

专题一 选词填空



第一节 考情分析和应试策略

考情分析

选词填空(Cloze)题型是一种综合性的阅读测试题,共10个小题,每小题1.5分,共15分。所给短文200词左右,文章上面的表格里有多个选项供考生选择,要求考生在全面理解短文内容的基础上选择正确的单词填入文章对应的空白处。

该题型以议论文和说明文为主,选材贴近考生的日常生活,涉及社会热点、学习生活、人物故事等方面。主要考查考生的阅读理解能力、逻辑推理能力、综合判断能力以及对词汇、语法、句型等知识点的运用能力。本部分难度较大,是考生失分较多的题。考生应能掌握英语基础知识,辨别文中重要细节,把握上下文逻辑关系,推断语句内在含义。

通过分析选词填空试题可知,本题所考查的单词主要是常见的名词、代词、动词、形容词、副词、连词和介词等。其中,对实词的考查在本题中占了相当大的比例,所以考生应加强对名词、代词、动词、形容词和副词等实词的学习和积累,并掌握单词或短语在不同语境中的具体含义;同时,考生也应重视对连词和介词等虚词的学习;考试中也考查了一些固定搭配、句型和语法知识,所以考生应熟练掌握和运用语法知识,并在学习中不断积累常用的固定搭配和句型。

应试策略

选词填空题型以阅读理解为基础,以词汇和语法为考点,考查考生对语篇衔接和语义连贯的把握程度。根据本题型的基本要求,建议考生在做题时采取以下解题步骤:

1. 熟悉备选单词

在阅读文章之前,先标出选项的词性和词义。对于不认识的单词,可以根据构词法知识标明词性。记不清楚词性的单词,可以看单词的后缀。在构词法中,前缀管意思,后缀管词性。所以看一个词的词尾,能够大致分辨出词性。以-ion, -age, -ness, -ty, -ship, -ance, -ence, -ency, -dom, -itude, -hood等结尾的单词大多数都是名词;以-ize, -ise, -fy等结尾的单词大多数都是动词;以-ive, -ent, -ant, -ful, -ous, -able, -ary, -ic, -cal, -less等结尾的单词大多数都是形容词;以-ly结尾的单词大多数都是副词。有的词,作名词和动词都很常见,没有上下文则难以判断,如display, concern, challenge等,这种情况下要标出两个词性。

另外,动词可以分为谓语动词和非谓语动词。非谓语动词指的是-ing, -ed, to do型,其他的都是谓语动词。但是,-ed型的单词可能是非谓语动词,也可能是动词的过去分词,无法确定的要先标记出来。

2. 通读全文

考生在开始做题之前,应快速浏览全文,以了解文章的体裁和题材,弄清楚文章的主旨大意和作者的态度。通读时尤其要注意文章的首尾句,通常在这些地方会出现主旨句,而这恰恰是理解文章的关键。另外,要尽可能地从整体上把握文章的主旨,理解作者的真正意图,为解题奠定基础。

3. 选词确定答案

了解了文章的主旨大意后,再细读原文,根据文中空处前后单词的含义或者前后语句的逻辑关系来确定所要填的单词的词性,然后从标记好的单词中选择出词性、含义、语法都符合要求的最佳选项。

对于词性相同的选项,需要考生进行选项之间的比较。考生可以从“词义”和“逻辑”两方面来确定答案。正确答案的特征为:词义符合文章的整体含义;在行文逻辑上符合文章的逻辑顺序和逻辑结构。此外,考生还可以根据句子结构、词语搭配等进行选词填空。

最后,考生填入一个单词后应该及时把这个选项划掉,为接下来的选词缩小范围。做题时,考生要注意前后照应,认真查找有用的线索,以便较快地选出正确答案。补全后的文章应当是一个语法结构正确、语义准确、上下文逻辑通顺、内容完整、层次清晰的整体。

第二节 考试要点及解题指导

考点一 基础词汇

选词填空所考查的单词包括常见的名词、代词、动词、形容词、副词、连词和介词等。对虚词的考查通常以固定搭配和固定句型的形式出现。对实词的考查,考生需要根据上下文确定空白处的词义,一般空白处的前后会有一些暗示。另外,考生还需要确定空白处应填什么词性,这样才能选出正确答案。

1. 词性的确定

考生可以根据句子的语法结构来确定空白处应填的单词的词性,然后再去选项中找到同一词性的选项,结合词义选出正确答案。在句中,名词通常作主语和宾语,动词通常作谓语,形容词通常作定语,副词通常作状语。常见的确定应填单词的词性的方法有以下几种:

(1) 动词的确定。

① 空白处前后都是名词短语或代词时,空白处一般填动词(时态看前后文)。例如:

Popular music _____ country music, folk music, jazz and rock music.

剖析 空白处前后都是名词,Popular music 是主语,所以空格处为谓语,应填动词。

② 空白处前后出现明显的时态和被动语态的标志词时,空白处一般填动词的某种形式。例如:

When someone has deeply _____ you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate.

剖析 由空前的 has 可知,此处是现在完成时,空处应填动词的过去分词。

...everything about you that will _____ you to perform the job to the satisfaction of the employer.

剖析 根据一般将来时的结构“will + do”可知空格处应填动词原形。

③ 情态动词后通常接动词原形,如果空格后面是形容词,那么空白处就填系动词。例如:

This may _____ strange to you since nearly 75% of the earth's surface is covered with water.

剖析 情态动词 may 后接动词原形,空格后的 strange 是形容词,空格处应填系动词。

④ 空前有不定式符号 to,后要跟动词原形。例如:

How should you start to _____? Try the following steps: ...

剖析 分析句子结构可知,空前的 to 是不定式符号,后要跟动词原形。

(2) 名词的确定。

① 名词主要作主语和宾语,谓语动词前一般有名词、动名词或代词作主语。例如:

People probably started to sing as soon as _____ developed.

剖析 分析句子结构可知,as soon as 引导时间状语从句,developed 为从句的谓语动词,那么空格处为主语,根据句意可知应填名词。

② 形容词或名词都可以修饰名词(如 a woman worker)。例如:

For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest _____.

剖析 由空前的形容词最高级 the biggest 可知,空处应填名词。

③ 限定词(the, this, that, a/an, my, your 等)后必有名词。例如:

If you understand your _____, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love.

剖析 由空前的 your 可知,空处应填名词。

④ 介词后面通常有名词(有时是动名词或代词)。例如:

Instead of _____ on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you.

剖析 分析句子结构可知,空处与其后的 on your wounded feelings 一起,作 instead of 的宾语,要用动名词形式,填 focusing。

(3) 形容词的确定。

① 名词的前面通常用形容词。例如:

The purpose of your application letter, which should go together with your resume, is to get you a _____ interview with the employer.

剖析 空格处用来修饰名词 interview,所以应填形容词。

② be 动词及副词的后面通常用形容词。例如:

However, forgiveness is possible, and it can be surprisingly _____ to your physical and mental health.

剖析 空格处在 be 动词及副词的后面,副词 surprisingly 可以修饰形容词,所以应填形容词。

(4) 副词的确定。

① 动词的附近(指前面或后面)通常出现副词。例如:

Keep in mind that forgiveness does not _____ mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

剖析 分析句子结构可知,空处修饰动词 mean,副词可以修饰动词,空白处应填副词。

② 形容词的前面通常用副词。例如:

They are _____ fond of their TV programs that they often forget their meals and go to bed very late.

剖析 分析句子结构可知,空处修饰 fond,而 fond 是形容词,空白处应填副词。

③ 句子的前面通常用副词。例如:

Very _____, it is a letter that you will write several times, as most people change employers several times during their business careers.

剖析 空格处在一个句子的前面,用来修饰后面整句话,一般应填副词,在句中作状语。

2. 词义的确定

选词填空不同于单独的句子填空,必须要从整篇文章入手来寻找线索。有些题单纯从句子来考虑,可能几个选项都符合,但从上下文的线索来考虑,就能迅速确定词义,排除不合适的选项。从某种意义上来说

说,寻找线索不仅可以考查考生的语言知识,而且更强调考生对文章内容的整体把握。

3. 关注词汇复现

选词填空中所考查的词汇可能会以原词、代词、同义词、反义词、概括词等形式重复出现在文章的不同位置,所以当有些词从语法和词义方面很难取舍时,可以从上下文中的这些词入手。

(1) 利用原词、同义词、近义词复现。

有时作者会在文中重复使用同一个单词或词组;有时作者在组织文章时还会使用意义相同或相近的表达,以使上下文语义连贯;有时作者会对关键词或短语进行解释说明。考生可利用此写作手法,兼顾前后,连贯阅读,确定正确答案。

STEP 1 Build trust

You need to _____ trust with the person to whom you are selling.

剖析 由小标题 Build trust 可知,下文讲的是建立信任,空格处可以填 build,也可以填跟 build 意思相近的 establish。

(2) 利用反义词复现。

有时基于行文的需要,上下文的衔接会借助正反对比的方法或采用反义词复现的方式。考生可以通过寻找这种反义对比的复现信息来确定正确答案。

Forcing yourself to recall almost never helps because it doesn't _____ your money; it only tightens it.

剖析 分析句意可知,空格处和 tighten 是意义相反的关系,tighten 意为“变紧”,答案可能就是 loosen,意为“变松”。

考点二 非谓语动词

1. 动词不定式

选词填空中有不定式的考点一般都是考查动词原形。例如:

People use music to _____ feeling and ideas.

剖析 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,空前的 to 是不定式符号,后要跟动词原形。动词不定式在此处表示目的。

2. 动名词

动名词在句中主要作主语、宾语和表语,放在谓语动词的前面或后面。例如:

_____ how to get along with others is very important on the way to success.

剖析 分析句子结构可知,题中“_____ how to get along with others”作主语,空格处应用非谓语动词,需填动名词。

3. 动词的分词形式

一个完整的句子后是逗号,后面的空白处通常是非谓语动词短语,有时也可能是形容词短语。例如:

The fire lasted nearly two days, _____ nothing valuable.

剖析 分析句子结构可知,逗号前是一个完整的句子,逗号后无连词,且逗号后不是完整的句子,空格处可能是动词的现在分词形式,其逻辑主语是前面的整个句子,空格处与后面的内容一起,在句中作状语。应填 leaving。

考点三 固定搭配和句型

固定搭配,特别是动词、名词、形容词等与介词的搭配是本部分测试的要点,有时还会考查某些固定句

型。例如:

- (1) This will keep your roommate _____ being tempted to take something that belongs to you.

剖析 考查固定搭配。keep sb. from doing sth. 是固定搭配,意为“阻止/防止某人做某事”。

- (2) At the moment, this small _____ of fresh water is still enough for us.

剖析 考查固定搭配。the/this/that amount of... 是固定搭配,意为“……的数量”。

- (3) She didn't study hard; as a _____ she got a bad grade.

剖析 as a result 是固定搭配,意为“因此,结果”。句意:因为她不努力学习,所以得了很低的分。

- (4) It's _____ of the question to get good results without hard work.

剖析 句意:不努力学习取得好成绩是不可能的。out of the question 意为“不可能的”。

- (5) Once computers are equipped with semantics, they will be capable _____ solving complex semantical optimization problems.

剖析 be capable of 是固定搭配,意为“能够,有能力”。句意:一旦电脑具备了语义功能,它们就有能力解决复杂的语义最优化问题。

- (6) With the help of the German experts, the factory produced twice _____ many cars in 1993 as the year before.

剖析 考查倍数的表达。句意:在德国专家的帮助下,1993年工厂生产的汽车总量是前一年的两倍。常用的表达倍数的形式有三种:① A is... times+as+原级+as B; ② A is... times+比较级+than B; ③ A is... times+the+名词(size, length, weight, height, width, amount)+of+B。本题属于第一种结构形式。

- (7) Not until all fish died in the river _____ the government realize how serious the pollution was.

剖析 考查倒装句。句意:直到河里所有的鱼都死光了,政府才意识到污染有多严重。not until 位于句首,后面的句子部分倒装,all fish died 用的是一般过去时,后面的句子也用一般过去时。故填 did。

- (8) It was for some special reason _____ I couldn't tell you the truth at that moment.

A. why

B. that

C. which

D. so

剖析 考查强调句。句意:由于一些特殊的原因我才不能在那时告诉你实情。本句强调 for some special reason, 去掉 it was 和 that 后,依然是结构完整且表意明确的句子:I couldn't tell you the truth at that moment for some special reason. 故填 that。

考点四 复合句

1. 定语从句

此类题主要考查两种定语从句(限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句)的引导词及其用法。例如:

- (1) Is this house the one _____ you once lived in your childhood?

剖析 考查定语从句。句意:这所房子是你儿时居住的那一所吗? 关系副词 where, when, why 用来引导定语从句,分别表示地点、时间和原因,不能用来指代物体,相当于“介词+which”,而关系代词 which 或 that 引导定语从句时,可以指代物体,在句中可作主语、宾语、表语等。本题中, lived 是不及物动词,后面接 in + 地点,所以要用 where, 此时 where=in which。



(2) Tom had an argument with Bill, _____ was known to all.

剖析 考查非限制性定语从句。句意:汤姆和比尔有了争吵,这事儿人人都知道。关系词 **which** 在从句中作主语或宾语,其先行词是指物的名词或代词。**which** 用于定语从句,还可以指代前面的整个句子,此题中用 **which** 指代汤姆和比尔有了争吵这件事。

2. 状语从句

这类题主要考查包括时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、方式、让步和比较在内的九种状语从句的引导词及其用法。例如:

(1) I'll lend you my computer _____ you promise to take care of it.

剖析 考查条件状语从句。句意:如果你答应好好保管它,我可以把电脑借给你。**if** 意为“如果”,符合题意。

(2) Happiness comes _____ we stop complaining about the troubles we have and offer thanks for all the troubles we don't have.

剖析 考查时间状语从句。句意:当我们停止抱怨遇到的困难而感谢那些我们没有遇到的困难的时候,幸福就来临了。根据句意可知空格处引导时间状语从句,可用 **when**。

3. 名词性从句

这类题主要考查主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句的引导词及其用法。例如:

(1) _____ I need is affection and care from my family members.

剖析 考查主语从句。句意:我需要的是来自我的家庭成员的关怀和照顾。设空处位于谓语动词前,应为主语从句,且主语从句中缺少宾语,意为“所……的东西”,**what** 符合语境。

(2) The reason why I didn't attend the lecture was simply _____ I got a bad cold that day.

剖析 考查表语从句。句意:我没有参加讲座的原因仅仅是那天我得了重感冒。句中的谓语动词为 **was**,其后的句子作表语,为表语从句。从句句意完整,不缺少主要成分,用 **that** 引导。

(3) The market economy is quickly changing people's ideas on _____ is accepted.

剖析 考查宾语从句。句意:市场经济正在迅速改变人们对于所相信事物的看法。空处引导宾语从句,从句中缺少主语,且缺少词义“所……的事物”,应用连接代词 **what** 引导。

第三节 真题回顾及剖析

一、(2021·山东专升本)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the box is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each choice on the ANSWER SHEET. You may not use any of the words in the box more than once.

A. easier	B. groups	C. if	D. pay	E. on
F. carefully	G. income	H. that	I. what	J. borrow

Students at university can learn and make friends 1 will last a life time. However, the cost of studying is on the rise. This increase means that most students can get into money trouble 2 they do

not know how to manage their money.

It is not just the course fees. Students must also 3 for room and board. In addition, they may spend money 4 clothes, travel and other things.

Thus, students need to budget 5. At most universities teachers can give students suggestions on how to spend their money. The first thing they suggest is to write down your 6, for example, the money you will get from your family or a part-time job. Then list all of your expenses. Put your expenses into two 7: those that change (food, books, travel), and those that will stay the same (tuition, room and board). Add together all of your expenses.

When you do this, you find it is 8 to plan out your budget. This means you can save your money, rather than trying to 9 from others. As you can see, there is more to learn at university than just 10 is taught in the classroom.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. easier <i>adj.</i> 更容易的 | B. groups <i>n.</i> 组;群 |
| C. if <i>conj.</i> 如果;是否 | D. pay <i>v.</i> 付费 <i>n.</i> 工资 |
| E. on <i>prep.</i> 关于;在……的上面 | F. carefully <i>adv.</i> 小心地,仔细地 |
| G. income <i>n.</i> 收入,收益 | H. that <i>pron./conj.</i> (引导从句时,无词义) |
| I. what <i>pron.</i> 什么(可引导名词性从句) | J. borrow <i>v.</i> 借入,借 |

1. H

剖析 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处是一个定语从句,先行词是 friends, 引导词可以是 that/who。句意:学生上大学可以学到知识,也可以交到终身交往的朋友。故选 H。

2. C

剖析 考查条件状语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处是一个条件状语从句。句意:这一增长意味着,如果不知道如何理财,大多数学生可能会陷入财务困境。故选 C。

3. D

剖析 考查动词。根据情态动词 must 可知,空处应填动词原形。pay for... 为……支付。句意:学生还必须支付食宿费。故选 D。

4. E

剖析 考查固定结构。sb. spend money on sth. 某人花费金钱在某物上。句意:此外,他们可能会花钱买衣服、旅游和买其他东西。故选 E。

5. F

剖析 考查副词。budget 是动词,意为“把……编入预算”。副词修饰动词, budget carefully 意为“精打细算”。句意:因此,学生们需要精打细算。故选 F。

6. G

剖析 考查名词。your 是形容词性物主代词,后面要填名词。符合要求的有 B 项和 G 项。根据“for example, the money you will get from your family or a part-time job”可知,此处应填 income。故选 G。

7. B

剖析 考查名词。基数词 two 后面要接名词复数。根据“those that change (food, books, travel), and those that will stay the same (tuition, room and board)”可知,是把开销分成两组。句意:把你的开支分为两组:变化的(食物、书籍、旅行)和保持不变的(学费、食宿)。故选 B。

8. A

剖析 考查比较级。be 动词后面接形容词作表语。句意：当你这样做时，你会发现制定预算更容易。故选 A。

9. J

剖析 考查动词。try to do sth. 尽力做某事；borrow from sb. 向某人借钱。句意：这意味着你可以省钱，而不是设法向别人借钱。故选 J。

10. I

剖析 考查宾语从句。than 是介词，后面接宾语从句。分析句子结构可知，从句缺少主语，故用 what。句意：如你所见，在大学里要学的不仅仅是课堂上教的东西。故选 I。

二、(2020·山东专升本)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the box is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each choice on the ANSWER SHEET. You may not use any of the words in the box more than once.

A. studied	B. continuing	C. by	D. who	E. whose	F. improve
G. truth	H. ignored	I. recently	J. those	K. for	L. less

Researchers have found that people who go to concerts, shows and museums can live longer than 1 who do not. Experts from University College London have been examining the lifestyles of over 6,700 British people 2 15 years. They 3 how often the people went out and what kinds of events they attended. They found that people over 50 years old 4 regularly went to concerts were about 30 percent 5 likely to die over the next 14 years. The researchers said the over-50s could extend their life 6 engaging with the arts. In addition to living longer concertgoers could also have more fun.

The UK Health Secretary Matt Hancock believes there could be a lot of 7 in the research. He said arts and culture could 8 things like mental health, aging and loneliness. He 9 announced plans for the UK's National Health Service to use the arts to help people live a healthier life. One researcher said, "Our results highlight the importance of 10 to explore new social factors that affect our health."

A. studied v. 学习, 研究	B. continuing v. -ing 继续, 持续
C. by prep. 通过	D. who pron. (可引导从句)
E. whose pron. (可引导从句)	F. improve v. 改进, 改善
G. truth n. 事实, 真相	H. ignored v. 忽视, 不予理睬
I. recently adv. 最近, 不久前	J. those pron. 那些
K. for prep. (表示一段时间)	L. less adv. 更少, 较少

1. J

剖析 考查代词。空格处后面是一个定语从句。引导词是 who, 缺少表示人的先行词, 先行词一般是名词和代词。those 在此处指代上文中的 people。句意：研究人员发现，去音乐会、展会和博物馆的人比不去的人活得更长。故选 J。

2. K

剖析 考查介词。根据 15 years 可知,此处要填介词。句意:伦敦大学学院的专家 15 年来一直在研究 6 700 多名英国人的生活方式。故选 K。

3. A

剖析 考查动词。根据下文语境可知,时态要用过去时,空白处位于主语后面,句中缺少谓语动词。句意:他们研究了人们外出的频率以及他们参加的活动类型。故选 A。

4. D

剖析 考查定语从句。空白处引导一个定语从句,先行词是 people,完整的句子应是 people over 50 years old regularly went to concerts,因此从句中缺少主语,根据先行词可知用 who。whose 是形容词性物主代词,后面要接名词,与题意不符。句意:他们发现,50 岁以上经常去听音乐会的人在接下来的 14 年里死亡的可能性降低了约 30%。故选 D。

5. L

剖析 考查副词。likely 意为“可能的”,是形容词,形容词用副词修饰。分析句子结构可知,空处应填副词,修饰空后的形容词 likely。recently 意为“最近”,与题意不符。句意:他们发现,50 岁以上经常去听音乐会的人在接下来的 14 年里死亡的可能性降低了约 30%。故选 L。

6. C

剖析 考查介词。engaging with the arts 为动名词短语的形式,空处应填介词。句意:研究人员说,50 岁以上的人可以通过参与艺术来延长寿命。故选 C。

7. G

剖析 考查名词。根据 a lot of 可知空处填名词。句意:英国卫生大臣 Matt Hancock 认为,这项研究可能会揭示很多事实。故选 G。

8. F

剖析 考查动词。根据情态动词 could 可知空处应是动词原形。空后有 mental health, aging and loneliness 等名词,应该是改善精神状况、延迟衰老、缓解孤独感。此处说的应该是艺术和文化的好处。句意:他说,艺术和文化可以改善精神状况、延迟衰老、缓解孤独感。故选 F。

9. I

剖析 考查副词。根据 announced 可知,此处缺一个副词。副词修饰动词。句意:他最近宣布了英国国家卫生服务计划——利用艺术帮助人们过上更健康的生活。故选 I。

10. B

剖析 考查动名词。根据 of 可知,空后填动名词或名词。句意:我们的研究结果强调了继续探索影响我们健康的新的社会因素的重要性。故选 B。



备考训练

(一)

A. abundant	B. which	C. properly	D. respect	E. naturally	F. desire
G. diversity	H. from	I. establishing	J. widen	K. communicating	L. narrow

A bookless life is an incomplete life. Books influence the depth and breadth of life. They meet the natural 1 for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life. Learners, therefore, must have books, and the right type of books, for the satisfaction of their need. Readers turn 2 to books because their curiosity concerning all manners of things, their eagerness to share in the experiences of others and their need to escape 3 their own limited environment lead them to find in books food for the mind and the spirit. Through their reading they find a deeper significance to life as books acquaint them with life in the world as it was and it is now. They are presented with a(n) 4 of human experiences and come to 5 other ways of thought and living. And while 6 their own relationships and responses to life—the readers often find that the characters in their stories are going through similar adjustments, 7 help to clarify and give significance to their own.

Books provide 8 materials for readers' imagination to grow. Imagination is a valuable quality and a motivating power, and stimulates achievement. While enriching their imagination, books 9 their outlook, develop a fact-finding attitude and train them to use leisure 10. The social and educational significance of the readers' books cannot be overestimated in an academic library.

(二)

A. reaction	B. addressed	C. adjust	D. assume	E. successful	F. audience
G. on	H. If	I. especially	J. contact	K. hopeful	L. based

I'd like to discuss with you the secrets of good conversation. When someone tells you that you have to give a speech, your 1 may be "There's no way I'm going to do that!" But it's important to remember that speeches are like anything else in life—there's always a first time. Here are some keys of being a(n) 2 speaker. They are based 3 my own experience and other good speakers'.

Look at your 4. It is very important to make eye 5. Be sure to look up from your text or notes. Each time you look up from your text, look at a different part of the audience, so the whole group feels they are being 6.

Stand up straight. It doesn't mean that you have to 7 a straight posture(姿势), but stand in a comfortable, natural way, rather than bending over the lectern(讲台).

If there is a microphone in front of you, 8 it to the right height, rather than forcing yourself to stoop(俯身, 弯腰) during the speech. Talk normally into the microphone. 9 you speak at a high pitch(音量) into it, you will actually be harder to hear. And be careful to keep your mouth in the range of the microphone; don't turn away to answer a question from the side.

Do not speak in a dull tone that will put your audience to sleep, 10 when you are talking after a heavy meal.

(三)

A. On	B. hardship	C. pity	D. that	E. encourages	F. difficult
G. those	H. account	I. deserve	J. discouraged	K. genuine	L. what

Self-confidence gives us hope. It is a servant who gives its master light when he is in the dark. And it is encouragement when a person is 1. A person is a fool if he thinks that he is unable to carry out a difficult task while others do not find it 2. It is neither genius nor extraordinary ability 3 gives us the power to deal with and overcome whatever 4 we meet. In truth it is the magic of self-trust that 5 us with bravery.

Some people find most things impossible because they do not trust their own ability. Actually, they have the ability to make themselves successful, but it is a(n) 6 that they do not believe in themselves. People of this kind are more foolish than 7 who actually can not fulfill the work. This is on 8 of their ignorance. People who can't do a job are pardonable, but those who do not believe in themselves 9 no excuse.

In short, success will not come to the door of a person who thinks he is not worthy enough to accept it. 10 the contrary, failure would be his life companion. This is why a person ought to believe in himself.

(四)

A. schedule	B. experience	C. reducing	D. competitive	E. worth	F. provides
G. directed	H. campus	I. While	J. used	K. achieve	L. limits

Sports are a great way to work on developing your physical skills and build your 1 spirit. There are many different sports to choose from: baseball, basketball, football, golf, hockey and tennis. No matter what you choose, you'll treasure the 2 with the friends you meet and enrich your life. And they are really 3 the time and effort for many reasons!

Firstly, it's an amazing stress reliever. Are you stressed about an upcoming exam? That group project? Your computer that just can't seem to print? Running around with a bunch of friends can do wonders for 4 your stress level.

Secondly, it will provide great exercise. 5 most college students would like to go to the gym on a regular basis, few actually do. With a predetermined time already in your 6, if you join in one of the intramural(校内的) sports teams, your workout(锻炼) is more likely to happen.

Thirdly, it is a great way to meet people. You may be getting 7 to seeing similar people in the courses for your major, in your residence hall, or at the events you go to on campus. Intramural sports can be a great way to meet students that you may not otherwise even run into on 8.

Lastly, you can do just for fun. Most things you'll do in college are very goal 9: produce a paper, plan an event, meet a deadline. Playing an intramural sport 10 you with a great opportunity to head out and have some good, old-fashioned fun.

(五)

A. regularly	B. received	C. that	D. less	E. role	F. reduced
G. active	H. sitting	I. sleeplessness	J. diseases	K. help	L. never

In today's world, sleep experts often say that for a better night's rest, Americans should turn off their smartphones or iPads before sleeping. Such electronic products make the brain 1, and then influence



their sleep. But according to a latest survey, more than 90% of Americans 2 use a computer, a mobile phone or some other kinds of electronic products in the hour before bedtime.

Researchers found 3 man-made light from some electronic products at night may reduce the brain chemicals that can help sleep. The research showed that 4 in the light from computer screens clearly lowered the level of the chemicals which manages our body clocks and plays a(n) 5 in the sleep cycle. In the study, the researchers let volunteers read, play games and watch movies on a tablet computer in different time periods while measuring how much light their eyes 6. They found that two hours of sitting before a bright tablet screen at night 7 the sleep chemical level by about 22%.

Then the researchers studied the college students who often used computers at night. They got the similar results. And researchers say that may not only cause 8, but also raise the risk of obesity(肥胖), diabetes(糖尿病) and other 9.

To be on the safe side, the researchers suggest that we use computers 10 than before or turn down the screen brightness as much as possible before sleeping.

专题二 阅读理解

第一节 考情分析和应试策略

考情分析

阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)部分由 Section A 和 Section B 组成,其中 Section A 为常规的四选一型阅读理解题,共 3 篇文章,每篇短文后有 5 个选择题,共 15 题,每题 2 分,共 30 分。Section B 为七选五型阅读理解,共 1 篇文章,文章中设有 5 个空,要求考生从文章下面所给的 7 个备选项中选出 5 个最佳答案,以使文章完整连贯,每题 3 分,共 15 分。本部分主要考查考生的篇章理解能力和通过阅读获取信息的能力。

本部分所选取的文章主要有记叙文、说明文、议论文等,题材包括社会文化、日常生活、人物传记、科普知识等,四选一型阅读理解测试的题型主要有细节理解题、词义猜测题、推理判断题(含观点态度题)和主旨大意题。针对细节理解题和词义猜测题,考生应能理解和捕捉文中的具体信息,既要能够理解单个句子的含义以及句子之间的逻辑关系,又要能够根据上下文推测生词、短语或句子的含义。针对推理判断题,考生需要在准确把握文章信息的基础上进行逻辑分析和推断,从而根据所读材料做出相应的判断和推理。推断作者的观点态度的题目,考生需要通读文章抓住关键词,熟悉文章大意,从而对作者的写作目的、观点和态度做出正确的判断。针对主旨大意题,考生应对全文或段落进行系统分析,理解所读内容的篇章结构,从而概括出文章的中心思想或段落大意。

在七选五型阅读理解题中,主要考查考生概括段落主旨的能力,观察细节的能力,分析句与句、段与段之间逻辑关系的能力以及推理判断的能力,因此考生要能够读懂文章,了解文章主旨,掌握文章关键细节,并进行逻辑分析和推理。

应试策略

一、四选一型阅读理解应试策略

解答四选一型阅读理解题时,可遵循以下步骤:

- (1) 先读问题,弄清提问的内容和选择的范围后,再有目的地阅读。
- (2) 快速浏览全文,掌握全貌,以防断章取义。
- (3) 细读原文,捕捉相关信息词,初步选出答案。
- (4) 重读原文和题目,仔细斟酌核实答案。

另外,考生需要充分了解阅读理解的主要题型及相对应的解题技巧。

题 型	解题技巧
主旨大意题	① 抓住主题句,锁定文章主旨 ② 抓住段落大意,概括中心思想 ③ 抓住主线和关键信息,归纳文章大意
细节理解题	① 细心审题,直接就题找答案 ② 变通理解,间接转述找答案 ③ 多点归纳,综合事实找答案

续表

题 型	解题技巧
词义猜测题	① 通过因果关系猜测词义 ② 通过同义词和近、反义词的关系猜测词义 ③ 通过构词法猜测词义 ④ 通过定义或释义说明来推测词义 ⑤ 通过描述猜测词义 ⑥ 用知识和生活经验猜测词义 ⑦ 根据上下文的指代关系进行猜测
推理判断题	① 与原文相同的细节不能选 ② 对于文中没有出现的细节,不能跳出文章做出推断

二、七选五型阅读理解应试策略

对于七选五型阅读理解,考生在做题时应注意以下做题步骤和应试策略:

1. 略读文章,把握文章大意

首先,快速浏览文章的大小标题、首段、每一段的首句,以及表示句与句之间、段与段之间关系的连接性词语(特别注意 however, but, so, furthermore 等后面的内容),以了解文章的基本结构和内容大意。

2. 阅读选项,快速形成印象

七选五型阅读理解的答案选项较少,并且给出的都是句子,因此,考生可以通过句子表意的完整性或者句子后面的标点符号来判断该句在文章中的位置。另外,通过阅读选项,有可能找出与其他选项意思完全无关的句子,这样就可以直接将该选项排除。

3. 重点阅读上下句

做七选五型阅读理解时,最重要的是要读懂空处前后的句子,明白其上下文的确切意思。正确选项必定会与上下句之间语义衔接、逻辑通顺。

4. 巧妙做题

在解题过程中,选出有把握的题后,可以在 7 个选项中将其划掉,缩小选择范围。有时通过观察语言结构也可将选择范围大大缩小,一般可将 7 个选项缩小到 2~4 个选项,大大提高了正确率。

第二节 四选一型阅读理解题的考试要点及解题指导



考点一 主旨大意题

这类题在设题时常会用到 title, subject, main idea, topic, theme 等词。

1. 归纳标题类

此类题目的答案特点是:短小精悍,一般多为一个短语;涵盖性强,一般能覆盖全文意思;精确性强,表达范围要恰当,不能随意改变语义程度或色彩。常见的命题形式有:

What's the best title for the text?

The best title for this passage is _____.

Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

2. 概括大意类

(1) 此类题目主要包括寻找段落大意(topic)和文章中心思想(main idea),常见的命题形式有:

What is the general/main idea of the passage?

Which of the following expresses the main idea?

What is the subject discussed in the text?

The writer of the story wants to tell us that _____.

The passage/text is mainly about _____.

What's the article mainly about?

(2) 解题技巧。

阅读理解体裁多是议论文和说明文。对于这类文章,抓主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。主题句一般出现在文章的开头或结尾。主题句具有简洁性、概括性的特点。主题句在文章中的位置主要有以下几种情况:

① 位于段首:一般而言,以演绎法撰写的文章,主题句通常在文章的开头,即先点出主题,然后围绕这一主题做具体的陈述。判断第一句是否为主题句,可具体分析段落的首句与第二、三句的关系。如果从第二句就开始对第一句进行说明、论述或描述,那么第一句就是主题句。有些段落,在主题句后有明显引出细节的关键词,如 for example, an example of; first; to begin with; one; some 等。在阅读的过程中应尽量利用上述关键词来确定主题句的位置。

② 位于段尾:有些文章会在开头列举事实,然后通过论证来阐述作者的论点。因此,如果段首不是概括性的或综合性的句子,就需要快速浏览段尾的句子,确定它是否具备主题句的特征。一般来说,当一种观点不易解释清楚或不易被人接受时,主题句就可能出现在段尾。另外,so, therefore, thus, consequently; in conclusion, in short, in a word, to sum up 等常用来引出结论,也可据此来确定主题句的位置。

③ 位于段中:有时段落先介绍背景和细节,接着用一句综合或概括性的话概括前面所说的内容或事例,然后再围绕主题展开对有关问题的深入讨论。这种文章的主题句常出现在段中。主要有以下两种情况:先提出问题,然后回答(主题句),最后解释;先提出问题,然后点出主题思想(主题句),最后解释。

④ 首尾呼应:主题句在段落的开头和结尾两个位置出现,前呼后应。这两个主题句叙述的是同一个内容,但用词不尽相同,这样不但强调了主题思想,而且显得灵活多变。这两个句子并非简单重复,后一个主题句或对该主题做最后的评述,或对要点做概括,或使之引申,留给读者去思考。

⑤ 无明确主题句:找关键词(出现频率较高),归纳总结。

考点二 细节理解题

考查内容主要涉及时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、结果、数字等;议论文中的例证细节;定义类细节。这类题目的共同特点是:答案一般都能在文章中找到。当然,答案并不一定是文章中的原句,考生需要根据文章提供的信息自己组织语句回答问题。

1. 事实细节题→寻读法

先读题,带着题干信息快速浏览全文。事实细节题分为直接理解题和间接理解题,常见的命题方式有:

What can we learn from the passage?

All the following are mentioned except _____.

Which of the following is mentioned (not mentioned)?

Which of the following statements is true/right/false/wrong?

2. 排列顺序题→首尾定位法

找出第一个事件和最后一个事件,用排除法缩小范围。常出现在记叙文和说明文中,一般按事件发生的顺序排列。常见的命题方式有:

Which of the following is the correct order of...?

Which of the following shows the path of signals described in Paragraph...?

3. 数字计算题

解题方法:审题;带着问题找细节;对比、分析和计算。可以直接找到相关细节,但需经过计算才能得出答案。

考点三 推理判断题

推理判断题主要考查考生对文章中隐含或深层的含义的理解能力。它要求考生根据文章内容做出符合逻辑的推断,包括考生对作者观点的理解,态度的判断,对修辞、语气、隐含意思等的理解。题干中常见的关键词有:infer(推断), indicate(表明;暗示), imply/suggest(暗示), conclude(得出结论), assume(假定;假设)。

1. 细节推理判断题

一般可根据短文提供的信息或借助生活常识进行推理判断,常见的命题方式有:

It can be inferred/concluded from the text that _____.

The author implies/suggests that _____.

We may infer that _____.

Which of the following statements is implied but NOT stated?

2. 预测推理判断题

根据语篇对文章接下来的内容或可能的结局进行猜测,常见的命题方式有:

What do you think will happen if/when...?

At the end of this passage, the writer might continue to write _____.

3. 推测文章来源或读者对象

常见的命题方式有:

The passage is probably taken out of _____.

The passage would most likely be found in _____.

Where does this text probably come from?

4. 写作意图、目的、态度推断题

作者的语气态度通常不会直接写出来,只能通过细读文章,从作者的选词及修饰手段中体会。询问写作目的,选项里常出现的词有:purpose(目的), explain(解释), prove(证明), persuade(劝说), advise(劝告), comment(评论), praise(赞扬), criticize(批评), entertain(娱乐), demonstrate(举例说明), argue(辩论), tell(讲述), analyze(分析)等。询问语气态度,选项里常出现的词有:neutral(中立的), sympathetic(同情的), satisfied(满意的), friendly(友好的), enthusiastic(热情的), subjective(主观的), objective(客观的), pessimistic(悲观的), optimistic(乐观的), critical(批评的), doubtful(怀疑的), hostile(敌对的), indifferent(冷淡的), disappointed(失望的)等。常见的命题方式有:

The purpose of the text is _____.

What is the main purpose of the author writing the text?

By mentioning..., the author aims to show that _____.

What is the author's attitude towards...?

What is the author's opinion on...?

The author's tone in this passage is _____.

推理判断题是考查考生透过文章表面的文字信息进行分析、综合和归纳等逻辑推理的能力。推理和判断必须以事实为依据,切勿主观臆断。解题时应注意以下几点:

(1) 直接陈述文章内容的选项不能选,要选择根据文章推理出来的选项。

(2) 推理不是凭空猜测,而是立足已知推断未知;选出的答案在文中要能找到依据或理由。

(3) 忠实于原文,以文章提供的事实和线索为依据。不能以自己的观点代替作者的想法,不要脱离原文主观臆断。

考点四 词义/句意猜测题

1. 考查方式

- (1) 猜测某个词、词组、句子的意义。
- (2) 对文中的多义词或词组进行定义。
- (3) 判断某个代词的指代对象。

2. 常见的命题方式

The underlined word/phrase in the second paragraph means _____.

The word “it/they” in the last sentence refers to _____.

The word... (Line 6 Para. 2) probably means _____.

The word... (Line 6 Para. 2) could best be replaced by which of the following?

Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word...?

The underlined sentence in the passage most probably means _____.

By saying “...”, the author implies that _____.

3. 解题技巧

- (1) 通过因果关系猜词。

首先,找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系,然后猜词。有时文章会借助关联词(如 because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, therefore 等)来表示前后因果关系。例如:

You shouldn't have blamed him for that, for it wasn't his fault. (由 for 引出的句子所表示的原因可以推测出,blame 的意思是“责备”。)

- (2) 通过同义词和反义词猜词。

通过同义词猜词,一是看由 and 或 or 连接的同义词词组,如 happy and gay,即使不认识 gay 这个词,也可以推测出它的意思是“愉快的”;二是看在进一步的解释过程中使用的同义词。

- (3) 通过构词法猜词。

根据前缀、后缀、复合、派生等构词法知识判断词义。例如:

She is unlikely to have stolen the money. (“un”含否定意义,可以推测出 unlikely 的意思是“不太可能”。)

- (4) 通过定义或释义关系推测词义。

这种同义或释义关系常由 is, or, that is, in other words 或破折号等来表示。例如:

But sometimes, no rain falls for a long time. Then there is a dry period, or drought. (由 or 可知, drought 与 dry period 同义,故可知 drought 的意思是“旱灾”。)

- (5) 通过句法功能来推测词义。例如:

Bananas, oranges, pineapples, coconuts and some other kinds of fruits grow in warm areas. (假如 pineapples 和 coconuts 是生词,我们可以从这两个词在句中所处的位置来判断它们大致的意思。从句子中不难看出 pineapples, coconuts 和 bananas, oranges 是同类关系,同属 fruit 类,可以推测出它们是两样水果,准确地说,是菠萝和椰子。)

- (6) 通过描述猜词。

描述即作者对该人或该物的外在相貌或内在特征的描写。例如:

The penguin is a kind of sea bird living in the South Pole. It is fat and walks in a funny way. Although it cannot fly, it can swim in the icy water to catch the fish. (从例句的描述中可以得知, penguin 是一种生活在南极的鸟类。后面更详尽地描述了该鸟类的的生活习性。)

- (7) 根据同位关系猜词。

阅读中出现的难词有时后面紧跟一个同位语,对前面的词进行解释,这时可利用同位关系对前面或后面的词义或句意进行猜测。例如:

Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from



families known to them—a form of favouritism will replace equality. (破折号后的句子是对前面进行解释说明的,二者是同位关系。因此要猜测 favouritism 的意思可从前面句子的意思入手。)

(8) 根据转折或对比关系猜测句意。

根据上下句的连接词(如 but, however, otherwise 等)可以看出前后在意义上的关系,从而依据某一句的含义,来确定另一句的含义。另外,分号也可以表示转折、对比或并列的意义。

(9) 根据上下文情景进行猜测。

猜测任何词义或句意都离不开上下文的语境。例如:

“She is ashamed and embarrassed but doesn't really have any explanation why she did this.” Miss Duff said. “She didn't intend to steal when she went into the store. She is at a loss to explain it. She is otherwise a very respectable and intelligent young lady. She went to her doctor and asked for advice because she wants to know if there is anything in particular that caused her to do this.” (从上文中可知,她进入商店时并没打算偷窃,下文谈到她去看医生,可以推知,她不知道自己为什么会有偷窃的欲望。She is at a loss to explain it. 可理解为“她不知道自己为什么会有偷窃的欲望。”)

第三节 七选五型阅读理解的考试要点及解题指导



考点一 主旨概括句

一般而言,短文首段给出中心句,其他各段有一个次中心句,均为中心句服务,形成总一分关系。通常其他段落的第一句为次主题句,其他句为细节支撑句,各句通过意义或逻辑联系起来,形成完整的段落。

七选五型阅读理解中有的题目设在段首,考查考生的主旨概括能力。考查主旨概括句的题目主要考查段落标题、段首主旨句、段尾总结句等。考生应能够抓住段落中的关键词语并依据段落大意进行归纳概括,把握主旨。考查段落标题时,先看看其他段落标题的语言形式,同一篇文章中的几个段落小标题基本上是同一种语言形式。如果其他标题是祈使句,该题的答案也是祈使句;如果其他标题是名词短语,该题答案也是名词短语。例如:

1. The basic function of money.

Being explaining the basic function of money...

2. Money lessons.

Approach money lessons with openness...

3. _____

Begin at the grocery store. Pick out similar brands of a product—a name brand butter and a generic, for example. You can show your child how to make choices between different brands of a product so that you can save money.

A. Wise decisions.

B. The value of money.

...

剖析 本题要求选段落标题。观察其他段落标题,都是名词短语,因此,本标题也应是名词短语。七个选项中只有 A、B 两个选项是名词短语,这样就可大大缩小选择范围。浏览两个选项,再看空后的文字,发现 decisions 与 choices 的词义相近(近义词),故选 A。

考点二 过渡句

七选五型阅读理解中有的题目设在段首或段尾,考查过渡衔接能力。文章中有三种途径可实现过渡:

一是对核心词汇的重复；二是使用指示代词 this/that/these/those/such；三是使用过渡词语，如 next, in addition, however 等。过渡句一般设在上下段之间，或者句与句之间，起承上启下的作用，解答此类试题须瞻前顾后，上下求索。考生要能够从上下文中找到启示，进行逻辑分析。所选的答案应当能将前后内容衔接起来。例如：

Many children like to eat snacks in everyday life, and some of them even have snacks during dinner. To maintain the normal meals and stay healthy, it is necessary to regularly eat snacks for children in their spare time. _____

Prepare healthy snacks in advance.

- A. Make it interesting.
- B. Keep healthy snacks with you.
- C. Read serving size information.
- D. Cut up melons or vegetables in advance.
- E. Here are some ways to make healthy snacks part of your daily routine.
- F. If you like to do some cooking about snacks, you can follow the following ways.
- G. If you're crazy for chocolate, try a hot chocolate drink instead of a chocolate bar.

剖析 空格设在段尾且介于上下段之间，考查过渡句。根据空格前一句可知，为了健康和维持正常用餐，给小孩子定时供应零食很有必要。根据空格后一句可知，“提前做好零食”是其中一条措施，且这条措施并没有提到是自己动手做零食，空格处填“下面提供一些让健康零食成为日常生活的一部分的做法”。故选 E。

考点三 细节支撑句

七选五阅读理解中有的题目设在一个段落的两个句子之间，设空处与上下文之间一般存在并列、顺承、选择、转折、因果关系等。此类题考查的是用来支撑主题句的句子，被称为细节支撑句。较主题句而言，细节支撑句更具体或更特定。解答此类试题时，考生要注意利用前后句代词的指代关系、逻辑关系以及时间先后关系等找到关联点，从而找到解题突破口。例如：

Daydreamers have a bad reputation for being unaware of what's happening around them. They can seem forgetful and clumsy. _____ They annoy us because they seem to be ignoring us and missing the important things.

- A. Having interesting things to think about also helps.
- B. They stare off into space and wander by themselves.
- C. Without wandering minds, we wouldn't have relatively, Coke or Post-it notes.
- D. At one time, daydreaming was thought to be a cause of some mental illnesses.
- E. It involves slow, steady breathing for self-control that helps people stay calm and attentive.
- F. Daydreams are often very simple and direct, quite unlike sleep dreams, which may be hard to understand.
- G. Therefore, it's a good idea to keep a notebook or voice recorder nearby when you're in the daydream zone.

剖析 空格设在两个句子之间，考查细节支撑句。根据空格前的核心词汇 being unaware of what's happening 以及 forgetful and clumsy 可知，白日梦者不清楚周围发生的事情，显得健忘和呆滞，因而备受议论。根据空格后的核心词汇 ignoring us and missing the important things 可知，白日梦者因无视别人和遗忘重要的事情而让人生烦。空格处应填白日梦者的行为特点，从而导致前后对应的结果，前后人称一致。故选 B。

第四节 真题回顾及剖析

(2021·山东专升本) Reading Comprehension

Section A (30 points)

Directions: In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors (剪刀) since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three older sisters. “I never got the chance to pick what we watched on TV until I learned the sport of rock, paper, scissors,” he says.

Baldwin is president of the World Rock Paper Scissors Association. He has played in and hosted competitions all around the globe. He once had a 43-game winning streak. What is the secret to his success? “Look for patterns in either your opponent’s moves or behavior,” he says. As all serious rock, paper, scissors players know, there’s more to the game than luck.

People have been playing rock, paper, scissors for about 2,000 years. It is played everywhere. Some cultures use different hand symbols, but the idea is the same. You and an opponent each “throw” one of three hand symbols. You win, lose, or tie (TE). Many people think the game is all luck. It seems that your chances of winning and losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random. That’s because human behavior isn’t random. There are patterns in how people make decisions.

A study at Zhejiang University, in China, looked at how people played rock, paper, scissors. It followed 360 students in a competition. Researchers found two key patterns. Winners tended to repeat their winning hand symbols. Losers tended to go from rock to paper to scissors.

Knowing the psychology of the game is not a sure ticket to winning, but it can help. Ken Watson is one of the world’s best rock, paper, scissors players. He says winning takes skill. “You have to size up your opponent. Luck and chance play a part, but you have to be prepared and have a strategy,” he says. “Part of my strategy is being confident.”

According to Baldwin, “practice, practice, practice” is the key to success. “You can try practicing against yourself in front of a mirror,” he says. “But for me, that always ended up in a tie.”

11. The support of rock, paper, scissors enabled little Wyatt Baldwin to _____.

- A. cut paper with scissors
- B. reach an agreement with his sisters
- C. learn the sports on TV
- D. produce TV shows with his sisters

剖析 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Wyatt Baldwin has been playing rock, paper, scissors since he was a kid. The game helped him settle disagreements with his three older sisters.”可知，Wyatt Baldwin 从小就在玩石头、布、剪刀的游戏。这个游戏帮助他解决了与三个姐姐之间的分歧。故选 B。

12. What is the key to Baldwin’s success in the game?

- A. Praying for good luck.
- B. Imitating his rival’s moves.
- C. Figuring out his rival’s patterns.
- D. Making friends with his opponent.

剖析 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句和第五句 “What is the secret to his success? ‘Look for patterns in either your opponent’s moves or behavior,’ he says.” 可知, Baldwin 在游戏中成功的关键是寻找对手的动作或行为模式。故选 C。

13. What can we learn about the game from Para. 3?
- The idea of the game varies from culture to culture.
 - The chances of winning or losing the game are always equal.
 - Different cultures use similar hand symbols to play the game.
 - The decision-making patterns affect the outcome of the game.

剖析 推理判断题。根据第三段最后三句 “It seems that your chances of winning and losing are about the same, but the outcome of the game is not random... There are patterns in how people make decisions.” 可知, 输赢的机会差不多, 但比赛的结果并不是随机的。人们做决定的方式是有规律的。故选 D。

14. The study at Zhejiang University found that _____.
- losers were likely to throw the hand symbol of paper
 - losers were likely to throw the hand symbol of scissors
 - winners were likely to ignore their opponents completely
 - winners were likely to repeat their winning hand symbols

剖析 细节理解题。根据第四段第四句 “Winners tended to repeat their winning hand symbols.” 可知, 获胜者倾向于重复他们胜利的手势。故选 D。

15. What is Ken Watson’s view on the game?
- Being relaxed is a sure ticket to winning.
 - Being confident can increase the chance to win.
 - Your chance of winning wholly depends on luck.
 - Your chance of winning relates to the size of your opponent.

剖析 推理判断题。根据第五段最后两句 “Luck and chance play a part, but you have to be prepared and have a strategy... Part of my strategy is being confident.” 可知, Ken Watson 认为运气和机遇起到了一定作用, 但是人必须做好准备, 制定策略。他的策略是保持自信。由此可推断, Ken Watson 认为自信是赢的关键, 另外还需要一定的策略, 运气只是一部分原因。故选 B。

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Imagine walking through someone’s apartment. The rooms are almost empty, and the only piece of furniture is a simple table and folded sofa. There are no decorative objects lying around—just the essentials. You open the closet to find you can count the number of clothing items inside on one hand. The space seems more like a prison cell than a home and you may think the resident cannot afford to buy more things to fill the apartment with.

It turns out that the apartment’s owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings. Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions. Minimalists follow this philosophy to varying degrees, but they generally claim that cutting back on excess stuff leads to a more fulfilling life.

Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo's best-selling book *The Life-changing Magic of Tidying Up*. Kondo has become distinguished for her tidying skills, which she developed naturally. One of her main belongings is that one should only own things that one truly loves.

Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions. Even if you are not ready to become a minimalist, you may want to consider reducing the number of things you own for it seems that letting go of things can truly make room for happiness.

- 剖析** 主旨大意题。第一段讲述了想象一个人走进空空的公寓,除了一些必需品和必要的装饰品,其他什么都没有。这样的房间看起来更像囚室,也许你会认为房主买不起东西填满公寓。根据第二段第一句“It turns out that the apartment’s owner is a minimalist who chooses to limit his number of belongings.”可知房主是个极简主义者。由此可推断,第一段描述了一个选择过极简生活的人。故选 C。

- 剖析** 推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions.”可知,极简主义与消费主义背道而驰,极简主义倡导降低消费。由此可知,极简主义者反对购买超过需求量的物品。故选 D。

- 剖析** 细节理解题。根据第三段可知,由于拥有的物品较少,极简主义者不必花很多时间清洁、思考自己需要减少什么东西,也不需要努力跟上潮流。极简主义者说,这可以让他们腾出时间做一些有意义的事情,比如锻炼、旅行和与爱人在一起。故选 D。

- 剖析** 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has gained in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo’s best-selling book *The Life-changing Magic of Tidying Up*.”可知,由于 Marie Kondo 的畅销书《怦然心动的人生整理魔法》,一种温和的极简主义最近开始流行起来了。故选 A。

20. According to the last paragraph, what is the real meaning of minimalism?

- A. Finding the right balance between belongings and joy.
- B. Placing your possessions before your personal happiness.
- C. Throwing away as many personal belongings as possible.
- D. Buying a lot more things to follow the latest fashion trends.

剖析 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句“Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about finding the things you want to remain with you and striking a balance between personal joy and possessions.”可知,Kondo 强调,极简主义不是扔掉东西,而是找到你想留在身边的东西,并在快乐和物质之间取得平衡。故选 A。

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media. In the UK the over-55s are joining social media sites in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the second biggest user group of these sites, with 3.5 million users aged 55—64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, “I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.”

Unexpectedly, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use social media sites themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the sites—only 2.2 million users are under 17—but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. “It's my alarm clock, so I have to,” she says. “I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.” Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school that she has not heard from in forty years. “We use social media sites to arrange to meet all over the country,” she says. “They have changed my social life completely.”

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone addiction (上瘾) as their parents were the early users of smartphones. Peter, 38 and a father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. “I was always connected and I felt like I was always working,” he says. “How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?” Thus, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. “I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is that I'm setting a better example for my kids and spending more quality time with them.”

21. More and more over-55s in the UK are joining social media sites to _____.

- A. develop their own websites
- B. post their videos and photos
- C. know about the lives of their grandchildren
- D. form online habits similar to their children's

剖析 推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“In the UK the over-55s are joining social media sites in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the second biggest user group of these sites, with 3.5 million users aged 55—64 and 2.9 million over-65s.”和第二段第一句中的“I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them.”可知,越来越多 55 岁以上的人加入社交媒体网站,了解他们孙辈们的生活。故选 C。



22. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. it was boring to wait for letters and photos
- B. it was good for kids to post letters and photos
- C. they used to wait for letters and photos in the post
- D. they were fond of hearing from their grandparents

剖析 句意猜测题。根据第二段第一句“Sheila, aged 59, says, ‘I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It’s a much better way to see what they’re doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post.’”可知,当 Sheila 的女儿发布孙辈们的视频和照片时,她加入进来,看看孙辈们在做什么。这比在邮局等待信件和照片能更好地了解他们在做什么。由此可知,Sheila 那个年代,人们常常在邮局里等待信件和照片。故选 C。

23. From Paragraph 3, we can see that children under 17 in the UK _____.

- A. tend to use their smartphones less
- B. are less interested in social media sites
- C. like to interact with their parents online
- D. spend more time with their friends in real life

剖析 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句“Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the sites—only 2.2 million users are under 17—but they’re not going far from their smartphones.”可知,在英国,17 岁以下的孩子没有远离手机,但正在远离这些网站,这些网站只有 220 万 17 岁以下的用户。因此可判断英国 17 岁以下的孩子对这些网站不太感兴趣。故选 B。

24. Why does Peter use an old-style mobile phone in the evenings and at weekends?

- A. He tries to be a model for his kids.
- B. He thinks it is convenient to do so.
- C. He needs to make an emergency call.
- D. He wants to be cut off from the world.

剖析 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“I’m not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is that I’m setting a better example for my kids and spending more quality time with them.”可知,Peter 在紧急情况下,并没有完全与外界隔绝,而是正在为他的孩子们树立一个更好的榜样,与孩子们共度更多黄金时光。故选 A。

25. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. How to develop better online habits.
- B. Different online habits of different age groups.
- C. Good habits of using smartphones and social media.
- D. How to keep kids away from smartphones and social media.

剖析 主旨大意题。根据第一、二段可知,越来越多 55 岁以上的人加入社交媒体网站;第三段讲述了英国 17 岁以下的孩子没有远离手机,但正在远离这些网站,这些网站只有 220 万 17 岁以下的用户。17 岁以下的孩子对这些网站不感兴趣;最后一段讲一位 38 岁的父亲周末不用手机,这样做是为了有更多的时间好好陪伴孩子,给孩子树立榜样。故选 B。

Section B (15 points)

Directions: In this section, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 26—30, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

We all experience some kind of anger in our life. Some of us get angry easily, while others do not let anger control them. Anger can harm us physically and emotionally.

Anger has no specific reason. Things like an argument with your friend or job stress can make you angry. If things are going beyond your control, it is the right time that you learnt some ways to control your anger. 26

Be patient and calm. 27 If something is not going the way you planned, do not get angry. Allow things to settle with time. Patience also gives you strength and courage to face any situation. Practice being patient in any situation, and the anger would automatically go away with time.

Breathe deeply. When you are in anger, before reacting, just sit quietly, close your eyes and start breathing deeply. 28 Eventually, you will forget the reason for your anger.

Just smile. No matter how tough the situation is, smile! 29 Rather than thinking negatively, you should stay positive.

30 You can watch your favorite movie or sports match. You can also take a walk or listen to music. The purpose is to take your focus away from the situation that made you angry.

If nothing is working, try the old-tested formula of counting numbers. It will shift your focus from the actual thing, and it has benefited many people.

- A. Engage yourself in some activities.
- B. Depression can be caused by anger.
- C. Patience is the key to all anger problems.
- D. Others are very violent in their expression of anger.
- E. Read the following advice on how to deal with anger.
- F. A smile has proven to have a positive effect on the mind and soul.
- G. Concentrate on your breathing pattern and think about the good things in life.

26. E

剖析 根据“If things are going beyond your control, it is the right time that you learnt some ways to control your anger.”可知,若事情超出了你的控制范围,就到了学习一些方法来控制愤怒情绪的时候了。后面讲述了控制愤怒的一些建议,因此E项“Read the following advice on how to deal with anger.(阅读以下关于如何应对愤怒的建议)”符合语境。故选E。

27. C

剖析 根据“Be patient and calm.”可知,要有耐心并保持冷静。因此C项“Patience is the key to all anger problems.(耐心是解决愤怒的关键)”符合语境。故选C。

28. G

剖析 根据“When you are in anger, before reacting, just sit quietly, close your eyes and start breathing deeply.”可知,当你生气时,在做出反应之前,静静地坐着,闭上眼睛,开始深呼吸。再根据“Eventually, you will forget the reason for your anger.”可知,最终,人会忘记愤怒的原因。所以G项“Concentrate on your breathing pattern and think about the good things in life.(专注于你的呼吸模式,想想生活中美好的事情)”符合语境。故选G。

29. F

剖析 根据“No matter how tough the situation is, smile!”可知,不管情况有多艰难,微笑吧!因此F项“A smile has proven to have a positive effect on the mind and soul.(微笑被证实对大脑和心灵都有积极的影响)”符合语境。故选F。

30. A

剖析 本句位于段首,为主旨句。根据“movie or sports match, take a walk or listen to music”可知,本段讲的是 some activities。所以A项“Engage yourself in some activities.(让自己参与一些活动)”是本段的主旨句。故选A。



备考训练



第一组

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

A boy was watching his grandmother write a letter. At one point he asked, “Are you writing a story about what we’ve done? Is it a story about me?”

His grandmother stopped writing her letter and said to him, “I am writing about you, actually, but more important than the words is the pencil I’m using. I hope you will be like this pencil when you grow up.”

Interested, the boy looked at the pencil. It didn’t seem very special. “But it’s just like any other pencil I’ve ever seen!”

“That depends on how you look at things. It has five qualities which, if you manage to hang on to them, will make you a person who is always at peace with the world.”

First quality: You are capable of great things, but you must never forget that there is a hand guiding your steps. We call that hand God, and he always guides us according to his will.

Second quality: Now and then, I have to stop writing and use a sharpener. That makes the pencil suffer a little, but afterwards, it’s sharper. So you, too, must learn to bear certain pains and sorrows, because they will make you a better person.

Third quality: The pencil always allows us to use an eraser to rub out any mistakes. This means that correcting something we did is not necessarily a bad thing; it helps to keep us on the road to justice.

Fourth quality: What really matters in a pencil is not its wooden exterior, but the graphite(石墨) inside. So always pay attention to what is happening inside you.

Fifth quality: It always leaves a mark. Just in the same way, you should know that everything you do in life will leave a mark, so try to be conscious of that in your every action.

1. What was the grandmother writing about in her letter?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. The story of her grandson. | B. The hopes for the future world. |
| C. The five qualities of the pencil. | D. The story of grandmother herself. |

- ## Passage Two

The sun is setting on a summer night. At the entrance to a deep, dark cave, a few bats fly out and begin swirling high up into the air. More and more of the small, furry creatures appear. Within a few minutes, a whole river of bats is pouring out of the cave, and they keep coming, millions and millions of them.

Every March or April, Mexican free-tailed bats migrate up to 1,000 miles (1,609 kilometers) from their winter home in Mexico to this cave, where they raise their young. Soon after they arrive, each mother gives birth to one pup. As many as 500 baby bats live crammed into one square foot (30.48 cubic centimeters) of space, and all those bodies create nice warm temperatures to keep them cozy and comfortable. If you've ever lost sight of your parents on a crowded playground, you may be wondering how mother bats recognize their children. They use their sense of smell to tell which pup is theirs when it is time for the babies to nurse.

When the adult bats leave the cave at night to feed, they are helping humans. They eat tons of insects in a single night, including many pests that eat farmer's crops. And they get rid of mosquitoes, too.

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- B. bat waste causes much harm to the human environment
C. a bat mother would have trouble finding her own baby
D. farmers will never have a good harvest without the bats
9. Which of the following is TRUE about the bats?
- A. They are well protected by farmers.
B. They travel from Mexico to America yearly.
C. They benefit from some tiny organisms.
D. They smell better than other animals.
10. From the second paragraph, we can know Kennedy's opinion of the bats' flying in groups is _____.
A. mysterious B. frightful C. enjoyable D. crazy

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

People say that money cannot buy happiness. This was true for Howard Hughes. He was one of the richest and most powerful men of his time. He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money. But he didn't have love or friendship because he couldn't buy them. All his life he used his money to control everything and everyone around him. In the end, he lost control of everything, even himself.

Howard Hughes was born in 1905 in Houston, Texas. His father started the Hughes Tool Company. He was a workaholic(工作狂) and made a lot of money. He bought everything he wanted. He even gave money to schools so Howard could get into them. From his father, Howard learned to be a successful but merciless businessman. Hughes' mother, Alene also had a big influence on his life. Howard was her only child. She protected him and gave him everything. Unfortunately, Alene had mental problems. She was afraid of germs and diseases. She was obsessed with Howard's health, and he became obsessed with it too.

Alene died when Howard was 16 years old. Two years later his father died. Hughes inherited the Hughes Tool Company. Then he married Ella Rice. He and Ella moved to Los Angeles, California. It was there that Howard Hughes began to become a legend(传奇人物). Hughes began to invest his money in movies. He became an important producer soon after he moved to California. He worked hard, but he also played hard. He became obsessed with power and control. When he couldn't get something legally, he gave money to politicians and businessmen so they would help him. He owned a lot of businesses, including airplane companies, a movie studio(制片厂), Las Vegas hotels, gold and silver mines, and radio and television stations. Once he bought a television studio so he could watch movies all night. He also bought a hotel because he wanted to stay in his favorite room for one weekend.

11. According to the passage, Howard Hughes was not _____.
A. good-looking B. wealthy C. friendly D. powerful
12. Which of the following about Hughes' father is NOT true?
A. He started the Hughes Tool Company. B. He liked to spend money.
C. He worked hard. D. He drank alcohol a lot.
13. Howard Hughes' parents died _____.
A. when he was 16 years old B. before he was 19 years old
C. after he got married D. after he moved to California
14. The underlined word "obsessed" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. troubled B. reduced C. related D. informed
15. From the passage, we learn what Mr. Hughes lacked in his life was _____.
A. education B. love C. money D. good looks



Section B

Directions: In this section, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 16—20, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the blanks.

If the only reading you ever do is the novel or magazine, the speed at which you read probably does not matter very much. But if you have to read a great deal for study, you will appreciate the benefits of being able to read more quickly. 16

• Before you open the book, make sure that you are comfortable. You need a seat which supports your back and the book should be at the right distance from your eyes. 17

• 18 Look at the table of contents, the preface, the chapter heading, etc. This will help you to decide whether you really need to read the whole book or only certain parts of it. Ten minutes spent in this way could save you quite a lot of time in the long run.

• If you decide that you need to read the whole book, decide how much you can read at a time. 19 A history book which may contain the facts in story form will be easier to read than one dealing with scientific subjects. In the former case you may be able to read a chapter. In the latter you may only be able to read one page.

• Always keep a pencil and paper beside you. 20 Note also the facts important for your purpose as well as anything which leads you to further research. You don't have to write these things in detail. It is enough to put the page number and one or two words as a reminder.

- A. Stop to have a rest now and then.
 - B. Spend a few minutes looking through the book.
 - C. This depends on the type of the book you are reading.
 - D. Here are some tips to help improve your reading speed.
 - E. Make a note of any page which is of special importance.
 - F. You may find yourself having to learn something by heart.
 - G. Keep the room cool rather than warm to avoid feeling sleepy.



第二组

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Surveys about freshmen tell us why most students go to college: 88% want “a better chance for a good job”, and 81% want to be “rich and wealthy”. However, most students today cannot reach these goals. One careful study has discovered that the undergraduates are spending less time on study—from about 25 hours per week in the early 1960s to below 15 hours today.

Studying also leads to better college grades. To have better grades means higher chances of becoming “rich and wealthy”. One study of 20,000 alumni(校友) 15 years after their graduation found the following results. Those who were in the top third of the class earned a lot more than those in the middle third. The middle third earned more than classmates in the bottom third. Not surprisingly, those whose grades were not good at college wished they had studied more in school.



In college, there will still be plenty of time for fun. Once again, however, researchers find that not all outside activities are good. In general, activities, such as participating in student organizations and talking with classmates can be more fruitful.

1. The majority of students go to college with the goal of _____.
 - A. serving the country
 - B. earning much money
 - C. becoming famous
 - D. seeking fun
2. Compared with the students in the early 1960s, today's undergraduates spend about _____ hours less on study per week.
 - A. 15
 - B. 25
 - C. 10
 - D. 40
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Grades do affect the chances of becoming rich.
 - B. Those who got top grades in college wished they had studied harder.
 - C. Studying alone before getting together in a group can be helpful for students.
 - D. Challenging courses can give the students more benefit than the easy ones.
4. Which of the following activities is beneficial for college students?
 - A. Watching TV.
 - B. Playing with the computer.
 - C. Serving in student organizations.
 - D. Talking with online friends.
5. Why do people who focus on making money feel less satisfied with life?
 - A. Maybe because they don't have other hobbies.
 - B. Maybe because they are single-minded.
 - C. Maybe because they are lonely.
 - D. Maybe because they take less care of families and friends.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Since November 6, a team of scientists from China, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Japan have been searching for any sign of the freshwater dolphin on the middle and lower sections of the river. After six weeks, they came back empty-handed.

The baiji is shy and nearly blind and is one of the world's oldest dolphin species. It dates back some 20



million years and is found only in the Yangtze. It's listed as one of the 12 most endangered animal species in the world.

Around 400 baiji were believed to be living in the Yangtze until the 1980s. A 1997 survey spotted 13. Two years later their numbers were down to two.

The rapid disappearance of this dolphin over the past two decades coincided with(与……同时) the rapid expansion of economic development along the river. Research on some dead baiji collected in recent years showed that more than 90 percent of the deaths were caused by human activities.

One reason is that over-fishing has cut the dolphin's food sources. Dams built along the river and neighboring waterways have also kept them from swimming into and out of their habitats. Meanwhile, waste discharge(排放) has seriously polluted the river. And heavy river traffic has greatly reduced their living space.

The disappearance of the baiji would be the first instance of a large aquatic mammal(水生哺乳动物) being driven to extinction since hunting killed off the monk seal(僧海豹) round 1952.

6. Baiji dolphin used to live in _____ of the Yangtze River.
A. upper sections
B. middle sections
C. middle and lower sections
D. lower sections
7. The first paragraph shows the writer's _____.
A. dissatisfaction with our government
B. eagerness to write the passage
C. anger for not having a baiji
D. love of baiji
8. Which of the following countries didn't join the action to search for baiji?
A. England.
B. India.
C. Japan.
D. America.
9. How many baiji dolphins were left by the end of last century?
A. 400.
B. 20.
C. 13.
D. 2.
10. Which of the following reasons doesn't lead to the rapid disappearance of baiji dolphins?
A. Over-fishing.
B. Dams built along the river.
C. Heavy road traffic.
D. Waste discharge.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Robot Revolution—Scientists Teach Robots to Learn

Would a robot serving you coffee in bed make waking up easier on weekend mornings? Could a household robot help an elderly relative who is living alone? How would you like to climb into a robotic car and eat breakfast with kids while you're all driven to school and work?

These scenarios(情况) may sound like science fiction, but experts say they're a lot closer to becoming a reality than you probably think.

Brown University roboticist Chad Jenkins expects a near-term robot revolution that will echo the computing revolution of recent decades. And he says it will be driven by enabling robots to learn more like humans do—by watching others demonstrate behaviors and asking questions.

"The robots you're seeing now mostly are analogous(相似的) to the mainframe computer of the 1970s," Jenkins said. "But you're starting to see things develop. The vacuum cleaners(真空吸尘器), the drones(无人机), those are the initial steps," he said, referring to iRobot Roomba vacuum cleaner, which has autonomously cleaned millions of homes since its 2002 debut(初次露面).

"And these platforms are going to get cheaper while becoming more capable and more compact," he added.





And entrepreneurs like Dmitry Grishin, founder of a major Russian investment firm dedicated to personal robotics, have taken notice. He says the industry could be worth \$18 billion.

And to really transform, roboticists say, robots will have to evolve from machines that can perform only the tasks that they're programmed to do into automatons that can truly learn. That's because it's impossible to pre-program a robot for everything it will encounter in the ever-changing real world.

"If you look at where robots are successful right now, it's primarily in applications where the environment is very controlled, like an assembly line where everything is the same, or in the hands of experts with PhDs, where we see them on Mars." said Chernova.

"To really get them to handle the complexities of our real world," she said, "they are going to have to be customized onsite. It's not going to happen tomorrow, but it's very close."

Such a leap could help bring robots into the main stream.

11. According to this passage, a robot in the future can _____.
 A. wake you up earlier on Saturday and Sunday mornings
 B. serve you coffee in bed
 C. build the helpful house for homeless elderly people
 D. pick up your children from school when you have your breakfast
12. Chad Jenkins believes that _____.
 A. a robot revolution will happen before the computing revolution
 B. a robot revolution will be driven by making robots like humans
 C. the robot revolution happened in the 1970s
 D. drones are the initial steps of development
13. Dmitry Grishin _____.
 A. is a major Russian investment firm
 B. is an entrepreneur who works in a robot company
 C. established an investment firm
 D. established a robot company
14. Robots have to become automatons that can truly learn because _____.
 A. they are going to be cheaper
 B. they are ever-changing machines
 C. it's impossible to pre-program a robot for everything it will meet with
 D. the robots can perform only tasks that they're programmed to do
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. The drones are the initial steps of the robot revolution.
 B. The robot platforms are going to be invaluable.
 C. Robots will learn more like humans do in the future.
 D. Robots can work successfully where the environment is very controlled.

Section B

Directions: In this section, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 16—20, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the blanks.

Music has long been considered to be an enjoyable pastime for many people. 16 The mental health benefits from music can't be argued. Music could also be helping you with many other health problems behind the scenes.

17 However, for the same reason, music can be very beneficial if one is in pain. By distracting



(分心) the mind from the pain, music, people say, can lower stress and anxiety levels. This, of course, can lead to less pain.

Many people enjoy relaxing music in the evening prior to going to bed. 18 While the validity of the idea is still being assessed, the lowered stress can even be tied back to blood pressure. Similarly, according to researchers, listening to just 30 minutes of soft music every day may help with healthy blood sugar levels, through the lowering of stress and anxiety.

When it comes to heart health, there is speculation (推测) that it's not the style of music, but rather the tempo that makes it so good for your heart health. In one European study, participants listened to music as the researchers monitored their heart rates and blood pressure. 19 On the other hand, when the music slowed, the participants' stress and anxiety levels became lower and the effects on heart rates appeared to follow suit.

20 But there is a whole range of other health issues that turning up the radio could be beneficial for, which is what makes music so valuable.

- A. This feeling can also result in many other health problems.
- B. Some experts say that music can be harmful if it is too loud.
- C. This idea is a little off-the-wall but still has scientific backing.
- D. They say it can play a big role in calming the brain enough to sleep.
- E. The implications of music on overall well-being are really impressive.
- F. It is also highly popular due to the individualized effects on stress and anxiety.
- G. Interestingly, the more cheerful the music was, the faster their heart rates were.



第三组

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are three passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Yasmin, a two-year-old from Bodmin, Cornwall, the UK, was playing with a toy in a local park on Sunday when a bird grabbed it away. Her father, Matthew Blanchard, said the gull (海鸥) "dived in and grabbed" the doll, named Baby, when Yasmin dropped it while walking. The gull eventually dropped the toy on the roof of a nearby school and it was rescued from there by some workers.

Mr. Blanchard said, "Yasmin was happily playing on the swings and taking her baby down the slide. There were lots of seagulls in the park, and she managed to drop the baby as she was walking up the hill. The seagull took the opportunity and dived in and grabbed it."

Mr. Blanchard said Yasmin was "crying" as other gulls joined in, fighting for the toy. "I thought once it realised it wasn't food it would let it go, but then all the other seagulls thought it had some food on it, so they all dive-bombed the baby dolly," he added. One of the gulls got hold of the doll and took it up onto the roof of a nearby school, where it eventually dropped it.

"I had to get her out of the park because she was so upset," Mr. Blanchard said. "I convinced her that somebody would be able to get it down for her another day, but I couldn't see any way of us getting it back." Mr. Blanchard said his daughter was so upset that she talked about nothing else over the following days.





The family contacted Bodmin Town Council who sent a worker to get the doll back on Tuesday enabling a reunion between Yasmin and Baby that evening. “It was just a small gesture which meant a lot to Yasmin. She was over the moon when she got that baby back and she hasn’t let it go since then.” Mr. Blanchard said.

Marie Tonkin-Couch, the council receptionist who dealt with the request said, “The member of staff was a bit surprised when we asked them to go and get the doll, but it was an easy rescue as they just needed to climb up a ladder.” Ms Tonkin-Couch said she had not heard of a gull stealing someone’s toy before. “It was nice to be able to get it back to her. When you have kids, you know how precious toys are to them. It was a happy ending.”

- Yasmin cried out because _____.
 A. she saw lots of seagulls around her
 B. Baby was taken away by seagulls
 C. she dropped her toy
 D. some seagulls grabbed her food
- What can we learn from Paragraph 3?
 A. Mr. Blanchard fought against the seagulls for the toy.
 B. The seagulls finally gave up the doll.
 C. The seagulls dive-bombed Yasmin for food.
 D. There was some food on the doll.
- How did Mr. Blanchard comfort his daughter?
 A. By taking her to school workers for help.
 B. By promising her that the toy would be taken back.
 C. By convincing her that the doll would come back on its own another day.
 D. By constantly talking to her about the incident.
- The underlined part “over the moon” in Para. 5 probably means _____.
 A. on the jump
 B. out of her senses
 C. over the top
 D. in high spirits
- What was the response of the school staff to the request to rescue Baby?
 A. They thought it was funny.
 B. They were confused.
 C. They could hardly believe it at first.
 D. They felt annoyed.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Why is it that dogs seem to be able to read our emotions? Whether we’re happy or sad, our furry friends seem to be there, either wagging their tails or staring at us. Well, new research indicates that dogs can tell the difference between happy and angry human facial expressions.

However, whether or not they understand the emotions behind these faces is still up for debate. Researchers from the University of Vienna designed an experiment where eleven dogs were trained to associate either a happy or an angry face with a food reward. During this stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or lower half of the person’s face.

In a later test, the scientists showed the dogs images, either of human faces they had not seen in their training, or of just half a human face. The dogs then had to, to the best of their ability, spot the difference.

Surprisingly, the dogs are able to tell the difference between the happy and angry face more often than not, suggesting that they can associate positive and negative feelings with a smile or a frown.

“Our study demonstrates that dogs can distinguish angry and happy expressions in humans. They can tell that these two expressions have different meanings, and they can do this not only for people they know



well, but even for faces they have never seen before,” Ludwig Huber, senior author and head of the group at the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna’s Messerli Research Institute, said in a press release.

This study isn’t the first to test whether dogs could tell between human emotional expressions, but it is the first to provide evidence of what we have always suspected.

Huber and his colleagues believe their findings can be useful to pet owners when giving punishment or rewards, making sure not to let their faces give it away. But perhaps the message is to smile more, because you can’t fool a dog.

6. From this passage, we can learn that dogs can _____.
 - A. hardly read human emotions
 - B. never read human emotions
 - C. tell the difference between happy and angry human facial expressions
 - D. tell the difference between happy and angry human facial expressions only for people they know well
7. The underlined word “distinguish” in the fifth paragraph could be replaced by “_____”.
 - A. say
 - B. speak
 - C. tell
 - D. talk
8. The aim of this experiment is _____.
 - A. to train dogs
 - B. to observe dogs’ faces
 - C. to show the dogs human faces
 - D. to find out whether dogs can understand human emotions
9. The researchers designed an experiment _____.
 - A. with twelve dogs
 - B. with a food reward
 - C. with only the upper half of the person’s face shown
 - D. with only the lower half of the person’s face shown
10. According to Ludwig Huber and his colleagues’ finding, _____.
 - A. you should not punish your dog
 - B. you should not leave your dog alone
 - C. your dog can’t understand your emotions
 - D. you should not give away your secret when facing your dog

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Should we focus on our goal, or on the process?

What happened to Brenda Martinez, a US Olympic runner, may provide us with the answer. She lost her balance in the 800m race and failed to qualify for the Olympics. Focusing on everything that would give her another chance, she quickly let go of what happened in the 800m race and got back to her routine. A week later, she won the third place in the 1500m race to qualify for the Olympics in Rio. Instead of attaching herself to the goal of making the Olympic team, she concentrated on the process.

Generally, overemphasizing goals based on ultimate outcomes often leads to risk-taking, unethical (不道德的) behavior and reduced motivation. We see this happen in the real world all the time: someone becomes driven by the external rewards and recognition that he hopes accomplishing his goal will bring, and, in the worst case, he’ll go to any extreme to achieve it such as taking harmful diet pills to lose weight or using banned drugs in a competition. These are all predictable side effects of overemphasizing goals.

Another danger of only focusing on goals is giving up all the merits after completing them. For example, some marathon runners experience what’s called the “post-race blues”. Achieving their goals



However, focusing on the process will help you to achieve little victories on your way to achieving long-term goals and leave you with a sense of satisfaction and accomplishment, regardless of the ultimate outcome. It means breaking down a goal into little parts and concentrating on those parts. For Martinez, this meant not worrying about her bad luck in the 800m race, but rather ensuring she got in the right nutrition, sleep and workouts to give herself the best chance to run a good race in the 1500m race.

11. With a question at the beginning of the passage, the author intends to _____.
 - A. enhance the persuasion
 - B. persuade readers to accept his views
 - C. provide convincing evidence
 - D. inspire readers to reflect on the topic
12. Brenda Martinez's example shows that _____.
 - A. it is important to set big goals
 - B. failure is the mother of success
 - C. focusing on the process can lead to success
 - D. opportunity favors the prepared mind
13. What idea does the author convey in Paragraph 3 and 4?
 - A. Giving too much attention to goals can bring about harmful effects.
 - B. Post-race blues is sure to happen after a marathon race.
 - C. In order to achieve the goals people can adopt aggressive behavior.
 - D. It is normal to feel down after achieving the goal.
14. According to the author, what benefit can we obtain by focusing on the process?
 - A. Avoiding failure during the process.
 - B. Gaining a sense of satisfaction by achieving small targets.
 - C. Reducing some unpredictable risk.
 - D. Ensuring enough sleep and good mood.
15. In the passage, the author suggests that we should _____.
 - A. ignore the bad effects of overemphasizing goals
 - B. move forward without motivation
 - C. divide a big goal into smaller pieces and concentrate on the process
 - D. concentrate on our goals rather than the process

Directions: In this section, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 16–20, choose the most suitable one from the list A–G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the blanks.

You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. 16 It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. ¹⁷ Any small interruption—a price check, a chatty customer—can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.



If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the probability: 18 So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line—called a serpentine line—and serve each person at the front with the next available register.

19 This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

20 It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

- A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?
- B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?
- C. Some of them may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.
- D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.
- E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?
- F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.
- G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.



第二部分 题型专项解读

专题一 选词填空

(一)

1. F 考查名词。根据下文“for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life(为了自由,为了感情,为了创造力和生命的美)”可知,此处表示“书籍满足对自由等的自然渴望”。desire 可作名词,意为“愿望,渴望”。故选 F。
2. E 考查副词。根据下文“because their curiosity ... their eagerness to share in the experiences of others (因为他们对各种事物的好奇心,他们渴望分享他人的经验)”可知,此处表示“读者自然而然地求助于书籍”。naturally, 副词,意为“自然地”。故选 E。
3. H 考查介词。escape from 是固定搭配,意为“从……逃离”。此处表示:逃离自身有限环境的需要,促使他们在书中找到精神食粮。故选 H。
4. G 考查名词。根据上文“Through their reading they find a deeper significance to life(通过阅读,他们发现了生活的更深层次的意义)”可知,此处表示“各种各样的人生经验”。diversity, 名词,意为“多样化,多元性”。故选 G。
5. D 考查动词。句意:呈现在他们面前的是各种各样的人生经历,他们开始尊重其他的思想和生活方式。respect 可作动词,意为“尊重”。故选 D。
6. I 考查非谓语动词。句意:在建立自己的人际关系和应对生活时,读者经常发现他们故事中的人物也在经历类似的调整。establish, 动词,意为“建立”,逻辑主语 the readers 与 establish 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词形式。故选 I。
7. B 考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导非限制性定语从句,在从句中作主语,指代 similar adjustments, 可用 which 引导。故

选 B。

8. A 考查形容词。分析句子结构,空格处用来修饰名词 material, 所以用形容词。句意:书籍为读者想象力的发展提供丰富的素材。abundant, 形容词,意为“大量的,丰富的”。故选 A。
9. J 考查动词。分析句子结构,空格处作句子的谓语;根据“While enriching their imagination(书籍丰富了他们的想象力)”和“develop a fact-finding attitude(培养实事求是的态度)”可知,此处表示“书籍开拓了他们的视野”。widen, 动词,意为“扩大”。故选 J。
10. C 考查副词。分析句子结构,空格处用来修饰动词 use, 所以用副词形式;根据 develop a fact-finding attitude 可知,此处表示“训练他们合理使用空闲时间”。properly, 副词,意为“恰当地”。故选 C。

(二)

1. A 考查名词。空格处作句子主语,需用名词;根据“There's no way I'm going to do that! (我不可能那么做!)”可知,是你的反应可能如此。reaction 是名词,意为“反应”。故选 A。
2. E 考查形容词。句意:以下是成为一名成功演说家的要点。successful“成功的”是形容词,此处用来修饰名词 speaker。故选 E。
3. G 考查固定短语。be based on... 是固定短语,意为“以……为根据”。句意:它们是以我自己的和其他好的演说家的经验为依据。故选 G。
4. F 考查名词。根据下文“Each time you look up from your text, look at a different part of the audience”可知,此处表示“看着你的观众”。audience 是名词,意为“观众”。故选 F。
5. J 考查名词。句意:眼神接触是非常重要的。contact 作名词,在此处意为“接触”,eye contact 意

为“眼神接触”。故选 J。

6. B 考查动词。根据上文可知,演讲时的眼神接触会让观众觉得你在跟他们说话。address 是动词,意为“向……说话”,此处用于被动语态。故选 B。
7. D 考查动词。根据 have to(不得不)可知空格处用动词原形;assume 是动词,意为“呈现;假设”,assume a/an ... posture 意为“摆出……姿态”。句意:站直并不意味着你必须摆出笔直的姿势。故选 D。
8. C 考查动词。根据“rather than forcing yourself to stoop during the speech(而不是迫使自己在演讲中弯腰)”可知,要把麦克风调到合适的高度。adjust 是动词,意为“调整”。故选 C。
9. H 考查条件状语从句。由“you will actually be harder to hear(实际上别人听见你说话难度更大了)”可知,此处表示“如果用很高的音量对着麦克风说话”。故选 H。
10. I 考查副词。空格后面是一个时间状语从句,修饰状语应用副词。句意:不要用沉闷的语调讲话,这会使你的听众昏昏欲睡,尤其是在吃完一顿大餐之后。故选 I。

(三)

1. J 考查形容词。由谓语动词 is 可知空格处要用形容词;由 encouragement 可知此处意为“当一个人灰心的时候它是一种鼓励”,discouraged 是形容词,意为“灰心的,气馁的”。故选 J。
2. F 考查形容词。句意:如果一个人认为自己无法完成一项困难的任务,而别人却觉得不难的时候,那么他就是个傻瓜。find 后可跟形容词作宾补,意为“发现某事/某物怎么样”。故选 F。
3. D 考查强调句。强调句的基本句型结构为“It is/was + 被强调的部分 + that/who + 其他”。本句强调的是 neither genius nor extraordinary ability,指物,应用 that。故选 D。
4. B 考查名词。空格处作 meet 的宾语,需用名词;结合 overcome 可知此处意为“克服我们遇到的任

何困难”。hardship 是名词,意为“困难”。故选 B。

5. E 考查动词。本句是强调句的基本结构,去掉 it is 和 that 后,主语是 the magic of self-trust,空格处是谓语动词。句意:事实上,正是自信的魔力鼓励我们勇敢。故选 E。
6. C 考查名词。由前面的冠词 a(n) 可知,空格处用可数名词单数形式;由前半句“they have the ability to make themselves successful(他们有能力让自己取得成功)”可知,后半句表示“可惜他们不相信自己”。pity 是可数名词,意为“遗憾;可惜”。故选 C。
7. G 考查代词。分析句子结构可知,空格处作先行词,后面是一个 who 引导的定语从句,修饰人,所以先行词指的是 people,但前面已出现 people,为避免重复,可用 those 代替。故选 G。
8. H 考查固定短语。on account of 是固定短语,意为“因为,由于”。句意:这是由于他们的无知。故选 H。
9. I 考查动词。分析句子结构,those 为主语,who do not believe in themselves 为定语从句修饰 those,那么空格处是谓语动词;由“People who can't do a job are pardonable(不会做某项工作的人是可以被原谅的)”可知,空格处表示“而那些不相信自己的人不值得被原谅”。deserve 是动词,意为“应得,值得”。故选 I。
10. A 考查固定短语。on the contrary 是固定短语,意为“正相反”。句意:相反,失败会伴随他一生。故选 A。

(四)

1. D 考查形容词。空格处用来修饰名词 spirit,所以用形容词;运动可以锻炼身体,也可以培养竞争精神。competitive 是形容词,意为“有竞争力的”。故选 D。
2. B 考查名词。根据 the 可知空格处用名词;根据“enrich your life(丰富你的生活)”可知,你会珍惜和遇到的朋友在一起的经历。故选 B。
3. E 考查形容词。be worth 意为“值得……”。句意:由于种种原因,他们确实值得花时间和精力。

故选 E。

4. C 考查非谓语动词。根据上文“it's an amazing stress reliever(运动是减压剂)”可知,和朋友们一起跑步可以减轻你的压力。for 为介词,后跟动词-ing 形式。故选 C。
5. I 考查让步状语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导一个让步状语从句,while 有“虽然;尽管”的意思,符合语境。句意:尽管大多数大学生都愿意定期去健身房,但很少有人真正做到。故选 I。
6. A 考查名词。根据“a predetermined time(预定的时间)”可知,是在你的日程表里。schedule 是名词,意为“时刻表;日程表”。故选 A。
7. J 考查固定搭配。get used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。故选 J。
8. H 考查名词。根据“Intramural sports can be a great way to meet students(校内运动是结识学生的好方法)”可知,是在校园里遇见学生。campus 是名词,意为“校园”。故选 H。
9. G 考查形容词。根据“produce a paper, plan an event, meet a deadline(写一篇论文、筹划一件事、在最后期限完成任务)”可知,大学里做的大多数事情都是具有目标导向的。directed 可作形容词,意为“定向的”。故选 G。
10. F 考查动词。Playing an intramural sport 是主语,空格处是谓语动词;provide sb. with sth. 意为“给某人提供某物”。句意:校内运动给你提供出去享受老式乐趣的好机会。故选 F。

(五)

1. G 考查形容词。根据“influence their sleep”可知,电子产品让大脑很活跃,从而影响睡眠。故选 G。
2. A 考查副词。分析句子结构,谓语动词是 use,所以空格处用副词来修饰动词;根据 but 可知,超过 90%的美国人在睡前经常看电子产品。regularly 是副词,意为“经常”。故选 A。
3. C 考查宾语从句。分析句子结构,空格处在动词后,引导一个宾语从句。宾语从句中不缺成分,意

义完整,可用 that 引导。故选 C。

4. H 考查非谓语动词。根据上文可知,此处指坐在电脑屏幕的光线下,体内助睡眠的化学物质的含量明显地降低了。分析句子结构,___4___ in the light from computer screens 作句子的主语,那么 sit 需用动名词形式。故选 H。
5. E 考查固定短语。play a role in 是固定短语,意为“在……方面起作用”。故选 E。
6. B 考查动词。根据 measuring(测量)可知,是测他们的眼睛接收到了多少光。receive 是动词,意为“接收”,故选 B。
7. F 考查动词。分析句子结构,空格处是谓语动词;根据“two hours of sitting before a bright tablet screen at night”可知,晚上在明亮的平板电脑屏幕前坐两个小时会减少助睡眠的化学物质。故选 F。
8. I 考查名词。根据上文可知,晚上使用电脑会减少助睡眠的化学物质,则可能会导致失眠。故选 I。
9. J 考查名词。根据 and 可知,空格处与 diabetes(糖尿病)并列。disease 是名词,意为“疾病”。故选 J。
10. D 考查比较级。less than 意为“少于”。句意:安全起见,专家建议我们要比以前少用电脑,或者在睡觉前尽可能调低屏幕的亮度。故选 D。

专题二 阅读理解

第一组

Section A

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中男孩的问题“Is it a story about me?”以及第二段中奶奶的回答“I am writing about you...”可知,奶奶在写孙子的故事,故选 A。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“It didn't seem very special... just like any other pencil I've ever seen!”可知,在男孩眼里,那支铅笔不是很特别。special 意为“特别的”;heavy 意为“重的”;common 意为“普通的”;strange 意为“奇怪的,陌生的”。故选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。题干:为什么奶奶要求孙子忍受痛苦和悲伤? 题目中 stand 是“忍受”的意思。根据第六段中的“Second quality... must learn to bear certain pains and sorrows, because they will make you a better person.”可知答案选 B。bear 也是“忍受”的意思。
4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“... so try to be conscious of that in your every action.”可知,每一次行动都要小心。故选 D。
5. C 主旨大意题。根据文章讲述可知,这是关于铅笔的故事,故选 C。
6. D 推理判断题。根据第一段内容及第二段中的“the most majestic animal moments”可知第一段主要描述了蝙蝠的活动状况。故选 D。
7. A 推理判断题。根据下文“Believe it or not, this scene takes place every night...”可知,作者想要表达上述场景是惊人的。故选 A。
8. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“If you’ve ever lost sight of your parents on a crowded playground, you may be wondering how mother bats recognize their children.”可知,读者可能会认为蝙蝠妈妈很难找到自己的孩子。故选 C。
9. B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“... this scene takes place every night, all summer long, at Bracken Cave in Texas”可知,洞穴在美国的德克萨斯州,结合第三段中的“Every March or April... in Mexico to this cave”可知,它们每年从墨西哥飞到美国的描述是正确的。故选 B。
10. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“It is magical”与“It is one of the most majestic animal movements on the planet.”可知,Kennedy 对蝙蝠成群飞行的景象感到奇妙、壮观,也就是说 Kennedy 是欣赏这景象的。mysterious 意为“神秘的”;frightful 意为“可怕的”;enjoyable 意为“令人愉快的”;crazy 意为“疯狂的”。故选 C。
11. C 细节理解题。根据选项关键词定位到第一段中的第四句“He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money.” A 项 good-looking 对应此句中的 good looks; B 项 wealthy 对应句中的 a lot of money; D 项 powerful 对应句中的 power; C 项没有对应的描述,且根据第二段第六句“From his father, Howard learned to be a successful but merciless businessman.”可知, C 项 friendly 与句中的 merciless 矛盾,故选 C。
12. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二至第四句“His father started the Hughes Tool Company. He was a workaholic and made a lot of money. He bought everything he wanted.”可知,霍华德的父亲创办了 Hughes Tool Company,他是一个工作狂,而且他想要什么就买什么。描述中并未提到他爱喝酒,故选 D。
13. B 细节理解题。根据题干中的关键词 died 定位到第三段第一、二句“Alene died when Howard was 16 years old. Two years later his father died.”可知,在霍华德 16 岁时,他的母亲去世,他 18 岁时,他的父亲去世。父母的去世都发生在他 19 岁之前,故选 B。
14. A 词义猜测题。根据 obsessed 所在句的前一句“She was afraid of germs and diseases.”可知,她(霍华德的母亲)害怕细菌和疾病。obsessed 应表达相近的含义,害怕细菌和疾病才会过度关注自己的健康。故 A 项 troubled(焦虑的,担忧的)更符合语境。
15. B 细节理解题。education 对应第二段第五句“He even gave money to schools so Howard could get into them.”; money 和 good looks 对应第一段第四句“He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money.”; 由 B 项的 love 定位到第一段第五句“But he didn’t have love or friendship because he couldn’t buy them.”,霍华德的生活中缺少不能用钱买来的爱和友谊,故选 B。

Section B

16. D 根据上文“If the only reading you ever do is the novel or magazine, the speed at which you read probably does not matter very much. But if you have to read a great deal for study, you will appreciate the benefits of being able to read more quickly. (如果你唯一的阅读是小说或杂志,那么你阅读的速度可能并不重要。但是,如果你必须大量阅读来学习,你就会感激能够更快地阅读的好处。)”可知,接下来要介绍提高阅读速度的方法。D项“Here are some tips to help improve your reading speed. (这里有一些帮助提高阅读速度的建议。)”符合语境。故选D。
17. G 根据本段主题句“Before you open the book, make sure that you are comfortable. (在你打开书之前,确保你感到舒服。)”可知,本段主要说明要给自己创造舒适的阅读环境。G项“Keep the room cool rather than warm to avoid feeling sleepy. (保持房间凉爽而不是温暖以避免困倦。)”符合语境。故选G。
18. B 空处为段落主题句。根据下文“Look at the table of contents, the preface, the chapter heading, etc. (查看目录、前言、章节标题等。)”可知,本段主要讲述在阅读一本书之前要先浏览一下大致内容。B项“Spend a few minutes looking through the book. (花几分钟浏览一下这本书。)”符合语境。故选B。
19. C 根据上文“If you decide that you need to read the whole book, decide how much you can read at a time. (如果你决定要读完整本书,决定一下你一次能读多少。)”和下文“A history book which may contain the facts in story form will be easier to read than one dealing with scientific subjects. (包含以故事形式描述事实的历史书比科学题材的书更容易阅读。)”可知,看书时间的长短取决于书的类型。C项“This depends on the type of book you

are reading. (这取决于你读的书的类型。)”符合语境。故选C。

20. E 根据段落主题句“Always keep a pencil and paper beside you. (总是在身边放一支铅笔和一张纸。)”可知,本段强调要随时注意记笔记。E项“Make a note of any page which is of special importance. (把任何有特别重要性的一页都记下来。)”符合语境。故选E。

第二组

Section A

1. B 推理判断题。由第一段第一句“Surveys about freshmen tell us why most students go to college: 88% want a ‘better chance for a good job’, and 81% want to be ‘rich and wealthy’.”可知,88%的学生想要更好的工作机会,81%的学生想要富有。所以可以推测出大多数学生上大学的目的是赚更多的钱。故选B。
2. C 细节理解题。由第一段最后一句“One careful study has discovered that the undergraduates are spending less time on study—from about 25 hours per week in the early 1960s to below 15 hours today.”可知,20世纪60年代的大学生每周的学习时间大约是25小时,现在的大学生每周的学习时间不足15小时,可以计算出,现在的学生每周减少的学习时间约为10小时。故选C。
3. B 细节理解题。由第二段最后一句“Not surprisingly, those whose grades were not good at college wished they had studied more in school.”可知,那些大学时成绩不好的学生希望他们在大学期间学习更加努力一些,而不是成绩好的学生,故选项B表述不正确。由第二段内容可知,在校成绩排在前三分之一的学生比中间三分之一的学生赚钱多,中间三分之一的学生比最后三分之一的学生赚钱多,所以选项A正确。由第三段的第二句和第三句“If the teachers leave problems for students to solve, group study is often helpful if students first try to study by

- themselves. But simply getting together with classmates without first studying alone seems hard for learning.”可知,小组学习前先独立学习对学生有帮助,所以选项 C 正确。由第三段最后一句“Yet taking harder courses with longer readings and more papers helps to increase learning.”可知,参加难度大的课程能够帮助学生多学知识,所以选项 D 正确。
4. C 细节理解题。由第四段最后一句“In general, activities, such as participating in student organizations and talking with classmates can be more fruitful.”可知,参加学生团体并与同学交流可以使学习更加富有成效。故选 C。
5. D 细节理解题。由最后一段最后两句“According to several investigators, money seekers are usually less satisfied with their lives. Maybe they are more likely to neglect things that are more important, such as family, friends and work.”可知,那些专注于赚钱的人对他们的生活并不满意,那可能是因为他们忽视了更加重要的东西,比如家人、朋友和工作。故选 D。
6. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“... have been searching for any sign of the freshwater dolphin on the middle and lower sections of the river.”可得出答案。
7. D 推理判断题。根据作者的描述“the graceful, grey dolphin with tiny eyes and a long narrow beak”可知,作者通过赞美性词语以及关切表达了对白鳍豚的爱。故选 D。
8. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“... China, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Japan have been searching for...”可知,印度没有加入活动。故选 B。
9. D 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“A 1997 survey spotted 13. Two years later their numbers were down to two.”可知,到 20 世纪末白鳍豚的数量为两只。故选 D。
10. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段可知 heavy road traffic 是对 heavy river traffic 的曲解,并不是导致白鳍豚快速消失的原因。故选 C。
11. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Would a robot serving you coffee in bed make waking up easier on weekend mornings?”可知,你还在床上时,机器人会把咖啡端给你,让你周末早晨更容易醒来,A 项在周末更早叫醒你,不符合文意,B 项正确;根据 C 项中的 elderly people 定位到第一段第二句“Could a household robot help an elderly relative who is living alone?”可知,是帮助照顾独居的老人,并不是帮助无家可归的老人建房子,C 项表述错误;根据第一段最后一句“How would you like to climb into a robotic car and eat breakfast with kids while you're all driven to school and work?”可知,是孩子和大人坐在车里吃早餐时分别被送去上学和上班,D 项表述错误。故选 B。
12. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“And he says it will be driven by enabling robots to learn more like humans do...”可知,Chad Jenkins 认为让机器人能更像人类一样学习,将推动机器人革命的发展。故选 B。
13. C 细节理解题。根据题干中的 Dmitry Grishin 定位到第六段的第一句“And entrepreneurs like Dmitry Grishin, founder of a major Russian investment firm dedicated to personal robotics, have taken notice.”可知,Dmitry Grishin 成立的是一家投资公司。故选 C。
14. C 细节理解题。根据题干中的 automatons 定位到第七段的“... robots will have to evolve from machines... into automatons that can truly learn... it's impossible to pre-program a robot for everything it will encounter in the ever-changing real world.”可知,机器人必须能真正地学习,因为机器人会遇到无数的问题,不可能给机器人预编

应对所有问题的程序,故选 C。

15. B 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“And these platforms are going to get cheaper while becoming more capable and more compact...”可知,机器人平台会变得价格更低,B项“机器人平台会变得十分宝贵”的描述与文章不符,故选 B。

Section B

16. F 空格后说“The mental health benefits from music can't be argued”(音乐对心理健康的益处是毋庸置疑的),F选项“It is also highly popular due to the individualized effects on stress and anxiety.”中的 effects on stress and anxiety 照应了 mental health benefits,因此 F 选项符合题意,故选 F。

17. B 空格后说“However, for the same reason, music can be very beneficial if one is in pain”(然而,出于同样的原因,当一个人处于痛苦中时,音乐是非常有益的),However 表转折,因此空格处是对音乐的负面评价,B选项“Some experts say that music can be harmful if it is too loud.”中的 harmful 就是负面评价,因此 B 选项符合题意,故选 B。

18. D 空格前说“Many people enjoy relaxing music in the evening prior to going to bed”(许多人喜欢在晚上睡觉前听些轻松的音乐),D选项“They say it can play a big role in calming the brain enough to sleep.”中的 sleep 和 going to bed 相呼应,因此 D 选项符合题意,故选 D。

19. G 空格前说“In one European study, participants listened to music as the researchers monitored their heart rates and blood pressure”(在欧洲的一项研究中,参与者听音乐,研究人员监测他们的心率和血压),G选项“Interestingly, the more cheerful the music was, the faster their heart rates were.”中的 heart rates 和前面的 heart rates 相呼应,因此 G 选项符合题意,故选 G。

20. E 空格后说“But there is a whole range of other

health issues that turning up the radio could be beneficial for, which is what makes music so valuable”(但是,开着收音机还可以对一系列其他的健康问题有益,这就是音乐如此有价值的原因),因此本段讲的是音乐对身体总的好处,E选项“The implications of music on overall well-being are really impressive.”讲的是音乐对整体健康的影响是非常令人印象深刻的,因此 E 选项符合题意,故选 E。

第三组

Section A

1. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“Mr. Blanchard said Yasmin was ‘crying’ as other gulls joined in, fighting for the toy.”可知,当海鸥抢 Yasmin 的玩具时,她哭了。故选 B。

2. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“One of the gulls got hold of the doll and took it up onto the roof of a nearby school, where it eventually dropped it.”可知,其中一只海鸥叼走了玩偶,扔到了附近一所学校的屋顶。最后海鸥发现这不是吃的,丢下了玩偶。故选 B。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“I convinced her that somebody would be able to get it down for her another day”可知,作者使女儿相信某天某个人会把玩偶取回来。作者承诺玩偶会被取回。故选 B。

4. D 词义猜测题。根据第五段最后一句中的“She was over the moon when she got that baby back and she hasn't let it go since.”可知,再次获得玩偶时,小女孩应该很高兴。所以 in high spirits 符合题意,故选 D。

5. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句中的“Marie Tonkin-Couch, the council receptionist who dealt with the request said, ‘The member of staff was a bit surprised when we asked them to go and get the doll...’”可知,处理这个请求的议会接待人员说,工

作人员感到有些惊讶。故选 C。

6. C 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“*Well, new research indicates that dogs can tell the difference between happy and angry human facial expressions.*”以及第五段中的“*they can do this not only for people they know well, but even for faces they have never seen before*”可知,狗不仅可以分辨出熟人的高兴和生气的面部表情,对从未见过的人也能分辨出来。故选 C。
7. C 词义猜测题。根据第五段第二句“*They can tell that these two expressions have different meanings...*”可猜测,*distinguish* 意为“区分;辨别”,可用 *tell* 来替代。故选 C。
8. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“*However, whether or not they understand the emotions behind these faces is still up for debate.*”可知,实验的目的是研究狗是否理解人类表情背后的情感。故选 D。
9. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*Researchers from the University of Vienna designed an experiment where eleven dogs were trained to associate either a happy or an angry face with a food reward.*”可知 A 项错误、B 项正确。根据第二段最后一句“*During this stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or lower half of the person's face.*”要么展示上半部分脸,要么展示下半部分脸,可知 C、D 选项错误。故选 B。
10. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知,宠物的主人在给予宠物惩罚或奖励的时候,一定不要让脸上的表情把意图泄露出来。故选 D。
11. D 推理判断题。根据文章首句“*Should we focus on our goal, or on the process?* (我们应该关注目标,还是关注过程呢?)”可知,作者是通过提问引起读者的反思,从而引出话题。D 项“激发读者去思考这个话题”正确。故选 D。
12. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“*Instead of attaching herself to the goal of making the*

Olympic team, she concentrated on the process. (她没有专注于组建奥运代表队的目标,而是专注于这个过程。)”可知,Brenda Martinez 的案例表明专注于过程可以带来成功。故选 C。

13. A 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句“*Generally, overemphasizing goals based on ultimate outcomes often leads to risk-taking, unethical behavior and reduced motivation.* (通常来说,过分关注目标往往会导致冒险、不道德的行为和动力的降低。)”及第四段第一句“*Another danger of only focusing on goals is giving up all the merits after completing them.* (只关注目标的另一个危险是在完成目标后放弃所有的优点。)”可知,两个段落主要讲述了过分关注目标的危害。故选 A。
14. B 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第一句“*However, focusing on the process will help you to achieve little victories on your way to achieving long-term goals and leave you with a sense of satisfaction and accomplishment, regardless of the ultimate outcome.* (然而,关注过程将帮助你在实现长期目标的道路上取得一个个小小的胜利,无论最终结果如何,都会给你带来满足感和成就感。)”可知,关注过程会给人带来满足感和成就感。故选 B。
15. C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段前两句“*However, focusing on the process ... It means breaking down a goal into little parts and concentrating on those parts.*”可知,作者建议把一个大目标拆分成几个小部分,并专注于这些部分。故选 C。

Section B

16. A 下文“*It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.* (原来,你遇到的只是一个数学问题;很可能,另一队真的更快。)”解释了上文“*You chose wrong.* (你选错了)”的原因,A 项的问句可以引出空后的解释,一

问一答,形成设问。故选 A。

17. G 上文“Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. (杂货店尽量在收银台安排足够多的员工,让所有的顾客在最小的延误下完成结账。)”解释了杂货店之前的工作模式,下文“Any small interruption—a price check, a chatty customer—can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line. (任何一个小小的中断,一个价格检查,一个喋喋不休的顾客,都会产生下游效应,拖住整个结账队伍。)”描述了杂货店的特殊情况,故本空应该填出现特殊情况的原因,故选 G。

18. D 联系上文“If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. (如果杂货店中排了三列队伍,延迟将在不同的队伍中随机发生。)”和下文“So it’s not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster. (所以这不仅仅是在你的脑海里:另一队可能移动得更快。)”可知,本空说的是任何一队都有可能出现问题。你排的那队移动得最快的几率只有三分之一。故选 D。

19. F 上文“Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. (研究人员有一个很好的方法来处理这个问题。)”及下文“This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won’t unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone little bit but speed up checkout overall. (这是大多数银行和快餐店都在做的。排一条蜿蜒的队伍,一个收银台长时间拖延不会不公平地惩罚后面在这个收银台排队的人。相反,它会减慢每个人一点点,但加快了整体结账速度。)”说明这个新方案迅速有效。联系上下文可知,空格处应该是与旧的结账方案作比较。故选 F。

20. B 下文“It takes many registers to keep one line

moving quickly, and some stores can’t afford the space or manpower. (要保持一队人快速运转,需要很多的收银台,而且有些商店负担不起空间和人力。)”说明不鼓励蛇形队伍的一个原因,由此可知,空格处提出了一个问题。故选 B。

专题三 翻 译

第一组

Section A

电子书是你下载并阅读的纸质书的数字版本。但是如果你想读电子书,你必须有电子书阅读器,它是一种通过计算机使用的免费软件。

Section B

British researchers have used the new material to develop a phone cover that contains a sunflower seed. When this new type of cover turns into waste, it forms something that feeds the seed and helps the flower grow.

第二组

Section A

研究人员表示,他们的发现首次提供了保持节奏的能力和大脑对语言的反应之间的生物学联系,这对阅读技能具有重要价值。为了收集研究材料,研究小组找来了居住在伊利诺伊州芝加哥市的 100 多名青少年。

Section B

In the newspaper he reported that Johnson was seventy-five and had a daily injection in his neck. Within a week, Johnson received thousands of letters from all over Britain, asking him for the secret of his daily injection.

第三组

Section A

他们也可以借其他孩子制作的电影,这有助于他们弄明白在一个电影短片里可能有什么。孩子们将制作这部电影,所以电影的主题思想必须来自于他们。