

英语参考答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

1~5 CBCCB 6~10 AABAA 11~15 CABBC 16~20 ACBCA

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）

21~25 CDAAB 26~30 DBABD 31~35 CCBCD

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

36~40 FCEAD

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）

41~45 DCBAB 46~50 CDBAD 51~55 DBACC 56~60 BADAC

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. that/which 62. variety/varieties 63. making 64. evolutionary 65. to search
66. have been collected 67. to/for 68. where 69. its 70. tells

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）

On Monday morning, we were told a fun sports meeting would ^①be held on the school playground on Friday afternoon. Upon hear the news, I, together with my best friend, entered for the three-legged race excitedly. In the next few day, we practised the game after school. With our classmates patient ^②hearing ^③days ^④patiently guiding us, we mastered the skills. Then came a big day. My left foot and my friend's right foot ^⑤the tying together, we were ready to start. The moment ~~when~~ our PE teacher blow his whistle, we managed ^⑥tied ^⑦ ^⑧blew to run fast at the same pace. A few minutes late, we crossed the finishing line. We did a really good ^⑨later job but won the first prize. ^⑩and

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

【参考范文】

Here is the advertising work from Li Hua, which is titled Three Generations of Desertification Control.

My work is based on the true stories occurring in Li's family. Grandpa Li spared no effort to lead the villagers to plant trees to solidify sand, devoting his young life. Then Father Li stepped in to make the desert bloom. Now, Junior Li, majoring in Gardening Specialty, intends to strive for a well-off life for the villagers after graduation. It is represented by a short video, where the Blueprint of Control drawn by Grandpa acts as a main line and the comments from the villagers are also included.

The work aims to reveal the power of spirit inheritance and the importance of the concept — Green mountains are gold mountains.

【解析】

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是应用文。介绍了 Trastevere 作为罗马的一个行政区，已成为旅游新胜地，而且当地可以提供不同档次的酒店住宿服务。

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后两句 “But where should you stay while visiting Rome? Trastevere is one of the best neighborhoods.” 可知 Trastevere 是罗马的一个行政区，而不是和罗马相邻，可排除 B；文中未提及罗马的地理位置和去景点便利的交通，可排除 A、D；根据第一段第一、二句 “Rome is a city that sparks a thousand mental images. From ancient structures like the Colosseum or the Pantheon, to the Spanish Steps and Trevi Fountain, to the Vatican — not to mention tons of pasta.” 可知，罗马是一座能激发起无数精神意象的城市。它拥有许多吸引人的事物，从古建筑如罗马斗兽场或万神殿，到西班牙台阶和特莱维喷泉，再到梵蒂冈，更不用说各式的意大利面食。另外，第二段第二句中的 “Rome's big-name attractions” 也是提示。故选 C。
22. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 “And if you climb the nearby steps of Gianicolo Hill, you'll reach a spot with views across Rome.” 可知，登上位于特拉斯特维莱的贾尼科洛山，你可以俯瞰整个罗马。故选 D。

23. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 “Each room is uniquely decorated with paintings or ornate mirrors. ” 可知，这家酒店的每个房间都有着独特的装修风格。故选 A。

B

【语篇导读】本文是记叙文。讲述了一位美国老人在落基山脉的某处埋藏了一只百宝箱，由此开启了漫长的寻宝之旅。最近，这场寻宝游戏终于落下帷幕，背后的感人故事也被大众所知晓。

24. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句 “ ‘It was under a starry sky, in the forested vegetation of the Rocky Mountains and had not moved from the site where I hid it more than 10 years ago, ’ Fenn wrote in his announcement. ” 可知，寻宝人通过 “在山川溪流间冒险”、“开垦菜园”、“观察星象” 找不到宝箱，故排除 B、C、D 三个错误选项，将答案定位到第三段最后一句 “Clues leading to the treasure’s location were included in a 24-line poem published in Fenn’s 2010 autobiography *The Thrill of the Chase*. ” 可知，宝箱的寻找线索在 Fenn 的一首 24 行诗里。故选 A。
25. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 “The treasure, estimated to be worth over \$1 million, was a way for Fenn to inspire people to explore nature and give hope to people affected by the Great Recession, he said. ” 可知，Fenn 开启这个寻宝活动是为了鼓励人们探索自然，给在经济大萧条时期受挫的人们带来希望。故选 B。
26. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 “Some even quit their jobs to fully dedicate their lives to the hunt. ” 可知，有些人甚至辞掉了工作，全身心地投入到了这次寻宝活动中。故选 D。
27. B 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句 “The treasure, estimated to be worth over \$1 million, was a way for Fenn to inspire people to explore nature and give hope to people affected by the Great Recession, he said. ” 以及最后一段的内容，可知，Fenn 拿出自己价值不菲的宝物开启了寻宝活动，说明他慷慨大方；他给在经济大萧条时期受挫者的人们带来希望并鼓励人们继续参与到其它寻宝活动中，说明他积极乐观。故选 B。

C

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。介绍了大象 “酒醉” 的一些事例，并根据科学依据解释了大象之所以不胜酒力是因为其体内缺乏一种能迅速分解乙醇的酶。

28. A 细节理解题。第一段中说到“除了人以外，动物也是会喝醉的。”并介绍了三种不同的动物吃了发酵的食物后酒醉的行为表现。结合题干信息定位到第一段最后一句“Moose wasted on overripe crabapples get twisted into swing sets, hammocks and even Christmas lights.”可知，驼鹿酒醉后会把自己卷入秋千架中。故选 A。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“In 1974, a herd of 150 elephants in India, became extremely excited after breaking into a brewery, then went on a wild behavior that destroyed buildings and killed five people.”可知，在印度，曾经有一群大象闯入啤酒厂，喝醉酒后破坏了厂房，还造成了人员伤亡。故选 B。
30. D 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Humans, chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas have an unusually high tolerance for alcohol because of a shared genetic mutation (突变) that allows them to break down ethanol 40 times faster than other primates.”可知，人类、黑猩猩、倭黑猩猩和大猩猩对酒精的耐受性非常高，这是因为它们共同拥有一种基因突变，这种突变使它们分解乙醇的速度比其他灵长类快 40 倍。故选 D。
31. C 标题判断题。本文通过大象“酒醉”的一些事例，引出第三段的内容“In fact, elephants are likely exceptional lightweights because they lack a key enzyme that quickly breaks down ethanol (乙醇).”解释了大象不胜酒力的原因是缺乏一种能迅速分解乙醇的酶。另外，C 项中有解题关键词 elephants 和 liquor (酒)。故选 C。

D

【语篇导读】本文是议论文。2020 年世界各地饱受疫情折磨，虽然历经风雨，彩虹却随处可见。象征着明亮快乐的彩虹成为了窗边风景和商场货架的首选色彩。这股彩虹热潮不仅向患者表达了积极乐观的精神，也引发了“消费主义将人类情感体验商品化，出售人们的希望和梦想”的热议。当然，彩虹的魔力不只是它背后的经济效益，更在于它让人们内心重燃烈火。

32. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段第二句“Then, during the months of lockdown, the rainbows moved inside our homes, with a craze for arranging books by colour in pursuit of an aesthetically (审美地) pleasant Zoom background.”可知，人们热衷于按颜色排列书籍，好在 Zoom 视频通话时，有个赏心悦目的背景。故选 C。
33. B 词义猜测题。此处句意为：“消费主义将人类情感体验商品化，把我们的希望和梦想打包出售，仿佛它们只是仓库里的一件普通商品。”上一句话说道：“乐观是 2020 年

最畅销的商品。”而且划线处所在句子的句首有“but”，体现出语义转折，说明有些人对这样的商业化现象感到恼火、生气。故选 B。

34. C 细节理解题。根据第五段的内容可知，2020 年的这道彩虹就好比 1939 年那张写着“保持冷静，继续前进”的海报。这张海报最早出自一场公众宣传运动，后来却造就了一个（纪念品）茶巾产业。而原本用来传递希望的彩虹，如今同样也成了一档大生意。两次宣传运动都有着相同的结局。故选 C。
35. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 JJ Martin 的话 “It’s great to have the colourful dress, but the magic of a rainbow isn’t really about the pot of gold. What actually counts is the flame you turn on inside yourself.” 可知，拥有色彩斑斓的衣服固然很棒，但真正重要的是你内心燃起的火焰。由此可推断出彩虹的重要性在于点燃了人们内心的火焰，使人们重拾信心。故选 D。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。文章介绍了为何要学会坦诚地拒绝而不是一味地撒谎求全。

36. F 考查句间承接关系。第一段以事例总起全文，讲述了我因不感兴趣而直接拒绝参加朋友组织的一次聚会。F 项意为“我本可以编个可让人接受的借口”与下句 “However, I just refused.”（然而我却拒绝了）形成转折。故选 F。
37. C 考查段内总分关系。根据文章结构可知这里需要一个小标题。标题下面的内容提到“每次你说善意的谎言，就像一个小小的诚信缺失。这感觉不太好，因为从内心来说，你想要诚实”，所以标题应为“撒谎让你感觉糟糕”。故选 C。
38. E 考查句间解释关系。空前文中的 “It feels untrustworthy”（感觉不可靠的）说明撒谎是要付出代价的；“...my memory is not good enough to even remember all the true things I say.”（我的记忆力不太好，甚至我说的真话都记不住），这里作者暗指：人们都很忙，没时间记那么多事，何况是撒过的谎。另外，小标题 “You have to remember lies.” 中的 “have to” 强调代价，而干扰项 B 项 “Therefore, you’d better remember lies in case you’re trapped.” 中的 “had better” 强调建议，而且 “remember lies” 与文章主题 “少撒谎” 相悖。故选 E。
39. A 考查句间转折关系。本段内容讲述了朋友因身体不适而坦诚地取消了之前的约会。结合空前的句子 “I didn’t get angry at that moment.” 和该空可知，我不但不生气，反而因朋友的坦诚，觉得两个人的关系更加亲近了。前后句子有明显的转折。故选 A。

40. D 考查句间承接关系。空前的句子“A calendar does not exist to be filled up.”与D选项形成语义上的补充，“a calendar”和“the space”也形成了照应，作者暗指：生活如同一本日历，应该有空白，所以，我们应该有个人空间，因此，我们应该学会坦诚地拒绝别人。故选D。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文夹叙夹议。讲述了主人公因病致盲，虽然身患残疾，但并未对生活丧失信心的故事。他创立了爱心俱乐部，通过网上发布生病儿童的故事和家庭背景，引发热心网友的关注并帮助其家庭筹集资金，让众多因病致贫的家庭感受到生活的快乐和希望。

41. D 考查副词。approximately “大约；近似地”；occasionally “偶尔地”；gradually “逐渐地”；suddenly “突然地”。因为文章开篇提及“由于一场疾病，我失去了视力。我再也不能工作了。”所以这里要表达的意思为：“突然”有那么多的时间可以支配。故选D。
42. C 考查形容词短语。be content with “对……感到满意”；be curious about “对……感到好奇”；be depressed about “对……感到沮丧”；be patient with “对……有耐心”。这里要表达的意思为：我本可以选择对空虚的、没有目标的生活“感到沮丧”。故选C。
43. B 考查副词。somehow “不知怎么地”；instead “相反”；otherwise “否则”；meanwhile “与此同时”。根据前文信息可知，作者本可以因为疾病，选择碌碌无为的生活。这里要表达的意思为：“相反”，我却创办了俱乐部，为生病的儿童提供帮助，形成了转折关系。故选B。
44. A 考查名词。beginning “开始”；pain “痛苦”；anxiety “焦虑”；warning “警示；警告”。这里要表达的意思为：残疾生活对于我而言是一个新的“开始”，后文作者的善举给别人和自己带来的改变也说明了这一点。故选A。
45. B 考查现在分词短语作后置定语。afford “提供；给予”；request “请求；要求”；appreciate “感谢；欣赏”；force “强迫”。这里要表达的意思为：我经常收到为生病的孩子“请求”帮助的电子邮件。故选B。
46. C 考查名词。advertisement “广告”；novel “小说”；story “故事”；application “应用；申请”。这里要表达的意思为：我把他们的“故事”和照片发布在一个网页上，以便和那些也想帮助这些孩子的人建立联系，同时在55题处，句中有原词复现“After their ‘story’ was posted on our website, ...”。故选C。

47. D 考查动词。argue “争论；辩论”；compromise “妥协”；live “居住；生存”；network “联网”。这里要表达的意思为：我把他们的故事和照片发布在一个网页上，以便和那些也想帮助这些孩子的人“联网”。故选 D。
48. B 考查动词。四个词放入原文，形成四个短语。dip into “浸在……里；稍加研究”；mushroom into “迅速发展成”；run into “撞上；偶遇”；break into “闯入；破门而入”。这里要表达的意思为：起初我的俱乐部规模小，是我的一份兼职工作。到 2014 年秋天，它“迅速发展成”我的全职工作。故选 B。
49. A 考查名词。organization “组织”；clinic “诊所”；office “办公室”；entertainment “娱乐”。这里要表达的意思为：我创办的俱乐部成为了在全球拥有 500 多名志愿者的大型“组织”。故选 A。
50. D 考查动词。happen “发生”；appear “出现”；exist “存在”；grow “生长；发展”。这里要表达的意思为：我们的服务范围每天都在“扩大”。故选 D。
51. D 考查形容词。slight “轻微的；少量的”；limitless “无限的”；none “一点没有的”；much “许多的”。这里要表达的意思为：我们的服务范围每天都在扩大。俱乐部的志愿者们给孩子们寄出了数百封邮件，并为他们的父母提供了“许多”必要的支持。故选 D。
52. B 考查形容词。sensitive “敏感的”；deadly “致命的”；mysterious “神秘的”；ordinary “普通的”。这里要表达的意思为：Nathan 和他弟弟 PJ 得了“致命的”贝敦氏病。故选 B。
53. A 考查动词。raise “筹集”；abuse “滥用；虐待”；earn “赚得；获得”；donate “捐赠”。这里要表达的意思为：他们的父母每月必须“筹集”10 万美元用于医疗，以挽救他们的孩子。故选 A。
54. C 考查动词。feed “喂养；抚养”；educate “教育”；save “拯救；挽救”；comfort “安慰”。解析同上。故选 C。
55. C 考查名词。四个词放入原文，形成四个短语。do a big prediction “做个大预测”；do a big research “做一次大研究”；do a big benefit “做一场大型义演”；do a big experiment “做一次大实验”。这里要表达的意思为：他们的故事被发布在我们的网站后，音乐家们自愿做了一次大型的“义演”，帮助筹集资金。故选 C。

56. B 考查副词短语。as well“也；同样地”；as a result“结果”；all in all“总而言之”；in return“作为回报”。这里要表达的意思为：我们写信给电视台，“结果”这两个男孩出现在了专题节目《48 小时》中。故选 B。
57. A 考查名词。circle“圈；环；循环”；spirit“精神；情绪”；manner“方式”；swear“誓言”。这里要表达的意思为：俱乐部建立之初，我正在帮助一个叫迈克尔的小男孩。现在，数百个受苦受难的家庭成为了爱心“圈”的一部分。故选 A。
58. D 考查名词。debt“债务”；puzzle“谜；不解之谜”；comment“评论”；struggle“奋斗；斗争；难事”。这里要表达的意思为：我想让他们明白，没人需要独自面对生活中的“难事”，因为快乐和希望就像花生酱一样粘稠（粘在别人身上，也会粘在你身上）。故选 D。
59. A 考查形容词。sticky“粘的；粘性的”；delicious“美味的”；sweet“甜的”；smooth“光滑的；顺利的”。解析同上。故选 A。
60. C 考查动词短语。put up“建造；举起；提供”；give up“放弃”；end up“结束”；end up doing“以……而告终；最终”；take up“占据；从事”。这里要表达的意思为：当你把快乐和希望传给周围的人时，“最终”你也得到了快乐和幸福。故选 C。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文为说明文。文章开篇阐明：不同的音乐形式证明了人类创造力的多样性；接着引出长久以来的争论：音乐是源于进化的适应，还是只是人类的一项发明？最后得出结论：音乐的形式是多样的，而人们对音乐的理解却有很大的共性。

61. that/which 考查定语从句的运用。先行词为 music，定语从句缺少宾语，故填关系代词 that/which。
62. variety/varieties 考查词性转化。该句要表达的主要意思是：世界上存在着各种不同的音乐形式，这证明人类创造力具有多样性（或人类具有不同种类的创造力）。句中 to 为介词，后面要接名词，故填 variety/varieties。
63. making 考查非谓语动词的运用。该句要表达的意思是：音乐的适应性功能并不明显，这使得科学家们想要弄清音乐的起源。这里 make 的现在分词形式做结果状语，故填 making。
64. evolutionary 考查词性转化。adaptation 为名词，修饰名词用形容词，evolutionary adaptation 意为“进化适应”，故填 evolutionary。

65. to search 考查不定式的运用。be aimed to do sth. 表示“旨在做某事”，故填 to search。
66. have been collected 考查时态和语态的运用。根据“by now”可知时态应为现在完成时，且 recording samples 和 collect 之间构成语义上的被动关系，故填 have been collected。
67. to/for 考查介词的运用。play music to/for sb. 表示“为某人播放音乐”，故填 to/for。
68. where 考查主语从句的运用。此句中的 it 为形式主语，真正的主语为从句部分。根据上文中的“750 Internet users in 60 countries”可知，听众是来自 60 个不同国家的 750 位网民，因此，该句强调听众的所在地，故填 where。
69. its 考查形容词性物主代词的运用。by its nature 表示“就其本质而言”，故填 its。
70. tells 考查一般现在时的运用。该句要表达的意思是：这项研究告诉我们，在某些方面所有人都是相似的。上文中的“tells us something...”是提示，且该句的主语是 it，故填 tells。

听力原文

Text 1

M: Linda, where are the tickets to the concert? I can't find them.

W: They're probably in the night-stand drawer. It's where you put a pile of random stuff.

Text 2

W: Hey, Rob. What are you doing this weekend?

M: I'm going to a street dancing class in a gym. I'm learning the style of popping. There are also breaking and locking.

Text 3

W: Stan, do you know Tesla has launched a new car recently?

M: Yes, actually I did some research on it.

W: What did you find out?

M: Its top is all glass and it can go 248 miles before you have to charge it.

Text 4

M: Wow, Hong Ying, coming from Guangdong, is known as the oldest person in China. She is 122 years old.

W: What's the secret of her longevity?

M: According to her family and friends, she is humorous and easy to get along with.

Text 5

M: Do you read food labels?

W: I don't really, but my father is used to it. I hate going shopping with him because I have to wait for hours. Shouldn't we trust the people that make our food anymore?

M: You should trust them, but maybe there are things in the food that you don't want to go into your body.

W: Yeah, I think I'll start reading labels from now on.

Text 6

W: Carl, I heard you are going to Computex.

M: Yes. It will be an interesting trade show.

W: Going to see some trendy video games?

M: No. I'm interested in a IoT robot, Zenbo.

W: What does IoT mean?

M: It means Internet of Things.

W: Oh, so the robot could talk to other gadgets in the house.

M: Yes! It could do a lot of other things, like turning on the dishwasher from the living room.

Text 7

W: Are you OK, Mike? You look like you are almost falling asleep. Is the lecture boring?

M: Oh, no! I really want to focus on the lecture, but I'm really tired.

W: Did you sleep at all last night?

M: I did. But I stayed up late to finish my homework. I only had about five hours' sleep.

W: I feel pity for you, but homework wasn't heavy yesterday.

M: Uh, to tell you the truth, I...

W: You were playing with your phone again while doing your homework!

M: I also hate it, but I can't control myself.

W: Why not follow our English teacher's advice to improve your study performance? First, put the phone in the living room rather than in the study. Then, do the homework that doesn't interest you first. Last but not least, when you do your homework, concentrate as much as possible.

M: Oh, my! I've never really considered in what order I should do my homework!

Text 8

M: Hello, Mrs. Miranda!

W: Hello, George! Heading to the dining hall?

M: No, I've had lunch. I'm going to Magic Cube Club.

W: Compete in another game? I heard last time you won the first place in the Blind Twist of our grade.

M: I had a better luck then. Actually, there was another guy of Senior One better than me in skills. Recently I haven't practiced.

W: Because of the study pressure?

M: Yeah. In today's meeting, I'll quit the vice-president of the club. The upcoming Senior Three is vital to me.

W: When is the meeting?

M: At ten past one.

W: It is one o'clock now. Could you help me get the learning material for this afternoon from the copy room when you come back from the meeting?

M: With pleasure.

Text 9

M: Lily, you're so absorbed in the TV program. What's on?

W: It is a documentary about Du Fu.

M: Du Fu? Who's that? Could you tell me more?

W: He is one of the greatest Chinese poets. Oh, Ian McKellen is about to recite some of his masterpieces. Let's appreciate together.

M: Ian McKellen! You mean the brilliant British actor who's famous for the performance of Shakespeare's works?

W: You guessed it.

M: Ah, McKellen's voice is elegant and the recital is wonderful. I wonder who it is that has translated such beautiful poems.

W: American Sinologist Stephen Owen. In 2016 he completed the eight-year-long project to translate Du Fu's 1,400 poems into English.

M: Does he also present the documentary?

W: No. Michael Wood does it. He is an accomplished television historian who also directed other China-related docuseries such as *The Story of China* and *The Story of China's Reform and Opening Up*.

M: It seems that Wood knows a lot about Du Fu.

W: He has really made contributions to the documentary. He visited a number of places such as the poet's birthplace Gongyi in Henan Province, the Tang Dynasty capital Chang'an, today's Xi'an, and the Du Fu Thatched Cottage in Southwest China's Chengdu City.

M: What did he do while visiting?

W: He talked to ordinary people, dancers and musicians, who helped to tell the fascinating stories of the poet. These stories give voice to the pain of common folks caught up in war, famine and natural disasters and they've passed down through centuries. No wonder Stephen Owen says Du's poetry has become part of the emotional vocabulary of the Chinese Culture!

Text 10

These days, people can travel easily. But that means plants, animals and germs can travel easily, too. Living things from foreign countries can be dangerous. They can hurt a country's native plants and animals. So countries must protect themselves. When people go into a country, they go through customs. Customs officers check their bags. Some even depend on the police dog to check. They ask people about food. People cannot bring any fruit or meat into the country. Even in some countries, instant noodles are not allowed. Some travelers don't like these rules. They want to bring food from their hometown with them, and they argue with customs officers. They think a little fruit or meat can't hurt anything. But germs can spread quickly. Then they can hurt a country's farm. So people should obey the rules. Plants and seeds are also a problem. Non-native plants can hurt native plants. Some non-native plants will grow very quickly and spread fast. They can kill the native plants. That can hurt the animals that eat those native plants. Bringing non-native plants and seeds into a country is never a good idea. Now you may have guessed why people have to walk across a long rough carpet when they enter some countries.