2021 全国乙卷高考真题

英　　语

注意事项：

1、答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the man doing?

A. Asking the way.

B. Giving directions.

C. Correcting a mistake.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What dress size does the woman want?

A. 8.　　B. 10.　　C. 12.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the woman likely to do?

A. Make a phone call.　　B. Handle the problem.　　C. Have a rest.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Which tour does the man seem to be interested in?

A. The evening tour.　　B. The half-day tour.　　C. The full-day tour.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Where are the speakers?

A. At a canteen. B. At a clinic. C. At a bank.

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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What does the woman think of the match?

A. Entertaining. B. Discouraging. C. Boring.

7. What do the speakers plan to do on Tuesday afternoon?

A. Watch a game. B. Play tennis. C. Go to the cinema.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8.What does the man advise Mrs. White to do?

A. Go on a diet. B. Do more exercise. C. Get enough sleep.

9. Which can be included in Mrs. White's breakfast?

A. Eggs. B. Sausages. C. Porridge.

10. What is the man?

A. A teacher. B. A physician. C. A chef.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. How does Nancy look to Daniel?

A. Confused. B. Excited. C. Anxious.

12. Why does Daniel mention his performance in a play?

A. To comfort Nancy. B. To express his regret. C. To show his pride.

13. What is Nancy going to do next week?

A. Take a school test. B. Have a check-up. C. Go in for a competition.

14. What does Daniel offer to do for Nancy?

A. Rewrite her lines. B. Drive her to the theatre. C. Help her with the practice.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

15. What was Prof. Stone's grandfather afraid of?

A. Leaving his home.

B. Parting from his son.

C. Taking early retirement.

16. What does old age mean to many elderly Americans?

A. Lack of moral support. B. Loss of self-worth. C. Change of living habits.

17. What will Prof. Stone talk about next concerning elderly people?

A. Public services they ask for.

B. Health care available to them.

C. Contributions they can make.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What does the speaker's mother want her to be?

A. A confident person. B. A warm-hearted person. C. A humorous person.

19. Why did the speaker feel lonely in her childhood?

A. She often traveled by herself.

B. Her family moved frequently.

C. Her mother was busy working.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Importance of home schooling.

B. Mother-daughter relationship.

C. A role model in her family.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

The Biggest Stadiums in the World

People have been pouring into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece. In around 80 A.D., the Romans built the Colosseum, which remains the world’s best known stadium and continues to inform contemporary design. Rome’s Colosseum was 157 feet tall and had 80 entrances, seating 50,000 people. However, that was small fry compared with the city’s Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.

These days, safety regulations-not to mention the modern sports fan’s desire for a good view and comfortable seat—tend to keep stadium capacities（容量） slightly lower. Even soccer fans tend to have a seat each; gone are the days of thousands standing to watch the match.

For the biggest stadiums in the world, we have used data supplied by the World Atlas list so far, which ranks them by their stated permanent capacity, as well as updated information from official stadium websites.

All these stadiums are still funtiona1, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.

·Rungrado 1st of May Stadium, Pyongyang D.P.R. Korea. Capacity: 150,000. Opened: May 1,1989.

·Michigan Stadium, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U. S. Capacity: 107,601. Opened: October 1, 1927.

·Beaver Stadium, State College, Pennsylvania, U. S. Capacity: 106,572. Opened: September 17, 1960.

·Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened: October 7,1922.

·Kyle Field, College Station, Texas, U. S. Capacity: 102,512. Opened: September 24, 1927.

21. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?

A. 104,944. B. 107,601. C. About 150,000. D. About 250,000.

22. Of the following stadiums, which is the oldest?

A. Michigan Stadium. B. Beaver Stadium. C. Ohio Stadium. D. Kyle Field.

23. What do the listed stadiums have in common?

A. They host big games. B. They have become tourist attractions.

C. They were built by Americans. D. They are favored by architects.

B

When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline（座机）?

These days you'd be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn't own a mobile phone. In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.

Still, 55 percent of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter （29%） rely only on their smartphones according to a survey （调查）. Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third concede that it's not really necessary and they're keeping it as a security blanket — 19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies. I think my home falls into that category.

More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phone. Age is naturally a factor（因素）— only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who've perhaps had the same home number for 50 years. Age isn't the only factor; I'd say it's also to do with the makeup of your household.

Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and I, can still find it convenient to have a home phone rather than providing a mobile phone for every family member. That said, to be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone（using Caller ID would take the fun out of it）.

How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?

24. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?

A. Their target users. B. Their wide popularity.

C. Their major functions. D. Their complex design.

25. What does the underlined word "concede" in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Admit.　　B. Argue.

C. Remember.　　D. Remark.

26. What can we say about Baby Boomers?

A. They like smartphone games.　　B. They enjoy guessing callers' identity.

C. They keep using landline phones.　　D. They are attached to their family.

27. What can be inferred about the landline from the last paragraph?

A. It remains a family necessity.

B. It will fall out of use some day.

C. It may increase daily expenses.

D. It is as important as the gas light.

C

You've heard that plastic is polluting the oceans — between 4.8 and 12.7 million tonnes enter ocean ecosystems every year. But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? Artist Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products.

At the beginning of the year, the artist built a piece called "Strawpocalypse," a pair of 10-foot-tall plastic waves, frozen mid-crash. Made of 168,000 plastic straws collected from several volunteer beach cleanups, the sculpture made its first appearance at the Estella Place shopping center in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Just 9% of global plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest source（来源）of plastic pollution, but they've recently come under fire because most people don't need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that's part of Von Wong's artwork likely came from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, the straw will take centuries to disappear.

In a piece from 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate（说明） a specific statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload's worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled "Truckload of Plastic," Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they'd been dumped（倾倒） from a truck all at once.

Von Wong hopes that his work will also help pressure big companies to reduce their plastic footprint.

28. What are Von Wong's artworks intended for?

A. Beautifying the city he lives in.　　B. Introducing eco-friendly products.

C. Drawing public attention to plastic waste.　　D. Reducing garbage on the beach.

29. Why does the author discuss plastic straws in paragraph 3?

A. To show the difficulty of their recycling.

B. To explain why they are useful.

C. To voice his views on modern art.

D. To find a substitute for them.

30. What effect would “Truckload of Plastic” have on viewers?

A. Calming.　　B. Disturbing.

C. Refreshing.　　D. Challenging.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Artists’ Opinions on Plastic Safety

B. Media Interest in Contemporary Art

C. Responsibility Demanded of Big Companies

D. Ocean Plastics Transformed into Sculptures

D

During an interview for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often. Annoyed by the level of distraction（干扰）in his open office, he said, “That’s why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street — so I can focus”. His comment struck me as strange. After all, coworking spaces also typically use an open office layout（布局）. But I recently came across a study that shows why his approach works.

The researchers examined various levels of noise on participants as they completed tests of creative thinking. They were randomly divided into four groups and exposed to various noise levels in the background, from total silence to 50 decibels（分贝）, 70 decibels, and 85 decibels. The differences between most of the groups were statistically insignificant; however, the participants in the 70 decibels group — those exposed to a level of noise similar to background chatter in a coffee shop — significantly outperformed the other groups. Since the effects were small, this may suggest that our creative thinking does not differ that much in response to total silence and 85 decibels of background noise.

But since the results at 70 decibels were significant, the study also suggests that the right level of background noise — not too loud and not total silence — may actually improve one’s creative thinking ability. The right level of background noise may interrupt our normal patterns of thinking just enough to allow our imaginations to wander, without making it impossible to focus. This kind of “distracted focus” appears to be the best state for working on creative tasks.

So why do so many of us hate our open offices? The problem may be that in our offices, we can’t stop ourselves from getting drawn into others’ conversations while we’re trying to focus. Indeed, the researchers found that face-to-face interactions and conversations affect the creative process, and yet a coworking space or a coffee shop provides a certain level of noise while also providing freedom from interruptions.

32. Why does the interviewer prefer a coworking space?

A. It helps him concentrate.　　B. It blocks out background noise.

C. It has a pleasant atmosphere.　　D. It encourages face-to-face interactions.

33. Which level of background noise may promote creative thinking ability?

A. Total silence.　　B. 50 decibels　　C. 70 decibels.　　D. 8 5 decibels.

34. What makes an open office unwelcome to many people?

A. Personal privacy unprotected.　　B. Limited working space.

C. Restrictions on group discussion.　　D. Constant interruptions.

35. What can we infer about the author from the text?

A. He's a news reporter.

B. He's an office manager.

C. He's a professional designer.

D. He's a published writer.

第二节（共 5 小题:每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

According to Jessica Hagy, author of *How to Be Interesting*, it's not difficult to make yourself interesting at a dinner party.

___36___, if you're out of your comfort zone or if you're wandering into somebody's house for the first time. So the main thing is just to show up and be adventurous, trying different foods and talking to strangers.

People love to talk about themselves. If you can start the conversation with a question other than "What do you do for a living?", you'll be able to get a lot more interesting conversation out of whomever it is you're talking to. ___37___, it can bring in "I have this old, broken-down vehicle" or "I rode the bus with these crazy people who were laughing at silly jokes in the back." It just opens up conversation.

___38___? If you can't take their wine away, you should certainly try to take away their soapbox （讲台）. If you're the host, you can ask them to help you in the kitchen with something and just remove them from the situation.___39___.

And what about that other dinner-party killer: awkward silence? If you're faced with an awkward silence at a dinner party, the only thing that always gets everyone talking again is to give the host a compliment（赞扬）. ___40___. Just quickly turn around and say, "This cake is extremely delicious and you have to tell me all about it."

So being interesting at a dinner party isn't that hard.

A. How do you know the host

B. The first step is to go exploring

C. If you ask the question "How did you get here?"

D. Be prepared to have awkward conversations with strangers

E. Or turn the conversation into a topic where they have little to say

F. What about that person who had too much to drink or won't stop talking

G. He or she is the person who is feeling the weight of that awkwardness the most

第三部分语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题;每小题 1. 5 分，满分 30 分）

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

Simply saying thank you doesn't seem enough in certain situations. I was considering this while working as a ___41___ just a few weeks ago. And it came to me then how much easier it would be if we had a range of words that express different ___42___ of gratitude(感谢).

My thoughts were soon ___43___. We had a woman patient who was ___44___ from a knee replacement operation. One afternoon, while ___45___ to get into bed she collapsed(倒下) from what was ___46___ discovered to be a heart attack. The collapse was disastrous, ___47___the emergency medical team and good teamwork. But she recovered, though ___48___, and was ready for discharge(出院)after four weeks.

She was ___49___ for everything that the medical and nursing team had done for her. On her day of discharge, we shared in her ____50____ at her recovery. As she was ____51____ she was eager to say ____52____ to each of us in the nursing team. When she ____53____ one nurse, she tried to press a five-pound note into her hand. My colleague ____54____ to accept it, saying that we were all just ____55____ our job. The patient looked puzzled, and then ____56____:"Oh this isn't for the____57____ I had. I take that as a ____58____. No, this is for setting my hair yesterday."

And there you have it. To many people,____59____lives is part of the job but styling hair is an ____60____ and should be rewarded.

41. A. cleaner	B. chemist	C. nurse	D. doctor
42. A. grades	B. meanings	C. needs	D. expectations
43. A. brushed aside	B. put to the test	C. brought under discussion	D. taken into account
44. A. departing	B. escaping	C. retiring	D. recovering
45. A. attempting	B. choosing	C. pausing	D. promising
46. A. eventually	B. fortunately	C. casually	D. secretly
47. A. assessing	B. requiring	C. forming	D. proving
48. A. slightly	B. accidentally	C. slowly	D. happily
49. A. grateful	B. thoughtful	C. sorrowful	D. fearful
50. A. surprise	B. delight	C. curiosity	D. disappointment
51. A. operating	B. thinking	C. hesitating	D. leaving
52. A. sorry	B. hello	C. goodbye	D. yes
53. A. reached	B. consulted	C. introduced	D. persuaded
54. A. wished	B. pretended	C. failed	D. refused
55. A. enjoying	B. doing	C. securing	D. starting
56. A. repeated	B. recited	C. replied	D. reported
57. A. courage	B. patience	C. duty	D. care
58. A. goal	B. given	C. push	D. greeting
59. A. risking	B. changing	C. saving	D. building
60. A. honour	B. ability	C. opening	D. extra

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。

Ecotourism is commonly regarded as low impact(影响)travel to undisturbed places. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become ___61___ (educate)about the areas - both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics, and often provides money for conservation and benefits the ___62___(develop)of the local areas.

Ecotourism has ___63___(it)origin with the environmental movement of the 1970s. It was not widely accepted as a travel concept ___64___ the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness made it desirable.

Due to ___65___ growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types ___66___ trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Actually, a true eco-friendly trip must meet the following principles:

·Minimize the impact of ___67___(visit)the place.

·Build respect for and awareness of the environment and cultural practices.

·Provide ___68___(finance)aid and other benefits for local peoples.

·Make sure that the tourism provides experiences for both the visitors and the hosts.

Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for ecotourism because of its unique biodiversity.___69___(activity)there range from whale watching to hiking(远足)and accommodations aim ____70____(have) a low impact on the natural environment.

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

71. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

I love doing housework. I always assist my parents in doing the dish after meals. I also water the flowers in the yard and tidying up my own bedroom whatever necessary. In my opinion, students can benefit a lot doing some housework. Firstly, doing housework was helpful for us to be a responsible person. Also, it gives our parents more time to do what they are like and it improves the family relationship. What's most, doing housework can be a form of mentally relaxation from study. That's our view on housework. And hopes this can inspire more thinking on the topic!

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

72. 你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以 Be smart online learners 为题写一篇发言稿参赛，内容包括：

1. 分析优势与不足；

2. 提出学习建议。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 题目和首句已为你写好。

参考答案

1. 【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: Excuse me, I got lost. I took a bus to city hall, but I can't find the place.

W: This is the concert hall, not city hall. To go there, you should take the bus at Grand Hotel over there.

2. 【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Can I help you?

W: I'm looking for a size twelve dress.

M: Oh, let me see. An eight, a ten. Ah, you're lucky. I have the prettiest dress here in a twelve. Why don't you try it on?

3. 【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: Do you think you can take care of everything in the office today?

M: No problem. Just go home and take a rest. If there is anything I feel I cannot handle, I'll call you.

4. 【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: We have a half-day tour, a full-day tour and an evening tour. Which one would you like?

M: What is the schedule of the half-day tour?

W: It sets out at 8: 30 a. m. and returns at 2:00 p. m.

5. 【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Now, what seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Stevens?

W: I've been very dizzy lately. And last night, I had some chest pain.

M: Don't worry. Let me have a look.

【答案】6. A　7. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Wow. That was a great match. I really like watching tennis games.

M: Me too. I think tennis is an exciting sport.

W: I think so. Do you play tennis, John?

M: Yes, but not very well. Do you play?

W: A little. How about a game on Tuesday afternoon?

M: Sure.

【答案】8. A　9. C　10. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Mrs. White, I'm afraid we have to put you on a strict diet. From now on, you're going to have to stay away from salty food.

W: Does that mean I can't have any more fast food?

M: Right. You can't have any fried food or steaks.

W: What about breakfast food like eggs and sausages?

M: Those are all bad for you. But you can have porridge, bread and orange juice.

W: Well, what about lunch and dinner?

M: Have a salad for lunch. As for dinner, you can have all the vegetables you want. Fish and chicken are also okay.

W: What about dessert? Can I still have ice cream?

M: Yes, but not too much.

【答案】11. C　12. A　13. C　14. C

【解析】

【原文】M: Hi Nancy! You look worried. What's wrong?

W: Well Daniel, have you ever felt nervous on stage?

M: Sure. Do you remember that play I was in a few years ago? I knew my lines, but I was terrified to have to recite them in front of an audience. As soon as I saw the crowd of people down there, my heart beat so fast that I was unable to say a single word.

W: That's how I feel just thinking about the spelling competition next week.

M: I didn't know you made it to the finals.

W: I'm worried I'll get nervous and freeze on stage. I might forget how to spell everything, even my own name. I don't know what to do.

M: Nancy, I know that you' re not going to forget how to spell your name. I'll help you get through this. I'll go to the school hall with you to practice. Then I'll teach you an exercise my baseball coach taught me. Believe me. It works.

W: I feel much better now. Thanks, Daniel.

【答案】15. A　16. B　17. C

【解析】

原文】W: Hello, ladies and gentlemen! Today, we have invited Prof. Stone to talk about the role of elderly people in our society. Welcome to our show, Prof. Stone.

M: To begin with, I'd like to tell a story from my own life. Several years ago, when my grandparents were well into their 80s, they were no longer able to care for themselves very well. My grandfather was afraid of leaving the only home they had known for the past 60 years. The idea of having to sell their home and move into a retirement home was an extremely painful experience for them. Indeed, old age for them, and many old Americans can mean not only the possible failure of one's health, but the loss of identity and self-worth.

W: Yes, it's true. What do you have to say about the problem of old age?

M: Many experts have given talks here that have focused on the medical care, and the development of public services for senior citizens. Today, I'd like to focus my comments on the meaningful roles that elderly can play and should play in our society.

【答案】18. A　19. B　20. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Talking about personal relationships. Well, I'd naturally think of my relationship with my mother. Whenever I need help, my mother is always there for me. She often tells me that I can be anyone I want, as long as I'm confident of myself. She sees my talent and pushes me to do the best I possibly can. As I was growing up, we were often on the move. I had to admit that moving so often made me feel lonely. But my mother did everything she could to help me feel happy. In fact, so much traveling was really a good thing because it made us close. I respect my mother so much as she never treats me as a child, but as an equal. She gives me the freedom to make mistakes and to learn from them all. Unlike friendships that can fade or break, I know I'll always be connected to my mother no matter what I face. She is not just a role model, but someone I love.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

【答案】21. D　22. C　23. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了世界上著名的大型竞技场的基本情况。目前这些竞技场仍在运行并且还在承办大型体育赛事。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“However, that was small fry compared with the city’s Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.” (然而，与这座城市容纳了 25 万人的大竞技场相比，这只是小巫见大巫。)可知，Circus Maximus 的可以容纳 250,000 人。故选 D 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后部分中的“Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio, U.S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened October 7, 1922.” (美国俄亥俄州哥伦布市俄亥俄体育场，容纳人数：104,944 人。1922 年 10 月 7 日开业。)及其他四个著名竞技场的开放时间介绍可知，Ohio Stadium 开放时间最早在 1922 年，属于年代最久远的。故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文中“All these stadiums are still functional, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.” (所有这些体育场馆仍在使用，仍在开放，仍在举办世界上最大的体育赛事。)可知，这些体育馆都还在承办大型的体育赛事。故选 A 项。

【答案】24. B　25. A　26. C　27. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了澳大利亚使用固定电话的情况，并且表达了固定电话是非必需品的观点。

【24 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“These days you'd be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn't own a mobile phone. In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime. (现在你很难在澳大利亚找到 15 岁以上的没有手机的人。事实上，很多年幼的孩子口袋里都有手机。几乎每个人都可以随时随地拨打和接听电话)”可推知，本段主要说明手机在澳大利亚广受欢迎。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线单词的上文“Of those Australians who still have a landline (在那些仍然有固定电话的澳大利亚人中)”可知，这个调查的目标人群是仍然有固定电话的澳大利亚人；根据下文“it's not really necessary and they're keeping it as a security blanket — 19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies (固定电话并不是必须的，他们将其作为一种安全保障——19%的人表示他们从未使用过固定电话，另有 13%的人保留固定电话以防紧急情况)”可知，很多人认为固定电话并不是必须拥有的，有些人保留固定电话只是为了防止紧急情况。从而推知，在调查中，他们应该是承认了固定电话的非必要性。由此推知，划线单词“concede”意为“承认”。故选 A 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段“84 percent of Baby Boomers who've perhaps had the same home number for 50 years.(婴儿潮时代中有 84%的人可能已经有 50 年相同的家庭号码了)”以及文章第五段“That said, to be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents (也就是说，老实说，唯一打过我们家电话的人是婴儿潮一代的父母)”可推知，婴儿潮时代的人一直用固定电话。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries? (你有多喜欢你的座机？它们还要多久才能走上煤气路灯和早晨送牛奶的道路？)”可推知，本段使用类比的方式，使用煤气路灯以及早晨送牛奶已经被淘汰的例子，侧面说明了固定电话总有一天会废弃的。故选 B 项。

【答案】28. C　29. A　30. C　31. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了艺术家 Benjamin Von Wong 用塑料垃圾制作了一个巨大的雕塑作品，让人们通过这个雕塑重新审视自己与一次性塑料制品的关系。此外他在 2018 的一件作品“Truckload of Plastic”说明了每 60 秒，就有一卡车塑料进入海洋。Von Wong 通过用塑料垃圾制造巨型雕塑来唤醒和提高人们的环保意识。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? Artist Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products.(但一根塑料吸管或一个塑料杯真的有什么区别吗？艺术家本杰明·冯·王（Benjamin Von Wong）想让你知道，它确实如此。他用塑料垃圾建造巨大的雕塑，迫使观众重新审视他们与一次性塑料产品的关系。)”可知，Von Wong 用塑料垃圾制作的雕塑想让人们重新审视与一次性塑料制品的关系，由此可知他做这个雕塑的目的是为了引起公众对塑料垃圾的关注。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“Just 9% of global plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest source(来源) of plastic pollution, but they’ve recently come under fire because most people don’t need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that’s part of Von Wong’s artwork likely came from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, the straw will take centuries to disappear.(全球只有 9%的塑料垃圾被回收。塑料吸管绝不是最大的塑料污染源，但它们最近却受到了抨击，因为大多数人不需要吸管喝饮料，而且由于它们体积小、重量轻，无法回收利用。冯·王作品中的每一根吸管都很可能来自只喝了几分钟的饮料。一旦饮料消失了，吸管也要几个世纪才能消失。)”可知，吸管由于体积小，重量轻，无法回收利用，由此可推知，作者在第三段讨论吸管是为了展示它们回收的困难。故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“In a piece form 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate(说明) a specific statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload’s worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled “Truckload of Plastic,” Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they’d been dumped(倾倒) from a truck all at once.(在 2018 年的一个作品中，冯·王(Von Wong)想要说明一个具体的统计数字：每 60 秒，就有一卡车塑料进入海洋。这项名为“一卡车塑料”的作品，冯·王和一组志愿者收集了一万多块塑料，然后把它们绑在一起，让它们看起来像是同时从卡车上倾倒下来的。)”可知，这个作品以创新的方式让人们了解到塑料垃圾以很快的速度和很大的量倾入海洋，刷新了观众对海洋塑料污染的认知，由此可推断，这个作品会让观众对塑料垃圾进入海洋这件事“耳目一新”。故选 C 项。

【31 题详解】

标题判断题。通读全文，结合第一段“But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? Artist Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products.(但一根塑料吸管或一个塑料杯真的有什么区别吗？艺术家本杰明·冯·王(Benjamin Von Wong)想让你知道，它确实如此。他用塑料垃圾建造巨大的雕塑，迫使观众重新审

视他们与一次性塑料产品的关系。)”和倒数第二段“In a piece form 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate(说明) a specific statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload’s worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled “Truckload of Plastic,” Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they’d been dumped(倾倒) from a truck all at once.(在 2018 年的一个作品中，冯·王(Von Wong)想要说明一个具体的统计数字：每 60 秒，就有一卡车塑料进入海洋。这项名为“一卡车塑料”的作品，冯·王和一组志愿者收集了一万多块塑料，然后把它们绑在一起，让它们看起来像是同时从卡车上倾倒下来的。)”可知艺术家本杰明·冯·王(Benjamin Von Wong)通过利用塑料垃圾制作巨型雕塑的方法来提示人们重新思考与一次性塑料的关系，唤醒和提高人们循环利用的意识，促进环保的发展。由此可知，D 项“海洋塑料变成雕塑”符合文章主旨，适合作为标题。故选 D 项。

【答案】32. A　33. C　34. D　35. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。作者通过自身经历讲述人们为什么不喜欢开放性办公室以及有关多少分贝的噪音最有利于人们的创造性思维的研究。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“That’s why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street - so I can focus.（这就是为什么我在街对面的公用办公空间有会员资格——这样我就可以集中精力了。）”可知，采访者喜欢共享办公空间的原因是那里可以帮助他集中精力。故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“The differences between most of the groups were statistically insignificant; however, the participants in the 70 decibels group - those exposed to a level of noise similar to background chatter in a coffee shop - significantly outperformed the other groups.（大多数组之间的差异在统计学上是不显著的；然而，音量为 70 分贝的那组参与者（置身于类似于咖啡店背景噪音的环境中）的表现明显好于其他组。）”和第三段“But since the results at 70 decibels were significant, the study also suggests that the right level of background noise - not too loud and not total silence - may actually improve one's creative thinking ability.（但由于 70 分贝的结果很显著，该研究还表明，适当的背景噪音——不要太大声，也不要完全安静——实际上可能会提高一个人的创造性思维能力。）”可知，70 分贝的那组参与者表现好于其他组，所以 70 分贝的噪音背景环境更有可能促进创造性思维能力。故选 C 项。

34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“So why do so many of us hate our open offices? The problem may be that, in our offices, we can't stop ourselves from getting drawn into others' conversations while we're trying to focus. Indeed, the researchers found that face-to-face interactions and conversations affect the creative process, and yet a coworking space or a coffee shop provides a certain level of noise while also providing freedom from interruptions.（那么，为什么我们中有那么多人讨厌开放式办公室呢？问题可能是，在我们的办公室里，当我们试图集中注意力时，我们无法阻止自己卷入别人的谈话中。的确，研究人员发现，面对面的互动和对话会影响创作过程，然而，共同工作空间或咖啡馆

在提供一定程度的噪音的同时，也提供不受干扰的自由。）”可知，开放式办公室不受人们欢迎的原因是让我们不断地卷入别人的谈话中，受到很多干扰。故选 D 项。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“During an interview for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often.（在一次采访我的一本书时，我的采访者说了一些我至今还经常想起的话。）”可知，作者提到有人采访自己的书，所以可以推断，作者是一位作家。故选 D 项。

【答案】36. B　37. C　38. F　39. E　40. G

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在晚宴上让自己表现得有趣的一些方法。

【36 题详解】

根据上文“it’s not difficult to make yourself interesting at a dinner party (在晚宴上让自己变得有趣并不难)”可知，下文应主要讲述如何在晚宴上让自己变得有趣。下文“So the main thing is just to show up and be adventurous, trying different foods and talking to strangers. (所以最主要的事情就是去尝试，去冒险，尝试不同的食物，和陌生人交谈)”可推知，本段主要说明想在晚宴上让自己变得有趣，就要勇于冒险，勇于探索。由此可知，B 项“The first step is to go exploring(第一步是去探索)”承上启下，符合题意。故选 B 项。

【37 题详解】

根据下文“it can bring in “I have this old, broken-down vehicle” or “I rode the bus with these crazy people who were laughing at silly jokes in the back.” It just opens up conversation. (它可以带入“我有这辆破旧的车”或“我和那些在后面嘲笑愚蠢笑话的疯子一起乘坐公共汽车。”它只是打开了对话)”可知，设空处应该是提了一个不太好的问题，只是开始交流，但并不会给人留下有趣的印象。由此可知，C 项“If you ask the question “How did you get here?”(如果你问“你是怎么到这里来的？”这个问题)”能够承接下文，符合题意。故选 C 项。

【38 题详解】

根据下文“If you can’t take their wine away, you should certainly try to take away their soapbox. If you’re the host, you can ask them to help you in the kitchen with something and just remove them from the situation. (如果你不能拿走他们的酒，你当然应该让他们离开讲话的地方。如果你是主人，你可以让他们到厨房帮你做点什么，只是为了让他们摆脱那种情景)”可知，此处指出了一个问题的解决办法。由此推知，设空处提到了一个棘手的问题。F 项“What about the person who has had too much to drink or won’t stop talking(喝太多酒或一直说个不停的人怎么办)”正是提出的问题，引出下文的解决办法，符合题意。故选 F 项。

【39 题详解】

根据上文“If you can’t take their wine away, you should certainly try to take away their soapbox (讲台). If you’re the host, you can ask them to help you in the kitchen with something and just remove them from the situation. (如果你不能拿走他们的酒，你当然应该让他们离开讲话的地方。如果你是主人，你可以让他们到厨房帮你做点什么，只是为了让他们摆脱那种情景)”可知，本段主要是为解决“喝太多酒或一直说个不停”这个问题提供方法。由此可

知，E 项“Or turn the conversation into a topic where they have little to say(或者把谈话变成他们没什么可说的话题)”是提出的另一个解决办法，承接上文，符合题意。故选 E 项。

【40 题详解】

根据上文“If you’re faced with an awkward silence at a dinner party, the only thing that always gets everyone talking again is to give the host a compliment.(如果你在晚宴上遭遇了尴尬的沉默，唯一能让大家再次交谈的方法就是赞美主人)”可知，此处指出赞美主人可以缓解尴尬的沉默，设空处承上启下，下文“This cake is extremely delicious and you have to tell me all about it.(这蛋糕特别好吃，你得告诉我它的一切)”对主人进行了赞美。由此可知，宴会上出现尴尬的沉默时，最尴尬的就是主人，所以需要赞美主人来缓解尴尬。G 项“He or she is the person who is feeling the weight of that awkwardness the most(他或她是最能感受到那种尴尬的人)”承上启下，符合题意。故选 G 项

【答案】41. C　42. A　43. B　44. D　45. A　46. A　47. B　48. C　49. A　50. B　51. D　52. C　53. A　54. D　55. B　56. C　57. D　58. B　59. C　60. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。文章通过作者做护士期间遇到的一个女病人为例，表达了我们应该对别人的付出表示真诚的感谢，即使他们只是做了自己分内的事。

【41 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：几周前我在做护士的时候就在考虑这个问题。A. cleaner 清洁工；B. chemist 化学家，药剂师；C. nurse 护士；D. doctor 医生。根据下文的“as she was 11 she was eager to say 12 to each of us in the nursing team.”可知，当时作者是一名护士。故选 C。

【42 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我突然想到，如果我们有一系列表达不同程度感激之情的词语，那会容易得多。A. grades 分数，级别，程度；B. meanings 意思；C. needs 需求；D. expectations 期待。根据上文的“simply saying thank you doesn’t seem enough in certain situations”可知，作者认为如果有表达不同程度感谢的词，那么感谢就容易得多了。故选 A。

【43 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我的想法很快就进行了测验。A. brushed aside 撇开；B. put to the test 经受考验，接受……的考验；C. brought under discussion 在讨论中；D. taken into account 考虑。结合下文讲述女病人对护士们的所为，可知作者的想法立即接受了测验。故选 B。

【44 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们有一个病人膝盖置换手术后正在康复。A. departing 出发，离开；B. escaping 逃跑；C. retiring 退休；D. recovering 恢复。结合下文提到手术和病人从床上摔下来可知，病人正在恢复中。故选 D。

【45 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一天下午，当她试图上床睡觉时，她因心脏病而摔倒了。A. attempting 试图，尝试；B. choosing 选择；C. pausing 暂停；D. promising 承诺。结合上文提到这是个膝盖有伤的病人，可推知她尝试着自己上床。故选 A。

【46 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：一天下午，当她试图上床睡觉时，她因心脏病而摔倒了。A. eventually 最后；B. fortunately 幸运地；C. casually 随意地；D. secretly 秘密地。结合上文病人是因为膝盖置换手术而住院，由此可知，此处是指最终发现摔倒是因为心脏病。故选 A。

【47 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这次摔倒是灾难性的，需要紧急医疗队和良好的团队合作。A. assessing 评估；B. requiring 需要；C. forming 形成；D. proving 证明。根据“the collapse was disastrous”可知，要想把病人治好需要紧急医疗队和良好的团队合作。故选 B。

【48 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：虽然很慢，但她恢复了，四周后就可以出院了。A. slightly 轻微地；B. accidently 意外地；C. slowly 缓慢地；D. happily 幸福地。根据上文的“the collapse was disastrous”可知，要从灾难性的病痛中恢复一定很慢。故选 C。

【49 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她对医疗及护士团队为她所作的一切都非常感激。A. grateful 感激的；B. thoughtful 体贴的；C. sorrowful 伤心的，悲伤的；D. fearful 恐惧的。结合下文女病人离开前和大家一一道别，推知她对大家的付出表示感激。故选 A。

【50 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在她出院那天，我们分享了她康复的喜悦。A. surprise 惊喜；B. delight 喜悦；C. curiosity 好奇心；D. disappointment 失望。根据下文的“her recovery”可知，此处是指分享她康复的喜悦。故选 B。

【51 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当她要离开时，她急切地想和我们护理队的每一个人说再见。A. operating 手术；B. thinking 思考；C. hesitating 犹豫；D. leaving 离开。根据上文的“on her day of discharge”可知，女病人要出院了，所以此处是指当她即将离开医院时。故选 D。

【52 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当她要离开时，她急切地想和我们护理队的每一个人说再见。A. sorry 抱歉；B. hello 你好；C. goodbye 再见；D. yes 同意。根据上文的“on her day of discharge”可知，女病人要出院了，由此推知她对护理团队的人告别，say goodbye to sb.“和某人告别”符合语境。故选 C。

【53 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当她走到一个护士身边时，她试图塞一张五英镑的钞票在她手里。A. reached 到达；B. consulted 咨询；C. introduced 介绍；D. persuaded 说服。结合上文提到女病人出院时要和护士们一一道别可知，此处是指她走到一个护士的身边，用“reach”符合语境。故选 A。

【54 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的同事拒绝接受，说我们只是做了自己的工作而已。A. wished 希望；B. pretended 假装；C. failed 失败；D. refused 拒绝。结合常识和下文的“we were all just 13 our job”可知，作者的同事拒绝收下女士给的钱。故选 D。

【55 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的同事拒绝接受，说我们只是做了自己的工作而已。A. enjoying 享受；B. doing 做；C. securing 获得，保护；D. starting 开始。根据上文提到作者的同事拒绝收下钱可推知，她认为照顾病人只是做了自己应该做的事情而已。故选 B。

【56 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个病人开起来很困惑，然后回复到：“噢，这不是因为我接受的照顾。我认为它是应该的。不，这是昨天给我做头发的。”A. repeated 重复；B. recited 背诵；C. replied 回答，回应；D. reported 报道。结合上文作者同事说照顾女士是自己的工作，不应该得到额外的礼物可知，此处是女病人对同事说的话的回应。故选 C。

【57 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这个病人开起来很困惑，然后回复到：“噢，这不是因为我接受的照顾。我认为它是应该的。不，这是昨天给我做头发的。”A. courage 勇气；B. patience 耐心；C. duty 职责；D. care 照顾。根据下文的“No, this is for setting my hair yesterday”可知，女病人并不是因为护士的照顾才给的五英镑。故选 D。

【58 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这个病人开起来很困惑，然后回复到：“噢，这不是因为我接受的照顾。我认为它是应该的。不，这是昨天给我做头发的。”A. goal 目标；B. given 该给的东西；C. push 推力；D. greeting 招呼。根据上文的“No, this is for setting my hair yesterday”推知，女病人认为她得到的照顾是护士们应该给她的（东西）。故选 B。

【59 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：对许多人来说，拯救生命是工作的一部分，但发型是额外的，应该得到奖励。A. risking 冒险；B. changing 改变；C. saving 拯救，挽救；D. building 建设。根据上文内容可知，医生和护理团队拯救了女病人的生命可知，此处指很多人认为拯救生命是医生和护士工作的一部分。故选 C。

【60 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：对许多人来说，拯救生命是工作的一部分，但做发型是额外的事情，应该得到奖励。A. honour 荣誉；B. ability 能力；C. opening 开口处；D. extra 额外的东西。根据下文的“To many people，

19 lives is part of the job”和“but”可知，此处指做发型是本职工作以外的事情，即额外做的事情，应该得到奖励。故选 D。

【答案】61. educated

62. development

63. its 64. until

65. the 66. of

67. visiting

68. financial

69. activities

70. to have

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要讲述生态旅游通常被认为是到原始地区的低影响旅游。但是由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，各种各样的旅行现在被归类为生态旅游。实际上，生态旅游必须满足一些规定。

【61 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这不同于传统的旅游，因为它能让旅行者了解这个地区——无论是地理环境还是文化特色，并且经常为环境保护提供资金，并有利于当地的发展。分析句子成分可知，此处查固定搭配 become educated about 表示“对……有所了解”。故填 educated。

【62 题详解】

考查名词。句意：这不同于传统的旅游，因为它能让旅行者了解这个地区——无论是地理环境还是文化特色，并且经常为环境保护提供资金，并有利于当地的发展。根据空格前的定冠词 the 可知，此处填入名词 development 来做动词 benefits 的宾语。故填 development。

【63 题详解】

考查代词。句意：生态旅游起源于 20 世纪 70 年代的环境运动。根据空格后名词 origin 可知，此处形容词性物主代词来修饰名词 origin。故填 its。

【64 题详解】

考查固定句型。句意：直到 20 世纪 80 年代晚期才作为旅游观念被广泛接受。根据句意可知，此处表示“直到 20 世纪 80 年代晚期才作为旅游观念被广泛接受”，表示“直到……才……”使用固定句型“not……until……”。故填 until。

【65 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，各种各样的旅行现在被归类为生态旅游。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填冠词。再结合空格后“growing popularity of environmental-related and adventure travel”可知，此处特指与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，所以应填定冠词 the。故填 the。

【66 题详解】

考查介词。句意：由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，各种各样的旅行现在被归类为生态旅游。various types of 为固定搭配表示“各种各样的”，所以空格处应填 of。故填 of。

【67 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：最大限度地减少拜访这个地方的影响。根据空格前介词 of 可知，空格处应填动名词形式来作介词 of 的宾语。故填 visiting。

【68 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：为当地人民提供财政援助和其他福利。根据空后名词 aid 可知，空格处应填形容词来修饰名词 aid，finance 的形容词形式为 financial。故填 financial。

【69 题详解】

考查名词。句意：那里的活动从观鲸到徒步旅行并且住宿宗旨是对自然环境影响达到很小。根据谓语动词 range 可知，空格处应填用可数名词 activity 的复数形式作主语。故填 activities。

【70 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：那里的活动从观鲸到徒步旅行并且住宿宗旨是对自然环境影响达到很小。固定短语 aim to do 译为“旨在，目的是”。故填 to have。

71. 【答案】1. dish→dishes

2. tidying→tidy

3. whatever→whenever

4. doing 前加 from

5. was→is

6. 去掉 are

7. most→more

8. mentally→mental

9. our→my

10. hopes→hope

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者对于做家务这件事的看法以及做家务会带来的好处。

【详解】1. 考查名词单复数。句意：饭后我总是帮助父母洗碗。固定短语“do the dishes”译为“洗餐具”。故将 dish 改为 dishes。

2. 考查动词。句意：我也给院子里的花浇水，必要时打扫我自己的卧室。分析句子结构以及并列连词 and 可知，此处 tidy up 是并列谓语。根据上文的“water the flowers”可知，句子要使用一般现在时。主语第一人称 I，谓语动词用原型。故将 tidying 改为 tidy。

3. 考查连词。句意：我也给院子里的花浇水，必要时打扫我自己的卧室。根据句意可知，此处表达“有必要时我也会打扫自己的卧室”，所以用 whenever(无论何时)引导让步状语从句。故将 whatever 改为 whenever。

4. 考查介词。句意：在我看来，学生可以从做家务中受益很多。固定短语“benefit.....from..... ”译为“从……中获益”。故在 doing 前加 from。

5. 考查时态。句意：首先，做家务有助于我们成为一个负责任的人。根据全文时态可知，本文陈述客观事实需要用一般现在时。主语 doing housework 为单数，谓语也用单数。故将 was 改为 is。

6. 考查动词。句意：同时，这也给了我们的父母更多的时间去做他们喜欢的事情，改善了家庭关系。根据句意可知，此处表达“去做他们喜欢的事情”，动词 like 译为“喜欢”满足句意；所以动词 like 前的系动词 are 多余。故删去 are。

7. 考查固定搭配。句意：此外，做家务可以是一种从学习中获得精神放松的方式。固定短语“what’s more”译为“此外”。故将 most 改为 more。

8. 考查形容词。句意：同时，这也给了我们的父母更多的时间去做他们喜欢的事情，改善了家庭关系。修饰名词 relaxation(放松)需要用形容词。故将 mentally 改为 mental。

9. 考查人称代词。句意：这是我对家务的看法。根据全文内容以及句意可知，此处表达“这是我对家务的看法”。故将 our 改为 my。

10. 考查祈使句。句意：希望这能激发更多关于这个话题的思考！分析句子结构可知，此处为祈使句，所以动词 hope 需要用动词原形。故将 hopes 改为 hope。

72. 【答案】one possible version:

Be smart online learners

Network learning has increasingly become an important means for people to acquire knowledge and solve problems.But being smart online learners has its advantages and disadvantages.

First of all, as smart online learners, we can make full use of the most extensive educational resources to broaden the horizon. Besides, We can take the initiative in our study by ourselves without time and space limit.

Of course, these disadvantages are as follows.Faced with all kinds of information on the internet, We can't tell the difference between the true and the false, which may be harmful to our study and life. On the other hand, online learning itself has some imperfections, making it difficult for us not to be affected.

In conclusion , we should have a good understanding of its advantages and disadvantages and find a proper way to make our study more efficient.

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生以 Be smart online learners 为题写一篇发言稿参赛。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

充分利用：make full use of→ make the most of

扩宽,丰富：broaden→ enrich

各种各样： all kinds of→ varieties of

不完美：imperfection→ defect

2. 句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：In conclusion , we should have a good understanding of its advantages and disadvantages and find a proper way to make our study more efficient.

拓展句：In conclusion , we should have a good understanding of its advantages and disadvantages， finding a proper way to make our study more efficient.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Faced with all kinds of information on the internet ,We can't tell the difference between the true and the false, which may be harmful to our study and life.（非谓语作状语和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句）

[高分句型 2]On the other hand ,online learning itself has some imperfections, making it difficult for us not to be affected.（现在分词作状语）