2023 上海高考真题英语

（1 月）

I. Listening Comprehension （第 1-10 题, 每题 1 分；第 11-20 题，每题 1.5 分；共 25 分）

Section A

Directions: *In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

1. A. Disappointed. B.Depressed C.Glad D.Unhappy

2. A. He was praised. B. He was blamed C. He was threatened D. He was commended

3.A. Difficult but interesting B. Complex and boring.

C. Profound and boring. D. Complex and profound.

4. A. He mistook the time of the lecture. B. He enjoyed the lecture.

C. He was late for the lecture. D. He didn't like the paper-cutting exhibition.

5.A. Annoyed. B.Relieved. C.Indifferent. D.Confused

6. A. He won't sponsor his daughter's marathon.

B. He doesn't want to sponsor his daughter's marathon.

C. He is willing to sponsor his daughter's marathon.

D. He can't sponsor his daughter's marathon.

7. A. He is very free. B. He has a lot of time. C. He is not busy at all. D. He is so busy.

8. A. The function of the suitcase. B. The way to pack efficiently.

C.The types of shoes. D. The way to store clothes.

9.A. The friendship between them. B. The peace between them.

C. The conflict between them. D. The harmony between them.

10. A. The woman met her grandchildren several years ago.

B. The woman hasn't seen her grandchildren for a long time.

C. The man has met her grandchildren for a long time.

D. The man doesn't want her to see her grandchildren.

Section B

Directions: *In Section B, you will hear two passages and passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions will be read twice, but the question will be spoken only one the four possible answers on your paper and decide which o you have heard.*

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following talk.

11. A. Volunteer motorcyclists helping the community by training blood bikers.

B. Blood bikers helping hospitals by donating their blood.

C.Blood bikers helping the community by forming the Association of Blood Bikers.

D. Volunteer motorcyclists helping hospitals by delivering medical materials.

12.A.80. B.1,400. C.262. D.35,000.

13. A. She is a passionate volunteer motorcyclist.

B. She only delivers blood to the hospital.

C. She's a volunteer with no willpower.

D. She once delivered blood for her nephew.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following talk.

14. A. It's a wearable device to monitor dogs.

B. It's a wearable device to earn pet insurance fee.

C. It's an electronic caller to look after pets.

D. It's a camera for pet care.

15. A. To help you monitor your pets' activity and even emotional state.

B. To feedback information on a dog's activity level and food intake.

C.To understand factors to affect dogs' health and overweight and so on.

D. To provide more perfect facilities for pet care and reduce insurance fee.

16. A. An electronic caller that solves the challenges of owning dogs.

B. A wearable device to help owners raise their dogs well.

C. A database on dogs that can enhance pet care.

D. A company that can reduce pet insurance premiums.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. A shopping community activity. B. A promotional advertisement

C. A shopping list. D. A sign on the lamp posts.

18. A. Some clothes and household items. B. A toy train and a silver ring.

C. A toy train, a pretty new tablet and a fridge. D. A pretty new tablet and some clothes.

19. A. Get to the yard sales early. B. Set alarm late to get more sleep.

C. Watch for the signs on the lamp posts. D. Read the promotional ads in the newspaper.

20. A. Yard sales along the street. B. The signs on the lamp posts.

C. Advertising in the second-hand market. D. Good sale ads for this weekend.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary （每题 1 分；共 20 分）

Section A

Directions: *After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.*

Young Enterprise

Young Enterprise is an organization that makes serious efforts to teach all types of young people the general principles of running a business

(21) _____(originate) in the United States of America, the idea of Young Enterprise was introduced into Britain by a successful banker.(22)_____ it developed slowly in its early years, the organization grew rapidly later. Young Enterprise is now backed by industry and commerce, so that today young people throughout the United Kingdom can participate.

A participant in Young Enterprise is known as an Achiever. Young Enterprise primarily meets the needs of young people (23)_____ are still at school, giving them an understanding of industry and the opportunities it may

offer them in the future. But it is usually possible (24)_____ (include) young people in the same age group who have left school but have not yet started work.

An Adviser is a practicing business executive (管理人员) with an expert knowledge of his own field who volunteers to keep a Young Enterprise company during its trading year.(25)_____counts for Advisers is an ability to get on with young people and to put across the subject. As the name(26)_____ (imply), Advisers are there to advise: they do not run the companies.

Normally, three Advisers-one on accountancy, one on production and one on marketing,(27)_____ (be) available to each company. Young Enterprise makes (28)_____ a rule that the Advisers must come from a variety of business occupations.

A Sponsor,(29)_____ (reward) only by the success of the enterprise of "its" Achievers, is an organization which participates in Young Enterprise and,(30)_____ its own expense, provides facilities by making available communications,advice and encouragement.

Section B

Directions: *Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

A.digesting B.distinction C.examine D.identical E.intervening F.live
G. mixture H.perspective I.shock J. space K. text

Communication-a Thing of the Past?

We all think we communicate all the time, and that's true. There's also non-verbal communication you could add into the mix--everything we're saying when we're not saying anything. But there's a (n) (31) _____between saying things to people, or liking and sharing a post on social media, and communication. I'm quite well connected-there's Twitter Facebook,Instagram, Snapchat, email, iEverything (!), but sometimes communication starts to feel like a chore. Check this blog post, read that article someone shared, (32) _____back to someone else, and answer their question.. . Sometimes I feel like a cross between Siri and a mad juggler. Nothing seems to go in and I'm always mixing people up--asking someone how their band is going when they can't play an instrument or how the job search is going when someone's just written to say how depressed they are that they can't find a job.

So it was quite a (n) (33)_____ to spend New Year in the Highlands in Scotland with no phone signal, no internet and no "Communication"at all, apart from with the people I was with. Suddenly all the pressure to communicate disappeared. All of our conversations became slower,more inverted and far more interesting. We were a group of 12,a (n)(34)_____of couples and friends, only one of whom I was at university with, so I was meeting a bunch of new people for the first time. Our conversations veered towards the banal and the humdrum in that we often discussed our plans for the day and what we were going to cook in the evening, but often they went a lot farther and a lot deeper. Tucked up on the leather sofas, (35)_____dinner, we dissected Brexit and one person even changed their (36)_____entirely! We shared ideas and theories , plots of books and plays and city trips we'd been on, described family troubles and gave advice, listened to work scenarios and offered pointers, and we had to talk and sketch and use words more than ever before , because you couldn't say, "It's a great film, you should google it later. " Some of us even had sore throats from talking so much! In such a short (37)_____of time, due to the proximity of sharing interconnected cottages and verbal communication, I felt much closer to the new people I'd met and been speaking with than some other people I communicate with in my normal life.

I don't think our common, current methods of communication come close to being in a small house with lots of

people and having to communicate (38)_____. The brevity of Twitter, the showiness of Facebook, all these aspects contribute to a shallow form of communication that doesn't challenge you to (39)_____your feelings and motives enough. "Liking" something is an instant response but what does it really say about your opinion of something? It's a (n) (40)_____response to millions of other people, whereas you and your thoughts are unique. If we're not careful , perhaps we might forget how to communicate on a deeper level.

III.Reading Comprehension (共 45 分。 41-45 每题 1 分；56-70 每题 2 分)

Section A

Directions: *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A. B.C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

For the past five years. I've been examining the pros and cons of reading on-screen versus in print. The _____bottom line is that while digital devices may be fine for reading that we don't intend to (41) _____or reread, text that requires what's been called "deep reading"is nearly always better done in print.

Readers themselves have a keen sense of what kind of reading is best suited for which (42) _____. My survey research with university students in the United Sates, Germany. and Japan reveals that if costs are the same, about 90 percent (at least in my sample) (43)_____ hard copy for schoolwork. If a text is long, 92 percent would choose hard copy. For (44) _____texts, it's a toss-up.

Digital reading also (45) _____distraction and invites multitasking. Among American and Japanese subjects, 92 percent reported it was easiest to concentrate when reading in hard copy.(The figure for Germany was 98 percent.) In this country.26 percent indicated they were (46)_____to multitask while reading in print, compared with 85 percent when reading on-screen. Imagine (47)_____with *Finnegan's Wake* while simultaneously juggling Facebook and booking a vacation fight. You get the point.

Several open-ended questions on my survey were particularly (48)_____. I asked what people liked most (and least) about reading in each medium. Common (49)_____for what students liked most about reading in print included "I can write on the pages and remember the material easier" and " it's easier to focus. " When asked what they liked least about reading (50)_____, a number of Japanese students reported that it wasn't " real reading, " while respondents from all three countries complained that they "get distracted" or" don't absorb as much. "

My all-time favorite reply to the question "What is the one thing you (51)_____about reading in print?" came from an American: "It takes me longer because I read more carefully. " Isn't careful reading what academe was designed to promote?

Readings in the humanities tend to be lengthy, intellectually weighty, or both. The (52)_____of digital reading for the humanities is that screens-particularly those on devices with Internet connections-undermine our encounters with meaty texts. These (53) _____weren't designed for focused concentration, reading slowly, pausing to argue virtually with the author,or rereading. (54)_____, they are information and communication machines, best used for searching and skimming-not scrutinizing.

Teachers and scholars must look beyond today's career-mindedness in talking about challenges to the humanities. We need to think more carefully about students' mounting rejection of long-form reading , now (55)_____ by digital technologies that further complicate our struggle to engage students in serious text-based inquiry.

41. A. make up	B.take on	C.hold out	D.chew over
42. A.design	B. medium	C. cover	D. content
43.A. prefer	B.refer	C.offer	D.transfer

44. A. lower	B. higher	C.shorter	D. longer
45.A.disarms	B.encourages	C.encaves	D. counteracts
46.A. likely	B. orderly	C. deadly	D. cleanly
47.A.delighting	B. satisfying	C. struggling	D.picnicking
48. A.recommending	B. indicating	C.recognizing	D. revealing
49.A.response	B.additions	C.solutions	D.instruments
50. A. casuallys	B.delicately	C. digitally	D. instantly
51. A.disadvantage	B. dislike	C.misjudge	D. decolour
52. A.advance	B. suspect	C.pleasure	D. challenge
53. A.vehicles	B.services	C.devices	D. figures
54. A. Accordingly	B. Rather	C.Thus	D. Therefore
55. A.qualified	B.terrified	C.identified	D.intensified

Section B

Directions: *Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.*

(A)

Until I was six,my family lived in a rural part of the state, in the remote Alaska native village of Fort Yukon, about 140 air miles from the nearest Judy's(快餐店)，down in Fairbanks.

We didn't have running water in Fort Yukon, but we had a TV, and during the time we lived up there, The Wizard of Oz was broadcast once a year. I was transfixed by the movie, by this little girl's ability to travel from her dull, rural home to a shining,magical kingdom filled with wonders. I could relate to Dorothy, had even once flown over a rainbow on the way into Fairbanks, and to me, Oz perfectly illustrated the world beyond our tiny town, what it was, what it meant.

Besides The Wizard of Oz, the other thing that taught me about the real world outside Fort Yukon was Judy's. I would nearly press my nose to the screen whenever a Judy's commercial came on. I would scan the commercials for every tiny detail about what life was like when you lived somewhere where there was a Judy's: sunshine, happy music, people ate food in brightly colored packages and lived in houses with sidewalks and lawns.

We went into Fairbanks a few times each year; whenever we flew in a visit to Judy's was almost guaranteed. Going into Fairbanks and eating at Judy's conferred status.

But the truth is, the food hardly even mattered. Being at Judy's meant that I was in a city big enough to have one. That world looked nothing like what I saw in Fort Yukon. But if I could fit in at Judy's, I could fit into the bigger world, I thought. It took leaving for me to understand that none of **this** was true, that life is hard everywhere, that if you thought you weren't happy without Judy's , you wouldn't be happy with it.

After we moved to Fairbanks,even though Judy's was right there, we didn't go much anymore, I don't remember minding. Judy's, I soon learned, was convenient for people in Fairbanks more than it was special, and we couldn't afford not to plan ahead. People ate there if they couldn't go to nicer restaurants.

Despite the newfound pleasures of Fairbanks, it didn't take long for homesickness to set in.I now missed Fort Yukon as much as I used to want to go to Judy's; that is to say,powerfully.I missed the wood smoky way Fort Yukon smells, the way the light slants hard right up on the Arctic Circle, the way everyone knows everyone else. I missed

the coziness of the mission house,the nooks I curled up in to read, the way all my friends were within walking distance.I missed the village grandmas, who loved all children as if they were their own.

56. What did the author learn from TV when they lived on Fort Yukon?

A. They learned about the furnishings of the restaurant.

B. They learned about a variety of delicious food that they had never eaten before.

C. They learned about the production process of the Wizard of Oz film.

D. They learned about the world outside of the town.

57. What does the underlined word in the fifth paragraph refer to?

A.Adapting to Judy's, you can get a foothold in a big city.

B. Judy's is very popular with migrant workers in every city.

C. Weekend life without Judy's food can be extremely difficult.

D. Judy's has a pivotal role in fast-paced cities.

58. What was their attitude towards Judy's when they moved to Fairbanks?

A. They almost stopped visiting fast-food restaurants.

B. They still yearned for the fast food restaurants.

C. They quit the habit of eating fast food in Judy's.

D. They chose healthier foods instead of fast food.

59. What is the last paragraph of the passage about?

A. The review of daily work.

B.The nostalgia(怀旧)for their home town.

C. The transition in lifestyle.

D. The way of daily commute.

(B)

The scarlet macaw , also known as , Ara Macao , is a large Neotropical parrot with bright red.yellow , and blue feathers. Like its close relative, the blue and yellow macaw , the scarlet macaw is a popular pet bird because of its vibrant plumage. Keep on reading to learn some incredible scarlet macaw facts!

1. Scarlet macaws are native to Central and South America

The scarlet macaw, a large and colorful parrot . is endemic to several countries in South and Central America. Included in this group are countries such as: Belize , Bolivia, Brazil. These animals are most often found in lowland , humid rain forests up to an altitude of 3 , 280 feet (l.000 meters).

2. There are 2 distinct subspecies of scarlet macaws

Two additional recognized subspecies of Scarlet macaws are the Cyanopterus and the Macao, and the latter is the common subspecies and is endemic entirely to South America. It is also slightly smaller, and its wings are a beautiful shade of green in addition to being blue.

3. Scarlet macaws can mimic human speech

When communicating, scarlet macaws make loud , distinctive squeaking noises that can be heard from far away. They have a wide vocal range and prefer to shout than talk. One of the most astonishing things about scarlet macaws is their ability to mimic human speech , which has contributed to their popularity as pets.

4. Scarlet macaws are the largest type of parrot

A fully grown individual of these birds can reach a length of up to 80 cm (31 inches). The tail of a scarlet macaw

accounts for more than half of the bird's total length, which is are marketable feat in and of itself. You won't find another huge parrot with a tail like theirs. Because of this, they can keep their weight down to under l kilo while still providing the same level of service (2. 2 Lbs).

5.Scarlet macaws can be identified by their colors

These colorful animals are easy to see. Their scarlet body and primarily blue wings are remarkable. Scarlet macaw wings also feature green and yellow hues. Their eyes and bill are mostly white with some black, and their white feathers reach their black mouth. Scarlet macaws also have a relative with a similar color pattern. This larger parrot is a green-winged macaw.You can't tell them apart by size alone , but their counterparts primarily have green wings.

6.Scarlet macaws have a long lifespan

These parrots have the potential for exceptionally long lives , with an average lifespan of 40-50 years. However, some captive macaw species have been known to live as long as 90years!

60. Which of the following statements is true about scarlet macaws?

A.They're endemic to several countries in South and Central America.

B，There is only one subspecies of scarlet macaws.

C.Scarlet macaws can mimic human movements and speech.

D. The scarlet macaw is the smallest of the parrots.

61.What do we know about scarlet macaws' colors?

A. Their wings are purple.C.Their bodies are scarlet

B.Their eyes are green.

D. Their feathers are black.

62.What is the passage mainly about?

A. A subspecies of the scarlet macaw　　B. Some facts about the scarlet macaw

C. The lifespan of the scarlet macaw　　D. Scarlet macaws and humans.

(C)

To tell the age of most layered rocks, scientists study the fossils these rocks contain. Fossils provide important evidence to help determine what happened in Earth history and when it happened.

The word " fossil" makes many people think of dinosaurs. Dinosaurs are now featured in books, movies, and television programs, and the bones of some large dinosaurs are on display in many museums. These reptiles were dominant animals on Earth for well over 100 million years from the Late Triassic through the Late Cretaceous. Many dinosaurs were quite small, but by the middle of the Mesozoic Period, some species weighed as much as 80 tons. By around 65 years ago all dinosaurs were extinct.

In spite of all of the interest in dinosaurs, they form only a small fraction of the millions of species that live and have lived on Earth. The great bulk of the fossil record is dominated by fossils of animals with shells and microscopic remains of plants and animals, and these remains are widespread in sedimentary rocks. It is these fossils that are studied by most paleontologists.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the English geologist and engineer William Smith and the French paleontologists Georges Cuvier and Alexandre Brongniart discovered that rocks of the same age may contain the same fossils even when the rocks are separated by long distances. They published the first geologic maps of large areas on which rocks containing similar fossils were shown. By careful observation of the rocks and their fossils , these men and other geologists were able to recognize rocks of the same age on opposite sides of the English Channel.

William Smith was able to apply his knowledge of fossils in a very practical way.He was an engineer building canals in England, which has lots of vegetation and few surface exposures of rock. He needed to know what rocks he could expect to find on the hills through which he had to build a canal. Often he could tell what kind of rock was likely to be below the surface by examining the fossils that had eroded from the rocks of the hillside or by digging a small hole to find fossils. Knowing what rocks to expect allowed Smith to estimate costs and determine what tools were needed for the job.

Smith and others knew that the succession of life forms preserved as fossils is useful for understanding how and when the rocks formed. Only later did scientists develop a theory to explain that succession.

63. What is the purpose of scientists in studying fossils?

A. To clarify the category of the layered rock.

B. To utilize the structure of the layered rock.

C.To determine the time of presence of the layered rocks.

D.To modify the environment with a layered rock.

64. Which of the following statements is true about dinosaurs?

A. The mystery of the extinction of the dinosaurs is still unresolved.

B. Dinosaurs have existed around the world for about 6.5 million years.

C.The dinosaurs were extinct in the Mesozoic Period.

D.There was no correlation between dinosaurs and fossils.

65. What can we learn about William Smith?

A. He is a famous French paleontologist.

B. He can predict the types of rock beneath the surface.

C.He can identify rocks of the same age around the world.

D.He needs to turn to professionals to estimate the exploration costs.

66. What is this article mainly talking about?

A.New fossils found by geologists.

B. The formation of the dinosaur fossils.

C. Tools required to develop the sedimentary rocks.

D. Fossils in the rocks facilitating related research advances.

Section C

Directions: *Complete the following passage by using the sentences in the box Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two sentences more than you need.*

A. Before you stock up at cafe , know that it is possible to drink too much coffee.
B. Coffee has its advantages and disadvantages according to different people.
C. Researchers found that caffeine , particularly coffee , had a protective effect against depression.
D. So by all means , grab that extra cup of coffee , but be sure to limit your intake.
E.The mood-boosting news doesn't stop there.
F. To sum up, more researchers should be done to clarify the relation between caffeine and depression.

If you needed another excuse to grab another cup of coffee, consider this research a blessing to do so.

A comprehensive analysis of 12 studies looked at nearly 350,000 individuals and more than 8 .000 cases of depression. (67)_____ In China, researchers analyzed 15 studies with more than 330 ,000 total participants. Their results showed that for every cup of coffee people drank, they reduced their risk of depression by 8 percent.

(68)_____ Harvard researchers studied 10 years' worth of data from 51 ,000 women ,none of whom had depression to begin with, The results showed that the women who drank the most coffee (four or more cups a day) were 20 percent less likely to develop depression than those who drank little or none.

Yes, coffee just got more magical than you thought possible. But why is this? The secret is in the brew's anti-inflammatory properties. Coffee contains chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid, and caffeic acid, all of which reduce the inflammation of nerve cells that bring on depression. Caffeine also has some antioxidant properties, which can help soothe inflamed areas of the brain.

(69) _____Some side effects of a heavy caffeine intake include anxiety , headaches.brain.restlessness, and increased blood pressure. Ir the body experiences these too often, it could actually trigger the inflammation that may contribute to depression.

Once the caffeine wears off, coffee drinkers may experience a drop in mood, and those who are already depressed can feel those effects more strongly. One interesting study found that drinking more coffee decreased chances of suicide , until participants drank eight or more cups a day. Then the risk increased by 58 percent.

(70)_____If you have some leftover, here are surprising ways to use those spare coffee grounds.

IV.Summary Writing

Directions: *Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s)of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

Fiction Reading

For many people, nothing is more enjoyable than spending a whole afternoon reading a good novel. But are novels simply a pleasant way to pass the time, or could it be true that reading fiction actually benefits our lives?

One of the joys of fiction is that it can take us to places that our lives won't.It can transport us to 17th-century France, or to war-tom Germany. It can take us to a future world in which artificial intelligence takes over and books are banned , or a fantasy world where people battle it out for food.

Fiction can also introduce us to a whole range of people that we haven't yet met. And this, according to Carrie Oates, a novelist and academic , is perhaps the real benefit of stories.In one of her studies, participants were asked to read either a short story by Chekhov, or a version of the story in documentary form. Those who were given the fictionalized version were found to be more likely to sympathize with the characters, thus going through greater changes in personality. in another study, she showed participants photos of the eyes of people who were feeling and thinking different things. The people who read fiction were better able to interpret those thoughts and feelings than those who didn't read. Oates explains that when we read fiction , we enter into the minds of the characters. We think about why they behave in a certain way, and what they are likely to do next. Just as we might become more knowledgeable about psychology and astronomy if we read about psychology and astronomy , we get better at this kind of social thinking if we read fiction. This improves our understanding of the thoughts and feelings of those around us in real life.

71. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____-

V.Translation (共 15 分。第 1 小题和第 2 小题,每题 3 分;第 3 题 4 分;第 4 题 5 分。)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets

72.他接到通知，实验结果一时半会还出不来。(inform)

_____

73.若不精心安排，明天的美术馆之行就会变成走马观花。 (if)

_____

74.对喜剧演员来说，没有什么比演出中听到观众得阵阵笑声更有成就感了(there be)

_____

75.上任以来，镇长始终将了解民生、听取民意视为重中之重，利用工作之余走访了镇上的每家户。(call on)

_____

VI.Guided Writing (共 25 分)

Directions: *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

你们班的口语课外教 Tom 发现你们班课上互动不积极，委托你了解同学们的想法，经过你对全班同学看法的了解，有些同学表示对课堂上讨论的话题不感兴趣，有些同学害怕犯错，不敢开口。

1. 向 Tom 反映同学的想法:

2. 向 Tom 提出建议并说明理由。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

参考答案

III. Listening Comprehension （第 1-10 题, 每题 1 分；第 11-20 题，每题 1.5 分；共 25 分）

Section A

【听力答案】1`5. CBAAB 6~10.CDBCB 11~13.DBA 14~16.ACB 17~20. ACAD

IV. Grammar and Vocabulary （每题 1 分；共 20 分）

Section A

【答案】

21. Originating 22. Although/Though/While 23. who/that 24. to include 25. What

26. implies 27. are/will be/have been 28. it 29. rewarded 30. at

【解析】

【导读】文章主要讲述 Young Enterprise 是一个教育组织，旨在教导年轻人经营企业的基本原则。它起源于美国，在英国得到了广泛支持。参与者被称为"Achievers"，他们可以是在校学生或已离校但未开始工作的年轻人。每个 Young Enterprise 公司都有顾问来指导他们，顾问必须具备相关商业经验。赞助商提供支持并根据企业的成功获得回报。

【详解】

21. Originating 考查现在分词 "originate"是“起源于……”，非谓语动词的现在分词形式，修饰"the idea of Young Enterprise"，表示 Young Enterprise 的想法起源于美国。

22. Although/Though/While 考查让步状语从句。"although/though/while"表示让步关系，引导让步状语从句，意为"尽管"。根据原文句子结构和语境判断。

23. who/that 考查定语从句。这里使用关系代词作为介绍 young people 的定语从句，修饰"young people"，指代"young people"，做主语，指人，可以使用"who/that"。

24. to include 考查动词不定式。"to include"根据句子结构，空格前的谓语动词 is。判定此处为非谓语动词，而且结合句子结构 It is 加形容词加 to do something.故填入动词不定式 to include. 句意：但通常可以将同一年龄段的年轻人包括在内，他们已经离开学校，但尚未开始工作。

25. What 考查名词从句。这里使用名词从句"What counts for Advisers"引导一个主语从句，意为"对于顾问来说，重要的是……"。根据原文句子结构和语境判断。

26. implies 考查一般现在时。根据句子结构和语境，这里用一般现在时的第三人称单数形式"implies"，表示"意味着"。根据原文句子结构和语境判断。

27. are/will be/have been 考查时态。根据句子结构，主语 three Advisers 后面的破折号是解释说明，判定空格处动词 be 是句子的谓语部分，再结合句意可知此处为主系表结构，而且“be available to”表示“可用于……，……可利用或得到的”，Advisers 是复数，故填入 are/will be/ have been。句意：通常，每家公司都有三名顾问，一名会计顾问、一名生产顾问和一名营销顾问。

28.it 考查代词。 "it"是代词，作为形式宾语代替后面 that 从句。真正宾语是"that the Advisers must come from a variety of business occupations"。

29. rewarded 考查过去分词。"rewarded"是过去分词作后置定语，修饰"Sponsor"，表示"被奖励"。根据原文

句子结构和语境判断。

30. 考查介词（at the expense...），构成介词短语"at its own expense"，表示"以自己的费用"。根据原文句子结构和语境判断。

Section B

【答案】 31-40 BKIGA HJFCD

【导读】这篇文章讨论了现代通信方式与面对面交流之间的差异。作者提到了社交媒体的流行以及其对真正沟通的影响。然后作者描述了在没有手机信号和互联网的苏格兰高地度过新年的经历，与其他人面对面交流的重要性。作者认为现有的通信方式不足以在深层次上传达思想和感情，并警告我们不要失去面对面交流的能力。

【解析】

B【解析】前一句提到“你也可以把非语言交流加入其中一一当我们什么也没说的时候，我们说了什么”，由 But 可知这里表转折，也就是说我们在社交媒体上的行为和与他人的交流是有区别的。句意为:“但在社交媒体上对人说话、点赞和分享帖子和交流是有区别(distinction)的”。故选 B。distinction.区别。

32.K【解析】结合给出的单词可知只有“texting”属于与他人交流的类别，且可以与 Check this blog post、read that article someone shared 并列。句意为:“看看这篇博客，读读别人分享的文章，给别人发短信(text)，回答他们的问题……”。故选 K。text v.(用手机给某人)发短信。

33.I【解析】此处描述作者处于没有手机带来的“交流”的情况下，结合前一段作者会因不知道如何与人在社交媒体上沟通而烦恼以及给出的单词可推测作者是“震惊的”。句意为:“所以，在苏格兰高地度过新年，没有手机信号、没有互联网，除了和我在一起的人之外，没有任何“交流”，这对我来说是相当令人震惊的(shock)”。故选 I。shock n.震惊。

34.G【解析】这 12 个人里有情侣、朋友、同学,结合所给单词可知此处应填 mixture。句意为:“我们一组 12 人，有情侣也有朋友，只有一个是我的大学同学，所以我第一次认识了一群新朋友”。故选 G。mixture n.混杂的事物(人群)。

35.A【解析】结合给出的单词，分析句意可知这里说的是“消化”。句意为:“我们蜷缩在皮沙发上，消化(digesting)晚餐，剖析英国脱欧……”。故选 A。digest v.消化。

36.H【解析】分析选项可知“改变观点”符合语境及逻辑，句意为:“有一个人甚至完全改变了他们的观点(perspective)”，故选 H。perspective n.观点;态度;景观。

37.J【解析】a short space of time 表示“短时间;一会儿”。句意为:“在这么短的时间里(space)，由于住在彼此相连的小屋里，又有语言上的交流，我觉得与我认识的新朋友和交谈的人比我在平时生活中交流的人要近得多"。故选 J。space n.空间:空白。

38.F【解析】现在人们大多用社交软件进行交流，分析选项可知此处句意为:“我不认为我们现在常见的交流方式接近于在一个有很多人的小房子里进行现场(live) 交流”。故选 F。live adv.在现场表演(或录制)。

39.C【解析】分析选项可知“审视感受和动机”符合语境及逻辑。此处句意为:“Twitter 的简洁，Facebook 的炫耀，所有这些方面都导致了一种肤浅的交流形式,无法让你充分审视(examine)自己的感受和动机”。故选 C。examine v.检查:审视。

40.D【解析】结合后面的 whereas(但是)可知此处为转折关系，可推测前面提到的“点赞”表示人们对事物的反应一致。句意为:“数百万人的反应都是一样的 (identical)，而你和你的想法是独一无二的”。故选 D。identical adj.相同的。

III.Reading Comprehension (共 45 分。 41-45 每题 1 分；56-70 每题 2 分)

Section A

【答案】41-55 DBACB ACDAC BDCBD

【导读】文章主要是对比了在屏幕上阅读和纸质阅读的利弊。结论是，虽然数字设备适合阅读不需要深入理解或重复阅读的内容，但对于需要进行“深度阅读”的文本来说，纸质阅读几乎总是更好的选择。调查研究显示，大部分学生认为纸质阅读更适合学业，尤其是长篇文本。数字阅读容易分散注意力，容易引发多任务处理，而纸质阅读更利于专注。一些被调查者表示，在纸质阅读时很少分心，而在屏幕上阅读时则经常分心。针对喜欢纸质阅读的原因，调查结果显示，人们喜欢可以在纸张上做笔记、更容易记住材料和更容易集中注意力。对于不喜欢数字阅读的原因，一些被调查者表示数字阅读不是“真正的阅读”，还有人抱怨容易分心或无法吸收足够的信息。最后，文章呼吁教师和学者要关注学生对长篇阅读的拒绝，特别是数字技术进一步加剧了我们在引导学生进行严肃的以文本为基础的研究方面的挑战。

【解析】

41.D【解析】根据该空之后提及的 reread(意为“重读，再读”)可推知，此处想要表述的句意为:“虽然数字设备可能适合阅读我们不打算反复阅读(chew over)的内容 需要所谓‘深度阅读’的文本几乎总是在印刷品中做得更好”。故选 D.ma take on 承担:hold out 保持;chew over 细嚼;仔细考量。

42.B【解析】 结合该段所举例子和文章提及的相关内容，再根据相关选项分析,可推知本篇文章讲述的内容与阅读媒介相关，即填入 medium 更符合文意，即此句意为:“读者自己对什么样的阅读最适合哪种媒介(medium)有着敏锐的感觉”故选 B。design n. 设计;设计方案; 布局;安排;构思; medium n.介质:方法:媒介;材料，形式;cover n.封皮;覆盖物:掩盖，掩饰; content n.内容:含量。

43.A【解析】 结合该空前后提及的 90%的人选择硬堵贝可推知，在所调查的人中这些人更喜欢使用这种方式，因此结合选项分析，A 项更符合文意。句意为:“我对美国、德国和日本的大学生进行的调查研究表明，如果成本相同，大约 90%的人 (至少在我的样本中) 更喜欢 (prefer) 硬拷贝(即打印件) 作业”。故选 A。prefer v.更喜欢;较喜欢; refer v. 参考;指;描述;谈及; offer v. 提供:供应: transfer v.转移(感情): 转让(权力等): 改变(环境)。

44.C【解析】结合上文提及的 lf a text is long. 92 percent would choose hard copy 可知，上文提及了“对于长文本，人们倾向于硬拷员一，结合选项分析，此处想表述的是一如果文本很长。92%的人会选择硬拷员，对于较短的(shorter)文本，这是一个悬而未决的问题”。故选 C。lower adj:下面的，在底部的，低注的:higher adj.高等级的:糖到独高的; shorter adj 较相的，更短的; longer adj 比较长的; 长期的。

45.B【解析】连词 and 前后连接并列端分，再根据该空之后提及的 invites multitasking 可知，数字阅读会导数多任务处理。结合选项分析，B 项符合文意。句意为:一数字阅读也促进(encourages)分散注意力，并引发多任务处理”。故选 B。disarm v.解除……的武装:裁军:使无害,消除…的杀伤力; encourages v. 促进:激励;:刺激; encaves v.把.搬入洞中: 藏于洞中: counteract v.抵消:抵抗:抵制。

46.【解析】结合该空之后提及的 compared with 8.5 percent when reading on-screen 可知，此处想要表述的是数字阅读和印刷品阅读对注意力分散的影响，根据上文可知印刷品阅读注意力分散情况相对低一点。句意为:“在这个国家，26%的人表示他们在阅读印刷品时可能会(likely)同时处理多项任务，而在屏幕上阅读时这一比例为 85%”。故选 A.likely adj.可能的:有希望的:预料的:adv.可能: 或许;orderly adj.有秩序的:整洁的;有条理的;表现良好的;adv.依次地:有规则地:有条理地;deadly adj.致命的;极度的;彻底的;枯燥的:adv.极其:非常;cleanly adv.干净地;清洁地;干净利落地; adj.爱清洁的;干净的。

47.C【解析】结合上文提及的“多任务处理”可推知此处想要表述的是三个任务同时进行，因此结合相关选项,C 项符合文意。句意为:“想象一下，一边在 Facebook 上玩游戏，一边预订度假航班，一边在《芬尼根守灵记》中苦苦挣扎(struggling)"。故选 C。delight v.使高兴:使愉快;使快乐; satisfy v.使满足:使满意:使确信:向……证实:struggle v.斗争;努力;奋斗;争取;抗争: picnick v.野餐。

48.D【解析】根据句意以及句子结构分析，该空处填入形容词，结合相关选项可知，该句话想要表述的是“我的调查中有几个开放式的问题特别有启发性(revealing)”，故选 D。recommend v.建议;推荐;介绍;indicating v.表明;显示:暗示:示意:象征;recognizing v.认识;承认;(正式)认可，接受，赞成; revealing adj.有启示作用的;给人启发的。

49.A【解析】结合上文内容可知，这里讲述的内容与调查问卷相关，再结合下文提及的 a number of Japanese students reported that it wasn't “real reading," while respondents from all three countries complained that they “get distracted” or “don't absorb as much”可知，该空应该与被调查的人的回复有关，因此结合选项分析，该空处想要表述的是:对于学生最喜欢印刷品阅读的内容,常见的回答(responses)包括“我可以在纸上写字，更容易记住材料”和“更容易集中注意力”。故选 A。 responses n.响应;反应;回答;答复;additions n.增加;添加;solutions n.溶液:解决办法:答案;instruments n.仪器;仪表;器械:手段:器具。

50.C【解析】该段提及的内容是被调查者关于印刷版阅读和数字阅读的相关反馈，结合该空之后提及的 a number of Japanese students reported that it wasn't "real reading," while respondents from all three countries complained that they “get distracted" or "don't absorb as much"可知，这里讲述的内容与数字阅读的特点相关，即此处句意为:“当被问及他们最不喜欢数字(digitally)阅读的地方时，一些日本学生表示这不是‘真正的阅读’，而来自这三个国家的受访者则抱怨他们‘分心了’或‘吸收不了那么多’”。故选 C。casually adv.随意地:随便地:漫不经心地:delicately adv.合意地;digitally adv.以数字方式;数位地:instantly adv.立即:立刻:马上。

51.B【解析】根据句子结构分析，该空需要填入动词，故可排除 A 项，再结合上下文内容可知，此处讲述的是关于人们是否喜欢某种阅读媒介的问题。因此此处句意为:“对于‘你不喜欢(dislike)在印刷品中阅读的一件事是什么?’这个问题，我最喜欢的回答来自一位美国人……”。选 B。disadvantage n.缺点:不利因素;障碍:dislike vt.不喜欢;厌恶:不喜爱;misjudge vt.判断错误;错看:形成错误认识:decolour v.脱色;漂白。

52.D【解析】根据下文提及的 particularly those on devices with Internet connections--undermine our encounters with meaty texts 可知此处讲述的是数字阅读的缺点，即此处句意为:“数字阅读对人文学科的挑战(challenge)在于，屏幕--尤其是那些连接互联网的设备上的屏幕会破坏我们与丰富文本的接触”。故选 D。advance n.进展;行进;进步:预付款:suspect n.嫌疑犯:嫌疑分子:可疑对象:pleasure n.愉快:欣慰:荣幸:challenge n.挑战:质疑:质询。

53.C【解析】上文提及了数字阅读的缺点，结合相关选项可知，此处与数字阅读联系最为紧密的是 C 项，即此处表述的是数字阅读设备的缺陷。句意为:“这些设备(devices)并不是为了集中注意力、慢慢阅读、停下来与作者进行虚拟辩论或重读而设计的”。故选 C。vehicles n.车辆:手段，工具:交通工具:services n.公共事业:服务性企业;公共服务系统:公共事业机构:devices n,装置:设备;方法:仪器:figures n.位数:算术;数字符号:字码。

54.B【解析】结合该空前后提及的 for focused concentration,reading slowly, pausing to argue virtually with the author, or rereading 和 they are information and communication machines, best used for searching and skimming-not scrutinizing 可知，该空前后是两种完全相反的观点,因此 B 项符合文意。句意为:“相反(Rather),它们是信息和通信机器，最好用于搜索和略读，而不是仔细查”。故选 B。 Accordingly adv.因此:相应地:所以:照着:Rather adv.相当地:在某种程度上:有点儿，稍微;相反，反而，而是;Thus adv.因此:从而:这样;所以:如此:Therefore adv.因此:所以;因而。

55.D【解析】结合上文提及的 We need to think more carefully about students' mounting rejection of long-form reading 可知,学生本来就对长格式阅读有排斥感，再结合该空前后内容和相关选项，推知此处想表述的是“我们需要更仔细地考虑学生们对长格式阅读的日益排斥，现在数字技术加剧了(intensified) 这种排斥，使我们在让学生参与严肃的基于文本的探究方面的斗争更加复杂”。故选 D。 qualified adj.有资格的;具备……的知识(或技能);具备……的学历(或资历); terrified adj.很害怕;恐惧;;极度惊慌的;identified adj.被识别的;经鉴定的;被认同的:intensified adj.加强的。

Section B

【答案】56-59 DAAB

【导读】这篇文章讲述了作者小时候在阿拉斯加原住民村庄 Fort Yukon 的生活。虽然他们没有自来水，但有电视机，每年可以看到《绿野仙踪》。作者对电影中的故事情节非常着迷，因为它展示了一个比 Fort Yukon 更大更灿烂的世界。此外，Judy's 快餐店的广告也使作者向往城市的生活，渴望能够在那里适应。然而，随着时间的流逝，作者离开 Fort Yukon 去了 Fairbanks，并发现了 Judy's 并不那么特别，也不能让人真正快乐。最后，作者意识到无论在哪里，生活都有困难，而他深深怀念着 Fort Yukon 的家乡和亲人。

【解析】

56.D【解析】根据文章第二段最后一句中的 and to me, Oz perfectly illustrated the world beyond our tiny town, what it was, what it meant 和第三段第一句中的 the other thing that taught me about the real world outside Fort Yukon was Judy's 可知，当他们居住在育空堡(Fort Yukon)时，他们从电视上了解到了外面的世界，故选 D.

57.A【解析】根据第五段第四句提及的 But if I could fit in at Judy's(快餐店),I could fit into the bigger world, I thought.可推知，该句中的 this 指代的是作者认为“但如果我能适应朱迪餐厅，我就能适应更大的世界”，故选 A。

58.A【解析】根据倒数第二段第一句提及的 After we moved to Fairbanks, even though Judy's was right there, we didn't go much anymore.可知，在他们搬到 Fairbanks(费尔班克斯)后，尽管朱迪就在那里，但他们也不怎么去了，故选 A。

59.B【解析】根据文章最后一段第一句提及的 Despite the newfound pleasures of Fairbanks, it didn't take long

for homesickness to set in.和该段讲述的相关内容可推知，文章最后一段讲述的内容与作者的思乡情感有关，故选 B。

【答案】60-62 ACB

【导读】这篇文章主要介绍了关于红金刚鹦鹉的一些令人惊奇的事实。文章提到了以下内容：

◆红金刚鹦鹉是中美洲和南美洲的特有大型鹦鹉，喜欢生活在低地湿润的雨林中。

◆红金刚鹦鹉有两个亚种，其中一种是 Macao 亚种，是南美洲特有的，稍微小一些，翅膀除了蓝色还有美丽的绿色。

◆红金刚鹦鹉具有模仿人类语言的能力，这也是它们成为受欢迎的宠物的原因之一。

◆红金刚鹦鹉是最大的鹦鹉之一，可以长到 80 厘米，其尾巴长度超过了整个身长的一半。

◆红金刚鹦鹉以其鲜艳的颜色而闻名，主要是红色的身体和蓝色的翅膀，还带有绿色和黄色的色调。

◆红金刚鹦鹉有潜力活得很长，平均寿命为 40-50 年，甚至有些圈养的红金刚鹦鹉可以活到 90 岁。

【解析】

60.A【解析】根据第二段第一句“The Scarlet macaw, a large and colorful parrot, is endemic to several countries in South and Central America.”可知猩红金刚鹦鹉是一种大型的彩色鹦鹉，是南美洲和中美洲几个国家的特有物种。A 项正确:根据第三段的“There are 2 distinct subspecies of scarlet macaws"可知 B 项(狸红金刚鹦鹉只有一个亚种)错误:根据第四段的 Scarlet macaws can mimic human speech 可知 C 项(猩红金刚鹦鹉可以模仿人类的动作和语言)错误:根据第五段的“Scarlet macaws are the largest type of parrot”可知 D 项(猩红金刚鹦鹉是鹦鹉中最小的)错误。故选 A。

61.C【解析】根据第六段第二句 Their scarlet body and primarily blue wings are remarkable.可知它们猩红色的身体和主要是蓝色的翅膀非常引人注目。A 项(它们的翅膀是紫色的)错误:C 项(它们的身体是红的)正确:根据该段的 Their eyes and bill are mostly white with some black, and their white feathers reach their black mouth.可知它们的眼睛和喙大部分是白色的，有一些是黑色的,白色的羽毛长到了黑色的嘴巴上.8项(它们的眼睛是绿色的)错误:D 项(它们的羽毛是黑色的)错误，故选 C。

62.B【解析】根据第一段的 Keep on reading to learn some incredible scarlet macaw facts!可知本文主要讲述的是猩红金刚鹦鹉的一些令人难以置信的事实。A 项(猩红色金刚鹦鹉的亚种)错误:B 项(关于猩红金刚鹦鹉的一些事实)正确:C 项(猩红金刚鹦鹉的寿命)错误:D 项(猩红金刚鹦鹉和人类)错误，故选 B。

【答案】63-66CABD

【导读】文章主要大意：本文主要介绍了地质学家通过研究化石来确定地层岩石的年代，并解释了化石在确定地球历史发展和时间上的重要作用。文章还指出了恐龙只是地球上生物化石中的一小部分，大部分化石是由动植物微观遗骸和贝壳类动物组成。最后，文章提到了早期地质学家通过化石研究地层岩石和制作地质图的重要贡献。

【解析】

63.C【解析】根据文章第一段第一句 To tell the age of most layered rocks,scientists study the fossils these rocks contain.可知，此处句意为:“为了告诉大多数层状岩石的年龄，科学家们研究了这些岩石所包含的化石”，即科学家研究层状岩石的目的是研究其年龄，换言之就是在研究层状岩石的存在时间，故选 C。

64.A【解析】根据文章第二段最后一句 The reasons for and the rapidity of their extinction are a matter of intense debate among scientists.可知，恐龙灭绝的原因和速度是科学家们激烈争论的问题，换言之，恐龙灭绝之谜至今仍然未有答案，A 项表述正确:根据文章第二段第三句 These reptiles were dominant animals on Earth for well over 100 million years from the Late Triassic through the Late Cretaceous.可知，恐龙在晚三叠世至晚白垩世的一百多万年间是地球上的主要动物，B 项表述有误:根据文章第二段倒数第二句 By around 65 million years ago all dinosaurs were extinct.可知，大约到了 6500 万年前，所有的恐龙都灭绝了，C 项表述有误:根据第二段第一句 The word“fossil”makes many people think of dinosaurs.以及下文相关内容可推知，恐龙和化石之间存在一定关联，D 项表述有误。故选 A。

65.B【解析】根据文章倒数第二段倒数第二句 Often he could tell what kind of rock was likely to be below the surface by examining the fossils that had eroded from the rocks of the hillside or by digging a small hole to find fossils.可知，威廉·史密斯经常可以通过检查被山坡岩石侵蚀的化石或者挖一个小洞寻找化石来判断地表以下可能有什么样的岩石，结合选项分析，B 项表述正确，故选 B。

66.D【解析】根据文章标题以及整篇文章讲述的相关内容可知，本文讲述的内容与与“化石和岩石”相关，再根据相关选项分析，可以排除 A 项和 C 项，而 B 项是文章所举的一个相对典型的例子，相比之下 D 项表述符合文章讲述的内容，故选 D。

Section C

【答案】67-70 CEAD

【导读】文章大意是，通过对多项研究的综合分析发现，咖啡与抑郁之间存在一定的关联。研究表明，喝咖啡可以降低患抑郁症的风险。一项研究在中国发现，每喝一杯咖啡，降低患抑郁症的风险就会减少 8%。另外，哈佛大学的研究发现，喝咖啡的女性患抑郁症的可能性要比不喝咖啡的女性低 20%。咖啡中的抗炎成分可以减轻导致抑郁症的神经细胞的炎症反应。然而，过量摄入咖啡因可能会引起一些副作用，如焦虑、头痛、躁动和血压升高。在咖啡因消退后，咖啡饮用者可能会情绪低落，而那些已经抑郁的人可能更加明显地感受到这种影响。此外，研究还发现，喝咖啡可以降低自杀的风险，但每天喝八杯或更多的咖啡则会增加自杀风险。文章最后提到了一些关于如何利用剩余咖啡渣的意外方法。

【解析】

67.C【解析】句意:研究人员发现，咖啡因，尤其是咖啡，有抑郁的作用。结合该空前后提及的 A comprehensive analysis of 12 studies looked at nearly 350,000 individuals and more than 8,000 cases of depression. 和 Their results showed that for every cup of coffee people drank, they reduced their risk of depression by 8 percent. 可推知该空处的内容与“咖啡能够降低患抑郁症的风险”相关，结合选项分析，C 项符合文意，故选 C。

68.E【解析】句意:令人振奋的消息还不止于此。结合该段内容可知，该段依旧在讲述喝咖啡的好处。根据 The results showed that the women who drank the most coffee (four or more cups a day) were 20 percent less likely to develop depression than those who drank little or none.可知，咖啡对于女性降低患抑郁症的可能性也有效果，结合相关选项，E 项能更好地衔接上下文，故选 E。

69.A【解析】句意:在咖啡馆囤货之前，要知道人们可能会喝太多的咖啡。结合该段内容可知,该段讲述的是“咖啡带来的副作用”,且该空之后提及的 Some side effects of a heavy caffeine intake 与过量饮用咖啡相关，结合选项分析，A 项提及的 it is possible to drink too much coffee 能够与 heavy caffeine intake 对应,故选 A。

70.D【解析】句意:所以，无论如何，多喝一杯咖啡，但一定要限制你的摄入量。结合上文讲述的咖啡对于“降低患抑郁症的风险”以及“过量摄入咖啡的副作用”可推知，该文章不仅仅说明喝咖啡的好处，也在劝诫人们喝咖啡要适量。D 项能够概括文章观点，故选 D。

71.参考答案 01：

Fiction reading is joyful and good for our lives. Fiction can lead us to where we can't go in real life and let us know different people. Carrie Oates finds that fiction reading enables us to better understand the characters and thus change our personality and that this understanding helps us identify with real people around us.

参考答案 02：

Reading fiction benefits our lives by exposing us to new places we cannot go and people we haven't met. It helps us understand others' thoughts and feelings by immersing ourselves in the minds of fictional characters. Studies have shown that fiction readers are more skilled at interpreting the thoughts and feelings of others, enhancing their empathy.

原文文本结构：

1. Introduction: The passage begins by questioning whether reading fiction benefits our lives.
2. Benefits of Fiction: The passage explores the joys of fiction, such as transporting readers to different places and introducing them to a variety of people.
3. Study 1: Carrie Oates' study is introduced, where participants read either a fictional story or a documentary version of the same story. Participants who read the fictionalized version showed greater changes in personality and were more likely to sympathize with the characters.
4. Study 2: Another study conducted by Oates is mentioned, where participants who read fiction were better at interpreting the thoughts and feelings of others based on photos of their eyes.
5. Explanation: Oates explains that reading fiction allows us to enter the minds of characters, improving our social thinking and understanding of people in real life.

概要写作框架：

- Introduction:
- Whether reading fiction benefits our lives.
- 读小说是否对我们的生活有益。
- Benefits of Fiction:
- Transporting readers to different places.
- Introducing readers to new people.
- 将读者带到不同的地方。
- 让读者认识新的人。
- Study 1:

- Carrie Oates' study:
- Participants read either a fictional or documentary version of a story.
- Fiction readers showed greater changes in personality and empathy.
- Carrie Oates 的研究：
- 参与者阅读故事的虚构或纪实版本。
- 阅读虚构版本的人在个性和同情心上表现出更大的变化。
- Study 2:
- Participants who read fiction better interpreted others' thoughts and feelings.
- 阅读小说的参与者更好地解读他人的想法和感受。
- Explanation:
- Reading fiction allows us to understand people better.
- 进入角色的思维，提高社交思维和对他人的理解。

V.Translation (共 15 分。第 1 小题和第 2 小题,每题 3 分;第 3 题 4 分;第 4 题 5 分。)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets

72. ⏩ 参考答案：

He was informed that the results of the experiment would not be available for sometime.

\\ He was informed that there would be some time before the finding of the experiment came out.

翻译要点：实验结果出不来，通知；一时半会

73. ⏩ 参考答案：

If not planned carefully, tomorrow's visit to the art gallery will turn out to be a brief tour/ visit/ a passing glance.

翻译要点：美术馆之行，visit to the art gallery；走马观花，a brief tour.

74. ⏩ 参考答案：

For a comedian, there is nothing more satisfying/ gratifying/ rewarding/fulfilling than hearing the bursts of laughter of the audience during his performance/ show.

翻译要点：喜剧演员，comedian；演出中，during a performance；观众得阵阵笑声，bursts of laughter from the audience；有成就感，fulfilling.

75. ⏩ 参考答案：

Since taking office, the town mayor has always taken it a top priority to understand people's livelihood and listening to public opinion, and has called on every household in the town in his spare time.

翻译要点：上任以来，since taking office；将...视为重中之重，regard...as top priorities；利用工作之余，during his spare time；走访了每家户，visited every household.

VI.Guided Writing (共 25 分)

范文: 一

Dear Tom,

I'm writing to you on the purpose of telling you what my classmates think about your class as well as my personal suggestions.

After understanding the views of the class, I found that some students conveyed lacking interest in the topics discussed in your class, which may exert a negative impact on interacting with you. Moreover, some students are not confident in their oral English level and they're afraid of making mistakes in communication, which makes them feel embarrassed in talking to you about what they want to voice.

From my point of view, one beneficial step is to play games in the class, which can be an effective method to attract our attention and arouse our interest, so that we can have full expectations and imagination of your class. It is conceivable that the learning styles can create an active and colorful English classroom environment, which is the cornerstone of building bridges between you and us students. Another is more supportive words to encourage us to talk, which plays a vital role in increasing classroom interaction. Meanwhile, our learning initiative and efficiency will be greatly enhanced. Not only can it improve the efficiency of learning, but also cause us to get more sense of achievement, stemming from what we can say a lot. And you can understand us, thus making us generate confidence and interest. I do hope that my suggestions will be taken into consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

范文: 二

Dear Tom,

Since you asked me to inquire about the reasons why we do not interact with each other actively, I have been communicating with them and acquainted myself with the facts. Stated below are their concerns and my suggestions.

As for the reasons, some mentioned that the topics discussed in your class is partially accountable for the situation, while others are merely afraid of making grammatical and pronunciation mistakes and speaking fluent English to voice themselves is a great challenge for them.

Taking the two reasons above into account, I have two solutions to tackle the issue. The first beneficial step is to assign the tasks to different students,and what you need to do is nothing more than regulating the standards of each task. For example, a couple of students should be responsible for selecting appealing and entertaining topics, and some other students can design the activities and determine the form of the class. Given that we know exactly what really inspires and appeals to our peers, we are bound to discover the most desirable topics and activities.

Another solution is to use more supportive words to avoid the embarrassment sensed by students, which can play a vital role in increasing classroom interaction. With supportive words , we do not need to worry about the likelihood that we my be laughed at or receive negative responses when making mistakes, thus allowing us to speak English aloud. Consequently, not only the efficiency of learning will be improved , but also they can help to bring a greater sense of achievement.

To conclude, the student-oriented measures mentioned above may both cater for the students and relieve your pressure. And we feel so proud that we have such an admirable and responsible teacher as you. And it would be highly appreciated if you reckon my suggestions sensible.

Yours sincerely,

LiMing

范文: 三

Dear Tom,

As requested, I have gathered the opinions of our classmates regarding the lack of active participation in our oral English class. It seems that some students are simply not interested in the discussion topics presented in class, while others are afraid of making mistakes and therefore hesitate to speak up.

To address these issues, I have a few suggestions. Firstly, we could try to make the topics more engaging and relevant to our lives. By incorporating current events or popular culture, students may find it easier to connect and contribute to the discussions. Additionally, implementing activities that encourage teamwork and collaboration could help alleviate the fear of making mistakes. When students feel supported by their peers, they are more likely to take risks and share their thoughts.

Furthermore, it would be beneficial if you could create a comfortable and non-judgmental environment in class. This will help boost students' confidence and reduce their fear of speaking in front of others.

Thank you for entrusting me with this task. I believe that by implementing these suggestions, we can foster a more interactive and engaging learning atmosphere in our oral English class.

Best regards,

LiMing

重难点词汇	中文解释	英文原文
active participation	积极参与	active participation
discussion topics	讨论话题	discussion topics
hesitate to speak up	犹豫不决，不敢开口	hesitate to speak up
engaging	吸引人的，有趣的	engaging
relevant	相关的	relevant
current events	当前事件	current events
popular culture	流行文化	popular culture
teamwork	团队合作	teamwork
collaboration	合作	collaboration
non-judgmental	不带偏见的，不评判的	non-judgmental
interactive	互动的，互相影响的	interactive

重难点句型句式	中文翻译	英文原文
I have gathered the opinions of our classmates regarding...	我已经收集了同学们关于...的意见	I have gathered the opinions of our classmates regarding...
To address these issues, I have a few suggestions.	为了解决这些问题，我有几个建议。	To address these issues, I have a few suggestions.
...could help alleviate the fear of making mistakes.	...可以缓解犯错的恐惧感。	...could help alleviate the fear of making mistakes.
...more likely to take risks and share their thoughts.	更有可能冒险并分享他们的想法。	...more likely to take risks and share their thoughts.
...foster a more interactive and engaging learning atmosphere...	...培养一个更具互动和吸引力的学习氛围...	...foster a more interactive and engaging learning atmosphere...

附：听力文字稿

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversation between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1

W: You finally became a game designer What does your family think of your new job?

M: They are glad I have realized my dream

Q: What attitude does the man's family have towards his new job?

2

M: Sue, where's my jacket?

W: I don't know. Anyway, what do you expect if you leave your things all around the house?

Q: What does the woman imply about the man?

3

M: Jane, are you enjoying this year's best seller? The plots seem complicated.

W: I found it a bit difficult to get into. But now that I'm past the first few chapters, I can't put it down.

Q: What does the woman think of the best seller?

4

M: Kathy. I am excited about this afternoon's lecture on Beijing Opera.

W: It's this morning, only an hour away. That's the paper-cutting exhibition in the afternoon.

Q: What can be learned about the man?

5

M: I found this phone in the canteen. Its case says Linda. So I thought it might be yours.

W: Yes, that's a weight off my mind.Thank you.

Q: How does the woman most probably feel now?

6

W: Dad. I am running a marathon next Sunday. I wonder if you'd like to sponsor me. M: I don't see why not.

Q: What does the man mean?

7

W: Dave, you're not taking any time off work for your honeymoon, are you?

M: No. I know how busy we are at the moment.

Q: What does the man mean?

8

W: There is no room left in my suitcase. I shall have shoes to pack.

M: Fold your clothes properly, and you can maximize the amount you can store.

Q: What are the speakers mainly talking about?

9

M: I've persuaded my brother to see the circus show with me next week.

W: You two finally agreed on something.That must be the first time since I knew you two.

Q: What does the woman imply about the man and his brother?

10

W: I wonder how my grandchildren are doing? I haven't seen them in ages.

M: Why don't you just head off to see how they are?

Q: What can be learned from the conversation?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper,and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Across the UK, a group of volunteer motorcyclists is helping hospitals by delivering blood. Angela Brown is one of them. She is on call for 80 hours each month. At very short notice, she can be woken in the night and find herself riding a motorbike with a vital delivery for a hospital. But she's not an employee of any hospital. She's just a volunteer, one of the 1400 advanced qualified riders of the Association of Blood Bikers. Last year, the Association's bikers responded to around 35000 rapid transport requests from 262 UK hospitals. Besides blood, the bikers also deliver surgical tools and medicine. Brown first discovered blood biking when she was on a course at the institute of advanced motorists. Her trainer, who himself was a blood biker, warned that their training ride might be stopped if he was called away. Under his influence, Brown started volunteering as a rider. She later discovered that blood bikers once helped her own nephew, Peter. He received blood delivered by a rider on New Year's Eve, 2015. Brown says being a blood biker is a way of helping the community and being on the bike at the same time.

Now listen again.

Questions:

11. What is the talk mainly about?

12. How many advanced qualified riders does the Association of Blood Bikers have?

13. What can be learned about Angela Brown from the talk?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following talk.

Wearable devices are not just for humans anymore. A growing range of electronic callers and cameras can help you monitor your pets' activity and even emotional state. Was your cat happy? How much exactly did your dog eat today? Knowing the answers to such questions is becoming ever easier. This week, the insurance group. ASA, invested in a company called All4Pet, which makes the PetMe, a wearable activity monitor for dogs. The PetMe can feedback information on a dog's activity level and food intake. And healthier dogs may earn their owners a lower pet insurance fee. According to Andy Wells, the chief designer of the PetMe, there are a lot of challenges with dogs now. He says "about 4 million out of 9 million dogs in our country are too fat, and about 25% are left home alone". So pet care is worsening. Meanwhile, bills from pet doctors are rising each year, and so are insurance fees. Our purpose is to help owners keep their dogs fit and active in a fun way, which also helps insurance companies lower their costs. Our company, All4Pet, is using this data to build a database on dogs. So we can understand what makes one dog healthy and another overweight. Why certain conditions affect some dogs more than others?

Now listen again.

Questions:

14. What can be learned about the PetMe from the talk?

15. Why is the company All4Pet building a database on dogs?

16. What is the talk mainly about?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Did you do anything special on Saturday?

M: I spent the whole morning driving around to yard sales.

W: Yard sales? I seem to have seen the signs that say 'Yard Sale' along the street.

M: Very popular here. People often take out the things they don't need any more and sell them in their yards.

W: I like this idea. What did you buy?

M: I got some real treasures: a toy train, a pretty new tablet, and a fridge.

W: Wow! What else was on sale?

M: Practically anything. Clothes, household items... My friend bought a silver ring!

W: Sounds like fun. What times are the sales?

M: Usually on Saturdays and Sundays, from around 7 AM until 2 or 3 PM.

W: That's pretty early for shopping.

M: It is. But you have to be an early bird to get good stuff.

W: I'll have to set my alarm early then.

M: It'll be worth it if you find some good buys.

W: I'd like to have a try. I'll watch for the signs on the lamp posts.

M: I'll look in newspapers this Friday. If l see any good sale ads for this weekend, I'll let you know.

W: Great! Thanks.

Now listen again.

Questions:

17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

18. What did the man buy on Saturday?

19. What does the man suggest the woman do to find some good stuff at yard sales?

20.What will the man turn to for information about this weekend's yard sales?

That's the end of Listening Comprehension.