. E classes because they require different types of thinking.

Test 9

W: Welcome back. My guest is Alan Cunningham, and he owns a specialty tea company in Beijing. So what makes your tea better than everyone else’s?

M: Well, there certainly are many choices when it comes to tea in China. I think one of the main differences is that our teas are never blended or mixed with other teas. If you are buying a particular tea from us, you can be sure that it came from one tea farm and one specific harvest.

W: What’s the advantage of drinking that kind of tea?

M: The flavors are much more pure, and many experts agree that the health benefits of drinking tea are maximized when the tea comes from a single source. Also, when we buy our tea, we buy it directly from the growers. This allows us to get to know more about the growing process and the people who produce our tea.

W: How do your prices compare to those of other companies?

M: We’re a small company that focus on selling small amounts of high quality tea. We are not trying to make huge profits by selling the most tea possible. We pay much higher prices for our tea because we believe it is the best in the world, and we also want to make sure that the people who grow the tea get fair compensation for their work. I guess what I’m trying to say is that there are good reasons why our prices might be a little higher.

W: Well, why don’t tell us a bit about the teas you have at the moment?

Text 10

May is now recognized as Asian American and Pacific Islander Month. Throughout the month of May, everyone can learn more about the efforts and achievements of Asian Americans and Pacific islanders. They have contributed to American history and culture, from the first Filipinos arriving in what is now known as California to the Chinese laborers completing the United States transcontinental railroad. Asian Americans are now the fastest growing Ethnic group in America. On Sunday, May 16th, many people gathered in Chicago’s Chinatown to celebrate through speeches from distinguished political leaders and various entertainers’ performances. Those who arrived early in the day started with dim sum and went shopping in the local stores for groceries, souvenirs, clothing, etc. They also visited the local Chinese American Museum or the Heritage Museum of Asian Art. After the afternoon entertainment performances concluded, they went with friends or family for dinner at one of the many fine Chinese restaurants.