**英语答案:**

**听力理解**: 1-20 BCBAC CABAC BACCB ACABA

**阅读理解：**A篇21. C 22. A 23. D

B篇24. A 25. D 26. B 27. A
C篇 28.B 29. C 30. A 31. D

D篇32. B 33. C 34. A 35. C

**阅读七选五：**36. D 37. G 38. C 39. B 40. F

**完形填空：** 41. B 42. C 43. A 44. C 45. B

46. D 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. B

51. C 52. B 53. A 54. A 55. B
56. D 57. C 58. B 59. B 60. C

**语法填空：** 61. has been thrown  62. it  63. consumers  64. taking  65. with

66. significantly  67. affordable  68. but/while  69. that/which  70. bought

**单词拼写：**71. teamwork 72. relationship 73. paused 74. remote 75. adjust

1. privilege 77. lecture 78. substitute 79. recommended

80. preparation

**短文改错：** When I was a child, I saw a science fiction movie, (1)that described a future world. People's lifestyle was very different and they could drive cars in (2)a sky. Since then, I've been thinking about the (3)really future world. The flying cars (4)was seemed ridiculous, but, thinking about more than 100 years ago, people never thought about (5)fly in the air. And now it's common (6)travel around the world (7)with plane. Technology is developing(8) such fast that the world changes every day. Nowadays, we can do (9)much things with a smartphone. So all of(10) we should always be ready for a new life.
**(1)将that改成which；
(2)将a改成the；
(3)将really改成real；
(4)将删除was；
(5)将fly改成flying；
(6)将在travel前添加to；
(7)将with改成by；
(8)将such改成so；
(9)将much改成many；
(10)将we改成us；**

**书面表达：**

Dear Editor，

Iˈm writing to tell you something about the East Lake. ①The lake used to be a beautiful place，in which the water was clear and fish swam happily.Travelers came from all over the nation to visit it，enjoying its beauty.

But now things are entirely different. Millions of tons of waste water from factories around have kept pouring into it day and night. Moreover，rubbish is being **thrown into** it by the visitors. Few fish swim here.

② I think itˈs time for us to realize the dangerous situation it now faces. Itˈs necessary for the government to **take measures to save** the lake and we should also **do our best to save** it.

Yours，                                                                     Li Hua

**阅读理解：**

A

21~23. 【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文，是一则旅游广告，推荐带免费午餐的牛津和剑桥之旅。
21. 根据What Included部分的Professional guide可知，这个旅行有导游陪同。故选C。

22. 根据Highlights部分第一段的See the Bodleian Library—one of the oldest libraries in Europe ...可知，博德利图书馆有着非常悠久的历史。故选A。

23. 根据Highlights部分第三段的... it is now the chosen location for studentsˈ degree ceremonies.可知，Senate House现在主要用于举办学位典礼，授予学生学位。故选D。

B

24~27. 【文章大意】英国的一位程序员Joshua Browder, 虽然刚刚升入大学一年级, 但是历尽艰苦、反复研究, 研制出世界上第一款机器人律师, 帮助人们节省诉讼的费用。
【关键词】programmer;robot lawyer...
24. 根据第2段第1句可知, Browder开发一个免费的网站是为了方便人们申诉不公平的停车罚单。故选A。
25. 根据第 2 段最后一句“… given that the legal fees involved in challenging tickets... up to amounts between $400 to $900”可知, 诉讼费可能增加到400美元到900美元之间。可推出mount意思为increase”增加“，故选D。
26. 根据第4段第1句可知, 在斯坦福大学, Browder的教授对他帮助很大。故选B。
27. 根据最后一段可知, Browder对他的机器人律师持肯定态度。故选A。

C.

【分析】

文章报道了上海数学老师被引进到英国帮助提高英国教师的水平，传授教学艺术。

28．B

细节推理题。根据第一段最后An accompanying economic analysis said that a lack of maths skills cost the UK 20 billion pounds per year.可知缺乏数学技能给英国造成了很大的经济后果，故选B.

29．C

推理判断题。根据最后一段“They have a can-do attitude to maths-and I want us to match that, and their performance,”可知上海老师在数学教学方面的成功是因为他们对教学的积极态度，故选C.

30．A

推理判断题。根据最后一段As part of our long term economic plan, we are determined to drive up standards in our schools and give our young people the skills they need to succeed in the global race. Good maths qualifications have the greatest earning potential and provide the strongest protection against unemployment,”可知Elizabeth Truss认为提高年轻教师的数学技能有助于全球竞争和就业，故选A.

31．D

主旨大意题。根据文章开头Up to 60 Shanghai maths teachers are to be brought to England to raise standards,可知文章报道的是上海数学老师被引进到英国帮助提高英国教师的水平，传授教学艺术。故选D.

1. 32~35. 【分析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了海洋科学家Ebbesmeyer通过海洋漂流物来研究洋流的独特方法。

32．词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“to try and match left and right shoes to sell or wear”可知，人们举办交易会把左右两鞋子搭配起来卖或穿，由此可知画线词词义为“交易会”，故B项正确。

33．推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Ebbesmeyer realized this could be a great experiment. If he learned when and where the shoes went into the water and tracked where they landed, he could learn a lot about the patterns of ocean currents.”可知，打完电话后，Ebbesmeyer意识到这是一个巨大的实验，如果他能知道这些鞋是何时下水的，何时登陆的，那他就能推断出洋流的形式，所以他打电话的目的是看是否可以用他们的鞋子推断洋流的形式，故C项正确。

34．细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Ebbesmeyer got to know a lot of them and asked for their help in collecting information about where the shoes landed.”可知，他是通过请海洋搜寻帮忙收集鞋子登陆信息来证明自己的假设的，故A项正确。

35．作者意图题。根据第一段中的“However, ocean expert Curtis Ebbesmeyer does it in a special way — by studying movements of random floating garbage.”可知，本文的目的是介绍一种独特的研究洋流的方法——通过研究海洋上的漂流物，故C项正确。

【点睛】

作者意图的关键是把握文章的主题句，科普类说明文一般开篇即点明主题，例如本篇第4题，根据第一段中的“However, ocean expert Curtis Ebbesmeyer does it in a special way — by studying movements of random floating garbage.”可知，本文的目的是介绍了海洋科学家Curtis Ebbesmeyer通过研究海洋上漂浮的垃圾来研究洋流，由此可知，本文的目的就是介绍这种独特的研究洋流的方法。

七选五 36~40. 【文章大意】文章介绍了出国留学带来的文化冲击的四个阶段。
36. 结合前文内容可知旅行是一种能丰富和改变生活的经历，根据空后句That frustration often stems from culture shock（这种挫败感往往源于文化冲击）可知，此处与前文之间是转折关系，选项D（但这也可能令人沮丧）符合语境，D项中frustrating与后文That frustration呼应，故选D。
37. 根据The Honeymoon Stage.和接下来介绍的各种情形，可知此处是指处于“蜜月”阶段的感受，G项​“你对新的景象、声音、气味和事件感到兴奋”符合语境，故选G。
38. 根据该段The Crisis(危机) Stage.及空前一句They don't know your sense of humor.（他们不懂你的幽默感）可知，此处指危机阶段的表现，C项“没人知道真正的你”符合语境，故选C。
39. 下文提到become familiar、be better及have more friends等，都是在调整的表现，B项“调整阶段”符合语境。故选B。
40. 根据下文You can confidently speak and understand most colloquial English. You've developed meaningful friendships. You've settled. You belong.可知，你可以自信地说并理解大多数口语，你有几段有意义的友谊关系，你适应了，你有归属感，所以F项“你不再为文化差异而感到苦恼”符合语境。故选F。

完形填空 41~60. 【文章大意】来自英国的野生动物摄影师Rebecca在看到海洋受到了塑料的污染后建议当地商店停止使用塑料袋，这一做法受到更多的城市效仿，从2015年起，所有购物者必须为每一个塑料袋付钱。
41. 句意：数百只海鸟因为意外地吃了扔进海里的几吨塑料而死亡。A.fish鱼；B.seabirds海鸟；C.turtles乌龟；D.sharks鲨鱼。根据后文Seabirds as well as   (5)   animals like whales可知，此处指的是海鸟。故选B。
42. 句意同上。A.suddenly突然地；B.quickly快速地；C.accidentally意外地；D.excitedly激动地。根据常识可知，海鸟吃垃圾是一件意外发生的事情。故选C。
43. 句意：檀香山和其他太平洋岛屿的海滩上到处都是塑料玩具、瓶子、键盘、钢笔、打火机。A.covered with被……覆盖；B.decorated with用……装饰；C.fond of喜欢；D.satisfied with对……感到满意。根据前文some of the tons of plastic thrown into the sea.可知，此处表示海滩上到处都是垃圾。故选A。
44. 句意同上。A.lights灯，光线；B.smokers吸烟者；C.lighters打火机；D.lamps灯。根据前文cigarette可知，此处指的是香烟打火机。故选C。
45. 句意：海鸟以及其他动物，如鲸鱼、海豚、海豹、海龟，都因为扔掉的塑料而受苦。A.another另外的，后接可数名词单数；B.other其它的，后接可数名词复数；C.others其它的，单独使用；D.else其它的，常作后置定语。根据空后animals可知，此处需用other，表示其它的动物。故选B。
46. 句意同上。A.instead of相反，而不是；B.in memory of纪念；C.in place of取代；D.because of因为。此处表示因为被扔掉的垃圾，动物们在受罪。故选D。
47. 句意：在这一点上，我们大多数人都会感到悲伤和无助，但Rebecca做了不同的事。A.hopeful有希望的；B.grateful感激的；C.helpless无助的；D.careless粗心的。根据空前sad可知，空处需用helpless与之并列，表示悲伤无助。故选C。
48. 句意：在她的家乡Modbury，她向当地店主展示了她在岛上拍摄的电影，并要求他们做一件事来帮助他们——停止在商店里使用塑料袋。A.magazine杂志；B.film电影；C.website网站；D.biography传记。根据文章第一句Rebecca, a wildlife camerawoman, was filming a documentary for the BBC可知，此处指的是电影。故选B。
49. 句意同上。A.bags袋子；B.baskets篮子；C.boxes箱子，盒子；D.buckets桶。根据后文Modbury became the first plastic-bag-free town in Britain.可知，此处指的是塑料袋。故选A。
50. 句意：令Rebecca惊讶的是，店主们同意了，Modbury成为英国第一个没有塑料袋的城镇。A.refused拒绝；B.agreed同意；C.persuaded说服；D.advised建议。根据后文Modbury成为英国第一个没有塑料袋的城镇，由此可知，此处指店主们同意了Rebecca的建议。故选B。
51. 句意：商店提供可重复使用的棉袋或可生物降解的袋子。A.used用过的；B.useless无用的；C.reusable可重复使用的；D.nonrenewable不能再生的。根据空后biodegradable (可降解) bags可知，此处指的是可重复使用的棉袋。故选C。
52. 句意：镇上的人们习惯于带着购物袋去超市——就像他们的祖父母在塑料袋发明之前所做的那样。A.discovered发现；B.invented发明；C.searched寻找；D.survived存活。根据just like their grandparents had done可知，此处指塑料袋发明之前，人们购物的方式。故选B。
53. 句意：后来，英国的其他城镇也效仿了Modbury的做法。A.example例子；B.instruction说明；C.construction建设；D.regulation规则。follow one's example效仿某人，固定搭配。故选A。
54. 句意：Hebden Bridge成为第二个没有塑料袋的小镇，那里的四个女人看了Rebecca的电影，决定行动起来，那里的人们乐于改变现状。A.second第二；B.secondly其次，第二，表示列举；C.twice两次；D.third第三。前文提到Modbury became the first plastic-bag-free town in Britain.可知，此处指Hebden Bridge成为第二个没有塑料袋的小镇。故选A。
55. 句意同上。A.realized意识到；B.decided决定；C.achieved完成，实现；D.failed失败。根据后文the people there are happy to change things.可知，因为乐于接受改变，所以此处指决定行动起来。故选B。
56. 句意：现在“生活袋”已经成为民族文化的一部分，减少塑料袋使用的任务已经成为法律。A.agriculture农业；B.literature文学；C.adventure冒险；D.culture文化。根据前文More and more towns around are becoming plastic-bag-free.可知，现在“生活袋”已经成为民族文化的一部分。故选D。
57. 句意：自2015年10月起，英国所有商店必须对每位购物者使用的每个塑料袋收取5便士的费用。A.pay付款，主语是人；B.change改变；C.charge收费；D.recharge充电。根据空后five pence可知，此处表示收费。故选C。
58. 句意：当然，这还不够，但这是一个好的开始。A.and和； B.but但是，连词；C.so因此；D.however然而，副词。此处前后句意之间表示转折关系，需用连词but。故选B。
59. 句意：它也向我们展示了我们可以做的事情，一个有足够坚定信念的人可以做出巨大的改变来保护海洋，拯救海鸟和海洋动物。A.in在……里面；B.with有；C.by通过；D.on在……之上。此处表示有足够坚定信念的人，需用介词with。故选B。
60. 句意同上。A.protest抗议；B.prevent阻止；C.protect保护；D.damage破坏。根据空后
save the seabirds and sea animals.可知，此处需用动词protect与后文save保持一致的意思。故选C。

语法填空61~70.

61. 主语question和throw是被动关系，根据时态标志ever since可知，此处用现在完成时的被动语态，因主语question为可数名词单数，助动词用第三人称单数has，故填has been thrown。
62. 分析句子结构可知，此处用it作形式宾语，替代后面的真正宾语to use 5G smartphones，故填it。
63. 根据in more than 300 cities are可知，此处用名词复数；consumer消费者，可数名词，故填consumers。
64. 分析句子成分可知，此处take为谓语动词，与are in subways和are shopping并列，完整形式为are taking；因与前面重复的are可省略，故填taking。
65. cover...with...意为“用……覆盖……”，为固定用法，故填with。
66. 此处用所给形容词的副词significantly修饰动词are dropping，故填significantly。
67. 分析句子结构可知，此处用形容词作宾语补足语，affordable付得起的，形容词，故填affordable。
68. 句意：其中一些可能仍然太贵，而最便宜的一个现在只需999元。前后两句之间存在转折和对比的关系，所以用连词but或者while，故填but/while。
69. 分析句子结构可知，该空引导的是一个限制性定语从句，从句缺少主语，且主语为物，此处用关系代词that或者which，故填that/which。
70. 在It's high time that...结构中，that从句的谓语动词应该用虚拟语气，用一般过去时表示现在的事情，故填bought。

短文改错

1.考查定语从句。本句是定语从句，修饰先行词movie，从句中做主语，指物，用which引导的非限制性定语从句，that不引导非限制性定语从句。故将that改成which。
2.考查冠词。此处特指天空，故用定冠词the。故将a改成the。
3.考查形容词。真正的real，修饰名词world作定语。故将really改成real。
4.考查时态。seem是系统词，似乎，看起来，没有被动语态。故将删除was。
5.考查非谓语动词。about是介词，其后跟动词ing形式。故将fly改成flying。
6.考查非谓语动词。it is+形容词+to do sth.做某事是……，是固定句型。故在travel前添加to。
7.考查介词。by+交通工具，乘……。故将with改成by。
8.考查固定搭配。so...that...如此……以至于……，so后跟形容词或者副词，such修饰名词。故将such改成so。
9.考查形容词。things是可数名词，many修饰可数名词，much修饰不可数名词。故将much改成many。
10.考查代词。of是介词，其后跟宾格形式。故将we改成us。

书面表达【思路点拨】
本文是一篇应用文，话题为向报社反映东湖曾经是一处旅游胜地，但近年来受到严重的污染的情况，写作时应注意词汇的选择和句式的准确使用，可适当添加一定的衔接词，以使行文连贯。
【亮点词汇】
①throw into扔进
②take measures to do sth.采取措施干某事
③do one's best to do sth.尽最大努力干某事

【高分句型】
①The lake used to be a beautiful place，in which the water was clear and fish swam happily.（in which引导非限制性定语从句）
②I think itˈs time for us to realize the dangerous situation it now faces.（省略that的宾语从句）

【结构布局】
引言：说明写信目的
中心：介绍曾经的情景(景美、水清、鱼儿嬉戏、游客多)；目前的状况(工厂废水污染、游客乱扔垃圾)
结尾：呼吁：采取措施，拯救东湖

**听力录音稿:**

 ***(Text 1)***

W: Excuse me. How can I find the book called The Class of 1998?

M: Oh, I’m afraid it was sold out.

W: It’s all right. Thank you.

***(Text 2)***

M: How did your dancing lesson go today?

W: Exciting, but it was hard work. I really need a rest now.

M: Yeah, I can see that. Go and get relaxed.

 ***(Text 3)***

M: How much is that in total?

W: 100 dollars. But if you have a membership card, I can give you a 20% discount.

M: Great. This is my membership card.

***(Text 4)***

M: Jane, I’m going out for a while.

W: But you have an appointment with Mr. Douglas at 3 o’clock.

M: Well, please make it another day.

***(Text 5)***

W: David said he would quit his job at our school.

M: Really? Why would he do that?

W: His friend started a firm in London. She wanted David to help her.

***(Text 6)***

W: I’m going out for shopping. Do you need anything?

M: Oh, yeah. I can’t find my umbrella. Can you buy one?

W: Shouldn’t it be in the cupboard?

M: I just checked. It wasn’t there.

W: Impossible. That was where I usually put it. Did you check the balcony?

M: Yes, of course. Couldn’t find it. Well, just get a new one then.

***(Text 7)***

M: Hi, Lucy. How was your weekend?

W: Great. You know, we went mountain climbing in the forest park. The air was so different from the city, cool and fresh.

M: Sounds great!

W: Yeah. There wasn’t a cloud in the sky. And we could see for miles from the top. What about you? What did you do?

M: Busy packing.

W: Oh, yes, of course. I forgot you and Jenny are moving into a new house. It’s on Wednesday, isn’t it?

M: Yeah, two days after. I didn’t realize there are so many things to do.

W: Can I help out with anything?

M: Um, it’ll be nice if you could take care of Henry for a couple of days.

W: Henry?

M: Yes, my dog.

W: Oh, sure. No problem. You just focus on the move.

***(Text 8)***

M: Hello, can I speak to Mr. Stone, please?

W: Hello, but I’m afraid Mr. Stone is in a meeting until lunchtime. Can I take a message?

M: Well, yes. I’d like to make an appointment to see him. It’s Harrison White here.

W: Just a second, Mr. White. I’ll look in the diary. So, when is convenient for you?

M: Sometime today, if possible. I hear he’ll be away tomorrow.

W: Yes, that’s right. He’ll be on a business trip for a week.

M: I need to talk about my new program with him before he leaves. It’s urgent. So, would this afternoon be OK?

W: Let me see. OK. Mr. Stone is free this afternoon after 3 o’clock.

M: Well, 3 o’clock is a bit difficult, but I could make it after 3:30.

W: So, shall we say a quarter to four this afternoon in Mr. Stone’s office?

M: That’s great. Thanks.

***(Text 9)***

W: Hello?

M: Hi, Cindy. This is Jake Lee at Fix It Cooperation. How are you today?

W: Oh, hi, Jake. I’m fine. How are you?

M: Good. The reason I’m calling is that we’d like to offer you the position you were interviewed for last Thursday.

W: Oh, that’s great. I was really impressed with Fix It.

M: I’m glad to hear it. And we’re prepared to offer you a starting salary of $55,000.

W: I see. And vacation time?

M: Oh, you get one day per month in your first year. That is you’ll have twelve days in your first year. And then increase if you stay longer with the company.

W: What would be my job title?

M: You’d be a junior specialist, and you’d be working under Monica Stansfield, the department manager.

W: OK. Is the salary negotiable at all?

M: Well, this is typical for a new staff.

W: I see.

M: Why don’t you think about it? I’ll need to hear back from you by Wednesday. Will that work?

W: Sure. No problem. I’ll let you know Tuesday afternoon.

***(Text 10)***

M: Hello, everybody. Today I’d like to share with you something about John Audubon. John was born on April 26th, 1785. He spent much of his childhood in France, where he spent many hours each day outdoors painting pictures. At the age of 18, he moved to the United States. Well, actually, John began his life in the US as a businessman. However, instead of taking care of his business, John was often off exploring the nature. At first, John spent his time hunting for fun. Then he found that the animals around were very beautiful, and he particularly enjoyed observing the birds he saw. He began studying them, trying to learn the differences between the birds and noticing their different behaviors. Therefore, he painted the birds he observed a lot. In 1819, John realized that he didn’t have enough money to pay his bills. He was very upset that he couldn’t earn enough money to support his family, so he spent time improving his painting skills and began to sell his paintings. He discovered that he could earn some money while doing something he really enjoyed. We’re lucky now to have so many paintings of American birds by John Audubon.