**平行高一英语月考参考答案**

1. **听力**

**1-5 BCCBA 6-10 ABCAC 11-15 ABCAB 16-20 BACCB**

1. **阅读理解**

**A篇：21-23 ACB**

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇广告。文章介绍了J&M音乐商店、Peth超市、时代咖啡馆和Macon旅馆，以及四个店的主要经营项目，开放时间等。

21．

细节理解题。根据第一个表格J&M Music Store最后一句“Guitar lessons offered”可知，在J&M音乐商店可以学到吉他课。故选A。

22．

细节理解题。根据第三个表格Times Coffee Shop第三句话“Open10:00a.m.-11:00p.m. daily.(营业时间为上午10点到晚上11点。)”可知，在晚上10: 30可以喝咖啡，吃馅饼，其他时间都不能。故选C。

23．

推理判断题。四个表格内容均为广告，可以推测最有可能出现在报纸上。故选B。

**B篇 24．CBBA**

【解析】

【分析】

试题分析: 本文讲述一位母亲用自己的行动来教会孩子善待他人。

24．C 考查细节理解题。根据第二段提到When Robin’s family turned around to see what had caused this, they saw two homeless boys. The boys looked dirty and smelled bad可知进来的两个孩子穿得很脏，有点臭味，故选C项。

25．B 考查细节理解题。根据第三段提到They wanted to sit in the restaurant and warm up他们想坐在餐馆里暖和一下，故选B项。

26．B 考查细节理解题。根据第四段提到When Robin’s mother saw this, she wanted to help the boys. She ordered some more food. Then she went to the two boy’s table. She put the food on the table罗宾的妈妈看到这种情况，想帮帮他们，点了一些食物，把食物放在他们桌子上，故选B项。

27．A 考查推理判断题。根据最后一段提到His mother treated those boys kindly. She did not expect anything in return. Now Robin saves his own pocket money and helps homeless people whenever he can他们好心的对待这些孩子，不希望回报，现在他会把零钱给无家可归的人，学会善待他人，故选A项。

考点 ：日常生活类阅读。

**C篇28．DBCA**

【解析】

【分析】

试题分析：这篇文章主要介绍了日本学生面临的一些严重的心理问题。

28．D考查判断推理题。根据第一段“They feel heavy pressures from their parents to do well in school. Most students are always being told by their parents to study harder…”可知日本的孩子们面临着来自父母的很大的压力。父母们总是告诉孩子要努力学习以后才会有好生活。所以日本孩子在学校过得不开心的原因是他们面临巨大的压力。

29．B考查细节理解题。根据第二段“Others are after comfort in using drugs.”句意：其他人在嗑药中寻求安慰。易知选B。

30．C考查细节理解题。根据juku-cram school定位到第三段，再根据后面的“These schools are open during the evening and on weekends, and their only purpose is to prepare students to pass exams.”可知这种学校唯一的目的就是让孩子们通过考试。理所当然地，在这种学校中学生被训练来通过考试。

31．A考查细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句话“Ordinary Japanese schools usually have rules about everything from the students’ hair to their clothes and things in their school bag.”可以推断出普通的日本学校通常对学生的各个方面都有严格的规定。

【名师点睛】

社会生活类阅读理解题备考方略

【题型说明】社会生活类阅读文章在高考中的出现频率较高。它涉及人们衣、食、住、行等方面的社会万象、生活经历、饮食、饮食与健康、休闲与娱乐、旅游、生态旅游、服装、住房等等内容。这类文章同学们读起来感觉轻松，试题做起来也比较得心应手。在高考阅读理解题中，这类文章属搭配类材料，所以，它的命题多数属于中低等难度的送分题，如事实细节题、计算题、识图题等。遇到这类文章时，我们一定要抓住得分机遇，尽量不要失分。

【答题方法】读这类文章要特别注意做好事实细节题。对于细节试题，同学们要先从题干中找到关键性词语，然后采用略读或跳读，快速在文章中寻找相关细节，找到后再把这一部分内容仔细阅读一遍，细心比较所给选项与文中细节的区别，在准确理解了细节的前提下，最终确定最佳答案。具体解题步骤如下：

1. 读题干：阅读题干，发现关键词和起主导作用的内容。一般情况下，问题出现的前后顺序与文章中细节和事实出现的先后顺序是一致的。

2. 找细节：阅读文章内容，寻找与题干相符合的具体细节。要注意的是，对作者使用的同义词或与之相关的词语和句子千万不能忽略。如：小题4:A考查细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句话“Ordinary Japanese schools usually have rules about everything from the students’ hair to their clothes and things in their school bag.”可以推断出普通的日本学校通常对学生的各个方面都有严格的规定。

3. 巧答题：根据前两步所得到的信息回答问题。阅读问题所给的四个选项，检查文中的细节与哪一项相符。当题干中有诸如“NOT”或“except”时，同学们一定要特别小心，力求在文章中找到相关的有力证据。如：小题1:D考查判断推理题。根据第一段“They feel heavy pressures from their parents to do well in school. Most students are always being told by their parents to study harder…”可知日本的孩子们面临着来自父母的很大的压力。父母们总是告诉孩子要努力学习以后才会有好生活。所以日本孩子在学校过得不开心的原因是他们面临巨大的压力。

考点：社会生活类阅读理解

**D篇32．BCBD**

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了Mary Lyon ，她是19世纪女性教育的领导者，为争取美国女性与男性获得同样的教育机会做出了卓越的贡献。她的影响一直持续至今。

32．细节理解题。由第一段“Most young women were not able to continue their education. If they did, they often were not taught much except the French language, how to sew clothing, and music.”可知，大多数年轻女性无法继续接受教育。即使他们能接受了教育。除了法语、如何缝制衣服和音乐之外，他们通常不会学到多少东西。所以19世纪美国女性的教育问题是他们对科目几乎没有选择权。故B选项正确。

33．推理判断题。由第二段“Mary Lyon felt that women’s education was extremely important. Mary opened a school for young women in the village of Buckland.”可知，Mary Lyon认为女性的教育极其重要。Mary Lyon在巴克兰村为年轻女性开办了一所学校。所以我们能从第二段中学到，Mary很重视女性的教育。故C选项正确。

34．细节理解题。由第三段“ This school would own its own property (财产), guided by an independent group of direction. Its ‘ finances would be the responsibility of the directors.Its finances would be the responsibility of the directors. It would not depend on any one person to continue”可知，这所学校将拥有自己的财产(财产)，由一个独立的指导小组指导。它的资金将由董事们负责，不依靠任何人。所以Mary Lyon开办的学校在资金上是独立的，不依靠别人。故B选项正确。

35．推理判断题。由最后段“Mary’s efforts led to the spread of higher education for women in the United States. Her influence lasted as the many students from her schools went out to teach others.”可知，Mary的努力使美国妇女接受高等教育得到普及。她的影响一直持续至今，因为她创办学校的许多毕业生都成为了老师。所以通过关键词“ higher education for women ，teach others.”可以判断出，为什么美国人还记得Mary是因为她提高了美国女性的教育水平。故D选项正确。

**七选五：36-40 GFBCD**

【解析】

【分析】

试题分析:

36．G 考查对上下文语境的理解。空后的意思是：其次，你的笔记是当你为考试做准备时供你查阅的极好材料。这里选G（首先，把东西写下来的简单行为会让你理解和记忆起来更容易。）与上下文一致。

37．F考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是：你可能想在课间讨论，读书或者做调查研究时记笔记。所以这里选F（你也会想要有自己记笔记的方法。）与上下文一致。

38．B 考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是：无论何时，无论怎么记笔记，一定要记住记笔记是一个选择性的过程。所以这里选B(那就意味着你首先要决定哪些东西足够重要，需要记在笔记里。）与上下文一致。

39．C考查对上下文语境的理解。 空前的意思是：用自己的语言记笔记。所以这里选C（用词语，不用使用句子。）与上下文一致。

40．D考查对上下文语境的理解。空前的意思是：记笔记的时候，要确保你明白你用的符号，并且你一直这么用。所以这里选E（否则，你可能之后读不懂你的笔记。）与上下文一致。

考点：考查七选五短文。

1. **完形填空**

**41-45 CDBAC 46-50 DDBCA 51-55 BADCB 56-60 CABCB**

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文。本文叙述了作者作为一名女生，虽然喜欢打篮球，但是因被父母阻止，男生笑话，曾经放弃过打篮球的想法，但是上高中时在一些爱好打篮球的朋友的鼓励下，作者又回到了篮球场，因此找到了自信和幸福，并且还学到了其他的东西，坚信世上无难事，只要自己不放弃。

41．

考查副词词义辨析。句意：但作为一个女孩，我曾经认为我永远不能打篮球。A. ever 曾经; 不断地; B. often经常；C. never从不；D. always 经常。上文silently watch和really envied暗示了作者当时无法打篮球．下文介绍的成长过程中作者无法享受对篮球的爱也是暗示了作者一度认为自己永远不能打篮球。故选C项。

42．

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我从小就有一个篮球。A. when当……时候；B. before 在….. 之前；C. after在……之后；D. since 自从。根据本句的时态（现在完成时）可以判断此处填since，因为since与现在完成时连用，故选D项。

43．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：起初，我可以自由玩耍，因为在我还是个孩子的时候，没有人在乎这个。 A. struggled奋斗; 努力; B. cared在乎；C. enjoyed享受；D. joined 参加。一开始作者可以自由打篮球，因为她只是个小孩，没有人会在乎。故选B项。

44．

考查副词词义辨析。句意：女孩们只被允许打排球或羽毛球。A. only只; 只有;B. almost 几乎; 差不多; C. hardly几乎不; 几乎没有; D. not 不，没有。根据上文“it was always the boys who played basketball” 在学校，总是男孩子们在体育课上打篮球。此处与上文形成对照，女孩子们“只”被允许打排球或羽毛球，表示人们对男女生学校活动的性别刻板化印象。故选A项。

45．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的父母不让我在家里打篮球。A. encourage 鼓励； B. agree同意；C. let 让; 准许；D. permit 允许。根据后文““Basketball is not fit for girls,” they said.”可知作者的父母认为篮球不适合女孩子，不允许作者打篮球。C项和D项都有“准许”之意，但是用法不同：let sb do和permit sb to do。空格处后没有不定式，应用let。故选C项。

46．

考查副词词义辨析。句意：甚至我和朋友们去打篮球，场上的男孩们也盯着我看，好像我是外星人一样。 A. Still仍然； B. Yet 还; C. Just 只是；D. Even 甚至。根据后文“I went to play basketball with my friends, boys stared at me on the court as if I were an alien.”可知不仅父母不同意作者打篮球，甚至是一些男生也有这种想法，把打篮球的作者当成外星人，故选D项。

47．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：甚至我和朋友们去打篮球，场上的男孩们也盯着我看，好像我是外星人一样。 A. looked 看；B. glared怒目而视; C. glanced 瞥一眼; 匆匆一看; D. stared 盯着看; 凝视。根据后文“as if I were an alien”可知男孩们也不理解作者，就好像作者是个外星人似的。根据语境，这里要表达的意思应是其他男孩不解地盯着作者。故选D项。

48．

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我情绪低落，对打篮球失去了希望。A. up向上的；B. down 向下的；沮丧的，闷闷不乐的；C. excited兴奋的；D. satisfied 满意的。根据后文“had lost hope of playing basketball.”可知作者对打篮球失去了希望，说明她因为这些事情变得很沮丧，故选B项。

49．

考查副词词义辨析。句意：出乎意料的是，高中的第一天事情发生了一些改变。 A. Unluckily 不幸地是；B. Naturally 自然地; 当然地;C. Unexpectedly 出乎意料的；D. Clearly 清楚地。根据前文“had lost hope of playing basketball.”可知作者一度对打篮球失去了希望，而下文交待作者新交的朋友鼓励作者重新回到篮球场，这一转机在当时是出乎意料的，故选C项。

50．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我交了一些朋友，他们也喜欢打篮球。他们鼓励我回到场上。 A. encouraged 鼓励；B. forbade 禁止；不准； C. ensured 确保；D. explored 探索。根据下文“I was inspired by them.”可知作者受到了朋友们的鼓舞，此处作者的朋友鼓励她回到球场，故选A项。

51．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：其中一个笑着对我说:“走你自己的路，让别人说去吧。”A. effort 努力；B. way 方法；道路；C. business 商业; 买卖; D. direction 方向。根据后文“let others talk.”可知作者的朋友鼓励她不要在乎别人的看法，走自己的路。故选B项。

52．

考查名词词义辨析。 句意：甚至连上课时坐在我旁边的那个男孩，几乎每天都和我谈论篮球。A. basketball 篮球；B. sports 运动；C. interests 兴趣；利益；D. dreams 梦想。这一段的话题是篮球，所以此处坐在作者旁边的男孩也应该是和她在讨论篮球。故选A项。

53．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：信心和激情重新回到我的心中。A. stuck 刺戳；B. referred 宁愿；更喜欢；C. turned转向； D. returned 返回; 带回。在朋友们的鼓励与引导下，自信、激情又回到作者心中。故选D项。

54．

考查连词词义辨析。 句意：我会尽我所能打好篮球，并且对我来说，连天空也没有尽头。A. but但是； B. though 尽管； C. and 并且； D. however 然而。根据前文“I will play as well as I can”可知作者会尽可能地打好篮球，根据后文“for me, even the sky is boundless”可知作者抒发了情感，前后文为顺承关系，应该用and连接。故选C项。

55．

考查名词词义辨析。句意： 篮球已经成为我生活中重要的一部分。A. wish 希望；B. life生活；C. work 工作；D. study 学习。根据后文“I watch matches and enjoy playing almost every day.”可知作者几乎每天都看比赛，享受比赛。篮球已经成为她生命的一部分。故选B项。

56．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：通过篮球，我不仅感到快乐和自信，也学到了很多东西。A. experience 经历；体验；B. grow 成长； C. learn 学习；D. play 玩。根据后文“I’ve heard the NBA star Tracy McGrady say, “Nothing is impossible. Never give up and you'll make it sooner or later.”可知作者从NBA球星特雷西•麦克格雷迪的话中悟出了人生哲理。也就是说作者通过篮球学到了很多。故选C项。

57．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我逐渐意识到生活就像打篮球。A. come 来；B. turned (使) 转动，旋转; C. refused 拒绝；D. happened 发生。作者逐渐意识到生活就像打篮球。come to realize为固定搭配，意为“逐渐意识到”符合语境，故选A项。

58．

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你应该有自己的目标。A. idea 想法；B. aim 目标；C. opinion 意见； D. effort 努力。根据后文“Never give up and you'll make it sooner or later.”可知不能放弃，你迟早会实现它，这个“it”指的就是目标，你应该有自己的目标，坚持然后实现它。故选B项。

59．

考查动词词义辨析。 句意：在那之后，要自信，继续前进。A. insist 坚持；B. remain 仍然是; 保持不变; C. keep 保持；D. last 持续。根据后文“Never give up”可知作者认为有了目标之后要一直保持前进，永不放弃。keep going是常见的搭配，意为“继续做，坚持做”符合语境。故选C项。

60．

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它可以表达我对篮球的强烈感情，“我爱这个游戏!” A. inform告知；B. express 表达；C. ignore 忽略；D. connect联系。根据I love the motto of the NBA. 可知，这个格言能够表达作者对篮球的强烈感情。故选B项。

1. **语法填空**

**61．teachers 62．best 63．joined 64．interesting 65．that**

**66．importantly 67．with 68．to help 69．us 70．a**

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了作者的数学老师Ma’am不仅教书好而且非常关心学生，成为学生们的良师益友。

1．考查名词复数。根据空前的many可知，应用可数名词teacher的复数形式,故填teachers。

2．考查副词最高级。句意：每一门学科都有一个不同的老师，但我最喜欢我的数学老师。根据句意可知，应用副词well的最高级best修饰动词like，故填best。

3．考查动词的时态。根据时间状语last term可知，本句应用一般过去时，故填joined。

4．考查形容词。句意：她非常善良，她的教学方法非常简单有趣以至于我们都能理解她教的内容以及如何做。根据句意可知，本空应用形容词interesting作表语，故填interesting。

5．考查定语从句。本空引导定语从句，修饰不定代词everything，在从句中作主语，故本空应用关系代词that，故填that。

6．考查副词。本空应用副词importantly作状语，修饰整个句子，故填importantly。

7．考查介词。help sb. with sth.意为“帮助某人某事”，故本空应用介词with，故填with。

8．考查不定式。此处应用动词不定式作目的状语，故填to help，故填to help。

9．考查代词。此处作介词of的宾语，故应用we的宾格us，故填us。

10．考查不定冠词。句意：对我来说，Ma’am不仅是一位好老师，还是我们最好的朋友。本句泛指一位好老师应用不定冠词，又good是辅音音素开头，故填a。

【点睛】

第5小题考查定语从句关系词。确定定语从句关系词一般分为三步：找到先行词；分析先行词在从句中充当什么成分；考虑特殊情况。以本题为例：

找到先行词：everything不定代词

分析先行词在从句中充当的成分：先行词everything在从句\_\_\_5\_\_\_ is being taught中充当主语，故用关系代词

考虑特殊情况：先行词是不带代词是，故系代词只能用that

故填that

1. **单词拼写**
2. **exchange 72 informally 73 impression 74 confidence 75 curiosity**

**76 suitable 77 preferred 78 advanced 79 solution 80 addicted**

1. **短文改错**

**1.go→went；2.all→both；3.hour→hours；4.stopped→stop；5.stand→standing；6.去掉was；7.Such和man之间加a；8.difficulty→difficult；9.similarly→similar；10.去掉he**

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者和朋友去一个他们俩都没去过的小镇的一次经历。作者感谢给他们指路的年轻人和公交车司机，感激他们的好意。

【详解】

1.考查时态。根据句中的yesterday，可知是发生在过去的事情，因此应使用一般过去时。故将go改为went。

2.考查代词。根据句中的my friend Chen Yang and I可知是两个人，表示“两者都”应使用both，故将all改为both。

3.考查名词复数。根据句中的one and a half(一个半)可知其后的hour应使用复数形式，故将hour改为hours。

4.考查固定搭配。have to do表示“不得不做某事”，句中表示“我们不得不停下来”应使用We had to stop。故将stopped改为stop。

5.考查非谓语动词。句意：我们不得不停下来向一个站在他车旁边的年轻人问路。分析句子可知，此处应使用非谓语形式作后置定语，修饰a young man。a young man与stand之间是主谓关系，应使用现在分词。故将stand改为standing。

6.考查谓语动词。句意：那人跳进车里，我们跟着他到了镇上。分析句子可知，这是由and连接的并列句，前一个简单句的主语是The man，谓语动词应使用一般过去时jumped，“这个人”和“跳上他的车”之间是主动关系，用主动语态，故去掉was。

7.考查固定搭配。句意：这样一个好心的人使我们的困难局面变得容易了。such +a/an +adj.+ n 表示“如此……的一个……”，是固定搭配，符合句意，kind是以辅音音素开头的单词，用不定冠词a。故在Such和man之间加a。

8.考查形容词。形容词修饰名词，句中修饰名词situation，应使用形容词difficult，表示“一个困难的处境”。故将difficulty改为difficult。

9.考查形容词。形容词修饰名词，句中修饰名词experience，应使用形容词similar，表示“一个相似的经历”。故将similarly改为similar。

10.考查定语从句。句意：我们问了一个能给我们指路的公共汽车司机。分析句子可知，此处是that引导的定语从句，先行词是a bus driver，that代替先行词，在从句中作主语，因此原句中that之后的he多余，故去掉he。

1. **书面表达**

Dear Bill,

I am Li Ming. Since Aug. 23, I have been in my new school, Kunming No.8 Senior High school, for nearly 2 weeks. Everything goes well except that I am missing you so much.

Now I am in my dream school, which is like a garden. It is so huge that I once lost my way in the campus. The teachers here are kind and knowledgeable. In my junior high, my English had improved greatly. In my senior high, I am going to learn it better to introduce our fine cultural traditions to the foreigners.

Last but not least, I want to express my heartfelt thanks for your help. Wish you all the best.

Yours,

Li Ming

【听力原文】

1. What is the man going to do on Sunday?

A. Visit his mother. B. Do some gardening. C. Move into a new house.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: My husband and I are going to visit his mother on Sunday. She just moved into a new house. How about you?

M: I’m going to work in my garden since the weather is nice.

2. What does the man think the building might be?

A. An apartment building. B. A hotel. C. A department store.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: Have you seen that huge new building going up(建造起来) near the market?

M: Yes. I can’t see what it’s going to be. Not an apartment building… not a hotel... probably a department store.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a store. B. In a bank. C. In a classroom.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: OK, class. We’re about to start our tests. Please clear your desks except for your pencils. Any questions?

M: Can we use our calculators?

W: No, you may not use a calculator on this exam. Let’s begin!

4. When will the next bus come?

A. At 6:35. B. At 6:45. C. At 7:00.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Excuse me, ma’am? Do you know when the No.15 bus comes? I need to be at the theater by 7:00.

W: Oh, the next bus won’t come until 6:45, so you won’t make it on time. You should call a taxi.

5. When does the conversation probably take place?

A. At 4:30 p.m. B. At 5:00 p.m. C. At 5:30 p.m.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: How may I help you, sir?

M: I’m wondering if anyone has turned in a train ticket. I just lost my ticket to London leaving this afternoon at 5:00, and I’ve only got half an hour before boarding.

6. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Neighbors. C. Customer and waitress.

7. How will Bill and Mary go home?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By subway.

【答案】6. A 7. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Is it really 11:00? Where did the time go? Mary and I had such a wonderful dinner in your new home, but I’m afraid we’ve missed the last bus.

W: Do you want me to drive you home, Bill? It’s no trouble.

M: No, thanks. I know you have to work tomorrow. We don’t want you to be tired on your first day at work, Sue.

We’ll call a taxi.

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 woman want to buy?

A. Desks. B. Chairs. C. Computers.

9. What discount will the woman get?

A. 15% off. B. 12% off. C. 10% off.

【答案】8. C 9. A

【解析】

【原文】W: Excuse me. Do you sell office equipment here?

M: Yes. We have all kinds of office desks, chairs, computers and other equipment.

W: Well, I’d like to buy some computers for my company.

M: Certainly. We have a variety of computers on sale here.

W: Well, if we place an order now, how soon could you deliver them?

M: Well, I cannot give you an exact date, but we promise to deliver them as soon as possible.

W: Good. I’ll buy ten computers then.

M: Ten? That’s good.

W: So, I was wondering if we could get 15% off.

M: Well, we usually only offer 12%.

W: I know that. But we’re buying ten...

M: Well. OK, we’d be happy to do business with you.

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】

10. How did the man learn about the house?

A. He heard about it from his wife.

B. He saw it on South Florida Street.

C. He read about it in the newspaper.

11. How many bathrooms are there in the house?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

12. What is the man’s main concern about the house?

A. The size. B. The price. C. The location.

【答案】10. C 11. A 12. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Hello. Are you the person who has a house for sale? W: Yes, I am.

M: Well, the ad in the newspaper says that it has four bedrooms and three bathrooms... just what I need for my family of five. May I ask how much you want for it?

W: I prefer not to mention a price over the phone, but let’s say it’s in the neighborhood of(大约) $500,000. I would also require $100,000 in the beginning. Why don’t you come by and take a look?

M: Well, I’m not sure I’d be able to pay so much at once, but I guess it wouldn’t hurt to see the house. If you can tell me how to get to Churchill Avenue from South Florida Street, my wife and I will be there right away.

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】

13. What do the speakers both agree?

A. People need cars to buy groceries.

B. Having a car can make people lazy.

C. Cars are bad for the environment.

14. Why does the woman drive her car every day?

A. Driving is convenient. B. Her city has no subway. C. She thinks it’s cheap.

15. What can be said about the man?

A. He spends a lot on gas. B. He gets to work by bike. C. He needs to get back in shape.

16. Where will the woman probably go next?

A. To a gym. B. To the supermarket. C. To a used car market.

【答案】13. C 14. A 15. B 16. B

【解析】

原文】M: How do you usually get to work?

W: I drive.

M: I wish people would ride bikes more. Can you imagine how good that would be for the environment?

W: I know what you mean. But it’s just so convenient to drive. Every day, I think I should take the subway, but I always end up driving.

M: Yes, but when everyone does that, it causes pollution.

W: Well, maybe if I sold my car, I would be able to change my habits. And think of all the money I could save on gas, insurance, and repairs.

M: Yeah, and you could get some exercise. I always ride my bike to work. I feel so healthy now that I needn’t go to the gym.

W: It would be good to get back in shape(健康状况良好). I’m so lazy now; I never walk anywhere. M: Let’s go to the used car market(二手汽车市场). I’ll bet we could get a good price for your car.

W: Sounds good. But I have to drive to the supermarket for my weekly grocery shopping. Let’s go after that.

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】

17. How did Jim feel about going to England?

A. Surprised. B. Nervous. C. Sad.

18. Where was Shakespeare born?

A. In London. B. In Cambridge. C. In Stratford-upon-Avon.

19. What was the main job of Shakespeare’s father?

A. He was a writer. B. He was a tour guide. C. He was a glove maker.

20. Why did Shakespeare write unusual plays?

A. He got a free education B. He never went to university. C. He traveled around the world.

【答案】17. A 18. C 19. C 20. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Jim was surprised when his high school class traveled to England to learn about the life of William Shakespeare, one of England’s most famous writers. He knew Shakespeare was born in a small town, but until he visited Stratford-upon-Ayon(埃文河畔斯特拉福德), Jim couldn’t really imagine the place where Shakespeare spent his childhood. During his visit, Jim learned that Shakespeare’s father was a glove maker. He also helped the city government in his spare time so his son could go to school for free. Sadly, when Shakespeare was only 15, his father died while traveling back from Cambridge. He had to leave school and could not go to university. But the tour guide told Jim’s class that it was good that Shakespeare did not go to college. Nobody taught him how to write his plays, so he was free to write in a new way. His plays were different and interesting, and he became famous in London. Now, his name is known all over the world.