

英语参考答案及评分意见

听力

1-5 CABAB 6-10 ABACA 11-15 ACBCC 16-20 ABBCC

阅读理解

21-23 ABC 24-27 DBBA 28-31 CBCA 32-35 BCBA

七选五

36-40 GEFAD

完形填空

41-45 DDCAB 46-50 CBAAD 51-55 BCBAD 56-60 DCBDA

语法填空

61. known 62. greatest 63. effectively 64. was considered 65. where
66. with 67. players 68. additional 69. a 70. but

书面表达

Dear Mike,

Hardly could I restrain my excitement when I knew you would pay a visit to my country. Now I'm writing to recommend one of the famous snacks in China.

Tanghulu, a traditional Chinese snack, has been very popular with natives, especially children. It is commonly made of haws, which are rich in vitamin C and are known to have traditional Chinese medicinal properties. People put haws on a stick, dip them in hot sugar syrup and dry. The syrup finally turns into a solid coating, like the crystal on the surface of haws. With sour haws and sweet sugar, the taste of tanghulu is a combination of flavors, which often reminds people of their happy childhoods. As a result, tanghulu is a must snack for foreign visitors.

You will be more than welcomed to visit China and I will treat you to some tanghulu!

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

书面表达评分总原则：

1. 总分为25分，按五个档次给分；
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衡量，确定或调整档次，然后给分；
3. 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及上下文的连贯性；
4. 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。

各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档（21分～25分）

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

1. 内容完整，覆盖所有内容要点；
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇；
3. 语法结构和词汇方面基本无误；
4. 有效地使用了与语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑；
5. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档（16分～20分）

完成了试题规定的任务。

1. 内容涵盖主要要点；
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求；
3. 语法结构和词汇方面应用基本准确；
4. 应用简单的语句连接成分，使全文结构紧凑；
5. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档（11分～15分）

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

1. 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖了大部分的主要内容；
2. 所用语法和词汇能满足任务的要求；
3. 语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解；
4. 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档（6分～10分）

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

1. 内容不完整，漏掉一些主要内容，或是要点的简单罗列不连贯，偏离题意或表意不清；
2. 所用词汇有限，语法错误较多；
3. 有一些语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解；
4. 较少使用过渡性连接语句，内容缺少连贯性；
5. 未能清楚地传达信息。

第一档（1分～5分）

未完成试题规定的任务。

1. 未能理解题干要求而偏离题意，明显遗漏主要内容；
2. 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对写作内容的理解；
3. 缺乏过渡性语句连接，内容缺少连贯性；
4. 表意未能传达给读者。

不得分（0分）

未传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。

部分答案详解

阅读理解

A 篇 本文是四本书的书评，主题是人与社会。

21. A 细节理解题。根据 Wall Disease 中“Since the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, border walls have multiplied, notes science journalist Jessica Wapner in her global survey.”可知，Jessica Wapner 是 science journalist，故选 A。
22. B 细节理解题。根据 The British Museums 中“Rejecting the view of Oxford colleague John Boardman that ‘the rape proved to be a rescue’”可知 A 错误；“Hicks fiercely advocates that ‘brutish’ museums urgently begin restoration of stolen objects.”可知 B 正确；“This timely book echoes the British Museum’s decision this year to redisplay a bust (半身像) of its founder with labels about his links to the slave trade.”可知是 British Museum 要“redisplay a bust of its founder”，故 C 错误；“Dan Hicks is a curator (馆长) at the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford, UK, which, like the British Museum, holds many prized objects robbed by colonial forces in 1897 from Benin, in what is now Nigeria.”可知不是博物馆去打劫的展品，故 D 错误。综上，故选 B。
23. C 细节理解题。根据书名“A Manual of the Mammalia”（《哺乳动物手册》）和“Yellowstone Wolves”（《黄石石狼》）可知这两本书是讲述与动物相关的内容，故选 C。

B 篇 这是一篇关于人与社会的记叙文，讲述了马来西亚槟城一所让学生痴迷的学校。

24. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“Some students even threatened their parents they'd run away from home if they missed any of the school activities!”可知，一些学生甚至威胁他们的父母说，如果他们错过任何学校活动，他们就离家出走。故选 D。

25. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“The school started adopting the fun learning approach...”可知，学校开始采用有趣的学习方法，有趣的学习方法是令人开心的，由此可以看出学校的教学风格是快乐教育。故选 B。

26. B 推理判断题。根据第五段第二句“The school takes the students for walks in the surrounding area every Friday, and they'll take them to collect garbage in selected areas every Saturday.”可知，学校每周五会带学生到周边地区散步，每周六会带学生到指定区域收集垃圾。由此可以推断学生周五出去散步的目的是为了发现垃圾，而不是收集垃圾，C 错误。故选 B。

27. A 推理判断题。整篇文章主要介绍马来西亚槟城一所让学生痴迷的学校，内容比较真实可信，符合新闻报道的特征。故选 A。

C 篇 本文是新闻报道。为应对学生上网课时数量巨大但千篇一律的问题，一所学校在后台使用了一位人工智能老师，而学生竟然没有察觉出回答自己问题的老师不是真人，非常欢迎这种模式。然而，社会舆论却指向由此带来的工作减少。

28. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中 Goel 教授的言论“they don't receive enough feedback from the teachers”并结合第一段的内容可知，在他看来，许多在线课程的学生保留率不高，许多学生中途弃学的原因是这些学生收不到来自老师的反馈。Goel 教授所在的大学为应对这一问题采用的方法是由 9 位老师专门在网络论坛上回答学生诸如作业以及其他项目的问题。故选 C。

29. B 句意理解题。根据划线部分上文中的“During the first few weeks in January, Jill really struggled and monitored Jill's answers until they saw improvement”及下文中的“By the end of March, she was freely responding to student questions”形成的对比可知，Jill 一开始应对工作时有些力不从心，慢慢有了进步，后来能自如回答学生的问题了。划线句位于该对比的中间，起过渡作用，意为“Jill 对该如何做自己的工作越来越自信了”。get one's bearings 为习语，意为“熟悉环境，弄清自己所处的地位”。故选 B。

30. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“In a recent online survey, nearly 80 percent of participants opposed ... indicating that decline would be significant”可知，该网络调查中有百分之八十的人都反对赋予人工智能以情感或个性特征，我们可以推断，这些人不会支持佐治亚理工学院的 Waston 项目（使用人工智能在后台回复学生的问题）。

31. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘But if the AI can handle 40 percent of students' inquiries, will they really need 8 humans in years ahead’”可知，作者反问，如果 Jill 可以处理百分之四十的学生询问，以后还需要 8 名真人教师吗？也就是说作者认为 Jill 在不久的将来会造成一定数量的工作减少。

D 篇 这是一篇新闻报道，主题语境是人与自然。中国将依据最新通过的《长江保护法》，在国家 and 地区两个层面建立协调机制以保护长江。该机制将按照“促进环境保护协调发展，避免过度开发”的原则，指导和协调长江保护工作。

32. B 细节理解题。根据第一段可知，中国建立该机制是为了促进协调以保护中国最长的水道——长江，故选 B。

33. C 细节理解题。根据第四段可知，这 19 个省级地方政府将统筹起草地方性法规和规划，还将相互合作，推出监督和执法措施，建立协调机制，系统地保护和发展整个长江流域。因此可得出结论，他们将全面开展合作以建立协调合作，故选 C。

34. B 推理判断题。根据第五段王瑞和所说的话可知，该法旨在“全面推进长江流域经济绿色转型和社会发展，实现人与自然和谐共处”，故选 B。A 项“该法将全面促进经济发展”，C 项“该法将促进社会的平稳转型”，D 项“该法将促进自然界生物的共生”，以上选项均与王瑞的说法不一致。

35. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段，该法还对有环境危害的活动实施了各种禁令和限制，并将对违规行为实

施严厉的惩罚,可推断出后续可能会对哪些行为将受到惩罚进行介绍,故选 A。

七选五 本文是一篇说明文,告诉我们要从现在开始,利用你所拥有的,尽你所能去过好每一天。

36. G 过渡句。前文主要介绍了非洲裔美国网球冠军阿瑟·阿什的话,告诉我们在生活中我们应该立足现在,充分利用我们所拥有的东西,并竭尽所能。下文介绍具体怎么去做。G 项意为“这是其中一段引语,邀请我们进入它的智慧,并在我们自己的生活中探索它”。起到了承上启下的作用,故选 G。

37. E 总结句。下文讲到“注意你看到的五件事,感觉到的四件事,听到的三件事,闻到的两种气味和尝到的一种味道。”E 项意为“我喜欢‘5, 4, 3, 2, 1’的技巧,这种技巧让我感到踏实”,是对后文的总结。故选 E。

38. F 细节句。本段的小标题意为“利用好自己现在拥有的东西”。后文列举了当自己不知道吃什么的时候,作者会打开冰箱看一下自己有什么东西可以利用。F 项意为“除了实际可用的资源,我们还能用什么呢?”,起到了承上启下的作用,故选 F。

39. A 主旨句。本段意为“不管你现在肩上扛着什么,令人沮丧的现实是,你将无法完全地完成它,解决它,实现它。我们只能解决大部分”。A 项意为“做你能够做的”。总领全文,故选 A。

40. D 细节句。前文意为“不管你现在肩上扛着什么,令人沮丧的现实是,你将无法完全地完成它,解决它,实现它。我们只能解决大部分”。后文意为“立足当下,与迈出第一步所需的资源相联系,并对自己的目标充满信心”。D 项意为“但令人鼓舞的事实是我可以多做一点”。起到了承上启下的作用,故选 D。

完形填空 这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一名教师通过开设一门新课来帮助学生们重拾信心的故事。

41. D 根据下文可知,作者是教授一个班级的学生。a chain of 一连串的; a couple of 一对。故选 D。

42. D 根据 teaching career 和 taught 可知,作者“教(teaching)”英语和社会科学。in a row 意为“连续地”。故选 D。

43. C 根据 about this group、I heard they were unwilling 和 to cooperate 可知,作者听说了这个班学生的“故事(stories)”,他们不愿意“完成(complete)”作业,不配合。故选 C。

44. A 同上。故选 A。

45. B 根据下段首句中的 I developed a course 可知,校长让作者“设计(design)”一门课程。故选 B。

46. C 根据最后一段中的 they were not those failing grades 可知,这组学生的分数是“不及格(failing)”。故选 C。

47. B 根据前文的 a summer course 可知,作者是按要求设计出了一门课程。故选 B。

48. A 根据 analyze, attend, conduct 和 defend 这些动词可知,设空处后的内容是学生们被“要求(required)”做的内容。故选 A。

49. A 根据后文 conducting experiments outside 可知,此处应该填“实施(conduct)”。故选 A。

50. D defend their paper to a distinguished panel 意为“在专家组面前为自己的论文辩护”,设空处的动作应该发生在答辩之前,结合选项可知应选 write。故选 D。

51. B walking 和 conducting 都是伴随主句动作发生的动作,由此推断此处应选“met(见面)”。故选 B。

52. C 根据上段中对学生们提出的要求和与设空处并列的动词可知,此处应为“乘坐(taking)”公共交通工具。故选 C。

53. B 根据 called them, sent encouraging texts 和 to pick them up 可知,当学生们“灰心丧气(discouraged)”时,作者就给他们打电话、发鼓励的短信并去学生们的“家(homes)”接他们。故选 B。

54. A 同上。故选 A。

55. D 根据 Despite, such high expectations 和 lofty goals 可知,尽管一些人认为作者对这些学生有如此高的期望是“疯狂的(crazy)”。故选 D。

56. D 根据转折语意,本句说的是仅在六周的时间里,作者的暑期班的学生“完成了(accomplished)”那些极高的目标。故选 D。

57. C 根据前文所述,作者和学生完成这一任务克服了诸多的困难,这项任务也是对他们的一种挑战。故选 C。

58. B 上句提到了这次取得的成果,本句说的是对学生们思想上的影响,这是更为深入的内容,更为“重要(importantly)”。故选 B。

59. D 更为重要的是,通过这次任务,作者让学生认识到了他们并不是一群只能考低分的人,他们有能力做好一切事情。故选 D。
60. A 完成了如此高难度的任务让学生们明白自己“有能力(capable of)”做想做的一切事情。故选 A。
- 语法填空 这是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与社会。本文简要介绍了迈克尔·杰弗里·乔丹作为篮球运动员的职业生涯和其主要成就。
61. known 考查非谓语动词。此插入语中 known 作为 Michael Jeffrey Jordan 的定语,需要用形容词词性的过去分词,表示 Michael Jeffrey Jordan 以他的名字缩写 MJ 被广泛所知。因此填 known。
62. greatest 考查形容词的最高级。表示“迈克尔·乔丹是有史以来最伟大的篮球运动员”,此处应填写形容词 great 的最高级,因此填 greatest。
63. effectively 考查词性转换。此处需用副词来修饰形容词 marketed,意为“最受市场热捧的运动员”。因此填 effectively。
64. was considered 考查动词的时态语态。此句意为“在20世纪80年代和90年代迈克尔·乔丹被认为有助于在全世界推广 NBA”。迈克尔·乔丹和认为之间存在被动的逻辑关系,因此填 was considered。
65. where 考查定语从句关系词。where 作为关系副词引导非限制性定语从句,修饰地点 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill(北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校)。此句意为“乔丹在北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校度过了三个赛季的职业生涯”。因此填 where。
66. with 考查介词。此句意为“他很快成长为一名联赛明星,以优异的成绩(充足的得分)使比赛更有观赏性(娱乐观众)”。此处需要一个意为“用……,以……”的介词,因此用 with。
67. players 考查词性转换和名词的单复数形式。此句意为“他也因是篮球界最好的防守队员之一而名声大噪”。the best 和 defensive 两个形容词修饰后面的名词,因此将 play 转换为 player。“one of...”意为“……之一”,故后面的名词需用复数形式,变为 players。
68. additional 考查词性转换。“他在1995年重新加入公牛队,并带领他们获得了另外三个冠军”此处 championships 名词前需用形容词 additional 修饰。
69. a 考查冠词的用法。“不定冠词+序数词+名词”表示“又一、再一”,本句中“a second time”意为“又一次”。
70. but 考查连词。but 作为连词,用在两个某种程度上相互对比或矛盾的陈述。此句意为“乔丹在1999年第二次退役,但他又作为华盛顿奇才队的一员,从2001年到2003年中又重返两个 NBA 赛季”。因此填 but。

短文改错

第一句,删掉 on。考查介词的合理使用。在 last, this, next, every Friday 之前不用介词。

第二句, will 改为 would。考查情态动词的过去时。“make an oath 宣誓”的时间是在活动举办的时候,也就是在过去时空,故而其后的同位语从句的时空也应该是过去时。

第二句, citizen 改为 citizens。考查名词的单复数。

第三句, for 改为 to。考查动词短语的固定搭配。commit oneself to sth. 投身于……

第四句, sincerely 改为 sincere。考查形容词。修饰 gratitude 这一名词,应用形容词。

第四句, which 改为 who/that。考查定语从句关系代词。先行词为 parents, 是人,故用 who 或者 that。

第五句, after 改为 later。考查固定短语的副词, Two hours later 两小时后。

第五句, the ceremony 后加 was。考查被动语态。原本的短语应该是 put sth to an end。

第六句, benefit 改为 benefits。考查主谓一致,此处的主语 activity 为单数,故用三单形式。

第六句, our 改为 their。考查人称一致性,与前文的 they 保持一致。

听力原文

Text 1

M: I just finished my paper. Can you check it before I hand it in?

W: I can tell you worked hard on it. Hope your teacher will agree.

Text 2

W: Hey, Don. Can you help me with the plans for Stan's birthday party?

M: Yes, but let's wait until lunch. Our boss could come back any minute, and we don't want him to see what we've been up to during working hours!

Text 3

M: Well, you know, every time I came out here, something crazy happened. Like, the first time, I forgot to take an umbrella.

W: I don't think that sounds crazy to me.

Text 4

M: I have to finish four papers in a week, so I'd really have a hard time.

W: I've told you it would be better if you prepared your papers at the beginning of the summer holiday.

Text 5

M: What will you do this Sunday, Susan? Surf the Internet at home?

W: I have no idea. What is your plan?

M: Maybe a day in the library. I have a test coming next Monday.

Text 6

W: Hi, Tom! How are you? We missed you at the party last night. Are you OK?

M: I don't know. I didn't really feel like going out. I guess I'm feeling a little homesick.

W: Come on. We've been through this already! Look, I know it's hard to get used to the environment when you first got here, but we agreed that you were going to try and deal with it.

M: I was. It's just that the holidays are coming up but I won't be able to go home because I can't afford the airfare. I'm just longing for some of the comforts of home, like my mom's cooking and being around my family.

Text 7

M: Lisa, could you tell me how you usually spend your day?

W: Certainly. I usually wake up around 8 a. m. After I get up, I take a shower and then have breakfast. At 9 a. m., I begin to check e-mails and respond to questions about course progress.

M: When does your class usually begin?

W: It begins at 10 a. m. After class I usually have lunch at 1 p. m. At 2: 30 p. m., I meet with a local community member co-working on a class project. At 3: 30 p. m., I write up notes from the meeting, check e-mails and discussion boards, and continue course work.

M: When does your work usually end?

W: At 5: 30 p. m., I return home and have dinner with family. Then it's family time.

M: What do you usually do at night?

W: I get out of house to visit friends and watch TV with my parents.

M: Do you work at night?

W: Yes. At 9: 30 p. m., I begin to surf the Net. I check e-mails and discussion boards, visit the school's social discussion boards, and respond to teacher postings. It usually takes two hours.

Text 8

W: Morning, Peter. Nice suit! A new one?

M: Oh, yes. My wife bought it for me yesterday. Hmm, you look nice in that yellow dress. Yellow suits you really well.

W: Maybe. Several people also have suggested that I get more yellow clothes. They say the color suits me because of my skin.

M: That's right. You know, pink, green and black could also be good for you. Actually, I think all colors are okay for a person like you. Different colors can give people different impressions. For example, black could make you look mature, while pink could make you look young and energetic.

W: It's kind of you to say so. It sounds like you're a clothing expert.

M: Well, compared with my wife, I'm just a beginner.

Text 9

W: Good morning. Today we're going to talk about one of my favorite topics: food. It's something we can't live without, yet we might take it for granted in some ways. Our guest today is Roger Sabata, a food scientist who's done a lot of research in this area. Welcome Mr. Sabata.

M: Thanks for having me.

W: So what's one of the biggest changes in eating habits that you've found?

M: Well, I'd say that the biggest change is the amount of eating out nowadays.

W: I'd never really think of it, but of course, thinking of my parents and how often they were likely to eat out compared to me in my life, well, it's a lot different.

M: Exactly. And then kids nowadays eat out even more often. Teenagers are eating a lot more fast food than we used to! Now, think of some of the effects of this change in habits.

W: I'd guess it probably isn't all that healthy.

M: Not really. For example, there's soda and soft drinks instead of milk. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, people — especially kids — drank a lot more milk. Nowadays, they drink about twice as much soda as they used to and a lot less milk.

Text 10

W: Chocolate is very popular in Britain just like in all the other countries of the world. The British are one of the biggest consumers of chocolate. They eat about 10 kg per person per year. Apparently women buy more chocolate than men, but it doesn't mean they eat more because they give some of it away as a present. Men buy less chocolate, but normally eat it all themselves. And finally, according to statistics, most men would rather eat chocolate than drive around in a sports car; and most women would rather spend an evening eating chocolate than in the theater.

The popularity of chocolate is shown by the fact that there are chocolate societies, chocolate weekends and there are magazines just about chocolate in Britain. But what makes it so special?

Scientists proved that chocolate can make you feel physically good because of the materials it contains. It is sweet, light and absolutely delicious. But on the other side if you eat a lot of chocolate you may put on weight and become fat. And dentists say that it is not good for your teeth. So chocolate makes you feel good but you often feel bad about eating a lot of chocolate because you know or you think it's not good for you.