2020 江苏高考真题

英　　语

第一部分听力(共两节, 满分 20 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 分, 满分 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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A £19.15.　B. £59.18.　C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1.Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a supermarket.　B. In the post office　C. In the street.

2.What did Carl do?

A. He designed a medal.　B. He fixed a TV set.　C. He took a test.

3.What does the man do?

A. He’s a tailor.　B. He’s a waiter.　C. He’s a shop assistant.

4.When will the flight arrive?

A. At 18:20.　B. At 18:35.　C. At 18:50.

5.How can the man improve his article?

A. By deleting unnecessary words.

B. By adding a couple of points.

C. By correcting grammar mistakes.

第二节(共 15 小题:每小题 I 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. What does Bill often do on Friday night?

A. Visit his parents.　B. Go to the movies.　C. Walk along Broadway.

7. Who watches musical plays most often?

A. Bill.　B. Sarah.　C. Bill’s parents.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Why does David want to speak to Mike?

A. To invite him to a party.　B. To discuss a schedule.　C. To call off a meeting.

9. What do we know about the speakers?

A. They are colleagues.　B. They are close friends.　C. They’ve never met before.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. What kind of camera does the man want?

A. A TV camera. B. A video camera. C. A movie camera.

11. Which function is the man most interested in?

A. Underwater filming. B. A large memory. C. Auto-focus.

12. How much would the man pay for the second camera?

A. 950 euros. B. 650 euros. C. 470 euros.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13. Who is Clifford?

A. A little girl. B. The man’s pet. C. A fictional character.

14. Who suggested that Norman paint for children’s books?

A. His wife. B. Elizabeth. C. A publisher.

15. What is Norman’s story based on?

A. A book. B. A painting. C. A young woman.

16. What is it that shocked Norman?

A. His unexpected success.

B. His efforts made in vain.

C. His editor’s disagreement.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. Who would like to make small talk according to the speaker?

A. Relatives. B. Strangers. C. Visitors.

18. Why do people have small talk?

A. To express opinions. B. To avoid arguments. C To show friendliness.

19. Which of the following is a frequent topic in small talk?

A. Politics. B. Movies. C. Salaries.

20. What does the speaker recommend at the end of his lecture?

A. Asking open-ended questions.

B. Feeling free to change topics.

C. Making small talk interesting.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B。

21.Many lessons are now available online, from _____ students can choose for free.

A. whose B. which C. when D. whom

22.If you look at all sides of the situation, you’ll find probably a solution that _____ everyone.

A. suit B. suited C. suits D. has suited

23.They decide to have more workers for the project ____ it won’t be delayed.

A. even if B. as if C. now that D. so that

24.Building such a bridge over the bay was _____ but the local government made it within two years.

A. a wet blanket B. a piece of cake C. a dark horse D. a hard nut to crack

25.It is not a problem _____ we can win the battle; it's just a matter of time.

A. whether B. why C. when D. where

26.Instead of getting down to a new task as I _____, he examined the previous work again.

A. had expected B. have expected C. would expect D. expect

27.There will still be lots of challenges if we are to _____ garbage in a short time.

A. clarify B. justify C. satisfy D. classify

28.If I hadn't been faced with so many barriers, I _____where I am.

A. won't be B. wouldn't have been C. wouldn't be D. shouldn't have been

29.The outbreak of Covid-19 has meant an _____ change in our life and work.

A. absurd B. abrupt C. allergic D. authentic

30.Taking on this challenge will bring you _____ someone who shares your interests.

A. in exchange for B. in answer to C. in contact with D. in memory of

31.Technological innovations, ____ good marketing, will promote the sales of these products.

A. combined with B. combining with C. having combined with D. to be combined with

32.This actor often has the first two tricks planned before performing, and then goes for _____.

A. whichever B. whenever C. wherever D. whatever

33.The health security systems of many countries are undergoing considerable _____.

A. reservation B. transformation C. distinction D. submission

34.The speed of 6G will exceed 125 GB/s, _____ a new generation of virtual reality.

A allowing for B. accounting for C. calling for D. compensating for

35.—Do you know anything about Zhang Zhongjing?

—_____ He has been honored as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.

A. How come? B. So what? C. By all means. D. With pleasure.

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Being good at something and having a passion for it are not enough. Success ___36___ fundamentally on our view of ourselves and of the ____37____ in our lives.

When twelve-year-old John Wilson walked into his chemistry class on a rainy day in 1931, he had no ___38___ of knowing that his life was to change ____39____. The class experiment that day was to ____40____ how heating a container of water would bring air bubbling (冒泡) to the surface. ____41____, the container the teacher gave Wilson to heat ____42____ held something more volatile (易挥发的) than water. When Wilson heated it, the container ___43___, leaving Wilson blinded in both eyes.

When Wilson returned home from hospital two months later, his parents ____44____ to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had _____45_____ their lives. But Wilson did not regard the accident as _____46_____. He learned braille (盲文) quickly and continued his education at Worcester College for the Blind. There, he not only did well as a student but also became a(n)_____47_____ public speaker.

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from _____48_____ for lack of proper treatment. For him, it was one thing to _____49_____ his own fate of being blind and quite another to allow something to continue _____50_____ it could be fixed so easily. This moved him to action. And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the _____51_____ Wilson made to preventing the _____52_____.

Wilson received several international _____53_____ for his great contributions. He lost his sight but found a _____54_____. He proved that it's not what happens to us that _____55_____ our lives-it's what we make of what happens.

36. A. depends	B. holds	C. keeps	D. reflects
37. A. dilemmas	B. accidents	C. events	D. steps
38. A. way	B. hope	C. plan	D. measure
39. A. continually	B. gradually	C. gracefully	D. completely
40. A. direct	B. show	C. advocate	D. declare
41. A. Anyway	B. Moreover	C. Somehow	D. Thus
42. A. mistakenly	B. casually	C. amazingly	D. clumsily
43. A. erupted	B. exploded	C. emptied	D. exposed
44. A. deserved	B. attempted	C. cared	D. agreed
45. A. submitted to	B. catered for	C. impressed on	D. happened to
46. A. fantastic	B. extraordinary	C. impressive	D. catastrophic
47. A. accomplished	B. crucial	C. specific	D. innocent
48. A. deafness	B. depression	C. blindness	D. speechlessness
49. A. decide	B. abandon	C. control	D. accept
50. A. until	B. when	C. unless	D. before
51. A. opposition	B. adjustments	C. commitment	D. limitations
52. A. preventable	B. potential	C. spreadable	D. influential
53. A. scholarships	B. rewards	C. awards	D. bonuses
54. A. fortune	B. recipe	C. dream	D. vision
55. A. distinguishes	B. determines	C. claims	D. limits

第三部分:阅读理解(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Some important dates in China's fighting Covid-19 before May 7,2020	
Jan 20, 2020~ Feb 20,2020	Jan 23: Wuhan declared temporary outbound (向外的) traffic restrictions. Jan 24: National medical teams began to be sent to Hubei and wuhan. Jan 27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan. Feb 18: The daily number of newly cured and discharged (出院) patients exceeded that of the newly confirmed cases.
Feb 21, 2020~ Mar 17,2020	Feb 21: Most provinces and equivalent administrative units started to lower their public health emergency response level. Feb 24: The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference in Beijing. Mar 11-17: The epidemic (流行病) peak had passed in China as a whole.
Mar 18,2020 ~Apr 28,2020	Apr1: Chinese customs began NAT (核酸检测) on inbound arrivals at all points of entry.

	Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions. Apr 26: The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.
Apr 29, 2020~ May 7,2020	Apr 30: The public health emergency response was lowered to Level 2 in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. May 7: The State Council released Guidelines on Conducting Covid-19 Prevention and Control on an Ongoing Basis.

56. What happened between January 20 and February 20?

A. The Central Steering Group arrived in Wuhan.

B. The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference.

C. The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.

D. Beijing lowered its emergency response level.

57. From which date were private cars allowed to go out of Wuhan?

A. January 23. B. March 11. C. April 8. D. May 7.

B

Sometimes it's hard to let go. For many British people, that can apply to institutions and objects that represent their country's past-age-old castles, splendid homes… and red phone boxes.

Beaten first by the march of technology and lately by the terrible weather in junkyards (废品场), the phone boxes representative of an age are now making something of a comeback. Adapted in imaginative ways, many have reappeared on city streets and village greens housing tiny cafes, cellphone repair shops or even defibrillator machines (除颤器).

The original iron boxes with the round roofs first appeared in 1926. They were designed by Giles Gilbert Scott the architect of the Battersea Power Station in London. After becoming an important part of many British streets, the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the junkyards.

About that time, Tony Inglis' engineering and transport company got the job to remove phone boxes from the streets and sell them out. But Inglis ended up buying hundreds of them himself, with the idea of repairing and selling them. He said that he had heard the calls to preserve the boxes and had seen how some of them were listed as historic buildings.

As Inglis and, later other businessmen, got to work, repurposed phone boxes began reappearing in cities and villages as people found new uses for them. Today, they are once again a familiar sight, playing roles that are often just as important for the community as their original purpose.

In rural areas, where ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a lifesaving role. Local organizations can adopt them for l pound, and install defibrillators to help in emergencies.

Others also looked at the phone boxes and saw business opportunities. LoveFone, a company that advocates repairing cellphones rather than abandoning them, opened a mini workshop in a London phone box in 2016.

The tiny shops made economic sense, according to Robert Kerr, a founder of LoveFone. He said that one of the boxes generated around $13,500 in revenue a month and cost only about $400 to rent.

Inglis said phone boxes called to mind an age when things were built to last. I "like what they are to people, and I enjoy bringing things back," he said.

58. The phone boxes are making a comeback _____.

A. to form a beautiful sight of the city

B. to improve telecommunications services

C. to remind people of a historical period

D. to meet the requirement of green economy

59. Why did the phone boxes begin to go out of service in the 1980s?

A. They were not well-designed.　　B. They provided bad services.

C. They had too short a history.　　D. They lost to new technologies.

60. The phone boxes are becoming popular mainly because of _____.

A. their new appearance and lower prices　　B. the push of the local organizations

C. their changed roles and functions　　D. the big funding of the businessmen

C

For those who can stomach it, working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first, according to a study of meal timing and physical activity.

Athletes and scientists have long known that meal timing affects performance. However, far less has been known about how meal timing and exercise might affect general health.

To find out, British scientists conducted a study. They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are, for better and worse, representative of those of most of us. They tested the men's fitness and resting metabolic (新陈代谢的) rates and took samples (样品) of their blood and fat tissue.

Then, on two separate morning visits to the scientists' lab, each man walked for an hour at an average speed that, in theory should allow his body to rely mainly on fat for fuel. Before one of these workouts, the men skipped breakfast, meaning that they exercised on a completely empty stomach after a long overnight fast (禁食). On the other occasion, they ate a rich morning meal about two hours before they started walking.

Just before and an hour after each workout, the scientists took additional samples of the men's blood and fat tissue.

Then they compared the samples. There were considerable differences. Most obviously, the men displayed lower blood sugar levels at the start of their workouts when they had skipped breakfast than when they had eaten. As a result, they burned more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. On the other hand, they burned slightly more calories (卡路里), on average, during the workout after breakfast than after fasting.

But it was the effects deep within the fat cells that may have been the most significant, the researchers found. Multiple genes behaved differently, depending on whether someone had eaten or not before walking. Many of these genes produce proteins (蛋白质) that can improve blood sugar regulation and insulin (胰岛素) levels throughout the body and so are associated with improved metabolic health. These genes were much more active when the men had fasted before exercise than when they had breakfasted.

The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.

61. The underlined expression "stomach it" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "_____".

A. digest the meal easily　　B. manage without breakfast

C. decide wisely what to eat　　D. eat whatever is offered

62. Why were the 10 people chosen for the experiment?

A. Their lifestyles were typical of ordinary people.

B. Their lack of exercise led to overweight.

C. They could walk at an average speed.

D. They had slow metabolic rates.

63. What happened to those who ate breakfast before exercise?

A. They successfully lost weight.　　B. They consumed a bit more calories.

C. They burned more fat on average. D. They displayed higher insulin levels.

64. What could be learned from the research?

A. A workout after breakfast improves gene performances.

B. Too much workout often slows metabolic rates.

C. Lifestyle is not as important as morning exercise.

D. Physical exercise before breakfast is better for health.

D

I was in the middle of the Amazon (亚马逊) with my wife, who was there as a medical researcher. We flew on a small plane to a faraway village. We did not speak the local language, did not know the customs, and more often than not, did not entirely recognize the food. We could not have felt more foreign.

We were raised on books and computers, highways and cell phones, but now we were living in a village without running water or electricity It was easy for us to go to sleep at the end of the day feeling a little misunderstood.

Then one perfect Amazonian evening, with monkeys calling from beyond the village green, we played soccer. I am not good at soccer, but that evening it was wonderful. Everyone knew the rules. We all spoke the same language of passes and shots. We understood one another perfectly. As darkness came over the field and the match ended, the goal keeper, Juan, walked over to me and said in a matter-of-fact way, “In your home, do you have a moon too?” I was surprised.

After I explained to Juan that yes, we did have a moon and yes, it was very similar to his, I felt a sort of awe (敬畏) at the possibilities that existed in his world. In Juan’s world, each village could have its own moon. In Juan’s world. the unknown and undiscovered was vast and marvelous. Anything was possible.

In our society, we know that Earth has only one moon. We have looked at our planet from every angle and found all of the wildest things left to find. I can, from my computer at home, pull up satellite images of Juan’s village. There are no more continents and no more moons to search for, little left to discover. At least it seems that way.

Yet, as I thought about Juan’s question, I was not sure how much more we could really rule out. I am, in part, an ant biologist, so my thoughts turned to what we know about insect life and I knew that much in the world of insects remains unknown. How much, though? How ignorant (无知的) are we? The question of what we know and do not know constantly bothered me.

I began collecting newspaper articles about new species, new monkey, new spider…, and on and on they appear. My drawer quickly filled. I began a second drawer for more general discoveries: new cave system discovered with dozens of nameless species, four hundred species of bacteria found in the human stomach. The second drawer began to fill and as it did I wondered whether there were bigger discoveries out there, not just species, but life that depends on things thought to be useless, life even without DNA. I started a third drawer for these big discoveries. It fills more slowly, but all the same, it fills.

In looking into the stories of biological discovery, I also began to find something else, a collection of scientists, usually brilliant occasionally half-mad, who made the discoveries. Those scientists very often see the same things that other scientists see, but they pay more attention to them, and they focus on them to the point of exhaustion (穷尽), and at the risk of the ridicule of their peers. In looking for the stories of discovery, I found the stories of these people and how their lives changed our view of the world.

We are repeatedly willing to imagine we have found most of what is left to discover. We used to think that insects were the smallest organisms (生物), and that nothing lived deeper than six hundred meters. Yet, when something new turns up, more often than not, we do not even know its name.

65. How did the author feel on his arrival in the Amazon?

A. Out of place. B. Full of joy. C. Sleepy. D. Regretful.

66. What made that Amazonian evening wonderful?

A. He learned more about the local language.

B. They had a nice conversation with each other.

C. They understood each other while playing.

D. He won the soccer game with the goal keeper.

67. Why was the author surprised at Juan’s question about the moon?

A. The question was too straightforward.

B. Juan knew so little about the world.

C. The author didn’t know how to answer.

D. The author didn’t think Juan was sincere.

68. What was the author’s initial purpose of collecting newspaper articles?

A. To sort out what we have known.

B. To deepen his research into Amazonians.

C. To improve his reputation as a biologist.

D. To learn more about local cultures.

69. How did those brilliant scientists make great discoveries?

A. They shifted their viewpoints frequently.

B. They followed other scientists closely.

C. They often criticized their fellow scientists.

D. They conducted in-depth and close studies.

70. What could be the most suitable title for the passage?

A. The Possible and the Impossible .

B. The Known and the Unknown .

C. The Civilized and the Uncivilized .

D. The Ignorant and the Intelligent.

第四部分:任务型阅读(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

Humor

If you see humor as an optional form of entertainment, you’re missing some of its biggest benefits: Humor makes average-looking people look cute and uninteresting people seem entertaining. Studies show that a good sense of humor even makes you seem smarter.

Best of all, humor raises your energy, and that can have an effect on everything you do at school, at work, or in your personal life. The increase of energy will even make you more willing to exercise, and that will raise your overall energy even more.

Humor also transports your mind away from your daily troubles. Humor lets you better understand life and sometimes helps you laugh at even the worst of your problems.

In my experience, most people think they have a sense of humor, and to some degree that’s true. But not all senses of humor are created equal. So I thought it would be useful to include some humor tips for everyday life.

You don't have to be the joke teller in the group in order to show your sense of humor. You can be the one who directs the conversation to fun topics that are ripe for others to add humor. Every party needs a straight person. You'll appear fun and funny by association.

When it comes to in-person humor, effort counts a lot. When people see you trying to be funny, it frees them to try it themselves. So even if your own efforts at humor fall short, you might be freeing the long kept humor in others. People need permission to be funny in social settings because there's always a risk that comes with humor. For in-person humor, quality isn't as important as you might think. Your attitude and effort count a lot.

Some people--and I was one of them--believe that humorous complaints about the little problems of life make humor, and sometimes that is the case. The problem comes when you start doing too much complaint-based humor. One funny observation about problem in your life can be funny, but five is just complaining, no matter how smart you think you are. Funny complaints can wear people out.

Self-deprecating(自嘲式) humor is usually the safest type, but here again you don't want to overshoot the target. One self-deprecating comment is a generous and even confident form of humor. You have to be at least a bit self-assured to laugh at yourself in front of others. But if you do it too often, you can transform in the eyes of others from a confident joker to a Chihuahua dog.

Humor	
Benefits of humor	●Humor is form of ____71____. Humor can improve one's___72___ and personality. ●Humor can make one ____73____ in his work, study, and life. ●Humor has a positive____74____ effect when we are in difficulties.
____75____to follow	●____76____ others for a conversation of fun is as good as telling a joke yourself when showing your sense of humor. ●Quality counts ____77____ than attitude and effort-even stupid joke can ____78____ others of risk and embarrassment.
Traps to ___79___	●One humorous complaint makes funny person. But too many complaints will _____80_____ your audience. ●Self-deprecating comments show one's assurance. But too much deprecation will make a Chihuahua dog.

第五部分:书面表达(满分 25 分)

81.请阅读下面有关中国题材纪录片(documentary)的对话，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 个词左右的文章。

Su Hua: Hi, Li Jiang! Did you see the BBC documentary on CCTV 9 last week?

Li Jiang: You mean *Du Fu: China's Greatest Poet*? Yes, I did. Fantastic!

Su Hua: Just think an English actor recites Chinese poems.

Li Jiang: I don't really understand every line he recites, but I believe he truly loves the poems himself.

Su Hua: Right. It is reported that the film is well received outside China.

Li Jiang: Yeah, It's my first time to hear Chinese stories told by an English speaker.

Su Hua: In fact, documentaries about our country are plentiful both at home and abroad. These films can help foreign friends better understand this land-Chinese literature, geography history, food...

Li Jiang: I couldn’t agree more.

【写作内容】

1.用约 30 个词概括上述对话的主要内容；

2.谈谈中国题材纪录片受到外国朋友欢迎的原因(至少两点)。

【写作要求】

1.写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；

2.作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3.不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

_____

_____

_____

参考答案

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A £19.15.　B. £59.18.　C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1.Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a supermarket.　B. In the post office　C. In the street.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

2.What did Carl do?

A. He designed a medal.　B. He fixed a TV set.　C. He took a test.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

3.What does the man do?

A. He’s a tailor.　B. He’s a waiter.　C. He’s a shop assistant.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

4.When will the flight arrive?

A. At 18:20.　B. At 18:35.　C. At 18:50.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

5.How can the man improve his article?

A. By deleting unnecessary words.

B. By adding a couple of points.

C. By correcting grammar mistakes.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

第二节(共 15 小题:每小题 I 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. What does Bill often do on Friday night?

A. Visit his parents. B. Go to the movies. C. Walk along Broadway.

7. Who watches musical plays most often?

A. Bill. B. Sarah. C. Bill’s parents.

【答案】6. B 7. B

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Why does David want to speak to Mike?

A. To invite him to a party. B. To discuss a schedule. C. To call off a meeting.

9. What do we know about the speakers?

A. They are colleagues. B. They are close friends. C. They’ve never met before.

【答案】8. C 9. C

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. What kind of camera does the man want?

A. A TV camera. B. A video camera. C. A movie camera.

11. Which function is the man most interested in?

A. Underwater filming. B. A large memory. C. Auto-focus.

12. How much would the man pay for the second camera?

A. 950 euros. B. 650 euros. C. 470 euros.

【答案】10. B 11. A 12. C

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13. Who is Clifford?

A. A little girl. B. The man’s pet. C. A fictional character.

14. Who suggested that Norman paint for children’s books?

A. His wife. B. Elizabeth. C. A publisher.

15. What is Norman’s story based on?

A. A book. B. A painting. C. A young woman.

16. What is it that shocked Norman?

A. His unexpected success.

B. His efforts made in vain.

C. His editor’s disagreement.

【答案】13. C　14. A　15. B　16. A

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. Who would like to make small talk according to the speaker?

A. Relatives.　　B. Strangers.　　C. Visitors.

18. Why do people have small talk?

A. To express opinions.　　B. To avoid arguments.　　C To show friendliness.

19. Which of the following is a frequent topic in small talk?

A. Politics.　　B. Movies.　　C. Salaries.

20. What does the speaker recommend at the end of his lecture?

A. Asking open-ended questions.

B. Feeling free to change topics.

C. Making small talk interesting.

【答案】17. B　18. C　19. B　20. A

【解析】

【原文】本题为听力题，解析略。

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however　B. whatever　C. whichever　D. whenever

答案是 B。

21.Many lessons are now available online, from _____ students can choose for free.

A. whose　　B. which　　C. when　　D. whom

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：许多课程现在都可以在网上找到，学生们可以从中免费选择。此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词是 many lessons，关系词在从句中做介词 from 的宾语，应使用关系代词 which 引导。故选 B。

22.If you look at all sides of the situation, you’ll find probably a solution that _____ everyone.

A. suit　　B. suited　　C. suits　　D. has suited

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态。句意：如果你从各个方面看问题，你可能会找到一个适合每个人的解决方案。句子描述的客观事实，应使用一般现在时；此处是定语从句谓语动词，先行词是 a solution，从句谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式。故选 C。

23.They decide to have more workers for the project ____ it won’t be delayed.

A. even if　　B. as if　　C. now that　　D. so that

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查连词辨析。句意：他们决定为这项工程增加工人，以免耽搁。A. even if 即使；B. as if 好像；C. now that 既然；D. so that 为了。空后 it won't be delayed 是前面采取措施的目的，应使用 so that 引导目的状语从句。故选 D。

24.Building such a bridge over the bay was _____ but the local government made it within two years.

A. a wet blanket　　B. a piece of cake　　C. a dark horse　　D. a hard nut to crack

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查习惯用语辨析。句意:在海湾上建造这样一座桥是一件困难的事情，但当地政府在两年内完成了。A. a wet blanket 一件扫兴的事情；B. a piece of cake 小菜一碟；C. a dark horse 出人意外的获胜者；D. a hard nut to crack 很难解决的问题。根据空前 such a bridge over the bay 及空后 but the local government made it within two years 可知，在海湾上建造这样一座桥是一件困难的事情。故选 D。

25.It is not a problem _____ we can win the battle; it's just a matter of time.

A. whether　　B. why　　C. when　　D. where

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查主语从句。句意:我们能否打赢这场战斗不是问题；这只是时间问题。A. whether 是否；B. why 为什么；C. when 什么时候；D. where 在哪里。根据下文 it's just a matter of time 可知，此处指"我们能否打赢这场战斗不是问题"，it 是形式主语，whether 引导的从句是真正的主语。故选 A。

26.Instead of getting down to a new task as I _____, he examined the previous work again.

A. had expected　　B. have expected　　C. would expect　　D. expect

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态。句意:他没有像我所期望的那样着手做新工作，而是又检查了一遍以前的工作。此处描述的动作发生在 examined 之前，属于"过去的过去"，应使用过去完成时。故选 A。

27.There will still be lots of challenges if we are to _____ garbage in a short time.

A. clarify　　B. justify　　C. satisfy　　D. classify

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果我们要在短时间内对垃圾进行分类，仍然会有很多挑战。A. clarify 澄清；B. justify 证明；C. satisfy 满足；D. classify 分类。根据空后 garbage 可知，此处指"对垃圾进行分类"。故选 D。

28.If I hadn't been faced with so many barriers, I _____where I am.

A. won't be　　B. wouldn't have been　　C. wouldn't be　　D. shouldn't have been

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果我没有面对那么多的障碍，我现在就不会在这里。分析句子成分可知，此处是错综时间虚拟语气，根据空后 where I am 可知，此处是与现在事实相反的假设，主句谓语动词应使用 would/could/might/should+do。故选 C。

29.The outbreak of Covid-19 has meant an _____ change in our life and work.

A. absurd　　B. abrupt　　C. allergic　　D. authentic

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意:新冠肺炎疫情的爆发，给我们的生活和工作带来了一个突然的变化。A. absurd 荒谬的；B. abrupt 突然的；C. allergic 过敏的；D. authentic 真实的。根据常识可知，新冠肺炎疫情给我们的生活和工作带来了一个突然的变化。故选 B。

30.Taking on this challenge will bring you _____ someone who shares your interests.

A. in exchange for　　B. in answer to　　C. in contact with　　D. in memory of

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查介词短语辨析。句意:接受这个挑战会让你和你有共同兴趣的人接触。A. in exchange for 作为交换；B. in answer to 回答；C. in contact with 接触，与……有联系；D. in memory of 纪念。根据空后 someone who shares your interests 及常识可知，此处指”和与你有共同兴趣的人接触”。故选 C。

31.Technological innovations, ____ good marketing, will promote the sales of these products.

A. combined with　　B. combining with　　C. having combined with　　D. to be combined with

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意:技术创新与良好的市场营销相结合，将促进这些产品的销售。此处是短语:be combined with”与……结合/联合”，本句中省略 be 动词，使用过去分词做状语。故选 A。

32.This actor often has the first two tricks planned before performing, and then goes for _____.

A. whichever　　B. whenever　　C. wherever　　D. whatever

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查代词词义辨析。句意:这个演员通常在表演前就已经计划好了前两个技巧，然后全力以赴。A. whichever 无论哪个；B. whenever 无论何时；C. wherever 无论何地；D. whatever 无论什么。分析句子成分可知，此处做 goes for 的宾语，指代”任何事情”，whatever 符合语境。故选 D。

33.The health security systems of many countries are undergoing considerable _____.

A. reservation　　B. transformation　　C. distinction　　D. submission

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：许多国家的卫生安全系统正在经历重大变革。A. reservation 预订；B. transformation 改革，变革；C. distinction 区别；D. submission 提交。根据前文 The health security systems 可知，此处指“卫生安全系统的变革”。故选 B。

34.The speed of 6G will exceed 125 GB/s, _____ a new generation of virtual reality.

A allowing for　　B. accounting for　　C. calling for　　D. compensating for

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意:6G 的速度将超过 125 GB/s，使得新一代的虚拟现实成为可能。A. allowing for 使……成为可能，促进……的发生；B. accounting for 解释；C. calling for 需要，要求；呼吁；D. compensating for 补偿。根据空前 The speed of 6G will exceed 125 GB/s 可知，125 GB/s 的 6G 速度将使得新一代的虚拟现实成为可能。故选 A。

35.—Do you know anything about Zhang Zhongjing?

—_____ He has been honored as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.

A. How come?　　B. So what?　　C. By all means.　　D. With pleasure.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查日常交际用语。句意:-你知道关于张仲景的事情吗？-当然。 自东汉以来，他被尊为医学大师。A. How come?怎么会？B. So what?那又怎样？C. By all means.当然；D. With pleasure.很愿效劳。根据空后 He has been honored as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.可知，后者对张仲景非常了解。所以他”当然”知道关于张仲景的事情。C 选项符合语境。故选 C。

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Being good at something and having a passion for it are not enough. Success ___36___ fundamentally on our view of ourselves and of the ____37____ in our lives.

When twelve-year-old John Wilson walked into his chemistry class on a rainy day in 1931, he had no ___38___ of knowing that his life was to change ____39____. The class experiment that day was to ____40____ how heating a container of water would bring air bubbling (冒泡) to the surface. ____41____, the container the teacher gave Wilson to heat ____42____ held something more volatile (易挥发的) than water. When Wilson heated it, the container ___43___, leaving Wilson blinded in both eyes.

When Wilson returned home from hospital two months later, his parents ____44____ to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had _____45_____ their lives. But Wilson did not regard the accident as _____46_____. He learned braille (盲文) quickly and continued his education at Worcester College for the Blind. There, he not only did well as a student but also became a(n)_____47_____ public speaker.

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from _____48_____ for lack of proper treatment. For him, it was one thing to _____49_____ his own fate of being blind and quite another to allow something to continue _____50_____ it could be fixed so easily. This moved him to action. And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the _____51_____ Wilson made to preventing the _____52_____.

Wilson received several international _____53_____ for his great contributions. He lost his sight but found a _____54_____. He proved that it’s not what happens to us that _____55_____ our lives-it’s what we make of what happens.

36. A. depends　　B. holds　　C. keeps　　D. reflects

37. A. dilemmas　　B. accidents　　C. events　　D. steps

38. A. way　　B. hope　　C. plan　　D. measure

39. A. continually	B. gradually	C. gracefully	D. completely
40. A. direct	B. show	C. advocate	D. declare
41. A. Anyway	B. Moreover	C. Somehow	D. Thus
42. A. mistakenly	B. casually	C. amazingly	D. clumsily
43. A. erupted	B. exploded	C. emptied	D. exposed
44. A. deserved	B. attempted	C. cared	D. agreed
45. A. submitted to	B. catered for	C. impressed on	D. happened to
46. A. fantastic	B. extraordinary	C. impressive	D. catastrophic
47. A. accomplished	B. crucial	C. specific	D. innocent
48. A. deafness	B. depression	C. blindness	D. speechlessness
49. A. decide	B. abandon	C. control	D. accept
50. A. until	B. when	C. unless	D. before
51. A. opposition	B. adjustments	C. commitment	D. limitations
52. A. preventable	B. potential	C. spreadable	D. influential
53. A. scholarships	B. rewards	C. awards	D. bonuses
54. A. fortune	B. recipe	C. dream	D. vision
55. A. distinguishes	B. determines	C. claims	D. limits

【答案】36. A 37. C 38. A 39. D 40. B 41. C 42. A 43. B 44. B 45. D 46. D 47. A 48. C 49. D 50. B 51. C 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. B

【解析】

这是一篇夹叙夹议类的文章。因为一次意外，威尔逊失明了。但是，他并没有抱怨命运的不公，而是努力地学习，接受教育。他通过自己的努力帮助很多人恢复了视力，获得了很多国际大奖。他的例子告诉我们：成功从根本上取决于我们对自己和对生活中发生的事情的看法。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：成功从根本上取决于我们对自己和对生活中所发生事情的看法。A. depends 依靠；B. holds 握，持有；C. keeps 保持；D. reflects 反映。结合空后的介词 on 可知，仅仅擅长某件事并有激情是不够的。成功从根本上“取决于”我们对自己和对生活中所发生事情的看法。depend on：取决于。故选 A。

【37 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：成功从根本上取决于我们对自己和对生活中所发生事情的看法。A. dilemmas 进退两难的处境；B. accidents 意外事故；C. events 事，事件；D. steps 脚步，步骤。结合文章最后一句“He proved that it’s not what happens to us that __55__ our lives-it’s what we make of what happens”可知，我们对所发生的事情的看法决定了我们的生活。空处对应 what happens(发生的事)。故选 C。

【38 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：1931 年的一个雨天，当 12 岁的约翰·威尔逊走进他的化学教室时，他根本不知道自己的生活将彻底改变。A. way 方法，方式；B. hope 希望；C. plan 计划；D. measure 措施。John Wilson“无法”预知将会发生的事情。故选 A。

【39 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：1931 年的一个雨天，当 12 岁的约翰·威尔逊走进他的化学教室时，他根本不知道自己的生活将彻底改变。A. continually 不断地；B. gradually 逐渐地；C. gracefully 优雅地；D. completely 完全地。结合下文可知，一场意外导致他失明，这“完全”改变了他的生活。故选 D。

【40 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：那天的课堂实验是为了展示加热一个盛水的容器会如何使空气冒泡到表面。A. direct 指导，引导；B. show 展示；C. advocate 提倡，倡导；D. declare 宣布。那天的课堂实验的目的是“展示”加热一个盛水的容器会如何使空气冒泡到表面。故选 B。

【41 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：不知怎么的，老师给威尔逊加热的容器误装了比水更容易挥发的东西。A. Anyway 无论如何，不管怎样；B. Moreover 而且；C. Somehow 不知怎么地；D. Thus 因此。不知怎么的，老师给威尔逊加热的容器误装了比水更容易挥发的东西。故选 C。

【42 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：不知怎么的，老师给威尔逊加热的容器误装了比水更容易挥发的东西。A. mistakenly 错误地；B. casually 随意地；C. amazingly 令人惊奇地；D. clumsily 笨拙地。老师“误”在容器里装了更容易挥发的东西而没有装水，结果导致了爆炸的发生。故选 A。

【43 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当威尔逊把它加热时，容器爆炸了，导致威尔逊失明。A. erupted 爆发，喷出；B. exploded 爆炸；C. emptied 腾空，掏空；D. exposed 揭露，使暴露。因为容器内装的不是水，而是更容易挥发的物质，所以，当威尔逊把它加热时，容器“爆炸”了，导致 Wilson 失明。故选 B。

【44 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：两个月后，当威尔逊出院回家时，他的父母试图找到一种方法来应对发生在他们生活中的灾难。A. deserved 值得，应得，应受；B. attempted 视图，尝试；C. cared 关心，在乎； D. agreed 同意。孩子失明了，身为父母，他们当然要“试图”找到一种方法来应对发生在他们生活中的灾难。故选 B。

【45 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：两个月后，当威尔逊出院回家时，他的父母试图找到一种方法来应对发生在他们生活中的灾难。A. submitted to 提交，服从……；B. catered for 迎合；C. impressed on 给……留下印象；D. happened to 发生。这场事故“发生”在了威尔逊一家人的生活中。故选 D。

【46 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但威尔逊并不认为这次事故是灾难性的。A. fantastic 极好的；B. extraordinary 不同寻常的；C. impressive 给人深刻印象的；D. catastrophic 灾难性的，毁灭性的。根据上文 his parents __44__ to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had __45__ their lives.以及结合生活常识，失明对于任何一个人来说都是一场灾难。根据 but 转折可知，威尔逊并没有将这场事故看作是“灾难性的”。故选 D。

【47 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在那里，他不仅是一名出色的学生，而且成为了一名出色的演说家。A. accomplished 才华高的，有成就的；B. crucial 至关重要的，关键性的；C. specific 特定的，具体的；D. innocent 无辜的，天真的。前一句提到威尔逊很快学会了盲文，并在伍斯特盲人学院继续接受教育。结合该句中的 not only…but also…可以推知，他不仅是个好学生，而且是个非常好的公共演说家。选项中只有 A 选项表达此意。故选 A。

【48 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：后来，他在非洲工作，那里的许多人因为缺乏适当的治疗而失明。A. deafness 聋，听力不佳；B. depression 沮丧；C. blindness 瞎；D. speechlessness 哑口无言。结合后文中的“And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the 51 Wilson made to preventing the 52 ”可知，很多人因为威尔逊的努力而复明。由此推知，在非洲，有很多人因为缺乏适当的治疗而“失明”。故选 C。

【49 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：对他来说，接受自己失明的命运是一回事，而在事情可以如此容易地解决的情况下，让事情继续下去则完全是另一回事。A. decide 决定；B. abandon 抛弃；C. control 控制；D. accept 接受。根据上文中的“But Wilson did not regard the accident as 46 . He learned braille(盲文)quickly and continued his education at Worcester College for the Blind. There, he not only did well as a student but also became a(n) 47 public speaker”可知，威尔逊失明之后，他没有抱怨命运的不公，反而努力进取，由此推知，他“接受”了自己失明的事实。故选 D。

【50 题详解】

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：对他来说，接受自己失明的命运是一回事，而在事情可以如此容易地解决的情况下，让事情继续下去则完全是另一回事。A. until 直到；B. when 在……情况下，当……时候；C. unless 如果不；D. before 在……之前。在很容易解决那么多人失明的情况下，让他们继续失明下去完全是另一回事。when 表示“在……情况下”。故选 B。

【51 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：因为威尔逊努力地去预防可预防的情况，在非洲和亚洲，数千万人都可以恢复视力了。A. opposition 反对；B. adjustments 调整，调节；C. commitment 奉献，投入；D. limitations 限制。根据前文中的“This moved him to action”可知，威尔逊行动起来，努力地去预防那些可以预防的情况。因为他的“奉献”，很多人恢复了视力。该空和 53 空后的 great contributions 呼应。故选 C。

【52 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：因为威尔逊努力地去预防可预防的情况，在非洲和亚洲，数千万人都能够恢复视力了。A. preventable 可预防的，可阻止的；B. potential 潜在的，有潜力的；C. spreadable(黄油等)容易被涂开的；D. influential 有影响力的。结合空前的 prevent 可知，威尔逊努力地去预防“可以预防的”情况。故选 A。

【53 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：威尔逊因其巨大的贡献获得了几个国际奖项。A. scholarships 奖学金；B. rewards 奖励，回报；C. awards 奖，奖品；D. bonuses 红利，津贴。因为他的巨大贡献，威尔逊获得了几个国际“大奖”。故选 C。

【54 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他失明了，但找到了视野。A. fortune 运气，财富；B. recipe 食谱，秘诀；C. dream 梦，梦想；D. vision 视野。根据前文叙述可知，虽然威尔逊失明了，但是他却通过努力，帮助了很多人，为世界做出了巨大贡献。由此推知，他虽然看不见，但是他的“眼界”开阔，做到了很多人都做不到的事情。故选 D。

【55 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他证明了并不是发生在我们身上的事情决定了我们的生活，而是我们如何看待发生的事情。A. distinguishes 区分，辨别；B. determines 决定；C. claims 宣称；D. limits 限制。结合第一段中的“Success 36 fundamentally on our view of ourselves and of the 37 in our lives”可知，成功从根本上取决于我们对自己和对生活中

发生的事情的看法。即：并不是发生的事情“决定”我们的生活，而是我们对发生的事情的看法“决定”了我们的生活。故选 B。

第三部分:阅读理解(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Some important dates in China’s fighting Covid-19 before May 7,2020	
Jan 20, 2020~ Feb 20,2020	Jan 23: Wuhan declared temporary outbound (向外的) traffic restrictions. Jan 24: National medical teams began to be sent to Hubei and wuhan. Jan 27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan. Feb 18: The daily number of newly cured and discharged (出院) patients exceeded that of the newly confirmed cases.
Feb 21, 2020~ Mar 17,2020	Feb 21: Most provinces and equivalent administrative units started to lower their public health emergency response level. Feb 24: The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference in Beijing. Mar 11-17: The epidemic (流行病) peak had passed in China as a whole.
Mar 18,2020 ~Apr 28,2020	Apr1: Chinese customs began NAT (核酸检测) on inbound arrivals at all points of entry. Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions. Apr 26: The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.
Apr 29, 2020~ May 7,2020	Apr 30: The public health emergency response was lowered to Level 2 in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. May 7: The State Council released Guidelines on Conducting Covid-19 Prevention and Control on an Ongoing Basis.

56. What happened between January 20 and February 20?

A. The Central Steering Group arrived in Wuhan.

B. The WHO-China Joint Mission on Covid-19 held a press conference.

C. The last Covid-19 patient in Wuhan was discharged from hospital.

D. Beijing lowered its emergency response level.

57. From which date were private cars allowed to go out of Wuhan?

A. January 23.　　B. March 11.　　C. April 8.　　D. May 7.

【答案】56. A　57. C

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了 2020 年 5 月 7 日前，中国抗击新冠肺炎的重要日期。

【56 题详解】

细节理解题。根据表格中 Jan20, 2020-Feb 20，2020 部分 Jan27: The Central Steering (指导) Group arrived in Wuhan.可知，在一月二十号到二月二十号之间，中央领导小组抵达武汉。故选 A。

【57 题详解】

推理判断题。根据表格中 Mar18, 2020-Apr28, 2020 部分 Apr 8: Wuhan lifted outbound traffic restrictions(4 月 8 日:武汉取消出境交通限制)可推知，从四月八日起，私家车被允许离开武汉。故选 C。

B

Sometimes it's hard to let go. For many British people, that can apply to institutions and objects that represent their country's past-age-old castles, splendid homes… and red phone boxes.

Beaten first by the march of technology and lately by the terrible weather in junkyards (废品场), the phone boxes representative of an age are now making something of a comeback. Adapted in imaginative ways, many have reappeared on city streets and village greens housing tiny cafes, cellphone repair shops or even defibrillator machines (除颤器).

The original iron boxes with the round roofs first appeared in 1926. They were designed by Giles Gilbert Scott the architect of the Battersea Power Station in London. After becoming an important part of many British streets, the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the junkyards.

About that time, Tony Inglis' engineering and transport company got the job to remove phone boxes from the streets and sell them out. But Inglis ended up buying hundreds of them himself, with the idea of repairing and selling them. He said that he had heard the calls to preserve the boxes and had seen how some of them were listed as historic buildings.

As Inglis and, later other businessmen, got to work, repurposed phone boxes began reappearing in cities and villages as people found new uses for them. Today, they are once again a familiar sight, playing roles that are often just as important for the community as their original purpose.

In rural areas, where ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a lifesaving role. Local organizations can adopt them for l pound, and install defibrillators to help in emergencies.

Others also looked at the phone boxes and saw business opportunities. LoveFone, a company that advocates repairing cellphones rather than abandoning them, opened a mini workshop in a London phone box in 2016.

The tiny shops made economic sense, according to Robert Kerr, a founder of LoveFone. He said that one of the boxes generated around $13,500 in revenue a month and cost only about $400 to rent.

Inglis said phone boxes called to mind an age when things were built to last. I "like what they are to people, and I enjoy bringing things back," he said.

58. The phone boxes are making a comeback _____.

A. to form a beautiful sight of the city

B. to improve telecommunications services

C. to remind people of a historical period

D. to meet the requirement of green economy

59. Why did the phone boxes begin to go out of service in the 1980s?

A. They were not well-designed.　　B. They provided bad services.

C. They had too short a history.　　D. They lost to new technologies.

60. The phone boxes are becoming popular mainly because of _____.

A. their new appearance and lower prices　　B. the push of the local organizations

C. their changed roles and functions　　D. the big funding of the businessmen

【答案】58. C　59. D　60. C

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了在英国，电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始停止使用。后来，一些商人使电话亭的角色和功能发生了变化，电话亭又变得流行起来。

【58 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 Sometimes it's hard to let go. For many British people, that can apply to institutions and objects that represent their country's past-age-old castles, splendid homes.. and red phone boxes.(有时候真的很难放手。对许多英国人来说，这可以适用于代表他们国家过去历史的机构和物品--古老的城堡、辉煌的住宅……还有红色的电话亭)和最后一段 Inglis said phone boxes called to mind an age when things were built to last.(英格利斯说，电话亭让人想起了一个东西经久耐用的时代)可知，电话亭正在卷土重来，以提醒人们一个历史时期。故选 C。

【59 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 After becoming an important part of many British streets, the phone boxes began disappearing in the 1980s, with the rise of the mobile phone sending most of them away to the junkyards.(在成为英国许多街道的重要组成部分后，电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始消失，随着移动电话的兴起，大部分电话亭被扔到了垃圾场)可知，电话亭在 20 世纪 80 年代开始停止使用是因为它们输给了新技术。故选 D。

【60 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段 As Inglis and, later other businessmen, got to work, repurposed phone boxes began reappearing in cities and villages as people found new uses for them. Today, they are once again a familiar sight, playing roles that are often just as important for the community as their original purpose.(随着英格利斯和后来的其他商人开始工作，改装后的电话亭开始在城市和乡村重新出现，人们发现了它们的新用途。今天，它们再次成为人们熟悉的景象，扮演着与它们最初的目的同样重要的角色)和第六段 In rural areas, where ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a lifesaving role.(在农村地区，救护车要花相当长的时间才能到达，电话亭就起到了拯救生命的作用)以及第七段 Others also looked at the phone boxes and saw business opportunities.(其他人也在电话亭寻找商机)可推断出，电话亭之所以变得流行，主要是因为它们的角色和功能发生了变化。故选 C。

C

For those who can stomach it, working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first, according to a study of meal timing and physical activity.

Athletes and scientists have long known that meal timing affects performance. However, far less has been known about how meal timing and exercise might affect general health.

To find out, British scientists conducted a study. They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are, for better and worse, representative of those of most of us. They tested the men's fitness and resting metabolic (新陈代谢的) rates and took samples (样品) of their blood and fat tissue.

Then, on two separate morning visits to the scientists' lab, each man walked for an hour at an average speed that, in theory should allow his body to rely mainly on fat for fuel. Before one of these workouts, the men skipped breakfast, meaning that they exercised on a completely empty stomach after a long overnight fast (禁食). On the other occasion, they ate a rich morning meal about two hours before they started walking.

Just before and an hour after each workout, the scientists took additional samples of the men's blood and fat tissue.

Then they compared the samples. There were considerable differences. Most obviously, the men displayed lower blood sugar levels at the start of their workouts when they had skipped breakfast than when they had eaten. As a result, they burned

more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. On the other hand, they burned slightly more calories (卡路里), on average, during the workout after breakfast than after fasting.

But it was the effects deep within the fat cells that may have been the most significant, the researchers found. Multiple genes behaved differently, depending on whether someone had eaten or not before walking. Many of these genes produce proteins (蛋白质) that can improve blood sugar regulation and insulin (胰岛素) levels throughout the body and so are associated with improved metabolic health. These genes were much more active when the men had fasted before exercise than when they had breakfasted.

The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.

61. The underlined expression “stomach it” in Paragraph 1 most probably means “_____”.

A. digest the meal easily　　B. manage without breakfast

C. decide wisely what to eat　　D. eat whatever is offered

62. Why were the 10 people chosen for the experiment?

A. Their lifestyles were typical of ordinary people.

B. Their lack of exercise led to overweight.

C. They could walk at an average speed.

D. They had slow metabolic rates.

63. What happened to those who ate breakfast before exercise?

A. They successfully lost weight.　　B. They consumed a bit more calories.

C. They burned more fat on average.　　D. They displayed higher insulin levels.

64. What could be learned from the research?

A. A workout after breakfast improves gene performances.

B. Too much workout often slows metabolic rates.

C. Lifestyle is not as important as morning exercise.

D. Physical exercise before breakfast is better for health.

【答案】61. B　62. A　63. B　64. D

【解析】

本文是说明文。文章介绍了一项研究，结果表明对于那些能忍受的人来说，不吃早餐锻炼可能对健康更有益。

【61 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据下文 working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first 可知，早餐前锻炼可能比先吃饭再锻炼对健康更有益，因此推断这里说的是那些不吃早饭先锻炼的人，因此推断划线词与 B 项”不吃早饭能应付”意思相近。故选 B。

【62 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的 They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are far better and worse, representative of those of most of us.可知，他们首先找到了 10 个超重的，不活跃但健康的年轻人，他们的生活方式可以说更好，也可以说更糟，代表了我们大多数人。因此可知，实验时选择的 10 个人的生活方式代表了普通人。故选 A。

【63 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第六段的 As a result, they burned more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. On the other hand. they burned slightly more calories(卡路里), on average, during the workout after breakfast than after fasting.可知，结果，他们空腹散步时燃烧的脂肪比他们首先吃东西时所燃烧的脂肪要多。另一方面。平均而言，他们在早餐后锻炼时燃烧的卡路里略多于禁食后。因此可知，锻炼前吃早饭消耗更多一点的热量。故选 B。

【64 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.可知，这些结果　暗示，为了从运动中获得最大的健康益处，先不吃东西可能更明智。因此推断早饭前的体育锻炼对健康更有益。故选 D。

D

I was in the middle of the Amazon (亚马逊) with my wife, who was there as a medical researcher. We flew on a small plane to a faraway village. We did not speak the local language, did not know the customs, and more often than not, did not entirely recognize the food. We could not have felt more foreign.

We were raised on books and computers, highways and cell phones, but now we were living in a village without running water or electricity It was easy for us to go to sleep at the end of the day feeling a little misunderstood.

Then one perfect Amazonian evening, with monkeys calling from beyond the village green, we played soccer. I am not good at soccer, but that evening it was wonderful. Everyone knew the rules. We all spoke the same language of passes and shots. We understood one another perfectly. As darkness came over the field and the match ended, the goal keeper, Juan, walked over to me and said in a matter-of-fact way, “In your home, do you have a moon too?” I was surprised.

After I explained to Juan that yes, we did have a moon and yes, it was very similar to his, I felt a sort of awe (敬畏) at the possibilities that existed in his world. In Juan’s world, each village could have its own moon. In Juan’s world. the unknown and undiscovered was vast and marvelous. Anything was possible.

In our society, we know that Earth has only one moon. We have looked at our planet from every angle and found all of the wildest things left to find. I can, from my computer at home, pull up satellite images of Juan’s village. There are no more continents and no more moons to search for, little left to discover. At least it seems that way.

Yet, as I thought about Juan’s question, I was not sure how much more we could really rule out. I am, in part, an ant biologist, so my thoughts turned to what we know about insect life and I knew that much in the world of insects remains unknown. How much, though? How ignorant (无知的) are we? The question of what we know and do not know constantly bothered me.

I began collecting newspaper articles about new species, new monkey, new spider…, and on and on they appear. My drawer quickly filled. I began a second drawer for more general discoveries: new cave system discovered with dozens of nameless species, four hundred species of bacteria found in the human stomach. The second drawer began to fill and as it did I wondered whether there were bigger discoveries out there, not just species, but life that depends on things thought to be useless, life even without DNA. I started a third drawer for these big discoveries. It fills more slowly, but all the same, it fills.

In looking into the stories of biological discovery, I also began to find something else, a collection of scientists, usually brilliant occasionally half-mad, who made the discoveries. Those scientists very often see the same things that other scientists see, but they pay more attention to them, and they focus on them to the point of exhaustion (穷尽), and at the risk of the ridicule of their peers. In looking for the stories of discovery, I found the stories of these people and how their lives changed our view of the world.

We are repeatedly willing to imagine we have found most of what is left to discover. We used to think that insects were the smallest organisms (生物), and that nothing lived deeper than six hundred meters. Yet, when something new turns up, more often than not, we do not even know its name.

65. How did the author feel on his arrival in the Amazon?

A. Out of place. B. Full of joy. C. Sleepy. D. Regretful.

66. What made that Amazonian evening wonderful?

A. He learned more about the local language.

B. They had a nice conversation with each other.

C. They understood each other while playing.

D. He won the soccer game with the goal keeper.

67. Why was the author surprised at Juan's question about the moon?

A. The question was too straightforward.

B. Juan knew so little about the world.

C. The author didn't know how to answer.

D. The author didn't think Juan was sincere.

68. What was the author's initial purpose of collecting newspaper articles?

A. To sort out what we have known.

B. To deepen his research into Amazonians.

C. To improve his reputation as a biologist.

D. To learn more about local cultures.

69. How did those brilliant scientists make great discoveries?

A. They shifted their viewpoints frequently.

B. They followed other scientists closely.

C. They often criticized their fellow scientists.

D. They conducted in-depth and close studies.

70. What could be the most suitable title for the passage?

A. The Possible and the Impossible .

B. The Known and the Unknown .

C. The Civilized and the Uncivilized .

D. The Ignorant and the Intelligent.

【答案】65. A 66. C 67. B 68. A 69. D 70. B

【解析】

这是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者和妻子来到了亚马逊，妻子是一名医学研究者。一踏上这里，作者感到非常不适应，通过与当地人的接触，作者了解一些人对外部的世界并不了解。在生物多样性发现的过程中，作者意识到，很多东西是人类已知的，还有很多是人类未知的。

【65题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段"We didn't speak the local language, did not know the customs and more often than not, didn't entirely recognize the food. We couldn't have felt more foreign."可知，我们不会说当地的语言，不了解当地的风俗习惯，而且往往我们不能完全认识食物，我们感觉非常陌生。由此可知，作者一到达亚马逊感觉格格不入。故选A项。

【66 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Everyone knew the rules. We all spoke the same language of passes and shots. We understood one another perfectly.”可知，每个人都知道规则，在传球和射门方面，我们说着同样的语言，彼此非常了解。由此可知，踢球时他们的彼此理解使得他们的亚马逊夜晚很美好。故选 C 项。

【67 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“In Juan’s world, the unknown and undiscovered was vast and marvelous.”可知，在胡安的世界里，未知的东西和未被发现的东西是浩瀚而神奇的。由此判断，胡安对这个世界知之甚少。故选 B 项。

【68 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第七段“I began collecting newspaper articles about new species, new spider...,and on and on they appear, my drawer quickly filled, I began a second drawer for more general discoveries: new cave system discovered with dozens of nameless species ...I started a third drawer for these big discoveries.”可知，我开始收集报纸上关于新物种、新蜘蛛的文章……它们源源不断地出现，我的抽屉很快就填满了。我开始用第二个抽屉来储存更普遍的发现:在新的洞穴系统发现了几十个无名的物种……我还为这些重大发现准备了第三个抽屉。由此判断，作者收集报纸文章的初始目的是为了分类我们所知道的事情。故选 A 项。

【69 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“but they pay more attention to them ,and they focus on them to the point of exhaustion ,and at the risk of the ridicule of their peers.”可知，但他们更多地关注这些发现，他们把注意力集中在这些发现上直到精疲力竭的地步，冒着被同龄人嘲笑的风险。由此可知，杰出的科学家进行深入细致的研究，做出重大的发现。故选 D 项。

【70 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者和妻子来到了亚马逊。一踏上这里，作者感到非常不适应，通过与当地人的接触，作者了解到一些人对外部的世界并不了解。在对这里的风土人情和多样化生物的研究过程中，作者提高了认识，意识到很多东西是人类已知的，还有很多是人类未知的。所以短文的最佳标题为“已知和未知的事物”。故选 B 项。

第四部分:任务型阅读(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

Humor

If you see humor as an optional form of entertainment, you’re missing some of its biggest benefits: Humor makes average-looking people look cute and uninteresting people seem entertaining. Studies show that a good sense of humor even makes you seem smarter.

Best of all, humor raises your energy, and that can have an effect on everything you do at school, at work, or in your personal life. The increase of energy will even make you more willing to exercise, and that will raise your overall energy even more.

Humor also transports your mind away from your daily troubles. Humor lets you better understand life and sometimes helps you laugh at even the worst of your problems.

In my experience, most people think they have a sense of humor, and to some degree that’s true. But not all senses of humor are created equal. So I thought it would be useful to include some humor tips for everyday life.

You don't have to be the joke teller in the group in order to show your sense of humor. You can be the one who directs the conversation to fun topics that are ripe for others to add humor. Every party needs a straight person. You'll appear fun and funny by association.

When it comes to in-person humor, effort counts a lot. When people see you trying to be funny, it frees them to try it themselves. So even if your own efforts at humor fall short, you might be freeing the long kept humor in others. People need permission to be funny in social settings because there's always a risk that comes with humor. For in-person humor, quality isn't as important as you might think. Your attitude and effort count a lot.

Some people--and I was one of them--believe that humorous complaints about the little problems of life make humor, and sometimes that is the case. The problem comes when you start doing too much complaint-based humor. One funny observation about problem in your life can be funny, but five is just complaining, no matter how smart you think you are. Funny complaints can wear people out.

Self-deprecating(自嘲式) humor is usually the safest type, but here again you don't want to overshoot the target. One self-deprecating comment is a generous and even confident form of humor. You have to be at least a bit self-assured to laugh at yourself in front of others. But if you do it too often, you can transform in the eyes of others from a confident joker to a Chihuahua dog.

Humor	
Benefits of humor	●Humor is form of ____71____. Humor can improve one's___72___ and personality. ●Humor can make one ____73____ in his work, study, and life. ●Humor has a positive____74____ effect when we are in difficulties.
____75____to follow	●____76____ others for a conversation of fun is as good as telling a joke yourself when showing your sense of humor. ●Quality counts ____77____ than attitude and effort-even stupid joke can ____78____ others of risk and embarrassment.
Traps to ___79___	●One humorous complaint makes funny person. But too many complaints will _____80_____ your audience. ●Self-deprecating comments show one's assurance. But too much deprecation will make a Chihuahua dog.

【答案】71. entertainment

72. appearance/look

73. energetic

74. psychological

75. Tips/Suggestions/Advice

76. Preparing

77. less 78. relieve/free

79. avoid/skip

80. bore/tire/exhaust

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了幽默的好处，讲遵循的技巧以及所要避开的陷阱。

【71 题详解】

原词再现题。根据文章第一段”If you see humor as an optional form of entertainment, you're missing some of its biggest benefits(如果你把幽默看作是一种可选的娱乐形式，你就错过了它的一些最大的好处)”可知，幽默是一种娱乐形式。故填 entertainment。

【72 题详解】

语意转化题。根据文章第一段”Humor makes average-looking people look cute and uninteresting people seem entertaining. (幽默能让相貌平平的人看起来可爱，让不感兴趣的人看起来很有趣。)”可知，幽默可以改善一个人的外表和个性。故填 appearance/look。

【73 题详解】

词性转换题。根据文章第二段”Best of all, humor raises your energy, and that can have an effect on everything you do at school, at work, or in your personal life. (最重要的是，幽默能提升你的精力，这会对你在学校、工作或个人生活中所做的一切产生影响。)”可知，幽默能使人在工作、学习和生活中充满活力。句中名词 energy 转换成形容词 energetic 故填 energetic。

【74 题详解】

语意转化题。根据文章第三段”Humor also transports your mind away from your daily troubles. (幽默还能使你的思维从日常烦恼中解脱出来。)”可知，幽默让你理解生活，有时帮助你在最困难时能够大笑。可以推断出当我们遇到困难时，幽默会对我们的心理产生影响。故填 psychological。

【75 题详解】

原词再现题。根据文章第四段”So I thought it would be useful to include some humor tips for everyday life.(所以我觉得在日常生活中加入一些幽默技巧会很有用。)”可知，这里为幽默所要遵循的建议或技巧。故填 Tips/Suggestions/Advice。

【76 题详解】

语意转化题。根据文章第五段”You can be the one who directs the conversation to fun topics that are ripe for others to add humor. (你可以把谈话引向有趣的话题，而这些话题已经为其他人增添了幽默感。)”可知，这里指为他人准备一场有趣的对话。所填词中缺少主语，所以用动名词作主语。故填 Preparing。

【77 题详解】

语意转化题。根据文章第六段”When it comes to in-person humor, effort counts a lot. (说到个人幽默，努力是很重要的。)”和”For in-person humor, quality isn’t as important as you might think. Your attitude and effort count a lot.(对于面对面的幽默，质量并不像你想象的那么重要。你的态度和努力很重要。)”可知，质量没有态度和努力重要。故填 less。

78 题详解】

原词再现题。根据文章第六段”So even if your own efforts at humor fall short, you might be freeing the long kept humor in others. (所以，即使你自己的幽默努力失败了，你也可能释放了别人长期保持的幽默。)”可知，即使是一个愚蠢的笑话也能让别人免于风险和尴尬。短语 relieve/free…of…免于……。故填 relieve/free。

【79 题详解】

归纳总结题。根据表格此栏后面的内容可知，这里是讲幽默所需要避开的陷阱。故填 avoid/skip。

【80 题详解】

语意转化题。根据文章倒数第二段”One funny observation about a problem in your life can be funny, but five is just complaining, no matter how smart you think you are. Funny complaints can wear people out. (对生活中某个问题的一个有趣的观察可能很有趣，但五个就是只有抱怨了，不管你认为自己有多聪明。有趣的抱怨会让人筋疲力尽。)”可知，太多的抱怨只会让人厌烦或筋疲力尽。故填 bore/tire/exhaust。

第五部分:书面表达(满分 25 分)

81.请阅读下面有关中国题材纪录片(documentary)的对话，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 个词左右的文章。

Su Hua: Hi, Li Jiang! Did you see the BBC documentary on CCTV 9 last week?

Li Jiang: You mean *Du Fu: China's Greatest Poet*? Yes, I did. Fantastic!

Su Hua: Just think an English actor recites Chinese poems.

Li Jiang: I don't really understand every line he recites, but I believe he truly loves the poems himself.

Su Hua: Right. It is reported that the film is well received outside China.

Li Jiang: Yeah, It's my first time to hear Chinese stories told by an English speaker.

Su Hua: In fact, documentaries about our country are plentiful both at home and abroad. These films can help foreign friends better understand this land-Chinese literature, geography history, food...

Li Jiang: I couldn't agree more.

【写作内容】

1.用约 30 个词概括上述对话的主要内容；

2.谈谈中国题材纪录片受到外国朋友欢迎的原因(至少两点)。

【写作要求】

1.写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；

2.作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3.不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

_____

_____

_____

【答案】CCTV 9 broadcast *Du Fu: China's Greatest Poet*, a documentary produced by BBC. This well-made film provides foreign audiences with a fresh way of better knowing China's past and present.

Documentaries about China, produced either in China or in other countries, are becoming increasingly popular among foreigners. For one thing, the overall development over the past decades has been so striking that they feel eager to familiarize themselves with what is going on in China.

For another, China enjoys a long history and rich culture. It has always been an attraction for those who are keen on anything that is Chinese. These documentaries present a splendid picture of China in front of their audiences-it history, landscape, art, food, or even traditional Chinese medicine.

Because of these films, some foreigners have begun to think of coming to China. In this way, they can form a true picture of China themselves.

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇读写任务。

【详解】第一步:审题。审题的目的是获取重要信息。通过审题我们可以确定几个方面的信息。要求阅读中国题材纪录片的对话，写一篇 150 个词文章。包括两部分。(一)、用 30 词概括对话内容。(二)、谈谈中国题材纪录片受到外国朋友欢迎的原因。要求至少两点原因。

第二步:布局段落，确定主要段落，次要段落，段落数量。这篇写作段落数量为四段。第一段，概括对话内容。第二段和第三段，中国题材纪录片受到外国朋友欢迎的原因。第四段，总结因为电影吸引外国人想来到中国。

第三步:确定关键词汇和短语: produced by, provide…with, either…or, be keen on, present , because of, in this way, the overall development，so striking that，feel eager to familiarize themselves with.

第四步:确定较为高级的句子: 非谓语动词结构 a documentary produced by BBC； 定语从句的运用:It has always been an attraction for those who are keen on anything that is Chinese.

第五步:连句成文，注意使用恰当的连接词进行过渡衔接: for one thing, for another.

第六步:注意书写，保持卷面整洁，避免划线，乱擦。

【点睛】文章思路清晰，语言规范，段落整齐，语篇连贯，层次清晰。使用了较为高级的句式: 非谓语动词结构 a documentary produced by BBC； 定语从句的运用:It has always been an attraction for those who are keen on anything that is Chinese. 状语从句和宾语从句的运用 the overall development over the past decades has been so striking that they feel eager to familiarize themselves with what is going on in China.这些高级句式的应用提升了写作的档次，整个短文显示出了作者高水平的英语表达能力