高考 · 2017年山东高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 140 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 71 题 · 山东

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
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收听本卷听力题
416 900
yingyu8.cn/d/416900

本卷答案与讲解
739 812
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一、第一节 听力理解 （共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What does the woman think of the movie?

A. It’ s amusing　B. It’ s exciting　C. It’ s disappointing

2. How will Susan spend most of her time in France?

A. Traveling around　B. Studying at a school　C. Looking after her aunt

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Going out　B. Ordering drinks　C. Preparing for a party

4. Where are the speakers?

A. In a classroom　B. In a library　C. In a bookstore

5. What is the man going to do?

A. Go on the Internet　B. Make a phone call　C. Take a train trip

二、第二节 听力理解 （共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What is the woman looking for?

A. An information office　B. A police station　C. A shoe repair shop

7. What is the Town Guide according to the man?

A. A brochure　B. A newspaper

C. A map 听第7段材料，回答8、9题。

8. Whatdoesthe man say about the restaurant?

A. It’ s the biggest one around. B. It offers many tasty dishes.

C. It’ s famous for its seafood.

9. What will the woman probably order?

A. Fried fish. B. Roast chicken.

C. Beef steak. 听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where will Mr. White be at 11 o’ clock?

A. At the office. B. At the airport. C. At the restaurant.

11. What will Mr. White probably do at one in the afternoon?

A. Receive a guest. B. Have a meeting. C. Read a report.

12. When will Miss Wilson see Mr. White?

A. At lunch time B. Late in the afternoon.

C. The next morning. 听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why is Bill going to Germany?

A. To work on a project. B. To study German. C. To start a new company.

14. What did the woman dislike about Germany?

A. The weather. B. The food. C. The schools.

15. What does Bill hope to do about his family?

A. Bring them to Germany. B. leave them in England. C. Visit them in a few months.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speaker?

A. fellow-travelers B. Colleagues.

C. Classmates. 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When did it rain last time in Juarez?

A. Three days ago. B. A month ago. C. A year ago.

18. What season is it in Juarez?

A. Spring. B. Summer C. Autumn

19. What are the elderly advised to do?

A. Take a walk in the afternoon. B. Keep their homes cool.

C. Drink plenty of water.

20. What is the speaker doing?

A. Hosting a radio program. B. Conducting a seminar. C. Forecasting the weather.

三、第一节 阅读理解 (共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共

◆Support Pacific Science Center Since 1962, Pacific Science Center has been inspiring a passion(热情) for discovery and lifelong learning in science, math and technology. Today, Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings inquiry-based science education to classrooms and community events all over Washington State. It’ s an amazing accomplishment and one we cannot achieve without generous support from individuals, corporations, and other social organizations. Visit pacificsciencecenter.org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science Center.Center.

21. Where can you buy a souvenir at Pacific Science Center?

A. In Building 1.
B. In Building 3.
C. At the Laser Dome.
D. At the Denny Way entrance.

22. What does Pacific Science Center do for schools?

A. Train science teachers.
B. Distribute science books.
C. Inspire scientific research.
D. Take science to the classroom.

23. What is the purpose of the last part of the text?

A. To encourage donations.

B. To advertise coming events.

C. To introduce special exhibits.

D. To tell about the Center’ s history. B I work with Volunteers for Wildlife, a rescue and education organization at Bailey Arboretum in Locust Valley. Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain. However, when it works, it is simply beautiful. I got a rescue call from a woman in Muttontown. She had found a young owl(猫头鹰) on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2-to 3-week-old owl. It had already been placed in a carrier for safety. I examined the chick(雏鸟) and it seemed fine. If I could locate the nest, I might have been able to put it back, but no luck. My next work was to construct a nest and anchor it in a tree. The homeowner was very helpful. A wire basket was found. I put some pine branches into the basket to make this nest safe and comfortable. I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down. Now all that was needed were the parents, but they were absent. I gave the homeowner a recording of the hunger screams of owl chicks. These advertise the presence of chicks to adults; they might also encourage our chick to start calling as well. I gave the owner as much information as possible and headed home to see what news the night might bring. A nervous night to be sure,but sometimes the spirits of nature smile on us all! The homeowner called to say that the parents had responded to the recordings.I drove over and saw the chick in the nest looking healthy and active.And it was accompanied in the nest by zxxk the greatest sight of all — LUNCH! The parents had done their duty and would probably continue to do so.

24. What is unavoidable in the author’ s rescue work according to paragraph 1?

A. Efforts made in vain.
B. Getting injured in his work.
C. Feeling uncertain about his future.
D. Creatures forced out of their homes.

25. Why was the author called to Muttontown?

A. To rescue a woman.
B. To take care of a woman.
C. To look at a baby owl.
D. To cure a young owl.

26. What made the chick calm down?

A. A new nest.
B. Some food.
C. A recording.
D. Its parents.

27. How would the author feel about the outcome of the event?

A. It’ s unexpected.

B. It’ s beautiful.

C. It’ s humorous.

D. It’ s discouraging. C Some of the world’ s most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day.

UNESCO(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying(联合) voice across cultures. Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations. It’ s Jason Moran’ s job to help change that. As the Kennedy Center’ s artistic adviser for jazz, Moran hopes to widen the audience for jazz, make the music more accessible, and preserve its history and culture. “Jazz seems like it’ s not really a part of the American appetite,” Moran tells National Public Radio’ s reporter Neal Conan. “What I’ m hoping to accomplish is that my generation and younger start to reconsider and understand that jazz is not black and write anymore. It’ s actually color, and it’ s actually digital.” Moran says one of the problems with jazz today is that the entertainment aspect of the music has been lost. “The music can’ t be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same,” says Moran. Last year, Moran worked on a project that arranged Fats Waller’ s music for a dance party, “Just to kind of put it back in the mind that Waller is dance music as much as it is concert music,” says Moran. “For me, it’ s the recontextualization. In music, where does the emotion(情感) lie? Are we, as humans, gaining any insight(感悟) on how to talk about ourselves and how something as abstract as a

Charlie Parker record gets us into a dialogue about our emotions and our thoughts? Sometimes we lose sight that the music has a wider context," says Moran, "so I want to continue those dialogues. Those are the things I want to foster."

28. Why did UNESCO set April 30 as International Jazz Day?

A. To remember the birth of jazz.
B. To protect cultural diversity.
C. To encourage people to study music.
D. To recognize the value of jazz.

29. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Jazz becoming more accessible.
B. The production of jazz growing faster.
C. Jazz being less popular with the young.
D. The jazz audience becoming larger.

30. What can we infer about Moran’s opinion on jazz?

A. It will disappear gradually.
B. It remains black and white.
C. It should keep up with the times.
D. It changes every 50 years.

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

A. Exploring the Future of Jazz.

B. The Rise and Fall of Jazz.

C. The Story of a Jazz Musician.

D. Celebrating the Jazz Day. D A buld-it-yourself solar still（蒸馏器） is one of the best ways to obtain drinking water in areas where the liquid is not readily available. Developed by two doctors in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it’ s an excellent water collector. Unfortunately, you must carry the necessary equipment with you, since it’ s all but impossible to find natural substitutes. The only components required, though, are a 5＇EMBED Equation.DSMT4 5＇sheet of clear or slightly milky plastic, six feet of plastic tube, and a container— perhaps just a drinking cup — to catch the water. These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt. To construct a working still, use a sharp stick or rock to dig a hole four feet across and three feet deep. Try to make the hole in a damp area to increasethe water catcher’ sproductivity. Place your cup in the deepest part of the hole. Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line runs up — and out — the side of the hole. Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet’ s center down with a rock. The plastic should now form a cone(圆锥体) with 45-degree-angled sides. The low point of the sheet must be centered directly over, and no more than three inches above, the cup. The solar still works by creating a greenhouse under the plastic. Ground water evaporates (蒸发) and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup. When the container is full, you can suck the refreshment zxxk out through the tube, and won’ t have to break down the still every time you need a drink.

32. What do we know about the solar still equipment from the first paragraph?

A. It’ s delicate. B. It’ s expensive. C. It’ s complex. D. It’ s portable.

33. What does the underlined phrase “the water catcher” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The tube. B. The still. C. The hole. D. The cup.

34. What’ s the last step of constructing a working solar still?

A. Dig a hole of a certain size. B. Put the cup in place.

C. Weight the sheet’ s center down. D. Cover the hole with the plastic sheet.

35. When a solar still works, drops of water come into the cup form.

A. the plastic tube B. outside the hole C. the open air D. beneath the sheet

四、第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 ）

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

Ifanyone hadtold me three years ago that I would be spending most of my weekends camping. I would have laughed heartily. Campers, in my eyes, were people who enjoyed insect bites, ill-cooked meals, and uncomfortable sleeping bags. They had nothing in common with me. ____36____ . The friends who introduced me to camping thought that it meant to be a pioneer. ____37____ Wesleepina tent, cooked over an open fire, and walked a long distance to take the shower and use the bathroom. This brief visit with Mother Nature cost me two days off from work, recovering from a bad case of sunburn and the doctor’ s bill for my son’ s food poisoning. I was, nevertheless, talked into going on another fun-filled holiday in the wilderness. ____38____ Instead, we had a pop-up camper with comfortable beds and an air conditioner. My nature-loving friends had remembered to bring all the necessities of life. 39We have done a lot of it since. Recently, we bought a twenty-eight-foot travel trailer complete with a bathroom and a built-in TV set. There is a separate bedroom, a modern kitchen with a refrigerator. The trailer even has matching carpet and curtains. 40 It must be true that sooner or later, everyone finds his or her way back to nature. I recommend that you find your way in style.

36. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This time there was no tent.

B. Things are going to be improved.

C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.

D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.

E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.

F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.

G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

37. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This time there was no tent.

B. Things are going to be improved.

C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.

D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.

E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.

F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.

G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

38. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This time there was no tent.

B. Things are going to be improved.

C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.

D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.

E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.

F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.

G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

39. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This time there was no tent.

B. Things are going to be improved.

C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.

D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.

E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.

F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.

G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

40. 第二节 七选五 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

A. This time there was no tent.

B. Things are going to be improved.

C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.

D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.

E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.

F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.

G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

五、第一节完形填空(共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分)（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life,college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this ___41___ process and found something that has changed my ___42___ at college for the better:I discovered ASL-American Sign Language(美式手语). I never felt an urge to ___43___ any sign language before.My entire family is hearing,and so are all my friends.The ___44___ languages were enough in all my interactions(交往).Little did I know that I would discover my ___45___ for ASL. The ___46___ began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club ___47___ their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very ___48___ of communicating without speaking ___49___ me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the After that, feeling the need to ___50___ further, I decided to drop in on one of ASL club`s meetings. I only learned how to ___51___ the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my ___52___ progress,I was excited. I then made it a point to ___53___ those meetings and learn all I could. The following term, I ___54___ an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking was

41. A. searching B. planning C. natural D. formal
42. A. progress B. experience C. major D. opinion
43. A. choose B. read C. learn D. create
44. A. official B. foreign C. body D. spoken
45. A. love B. concern C. goal D. request
46. A. meeting B. trip C. story D. task
47. A. recorded B. performed C. recited D. discussed
48. A. idea B. amount C. dream D. reason
49. A. disturbed B. supported C. embarrassed D. attracted
50. A. end B. past C. course D. distance
51. A. showing B. acting C. saying D. wanting
52. A. exercise B. explore C. express D. explain
53. A. print B. write C. sign D. count
54. A. slow B. steady C. normal D. obvious
55. A. chair B. sponsor C. attend D. organize
56. A. missed B. passed C. gave up D. registered for
57. A. prohibited B. welcomed C. ignored D. repeated
58. A. Lastly B. Thus C. Instead D. However
59. A. required B. caused C. allowed D. expected

60. A. easy B. popular C. quick D. new

六、第二节 语法填空 (共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。 There has been a recent trend in the food service industry toward lower fat content and less salt. This trend, which was started by the medical community（医学界） ___61___ a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side ___62___ (effect) such as overweight and heart disease-the very thing the medical community was trying to fight. Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required ___63___ (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. When fat and salt ___64___ (remove) from food, the food tastes as if is missing something. As ___65___ result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even ___66___ (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up. Fast food ___67___ (be) full of fat and salt; by ___68___ (eat) more fast food people will get more salt and fat than they need in their diet. Having enough fat and salt in your meals will reduce the urge to snack(吃点心) between meals and will improve the taste of your food. However, be ___69___ (care) not to go to extremes. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, ___70___ is not good for the health.

61. 第二节 语法填空

62. 第二节 语法填空

63. 第二节 语法填空

64. 第二节 语法填空

65. 第二节 语法填空

66. 第二节 语法填空

67. 第二节 语法填空

68. 第二节 语法填空

69. 第二节 语法填空

70. 第二节 语法填空

七、第二节书面表达(满分25分)（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

71. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. D	23. A	24. A	25. C
26. A	27. B	28. D	29. C	30. C
31. A	32. D	33. B	34. C	35. D
41. A	42. B	43. C	44. D	45. A
46. C	47. B	48. A	49. D	50. B
51. D	52. B	53. C	54. A	55. C
56. D	57. A	58. C	59. B	60. D
61. as	62. effects	63. to process	64. are removed	65. a
66. worse	67. is	68. eating	69. careful	70. which

36. D

37. C

38. A

39. E

40. F

71. 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分) 第一节 (共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分) 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。 A Pacific Science Center Guide ◆Visit Pacific Science Center’s Store Don’t forget to stop by Pacific Science Center’s Store while you are here to pick up a wonderful science activity or souvenir to remember your visit. The store is located(位于) upstairs in Building 3 right next to the Laser Dome. ◆Hungry? Our exhibits will feed your mind, but what about your body? Our café offers a complete menu of lunch and snack options, in addition to seasonal specials. The café is located upstairs in Building 1 and is open daily until one hour Pacific Science Center closes. ◆Rental Information Lockers are available to store any belongs during your visit. The lockers are located in Building 1 near the Information Desk and in Building 3. Pushchairs and wheelchairs are available to rent at the Information Desk and Denny Way entrance. ID required. ◆Support Pacific Science Center Since 1962, Pacific Science Center has been inspiring a passion(热情) for discovery and lifelong learning in science, math and technology. Today, Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings inquiry-based science education to classrooms and community events all over Washington State. It’s an amazing accomplishment and one we cannot achieve without generous support from individuals, corporations, and other social organizations. Visit pacificsciencecenter.org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science

Center. 21. Where can you buy a souvenir at Pacific Science Center? A. In Building 1.□□B. In Building 3.□□C. At the Laser Dome.□□D. At the Denny Way entrance. 22. What does Pacific Science Center do for schools? A. Train science teachers.□□□□□B. Distribute science books. C. Inspire scientific research.□□□□D. Take science to the classroom. 23. What is the purpose of the last part of the text? A. To encourage donations.□□□□□B. To advertise coming events. C. To introduce special exhibits.□□□□D. To tell about the Center’s history. 【答案】 B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 The store is located(位于）upstairs in Building 3 right next to the Laser Dome. 可知Pacific Science Center的购物点在Laser Dome旁边的3号楼的楼上。故选B。 D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 Today Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings inquiry-based science education to classrooms and community events all over Washington State 可知现在 Pacific Science Center每年向130多万人提供服务，并开始把科学教育带到教室。故选D。 A 目的意图题。根据文章最后一段中的 Visit pacificsdencecenter.org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science Center.可知作者呼吁读者支持Pacific Science Center，也就是鼓励人们为之提供帮助、做贡献。 故选A。 B I work with Volunteers for Wildlife, a rescue and education organization at Bailey Arboretum in Locust Valley. Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain. However, when it works, it is simply beautiful. I got a rescue call from a woman in Muttontown. She had found a young owl(猫头鹰) on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2-to 3-week-old owl. It had already been placed in a carrier for safety. I examined the chick(雏鸟) and it seemed fine. If I could locate the nest, I might have been able to put it back, but no luck. My next work was to construct a nest and anchor it in a tree. The homeowner was very helpful. A wire basket was found. I put some pine branches into the basket to make this nest safe and comfortable. I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down. Now all that was needed were the parents, but they were absent. I gave the homeowner a recording of the hunger screams of owl chicks. These advertise the presence of chicks to adults; they might also encourage our chick to start calling as well. I gave the owner as much information as possible and headed home to see what news the night might bring. A nervous night to be sure, but sometimes the spirits of nature smile on us all! The homeowner called to say that the parents had responded to the recordings. I drove over and saw the chick in the nest looking healthy and active. And it was accompanied in the nest by the greatest sight of all — LUNCH! The parents had done their duty and would probably continue to do so. 24. What is unavoidable in the author’s rescue work according to paragraph 1? A. Efforts made in vain.□□□□□B. Getting injured in his work. C. Feeling uncertain about his future.□□□D. Creatures forced out of their homes. 25. Why was the author called to Muttontown? A. To rescue a woman.□□□□□B. To take care of a woman. C. To look at a baby owl.□□□□□D. To cure a young owl. 26.What made the chick calm down? A. A new nest.□□□B. Some food.□□□□C. A recording.□□□D. Its parents. 27.How would the author feel about the outcome of the event? A. It’s unexpected.□□□□□□□□B. It’s beautiful. C. It’s humorous.□□□□□□□□D. It’s discouraging. 【答案】 A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain.可知救助受伤动物是令人心碎的，因为不知道救助的动物是否能活下去，也就是为救 助动物而花费的努力可能会白费，这是不可避免的。故选A。 C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 She had found a young owl(猫头鹰)on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2-to 3-week-old owl可知有人给作者打电话是因为有只小猫头鹰掉在地上了，作者赶过去看看情况。文中并 没有说小猫头鹰受伤了，作者只是过去看情况，所以D选项错误。故选C。 A细节理解题。根据第四段中的I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down可知在作者把小 猫头鹰放在窝里之后，它很快就安静下来，所以是窝让小猫头鹰安静下来的。故选A。 B观点态度题。根据前文描述可知作者为小猫头鹰做了窝，并且帮助它找回了它的父母，小猫头鹰的父 母还为它带回了午餐，作者的救助成功了，说明结局是美好的。再结合第一段的However, when it works, it is simply beautiful.可推测，作者感觉很美好。故选B。 C Some

of the world’s most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying(联合) voice across cultures. Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations. It’s Jason Moran’s job to help change that. As the Kennedy Center’s artistic adviser for jazz, Moran hopes to widen the audience for jazz, make the music more accessible, and preserve its history and culture. “Jazz seems like it’s not really a part of the American appetite,” Moran tells National Public Radio’s reporter Neal Conan. “What I’m hoping to accomplish is that my generation and younger start to reconsider and understand that jazz is not black and white anymore. It’s actually color, and it’s actually digital.” Moran says one of the problems with jazz today is that the entertainment aspect of the music has been lost. “The music can’t be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same,” says Moran. Last year, Moran worked on a project that arranged Fats Waller’s music for a dance party, “just to kind of put it back in the mind that Waller is dance music as much as it is concert music,” says Moran. “For me, it’s the recontextualization. In music, where does the emotion(情感) lie? Are we, as humans, gaining any insight(感悟) on how talk about ourselves and how something as abstract as a Charlie Parker record gets us into a dialogue about our emotions and our thoughts? Sometimes we lose sight that the music has a wider context,” says Moran, “so I want to continue those dialogues. Those are the things I want to foster.” 28. Why did UNESCO set April 30 as International Jazz Day? A. To remember the birth of jazz.☒☒☒☒B. To protect cultural diversity. C. To encourage people to study music.☒☒☒D. To recognize the value of jazz. 29. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 3 refer to? A. Jazz becoming more accessible.☒☒☒☒B. The production of jazz growing faster. C. Jazz being less popular with the young.☒☒D. The jazz audience becoming larger. 30. What can we infer about Moran’s opinion on jazz? A. It will disappear gradually.☒☒☒☒☒B. It remains black and white. C. It should keep up with the times.☒☒☒☒D. It changes every 50 years. 31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text? A. Exploring the Future of Jazz☒☒☒☒B. The Rise and Fall of Jazz C. The Story of a Jazz Musician☒☒☒☒D. Celebrating the Jazz Day 【答案】 D 细书理解题。根据第一段中的 UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying(联合)voice across cultures.可知UNESCO把4月30号定为国际爵士日是为了让人们重视爵士乐，意识到它的重要性以及它作为连接各文化的纽带之声的潜在功能，也就是为了让人们意识到爵士乐的价值。故选D。 C 推理判断题。根据前文 Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations 可知尽管 UNESCO 为爵士乐设了纪念日，但美国的爵士乐听众依然在减少，并且年龄在老化，爵士乐没能将年轻一代人连接起来。再结合It’s Jason Moran’s job to help change that(是Jason Moran的工作是帮助改变那一情况)可推测that指代的是前文中爵士乐在年轻一代人中失去吸引力的现象。故选C。 C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 The music can’t be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same 可知 Moran 认为现在爵士乐不能以 1908 或 195S年的方式来呈现，因为世界已经不同了，所以爵士乐必须不断进步，说明随着时代的发展，爵士乐也要跟上时代才不会被年轻一代所抛弃。故选C。 A标题选择题。通读全文可知本文主要讲UNESCO为提高人们对爵士乐的重视而设立爵士日，但实际收效甚微。有人认为爵士乐应随着时代的进步而进步，否则将失去对人们的吸引力，因此本文主要是探索爵 士乐的未来，故选A。 D A build-it-yourself solar still（蒸馏器） is one of the best ways to obtain drinking water in areas where the liquid is not readily available. Developed by two doctors in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it’s an excellent water collector. Unfortunately, you must carry the necessary equipment

with you, since it’ s all but impossible to find natural substitutes. The only components required, though, are a 5＇EMBED Equation.DSMT4 5＇sheet of clear or slightly milky plastic, six feet of plastic tube, and a container — perhaps just a drinking cup — to catch the water. These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt. To construct a working still, use a sharp stick or rock to dig a hole four feet across and three feet deep. Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher’ s productivity. Place your cup in the deepest part of the hole. Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line runs up — and out — the side of the hole. Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet’ s center down with a rock. The plastic should now form a cone(圆锥体) with 45-degree-angled sides. The low point of the sheet must be centered directly over, and no more than three inches above, the cup. The solar still works by creating a greenhouse under the plastic. Ground water evaporates (蒸发) and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup. When the container is full, you can suck the refreshment out through the tube, and won’ t have to break down the still every time you need a drink. 32. What do we know about the solar still equipment from the first paragraph? A. It’ s delicate. ☒☒☒☒B. It’ s expensive. C. It’ s complex. . ☒☒☒☒D. It’ s portable. 33. What does the underlined phrase “the water catcher” in paragraph 2 refer to? A. The tube. ☒☒☒☒B. The still. C. The hole. ☒☒☒D. The cup. 34. What’ s the last step of constructing a working solar still? A. Dig a hole of a certain size. B. Put the cup in place. C. Weight the sheet’ s center down. D. Cover the hole with the plastic sheet. 35. When a solar still works, drops of water come into the cup from . A. the plastic tube ☒☒☒B. outside the hole C. the open air ☒☒☒D. beneath the sheet 【答案】 D 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句话 These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt.可知制作蒸馏器的东西可以叠放在一个小包里，系在腰间，这说明制作蒸馏器的设备很轻便，portable表示“轻便的；手提的”，故选D。 B 推理判断题。根据 Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher’ s productivity 可知最好在潮湿的地方挖洞，以提高接水器的工作效率。“接水器”指的是在潮湿的地方挖洞，在洞的底部放一个杯子，杯子上方用膜覆盖，整个装置构成接水器，而不是某个部分。这一题很容易错选D，但是就算在干燥的地方挖洞，杯子也可以接水，杯子接水的事实并不会因为周围环境的变化而变化，杯子的工作效率是不变的。故选B。 C 细节理解题。根据第三段 Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet’ s center down with a rock. 可知最后一步是 weighting the sheet’ s center down with a rock(放一块石头在覆盖膜的中间，把它压下去)，故选C。 D 推理判断题。结合第四段中的 Ground water evaporates (蒸发) and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup可知地下水蒸发，在覆盖膜上聚集起来，直到形成小水滴落在杯子里，覆盖膜是在杯子上面的，水滴落入杯子里，所以水滴是凝聚在覆盖膜的下面。故选D。

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

捕捉对话中对电影的评价性词汇 → 识别转折或否定表达 → 得出负面态度

考点：观点态度识别　情感词汇辨析

2. 【答案】A

定位关于Susan法国计划的对话部分 → 区分主要活动与次要活动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　主次信息区分

3. 【答案】C

综合对话中多个细节（如食物、装饰、邀请） → 归纳共同主题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　细节综合

4. 【答案】B

捕捉对话中的场景关键词（如借书、还书、安静） → 匹配地点特征 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇识别　细节定位

5. 【答案】A

定位对话中关于未来计划的陈述 → 识别动作动词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动作意图识别

6. 【答案】C

定位女士询问鞋类服务 → 匹配选项C的shoe repair shop

考点：场景词汇识别　服务类型匹配

7. 【答案】A

定位男士对Town Guide的描述 → 识别其为宣传册（brochure） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　词汇语境理解

8. 【答案】B

定位男士对餐厅的评价 → 提取“提供许多美味菜肴”这一核心信息 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节捕捉　信息概括

9. 【答案】C

定位女士对菜品的偏好（如不喜欢鱼） → 结合男士推荐 → 推断女士可能点牛排 → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　细节关联

10. 【答案】B

定位时间点11点 → 匹配男士在该时间点的活动（在机场） → 匹配选项B

考点：数字时间捕捉　细节定位

11. 【答案】B

定位时间点 one in the afternoon → 匹配对应活动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间点匹配

12. 【答案】C

定位人物 Miss Wilson 与 Mr. White 的会面时间 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间信息

13. 【答案】A

定位人物 Bill 去德国的目的 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的信息

14. 【答案】B

定位人物 woman 对德国的不满之处 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度

15. 【答案】A

定位人物 Bill 对家庭的打算 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　意图信息

16. 【答案】B

识别对话场景与人物互动模式 → 根据对话内容（如讨论工作、项目）推断关系 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系

17. 【答案】C

定位关于‘上次下雨’的时间信息 → 辨析‘三天前’、‘一个月前’、‘一年前’的语音差异 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音

18. 【答案】A

捕捉描述天气状况的关键词（如温度、降雨） → 结合地理常识（华雷斯气候）或对话中隐含的季节线索（如‘春天通常干燥’） → 推断当前季节 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

19. 【答案】C

定位关于‘老年人建议’的具体信息 → 区分‘散步’、‘保持凉爽’、‘多喝水’三个建议 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】A

识别说话者的语气、用词和内容结构（如问候、播报格式） → 推断其活动场景（如广播节目、研讨会、天气预报） → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'souvenir' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 根据语篇内容（支持中心）推断此题可能为信息缺失或题目与语篇不匹配

考点：细节定位

22. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'schools' → 在语篇中找到'brings inquiry-based science education to classrooms' → 同义替换为'Take science to the classroom'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位语篇最后一部分'Visit pacificsciencecenter.org to find various ways you can support...' → 推断其目的是呼吁支持 → 同义替换为'encourage donations'

考点：篇章结构　写作目的推断

24. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'unavoidable'和'rescue work' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 根据语篇内容（支持中心）推断此题可能为信息缺失或题目与语篇不匹配

考点：细节定位

25. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'Muttontown' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 根据语篇内容（支持中心）推断此题可能为信息缺失或题目与语篇不匹配

考点：细节定位

26. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'chick calm down' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 识别 'new nest' 为使雏鸟平静的原因

考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'author feel' → 在语篇中寻找表达作者情感或评价的词语 → 识别 'amazing accomplishment' 为积极评价 → 同义替换为 'beautiful'

考点：观点态度

28. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'UNESCO set April 30' → 在语篇中寻找设立国际爵士日的原因 → 识别 'recognize the value of jazz' 为设立目的

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'underlined word that' → 在语篇中寻找指代关系 → 识别 'that' 指代前文提到的 'jazz being less popular with the young'

考点：指代与衔接

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Moran's opinion' → 在语篇中寻找 Moran 的观点 → 识别其观点为爵士乐需要与时俱进 → 同义替换为 'should keep up with the times'

考点：推理判断

31. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 提取核心主题（支持太平洋科学中心） → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

32. 【答案】D

定位首段关于太阳能蒸馏器的描述 → 提取其特性（便携） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

33. 【答案】B

定位划线短语 → 分析上下文指代关系 → 确定其指代对象（蒸馏器）

考点：指代衔接　上下文推断

34. 【答案】C

定位构建太阳能蒸馏器的步骤描述 → 识别最后一步 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　顺序识别

35. 【答案】D

定位太阳能蒸馏器工作原理的描述 → 提取水滴来源 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息提取

36. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on'（承担）、'bring about'（导致）、'put forward'（提出）等选项的语义与搭配 → 选择与 'impact' 构成最常见、最自然搭配的动词。

37 空 分析句子主干 'The scientist _____ the experiment'，识别空格处需要谓语动词 → 根据后文 'which was conducted last year' 判断实验已完成 → 结合主语 'The scientist' 与宾语 'the experiment' 的主动关系，确定需要主动语态的过去时态 → 辨析选项中动词的时态与语态。

38 空 定位说话者对 'remote work' 的评价性语句 → 捕捉 'However', 'but' 等转折信号词后的观点 → 分析 'challenging'（有挑战的）与 'beneficial'（有益的）等形容词所体现的复杂态度 → 推断说话者认为远程工作利弊并存，而非完全肯定或否定。

39 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个宾语从句，且从句不缺成分，选择 'that'

40 空 根据空格后 'the problem' 的语义，选择能表达 '解决问题' 的动词搭配

考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句修饰对象　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　转折信号词捕捉　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　动词搭配

37. 【答案】C

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on'（承担）、'bring about'（导致）、'put forward'（提出）等选项的语义与搭配 → 选择与 'impact' 构成最常见、最自然搭配的动词。

37 空 分析句子主干 'The scientist _____ the experiment'，识别空格处需要谓语动词 → 根据后文 'which was conducted last year' 判断实验已完成 → 结合主语 'The scientist' 与宾语 'the experiment' 的主动关系，确定需要主动语态的过去时态 → 辨析选项中动词的时态与语态。

38 空 定位说话者对 'remote work' 的评价性语句 → 捕捉 'However', 'but' 等转折信号词后的观点 → 分析 'challenging'（有挑战的）与 'beneficial'（有益的）等形容词所体现的复杂态度 → 推断说话者认为远程工作利弊并存，而非完全肯定或否定。

39 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个宾语从句，且从句不缺成分，选择 'that'

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考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句修饰对象　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　转折信号词捕捉　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　动词搭配

38. 【答案】A

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on'（承担）、'bring about'（导致）、'put forward'（提出）等选项的语义与搭配 → 选择与 'impact' 构成最常见、最自然搭配的动词。

37 空 分析句子主干 'The scientist _____ the experiment'，识别空格处需要谓语动词 → 根据后文 'which was conducted last year' 判断实验已完成 → 结合主语 'The scientist' 与宾语 'the experiment' 的主动关系，确定需要主动语态的过去时态 → 辨析选项中动词的时态与语态。

38 空 定位说话者对 'remote work' 的评价性语句 → 捕捉 'However', 'but' 等转折信号词后的观点 → 分析 'challenging'（有挑战的）与 'beneficial'（有益的）等形容词所体现的复杂态度 → 推断说话者认为远程工作利弊并存，而非完全肯定或否定。

39 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个宾语从句，且从句不缺成分，选择 'that'

40 空 根据空格后 'the problem' 的语义，选择能表达 '解决问题' 的动词搭配

考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句修饰对象　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　转折信号词捕捉　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　动词搭配

39. 【答案】E

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on'（承担）、'bring about'（导致）、'put forward'（提出）等选项的语义与搭配 → 选择与 'impact' 构成最常见、最自然搭配的动词。

37 空 分析句子主干 'The scientist _____ the experiment'，识别空格处需要谓语动词 → 根据后文 'which was conducted last year' 判断实验已完成 → 结合主语 'The scientist' 与宾语 'the experiment' 的主动关系，确定需要主动语态的过去时态 → 辨析选项中动词的时态与语态。

38 空 定位说话者对 'remote work' 的评价性语句 → 捕捉 'However', 'but' 等转折信号词后的观点 → 分析 'challenging'（有挑战的）与 'beneficial'（有益的）等形容词所体现的复杂态度 → 推断说话者认为远程工作利弊并存，而非完全肯定或否定。

39 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个宾语从句，且从句不缺成分，选择 'that'

40 空 根据空格后 'the problem' 的语义，选择能表达 '解决问题' 的动词搭配

考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句修饰对象　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　转折信号词捕捉　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　动词搭配

40. 【答案】F

36 空 根据空格后名词 'impact' 的语义场，结合前文 'significant' 的修饰，推断需要表示 '产生' 或 '施加' 影响的动词 → 辨析 'take on'（承担）、'bring about'（导致）、'put forward'（提出）等选项的语义与搭配 → 选择与 'impact' 构成最常见、最自然搭配的动词。

37 空 分析句子主干 'The scientist _____ the experiment'，识别空格处需要谓语动词 → 根据后文 'which was conducted last year' 判断实验已完成 → 结合主语 'The scientist' 与宾语 'the experiment' 的主动关系，确定需要主动语态的过去时态 → 辨析选项中动词的时态与语态。

38 空 定位说话者对 'remote work' 的评价性语句 → 捕捉 'However', 'but' 等转折信号词后的观点 → 分析 'challenging'（有挑战的）与 'beneficial'（有益的）等形容词所体现的复杂态度 → 推断说话者认为远程工作利弊并存，而非完全肯定或否定。

39 空 分析句子结构，空格处引导一个宾语从句，且从句不缺成分，选择 'that'

40 空 根据空格后 'the problem' 的语义，选择能表达 '解决问题' 的动词搭配

考点：动词与名词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　定语从句修饰对象　非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　推理判断　观点态度　转折信号词捕捉　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　动词搭配

41. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’

42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’

43 空 定位后文‘any sign language’与‘discovered my love for ASL’ → 推断之前的行为 → 选择‘learn’

44 空 定位前文‘family is hearing’与后文‘ASL’ → 推断之前使用的语言类型 → 选择‘spoken’

45 空 定位后文‘for ASL’与‘discovered’ → 推断发现的对象 → 选择‘love’

46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL）→ 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词

47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析宾语（a song）与主语（ASL Club）的搭配 → 选择最符合“用手语演绎歌曲”的动词

48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“the very ___ of communicating without speaking”的结构 → 选择最能概括“无言交流”这一核心概念的抽象名词

49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand movements and the very idea）与宾语（me）的逻辑关系 → 选择最符合“被吸引”这一积极情感的动词

50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“my ___ progress”的修饰关系 → 结合前文“只学会了字母表”选择最符合“初步/有限”含义的形容词

51 空 定位空格前文‘urge to’ → 分析语境‘从未有过学习手语的冲动’ → 选择表示‘想要/渴望’的动词

52 空 定位空格前文‘feeling the need to...further’ → 结合后文‘drop in on one of ASL club`s meetings’ → 选择表示‘探索/深入了解’的动词

53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表示‘用手语打（字母）’的动词

54 空 定位空格前文‘instead of being discouraged by my...progress’ → 结合后文‘I was excited’ → 选择与‘discouraged’（气馁）逻辑一致的形容词

55 空 定位空格前文‘made it a point to...those meetings’ → 结合后文‘learn all I could’ → 选择表示‘参加/出席’的动词

56 空 定位下文‘The following term’（下学期）与‘an ASL class’（一门ASL课程）→ 结合作者持续参与ASL俱乐部并感到兴奋的语境 → 推断作者会主动‘报名’课程

57 空 定位空格所在句‘The professor was deaf and any talking was ____’ → 结合教授是聋人这一事实 → 推断课堂规则是‘禁止’说话

58 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to... Yet instead of being discouraged... I was excited.’ → 分析前后句逻辑关系：前句说只学到字母表（进展小），后句说没有气馁反而兴奋 → 判断此处需要表示转折或对比的连接词

59 空 定位空格所在句‘Both the hand movements and the very ____ of communicating without speaking ____ me.’ → 分析‘the very ____ of communicating without speaking’（不说话交流的____本身）与‘me’（我）的关系 → 结合下文‘What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced’（我所见的与以往经历完全不同）→ 推断是这种交流方式‘引起’了作者的兴趣或思考

60 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to ____ the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my ____ progress...’ → 分析‘only’（只）和‘Yet instead of being discouraged’（然而没有气馁）暗示进展是‘有限的’或‘初步的’ → 结合作者是初学者 → 推断进展是‘新的’或‘初步的’

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

42. 【答案】B

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’

42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’

43 空 定位后文‘any sign language’与‘discovered my love for ASL’ → 推断之前的行为 → 选择‘learn’

44 空 定位前文‘family is hearing’与后文‘ASL’ → 推断之前使用的语言类型 → 选择‘spoken’

45 空 定位后文‘for ASL’与‘discovered’ → 推断发现的对象 → 选择‘love’

46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL）→ 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词

47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析宾语（a song）与主语（ASL Club）的搭配 → 选择最符合“用手语演绎歌曲”的动词

48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“the very ___ of communicating without speaking”的结构 → 选择最能概括“无言交流”这一核心概念的抽象名词

49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand movements and the very idea）与宾语（me）的逻辑关系 → 选择最符合“被吸引”这一积极情感的动词

50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“my ___ progress”的修饰关系 → 结合前文“只学会了字母表”选择最符合“初步/有限”含义的形容词

51 空 定位空格前文‘urge to’ → 分析语境‘从未有过学习手语的冲动’ → 选择表示‘想要/渴望’的动词

52 空 定位空格前文‘feeling the need to...further’ → 结合后文‘drop in on one of ASL club`s meetings’ → 选择表示‘探索/深入了解’的动词

53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表示‘用手语打（字母）’的动词

54 空 定位空格前文‘instead of being discouraged by my...progress’ → 结合后文‘I was excited’ → 选择与‘discouraged’（气馁）逻辑一致的形容词

55 空 定位空格前文‘made it a point to...those meetings’ → 结合后文‘learn all I could’ → 选择表示‘参加/出席’的动词

56 空 定位下文‘The following term’（下学期）与‘an ASL class’（一门ASL课程）→ 结合作者持续参与ASL俱乐部并感到兴奋的语境 → 推断作者会主动‘报名’课程

57 空 定位空格所在句‘The professor was deaf and any talking was ____’ → 结合教授是聋人这一事实 → 推断课堂规则是‘禁止’说话

58 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to... Yet instead of being discouraged... I was excited.’ → 分析前后句逻辑关系：前句说只学到字母表（进展小），后句说没有气馁反而兴奋 → 判断此处需要表示转折或对比的连接词

59 空 定位空格所在句‘Both the hand movements and the very ____ of communicating without speaking ____ me.’ → 分析‘the very ____ of communicating without speaking’（不说话交流的____本身）与‘me’（我）的关系 → 结合下文‘What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced’（我所见的与以往经历完全不同）→ 推断是这种交流方式‘引起’了作者的兴趣或思考

60 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to ____ the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my ____ progress...’ → 分析‘only’（只）和‘Yet instead of being discouraged’（然而没有气馁）暗示进展是‘有限的’或‘初步的’ → 结合作者是初学者 → 推断进展是‘新的’或‘初步的’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

43. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’

42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’

43 空 定位后文‘any sign language’与‘discovered my love for ASL’ → 推断之前的行为 → 选择‘learn’
44 空 定位前文‘family is hearing’与后文‘ASL’ → 推断之前使用的语言类型 → 选择‘spoken’
45 空 定位后文‘for ASL’与‘discovered’ → 推断发现的对象 → 选择‘love’
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL）→ 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析宾语（a song）与主语（ASL Club）的搭配 → 选择最符合“用手语演绎歌曲”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“the very ___ of communicating without speaking”的结构 → 选择最能概括“无言交流”这一核心概念的抽象名词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand movements and the very idea）与宾语（me）的逻辑关系 → 选择最符合“被吸引”这一积极情感的动词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“my ___ progress”的修饰关系 → 结合前文“只学会了字母表”选择最符合“初步/有限”含义的形容词
51 空 定位空格前文‘urge to’ → 分析语境‘从未有过学习手语的冲动’ → 选择表示‘想要/渴望’的动词
52 空 定位空格前文‘feeling the need to...further’ → 结合后文‘drop in on one of ASL club`s meetings’ → 选择表示‘探索/深入了解’的动词
53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表示‘用手语打（字母）’的动词
54 空 定位空格前文‘instead of being discouraged by my...progress’ → 结合后文‘I was excited’ → 选择与‘discouraged’（气馁）逻辑一致的形容词
55 空 定位空格前文‘made it a point to...those meetings’ → 结合后文‘learn all I could’ → 选择表示‘参加/出席’的动词
56 空 定位下文‘The following term’（下学期）与‘an ASL class’（一门ASL课程）→ 结合作者持续参与ASL俱乐部并感到兴奋的语境 → 推断作者会主动‘报名’课程
57 空 定位空格所在句‘The professor was deaf and any talking was ____’ → 结合教授是聋人这一事实 → 推断课堂规则是‘禁止’说话
58 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to... Yet instead of being discouraged... I was excited.’ → 分析前后句逻辑关系：前句说只学到字母表（进展小），后句说没有气馁反而兴奋 → 判断此处需要表示转折或对比的连接词
59 空 定位空格所在句‘Both the hand movements and the very ____ of communicating without speaking ____ me.’ → 分析‘the very ____ of communicating without speaking’（不说话交流的____本身）与‘me’（我）的关系 → 结合下文‘What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced’（我所见的与以往经历完全不同）→ 推断是这种交流方式‘引起’了作者的兴趣或思考
60 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to ____ the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my ____ progress...’ → 分析‘only’（只）和‘Yet instead of being discouraged’（然而没有气馁）暗示进展是‘有限的’或‘初步的’ → 结合作者是初学者 → 推断进展是‘新的’或‘初步的’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

44. 【答案】D

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’
43 空 定位后文‘any sign language’与‘discovered my love for ASL’ → 推断之前的行为 → 选择‘learn’
44 空 定位前文‘family is hearing’与后文‘ASL’ → 推断之前使用的语言类型 → 选择‘spoken’
45 空 定位后文‘for ASL’与‘discovered’ → 推断发现的对象 → 选择‘love’
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL）→ 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词

47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析宾语（a song）与主语（ASL Club）的搭配 → 选择最符合“用手语演绎歌曲”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“the very ___ of communicating without speaking”的结构 → 选择最能概括“无言交流”这一核心概念的抽象名词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand movements and the very idea）与宾语（me）的逻辑关系 → 选择最符合“被吸引”这一积极情感的动词
50 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“my ___ progress”的修饰关系 → 结合前文“只学会了字母表”选择最符合“初步/有限”含义的形容词
51 空 定位空格前文‘urge to’ → 分析语境‘从未有过学习手语的冲动’ → 选择表示‘想要/渴望’的动词
52 空 定位空格前文‘feeling the need to...further’ → 结合后文‘drop in on one of ASL club`s meetings’ → 选择表示‘探索/深入了解’的动词
53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表示‘用手语打（字母）’的动词
54 空 定位空格前文‘instead of being discouraged by my...progress’ → 结合后文‘I was excited’ → 选择与‘discouraged’（气馁）逻辑一致的形容词
55 空 定位空格前文‘made it a point to...those meetings’ → 结合后文‘learn all I could’ → 选择表示‘参加/出席’的动词
56 空 定位下文‘The following term’（下学期）与‘an ASL class’（一门ASL课程） → 结合作者持续参与ASL俱乐部并感到兴奋的语境 → 推断作者会主动‘报名’课程
57 空 定位空格所在句‘The professor was deaf and any talking was ____’ → 结合教授是聋人这一事实 → 推断课堂规则是‘禁止’说话
58 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to... Yet instead of being discouraged... I was excited.’ → 分析前后句逻辑关系：前句说只学到字母表（进展小），后句说没有气馁反而兴奋 → 判断此处需要表示转折或对比的连接词
59 空 定位空格所在句‘Both the hand movements and the very ____ of communicating without speaking ____ me.’ → 分析‘the very ____ of communicating without speaking’（不说话交流的____本身）与‘me’（我）的关系 → 结合下文‘What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced’（我所见的与以往经历完全不同） → 推断是这种交流方式‘引起’了作者的兴趣或思考
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

45. 【答案】A

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’
43 空 定位后文‘any sign language’与‘discovered my love for ASL’ → 推断之前的行为 → 选择‘learn’
44 空 定位前文‘family is hearing’与后文‘ASL’ → 推断之前使用的语言类型 → 选择‘spoken’
45 空 定位后文‘for ASL’与‘discovered’ → 推断发现的对象 → 选择‘love’
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL） → 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析宾语（a song）与主语（ASL Club）的搭配 → 选择最符合“用手语演绎歌曲”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“the very ___ of communicating without speaking”的结构 → 选择最能概括“无言交流”这一核心概念的抽象名词

49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand movements and the very idea）与宾语（me）的逻辑关系 → 选择最符合“被吸引”这一积极情感的动词
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55 空 定位空格前文‘made it a point to...those meetings’ → 结合后文‘learn all I could’ → 选择表示‘参加/出席’的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

46. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’
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46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL） → 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

47. 【答案】B

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

48. 【答案】A
41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
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41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
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60 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to ____ the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my ____ progress...’ → 分析‘only’（只）和‘Yet instead of being discouraged’（然而没有气馁）暗示进展是‘有限的’或‘初步的’ → 结合作者是初学者 → 推断进展是‘新的’或‘初步的’

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

50. 【答案】B
41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
42 空 定位后文‘for the better’与‘discovered ASL’ → 推断被改变的对象 → 选择‘experience’
43 空 定位后文‘any sign language’与‘discovered my love for ASL’ → 推断之前的行为 → 选择‘learn’
44 空 定位前文‘family is hearing’与后文‘ASL’ → 推断之前使用的语言类型 → 选择‘spoken’
45 空 定位后文‘for ASL’与‘discovered’ → 推断发现的对象 → 选择‘love’
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（作者开始探索ASL）→ 选择最符合“开始”含义的抽象名词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析宾语（a song）与主语（ASL Club）的搭配 → 选择最符合“用手语演绎歌曲”的动词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“the very ___ of communicating without speaking”的结构 → 选择最能概括“无言交流”这一核心概念的抽象名词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand movements and the very idea）与宾语（me）的逻辑关系 → 选择最符合“被吸引”这一积极情感的动词
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51 空 定位空格前文‘urge to’ → 分析语境‘从未有过学习手语的冲动’ → 选择表示‘想要/渴望’的动词
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53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表示‘用手语打（字母）’的动词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

51. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

53. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

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51 空 定位空格前文‘urge to’ → 分析语境‘从未有过学习手语的冲动’ → 选择表示‘想要/渴望’的动词
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53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表示‘用手语打（字母）’的动词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

56. 【答案】D
41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

57. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

58. 【答案】C

41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
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53 空 定位空格前文‘learn how to...the alphabet’ → 结合全文主题‘ASL-American Sign Language’ → 选择表

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

59. 【答案】B
41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词辨析　形容词辨析　动词搭配　逻辑衔接词　转折与信号词捕捉

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41 空 定位前文‘explore new aspects of life’与后文‘discovered ASL’ → 推断过程性质 → 选择‘searching’
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课堂规则是‘禁止’说话
58 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to... Yet instead of being discouraged... I was excited.’ → 分析前后句逻辑关系：前句说只学到字母表（进展小），后句说没有气馁反而兴奋 → 判断此处需要表示转折或对比的连接词
59 空 定位空格所在句‘Both the hand movements and the very ____ of communicating without speaking ____ me.’ → 分析‘the very ____ of communicating without speaking’（不说话交流的____本身）与‘me’（我）的关系 → 结合下文‘What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced’（我所见的与以往经历完全不同） → 推断是这种交流方式‘引起’了作者的兴趣或思考
60 空 定位空格所在句‘I only learned how to ____ the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my ____ progress...’ → 分析‘only’（只）和‘Yet instead of being discouraged’（然而没有气馁）暗示进展是‘有限的’或‘初步的’ → 结合作者是初学者 → 推断进展是‘新的’或‘初步的’

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词辨析 形容词辨析 动词搭配 逻辑衔接词 转折与信号词捕捉

61. 【答案】as
61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
63 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词作目的状语 → 选择不定式 to process
64 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断主语与动词为被动关系且为一般现在时 → 选择 are removed
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为不定冠词修饰单数可数名词 → 选择 a
66 空 根据语境判断比较级 → 识别固定搭配 'make things worse' → 得出答案
67 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 根据上下文确定一般现在时 → 得出答案
68 空 分析动词在句中的成分 → 判断为介词宾语 → 使用动名词形式 → 得出答案
69 空 分析句子结构 → 识别系动词 'be' 后需形容词作表语 → 得出答案
70 空 分析从句结构 → 识别非限制性定语从句 → 选择关系代词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句连词选择 主谓一致 名词单复数 非谓语动词作状语 不定式表目的 被动语态 一般现在时 冠词用法 SVO主干结构 近义词辨析 固定搭配 时态与语态 非谓语动词 SVO 主干 词性判断 定语从句

62. 【答案】effects
61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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63. 【答案】to process
61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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66 空 根据语境判断比较级 → 识别固定搭配 'make things worse' → 得出答案
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64. 【答案】are removed

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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65. 【答案】a

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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66. 【答案】worse

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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67. 【答案】is

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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68. 【答案】eating

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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69. 【答案】careful

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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70. 【答案】which

61 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为因果/方式状语从句 → 选择连词 as
62 空 分析句子主语与谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主语为复数名词 → 选择复数形式 effects
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71. 【答案】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)…

考生需运用多种句式（如复合句、非谓语结构）和恰当的词汇搭配，清晰、连贯地组织邮件内容，完成告知计划的任务。

考点：take on a new challenge　定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化