**24届高三一轮总复习验收考试**

**英语试卷**

**试卷共8页，67小题，满分150分。考试用时120分钟**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡指定位置上。**

**2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**3. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，请将答题卡交回。**

**第一部分听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**做题时，先将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。**

**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。**

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是C。

1 Where is the girl’s mother now?

A. In the hospital. B. In the supermarket. C. At home.

2. What is wrong with the man’s laptop?

A. Its screen is unclear.

B. Its mouse is missing.

C. Its network can’t be connected.

3 How will the man probably get to Hawaii?

A. By train. B. By ship. C. By plane.

4. Who will start the lecture?

A. Prof. Brookings. B. Dr. White. C. Dr. Mildens.

5. Why does the woman make the call?

A. To check the schedule.

B. To give notice of a promotion.

C. To make a dentist’s appointment.

**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. Which animal does the man like best?

A. Tigers. B. Giraffes. C. Monkeys.

7. How much do kids pay to got in?

A. $5. B. $9. C. $10.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What is the probable relationship between the man and Jennifer?

A. Classmates. B. Father and daughter. C. Teacher and student.

9 What is the man unsure about the podcast?

A. The presenter. B. The cost. C. The subjects.

10. What does the woman mean at the end of the conversation?

A. It’s up to Jennifer to decide.

B. The podcast is useless.

C. Jennifer likes different topics.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. Why does Jamie call the woman?

A. To make a reservation. B. To change a booking. C. To confirm the time.

12. Where will the table be?

A. By the door. B. Beside the kitchen. C. In the corner.

13. When will Jamie’s appointment be?

A. At 8:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 6:00.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。**

14. How long will the speakers go on holiday?

A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Seven days.

15. Why does the woman give up going to Greece?

A. It’s hard to book hotels.

B. The weather is not good.

C. She can’t book flights in April.

16. What does the woman think of living in a cottage?

A. It is cheap. B. It is nice. C. It is uncomfortable.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. What did the speaker’s father expect him to do?

A. Work as an artist. B. Take up a regular job. C. Follow in his footsteps.

18. Who inspired the speaker to study art?

A. His brother. B. His cousin. C. His sister.

19. Why did the speaker feel lucky while he was an art student?

A. He found a job. B. He opened a shop. C. He got an award for painting.

20. What did the speaker manage to do after graduation?

A. Set up a studio. B. Teach in art school. C. Design best-selling products.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。**

**A**

**The Best Places for Camping Near Portland**

**Lost Lake**

With 148 campsites, Lost Lake has plenty of room for everyone who wants to go camping near Portland. In addition to a place to park up for the night, the park also has numerous trails to explore, a public boat launch and a fishing dock(码头). But there are no electrical connections available.

Price: Tent sites range from $29- $32 depending on their location.

**The Vintages Trailer Resort**

Located in the heart of the Willamette Valley, camping in a vintage trailer can be a lot of fun, offering a unique lodging experience. It is a pretty luxurious experience, with terrycloth robes, pour-over coffee, and breathtaking views of the neighboring vineyards. There are plenty things to do in the surrounding valley, but primarily it is one of the nation’s top wine-producing regions.

Price: Each trailer varies.

**Beaver Campground**

Located in between huge old maple trees and sycamores(悬铃木), Beaver Campground makes a great place to stay. The surrounding forest is a great place to explore, and as the campgrounds are small, with only 24 campsites, you will really feel as though you are in the middle of nowhere.

Price: Between $20- $100 a night.

**Oxbow Regional Park**

One of the most picturesque places to go camping, the perfect place for swimming, rafting, fishing and much more, the park offers 74 drive-up campsites, each of which comes with a picnic table, fire pit, and cooking grill, and there are also 12 RV sites.

Price: $22 a night

1. What can you do in the Lost Lake?

A. Swim in the lake. B. Use your rice cooker.

C. Take part in water activities. D. Explore the surrounding forest.

2. Where will a wine lover most want to go?

A. Lost Lake. B. Beaver Campground.

C. The Vintages Trailer Resort. D. Oxbow Regional Park.

3. What can be known about the price of the four places?

A. Beaver Campground charges the most.

B. Price ranges from place to place.

C. All places carry out the same pricing policy.

D. Oxbow Regional Park enjoys the lowest price.

**B**

Zing! Such is the sound of the towline (拖绳) as it flies from my grasp and the motorboat drags it away. It is also the end of my effort to stand on two blue boards and sail across a lake behind a speedboat. “I’ve had it, Dad. Come get me!” I know he can’t hear me as he rockets off. Besides, I know what he will say—“It’s easy, sweetheart. Just stand up and let the boat do the rest.” Well, I’ve tried to follow his advice, but my shaky legs tell me it’s over. How did it come to this?

My father determined that his group of teenagers should learn to water-ski. He knew little about it, but he saw others on the lake with fast crafts (船) and joyful skiers, and decided to join the fun.

On a hot day, he tied the rope and loaded us into life jackets. One by one, he pulled the boys to and from, waving to neighbors on their docks. Then it was the girls’ turn. I jumped in the lake, wore the two heavy skis, pointed them out of the water, and grasped the towline with trembling hands. I had no idea what to do. My father dismissed my fears with a wave of his hand. “Keep the tips up, sweetheart.”

It’s time to give up. But here comes my dad dragging the line, ready for me to try again. I signal that I am ready to get back in the boat, but he smiles and yells, “This time will be magic!”

Dad guns the engine. The weight of an entire lake is on my chest, pushing me back. Like a light switched on in a dark room, my father’s words show me the way. “Just stand up, angel. Just do it.” And so I did, even though I cried aloud.

I take a deep breath and straighten my legs. My blue skis begin to skim (滑过) the lake, like a seagull scanning for snacks!

4. What scene does the author describe in Para. 1?

A. Her falling out of a speedboat. B. Her first failure to water-ski.

C. Her touring in a motorboat. D. Her efforts to drive a speedboat.

5. Why did Dad ask his children to learn water-skiing?

A. To enjoy the pleasure of it. B. To train them to be players.

C. To teach them surviving skills. D. To win respect from neighbors.

6. What helped the author successfully ski?

A. Her desire to win an honor. B. Her fear of being laughed at.

C. Her dad’s professional skills. D. Her dad’s encouraging words.

7. What might be the best title for the text?

A. Drive With Father’s Determination B. Explore the Outdoors With Family

C. Learn to Water-Ski on My Own Feet D. Overcome Obstacles on the Speedboat

**C**

The confidence people place in science is frequently based not on what it really is, but on what people would like it to be. When I asked students at the beginning of the year how they would define science, many of them replied that it is an objective way of discovering certainties about the world. But science cannot provide certainties.

But doubt in science is a feature, not a bug. Indeed, the paradox (悖论) is that science, when properly functioning, questions accepted facts and yields both new knowledge and new questions—not certainty. Doubt does not create trust, nor does it help public understanding. So why should people trust a process that seems to require a troublesome state of uncertainty without always providing solid solutions?

As a historian of science, I would argue that it’s the responsibility of scientists and historians of science to show that the real power of science lies precisely in what is often perceived as its weakness: its drive to question and challenge a hypothesis (假设). Indeed, the scientific approach requires changing our understanding of the natural world whenever new evidence emerges from either experimentation or observation. Scientific findings are hypotheses that **encompass** the state of knowledge at a given moment. In the long run, many of them are challenged and even overturned. Doubt might be troubling, but it impels us towards a better understanding; certainties, as reassuring as they may seem, in fact hold back the scientific process.

A more realistic understanding of how science works can contribute to a better comprehension of the decisive role of doubt and skepticism in the scientific process. Indeed, science is not a linear (线性的) path leading from one success to another, but rather a constant reevaluation of hypotheses. Failures are part of the scientific process and should be taught along with successes.

8. What is “doubt” in science according to the text?

A. It’s not right. B. It’s a feature. C. It’s a bug. D. It’s less realistic.

9. What does the underlined word “encompass” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Include. B. Oppose. C. Evaluate. D. Discover.

10. What does the author say about certainty?

A. It’s a real power of science. B. It shows the weakness of science.

C. It affects the scientific process. D. It helps in discovering the world.

11. What can we learn about science?

A. Science is always right. B. Failures are part of science.

C. It’s a path leading to success. D. It is based on people’s expectation.

**D**

Bred to be more sweeter, today’s cherries, bananas and apples taste different than they used — to but not necessarily better. Among fruit farmers, the word “quality” is now routinely used as a standard for “high in sugar”, though firmness, color and size are also considerations. In a recent study about ways to enhance the sweetness of fruit using “molecular (分子的) approaches”, a group of plant scientists wrote that, in general, the sugar content of many fruits are now higher than before owing to continuous selection and breeding. Modern apple varieties, the scientists stressed, were on average sweeter than older ones.

The sweetness of fruit depends not just on how it is bred but also on growing conditions, yield and harvest. The lead researcher, Sugiura, said, “If you could taste an apple harvested 30 years ago, you would feel the difference.” He believed that modern apples are picked so early that even if they are bred for sweetness, they often don’t develop their full character. The fragrance (香味) never develops in fruit that is harvested too early.

Jim Cooper, an apple farmer in England, is regretful to admit the fact that many people will never taste the “strawberry hint” in a really ripe Pearmain, a type of heritage apple. In a way, the rise of consistently sweeter fruit in our lifetimes has been a victory of plant breeding. After all, it’s a rare person who would seek out bitter grapes if they could have sweet ones instead.

But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes (糖尿病), who have to reduce their intake of higher-sugar fruits. Fruit that is bred sweeter also tends to be lower in the chemicals that make it healthy. Considering health, maybe the real problem with modern fruit is that it has become yet another sweet thing in a world with sugar. Even grapefruits, which used to be quite bitter, are sometimes now as sweet as oranges. If you’ve never tasted a sour cherry, how can you fully appreciate a sweet one?

12. In what aspect is many fruits different from before?

A. Sugar content. B. Soft skin. C. Bright color. D. High yield.

13. Why did Sugiura express discontent with the present fruits?

A. They are bred too early. B. They taste so sweet.

C. They are losing a good flavor. D. They need a higher yield.

14. What is Cooper’s attitude towards modern fruit breeding?

A. Favorable. B. Critical. C. Ambiguous. D. Indifferent.

15. What does the last paragraph mean?

A. It’s a wise choice to breed fruits for sweetness.

B. Breeding sweet fruits improves the quality of fruits.

C. Some fruits like grapes and cherries taste the same.

D. The sweetness of fruits will cause health issues.

**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。**

As a psychologist with more than 15 years of experience, I’ve seen how “hustle (忙碌) culture” can have a harmful effect on people. But a 2,000-year-old Chinese concept, “wu wei”, can help us lead more balanced, fulfilling and successful lives. “Wu wei” emphasizes taking action when necessary, but not pushing yourself with excessive effort and tension. Research has shown that it can help lower stress and anxiety, while increasing satisfaction and overall well-being. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_.

**Accept things as they are**

Let’s say you’re throwing a big party. Instead of worrying about every detail, practicing “wu wei” means understanding that things may not go exactly as planned. When you face a challenge, ask yourself whether you have complete control over the outcome. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_

Allow things to unfold in their own natural way, without forcing the outcome. Know that nothing is ever perfect. If you’re learning a new language or playing an instrument for the first time, prepare to make mistakes. You’ll learn from them.

**Perform mindfulness**

Mindfulness means being aware of your thoughts and feelings without judgment. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_. How does the sun feel on your skin? Listen to the sounds of nature, like the birds and rustling leaves, or observe the shapes and colors of the flowers. “Wu wei” comes much easier when you pay attention to what’s happening in the present moment, in a friendly and curious way.

Lao Tzu, an ancient Chinese philosopher and the founder of Taoism, once said: “If you are depressed, you are living in the past. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_. If you are at peace, you are living in the present.”

A. Embrace imperfection

B. Mind those catching your attention

C. Here’s some advice on how to be effortless

D Take notice of all the little details around you

E. If you don’t, make peace with it and move on

F. If you are anxious, you are living in the future

G. Here’s how to make “wu wei” part of your daily routine

**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和D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

With new term approaching, as a new teacher, I needed to find a reference book in our school library. Therefore, I went in search of the \_\_\_21\_\_\_. Before leaving, I struck up a(n) \_\_\_22\_\_\_ with her and then I was completely \_\_\_23\_\_\_ by her experience.

During the winter break she had gone by herself to Death Valley, a rarely visited desert. She just rented a car and packed up some simple equipment. All the way, she \_\_\_24\_\_\_ saw another human being as she drove or \_\_\_25\_\_\_. The photos she showed me \_\_\_26\_\_\_ me from freezing New England to the brilliant sunshine of Death Valley, where she could appreciate the appealing landscape. But what really \_\_\_27\_\_\_ me was how fearless this woman is. So weak is she that I used to think that she was \_\_\_28\_\_\_ to step out of the comfort zone.

I asked her if she was \_\_\_29\_\_\_ of being out in the vast wilderness alone and she said no \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_. She even loved being alone surrounded by such incredible \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_, seeking the meaning of life. Further talk revealed that her life has been \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. She was a young single mother with 2 kids and worked at odd jobs day and night to \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_. To her credit, she obtained her degree in education and found a decent job.

Actually, our brief talk inspired me to lead a more \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ life and she taught me to see a person beyond the \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_.

21. A. tutor B. clerk C. assistant D. librarian

22. A. conversation B. discussion C. complaint D. activity

23. A. bothered B. attracted C. moved D. confused

24. A. voluntarily B. definitely C. occasionally D. barely

25. A. hiked B. slept C. behaved D. dived

26. A. banned B. protected C. transported D. dragged

27. A. scared B. delighted C. upset D. amazed

28. A. unable B. unaffordable C. appointed D. desperate

29. A. free B. frightened C. incapable D. typical

30. A. without excuse B. without hesitation C. with doubt D. with caution

31. A. books B. fantasy C. sands D. beauty

32. A. tough B. smooth C. unpredictable D. changeable

33. A. succeed B. escape C. survive D. suffer

34. A. colorful B. meaningful C. comfortable D. recreational

35. A. restriction B. range C. surface D. reach

**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 Village Super Football League, or the “Cunchao” in Chinese, in Rongjiang county, Southwest China’s Guizhou Province came to an end \_\_\_36\_\_\_ Saturday night. The grass-roots sport tournament \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (last) for nearly three months, drawing attention across the country and boosting the local economy in the region.

Each weekend saw the sports facility in Rongjiang county \_\_\_38\_\_\_ (crowd) by football fans from all over China. Since the beginning of the “Cunchao”, the government of Rongjiang county has set aside a special area for night time economy, \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (include) free stalls, areas for barbecue, snacks and cold drinks, \_\_\_40\_\_\_ became another local popular venue following football field.

From July 1 to 16, Rongjiang county recorded \_\_\_41\_\_\_ total of 921,200 visits, generating income of 1.08 billion yuan. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (variety) of local traditional agricultural and textile (纺织品) products also gained huge popularity due to the football tournament \_\_\_43\_\_\_ the online and offline sales surpassed 20 million yuan, according to the report.

A yellow cow, three black haired pigs and three goats \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (award) to the winner of the first place, second place and third place of the “Cunchao” tournament, \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (respective). All the livestock were locally raised.

**第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 12月3日，在克罗地亚一场精彩的中国民族舞蹈表演吸引了国内外关注，获得了中国外交官的点赞。假定你是李华，你校国际部的网站正在就改版征求学生建议。你觉得这个网站缺少一个中外学生可以互动的社区功能和介绍中国文化的栏目。请你给该网站负责人写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 你的建议；

2. 陈述你的理由。

注意：1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

Best regards,

Li Hua

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My last two years in high school were absolutely miserable. In the junior and senior years of a highly competitive school, one’s whole existence became the crazy preparation to enter the next highly competitive situation. Even the most casual conversations turned to SAT scores and grade point averages. What were the Ivies (常春藤学院) looking for? What extracurricular activities gave you the biggest boost toward getting into a “name” college? Where were the scholarships?

The problem for me was that my family had grown so non-adaptive that even a free New York City high school had become a financial and emotional burden. My grades suffered accordingly. So I hid from my classmates and their discussions of colleges. I stayed away from school for weeks at a time. I went to cheap movies on 42nd Street. I took long walks around the city. But mostly I tried to lose myself in books. I would read in Central Park if I found myself there. I would read on the subways that took me from Harlem to lower New York and Brooklyn. Books and reading became my life.

Somewhere along the way I discovered a unstable balance between the intellectual intimacy (亲密) of the books I read and my personal alienation (疏远) from a world in which I didn’t seem to belong. Writers like Shakespeare, Andre Gide, Honore de Balzac, who are suggested by my English teacher, were guides to a world I couldn’t see and only sensed. But they were excellent guides, at hand day and night, always comforting.

Sometimes, looking back, I am saddened by my lost school days. I wonder what might have been if my family had not been so non-adaptive and if I had not faced so many challenges during those years. I struggled to keep up with my studies. It was a difficult time and I often felt like giving up.

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。

Thanks to the help of my English teacher, I found my way out of the darkness of high school.

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And after graduation from college, I set out to pursue my passion for writing.

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听力答案：1-5 ACCAB 6-10 BABCA 11-15 BBACC 16-20 BBCAA