

试题解析

1. A

【原文】M: We're having a surprise party tomorrow for my daughter Elaine. She's turning thirty.

W: I have no idea. Should I bring anything?

M: If you don't mind, would you bring something to drink?

W: Of course not.

2. C

【原文】M: Where have you been all day? I've been worried. I thought Tim was going to drive you home from the market at noon.

W: He left me there and went to eat with his friends. I had to walk home.

3. A

【原文】M: The final exam was difficult. How many students have passed the math exam in your class?

W: Only 20 students. That is to say, one third of the students passed the exam.

4. C

【原文】M: Hi, Helen. Where are you off to?

W: To the library. I've got a history paper due next week, and need to do some reading.

5. B

【原文】W: Excuse me, could you tell me what time Flight AF35 gets in?

M: Well, it's due in at 6:20 pm, but the announcement said just now there has a 30-minute delay because of the bad weather.

6. C 7. C

【原文】W: Well, there are some restaurants in the market here.

M: Are they cheap? I don't have a lot of money with me, so ...

W: You know, they're like fast-food places.

M: Hmm, I don't really want fast food today. Uh, what about my neighborhood? There're some cheap restaurants there.

W: But, uh, your neighborhood is 30 minutes from here by bus. And I'm really hungry. It's 2:30, you know.

M: Right, so, how about, um ... Oh, I know! There's a little French restaurant near here. It's good and it's not expensive. It's about 15 minutes from here.

W: OK. Let's go there.

8. C 9. C 10. A

【原文】M: I am going to Paris next weekend or the weekend after that. What's the best way to do it?

W: Oh, don't fly. There's no point. Go by train; it's much quicker than flying.

M: What about buses?

W: Oh no, the coach will take ages.

M: Yeah, I guess you're right.

W: So, is Lily arriving soon then? You're going to Paris with Lily and her family, aren't you?

M: She's travelling to Mexico with some other people.

W: You could go with Peter instead. I bet he'd like to go with you.

M: Actually, I'm going with some friends from college. Dieter, a German guy. And Alvaro. He's got friends there, so we might visit them.

W: Cool.

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A

【原文】 W: So, have you got any plans for the weekend?

M: Yeah, me and my friends are going to this activity centre in the mountains.

W: Oh, yeah?

M: You can do all kinds of things. It's a new centre; it sounds great. We're going to go dirtboarding.

W: What's that?

M: It's like skateboarding or snowboarding. You have a board to stand on and wheels. They're pretty strong because you go down rough mountain tracks on them.

W: Phew. It sounds far too difficult to me. Anyway, I'm going away this weekend too.

M: I was going to ask. So where are you going?

W: Paris! I'm so excited!

M: Paris, wow!

W: Yeah, it'll be brilliant! We're going to do some sightseeing, like go up the Eiffel Tower and take a boat along the River Seine and see the old parts of the city. It looks so beautiful in the photos. And then there are all the art galleries. You know how much I like art. I can't wait to go round the Louvre and see all those famous paintings.

M: You've got a lot planned for one weekend.

W: Oh, we're going for four days, actually.

15. B 16. A 17. C 18. A

【原文】 M: Excuse me, madam?

W: Yes, sir. How can I help you?

M: I'm a guest in Room 514. I have some free time this afternoon, so I want to go to see a park, a landmark, something like that. What would you suggest?

W: Uh... Wrigley Field on a sunny day like today is nice.

M: Wrigley Field? Don't the clubs play baseball there?

W: That's right. In fact, they have a game there at 4:00. If you want to see a building with history, I think Wrigley Field is the Chicago landmark for you to see.

M: Great. How do I get there?

W: Go north one block and take the subway. Nothing gets you in or out of Wrigley faster than it.

M: Well, the game starts in one hour, so I'd better go now. Thanks for your help.

W: Have a good time!

19. A 20. C 21. C 22. B

【原文】 M: So, if everyone is here, I'll make a start. As you know, a few months ago we asked some consultants to do a survey of the way we answer the telephone across the group. They telephoned our offices and made inquiries as customers normally would. Now, I'll begin with what they found out. First of all, they found out that on average we answer the phone after four rings, which isn't bad, but we can still improve on it. Secondly,

friendliness. Now, although some offices scored as high as 8 out of 10 for friendliness, the consultants only gave the company as a whole 6 out of 10. On this point, they suggested that we use some good phrases on the phone. I think we can choose some new hold music as well. And finally, efficiency. Now here, we did quite well. However, there were one or two negative points which we still have to work on, such as always remembering to ask the caller's name. So, we need to do a lot of work.

23. D 24. B 25. B

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要分析了现在年轻人在择业方面存在的问题和出现这些问题的原因以及作者的建议。

23. 细节理解题。根据第二段的前两句“Very few go out into the world knowing exactly what they want and realizing their own abilities. The reason behind all this confusion is that there never has been a proper vocational (职业的) guidance in our educational institution. (很少有人真正知道自己想要什么, 并意识到自己的能力。造成这种困惑的原因是, 我们的教育机构从来没有适当的职业指导)”可知, 选择一份合适的工作很困难主要是因为学校没有为学生提供适当的职业指导。故选 D 项。

24. 细节理解题。根据文章的最后一段“In choosing a profession you should first consider the type of work which will suit your interest. Nothing is more pathetic than taking on a job in which you have no interest, for it will not only ruin your talents but also discourage your desire to succeed in life. (在选择职业时, 你应该首先考虑适合你兴趣的工作类型。没有什么比从事一份你没有兴趣的工作更可悲的了, 因为这不仅会毁掉你的天赋, 还会阻碍你在生活中取得成功的欲望)”可知, 一些人不可能成功是因为他们选择了一份他们不感兴趣的、不适合他们的工作。故选 B 项。

25. 词义猜测题。根据单词“pathetic”后面的部分“taking on a job in which you have no interest”可知, 选择一份自己不感兴趣的工作肯定是可悲的, 所以 pathetic 的意义为“可怜的; 可悲的”。故选 B 项。

26. D 27. B 28. C 29. C 30. D 31. D

本篇为说明文。主要论述人工智能解密音乐魅力, 通过研究音乐的音高、节奏、和声等如何引发不同类型的大脑活动如生理和心理的变化, 来有朝一日将其应用在医疗、电影、学习等不同领域, 通过生成不同的播放列表来让人提高效率, 改善生活体验, 帮助患者治疗。

10. D 细节理解题。第一段的主旨是音乐具有强烈的感染力。紧接着作者列举了电影、健身房如果没有音乐的陪伴, 会乏味无聊。第一段最后一句就是本文的撰写目的所在。即我们能不能利用音乐的这些特质, 来将其应用到某些领域中去? 因此选择 D

11. B 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段首句 The research is part of the lab's broader goal to understand how different forms of media, such as films and TV ads as well as music, affect people's bodies and brains. 该实验室设立了一个更为宏大的目标、即深入了解电影、电视广告、音乐等给类媒体对人类大脑的影响, 并且可以尝试高效利用该成果来真正辅助或提升人类体验。所以 A 选项提升人类体验为正确选项。

12. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段首句 The research is still in very early stages, and it will be a while before more powerful machine-learning models will be able to predict

your mental and physical reactions to a song with any precision. It will be a while.....before..... 表示的意思是还需要一段时间才能有更强大的机器模型，所以 C 选项预测人类的歌曲的生理、心理反应的机器模型还在没有研发出来符合题意。而 A 选项关于资金的问题文中没有提及。B 选项寻找不同类型的音乐要花很长的时间也是毫无理由的推测，不选。D 选项从参与者身上获得的数据应该是可靠的，与原文不符。

13. C 归纳概括题。根据倒数第四段和第五段的主要内容 The research first searched music sites like Spotify for songs with very few plays, tagged either "happy" or "sad". 研究人员首先在音乐媒体平台上搜索标为“欢乐”或“悲伤”的歌曲。然后对聆听此种类歌曲的参与者分成两组，接受磁共振扫描或者皮肤上佩戴脉搏、热量、或电流感应器，按 0--10 程度划分等级。然后，研究人员将数据传输到机器学习的算法中，发现一首歌的亮度、节奏、节拍轻重度都会影响听众的心率、大脑活动。所以综合两段的内容可知，主要介绍了研究的过程，根据信号词，如 first, then, 等梳理出线索。

14. D 细节推理题。纵观全文寻找音乐模型可以使用的领域范围，文中提到了 A 选项设计定向的音乐体验，在第二段中提及。B 选项研究如何利用媒介帮助治疗精神病患者，在文中倒数第二段最后一句中有体现。C 选项在最后一段中 You wouldn't want to listen to a song that's gonna make your heart rate speed up right before bedtime, but maybe you do if you're going on a long drive and you haven't had much coffee. 揭示的意思为如果你在长途驾驶，又没喝咖啡的话，可以通过选择一定风格的歌曲来让自己保持开车的状态，因此此项符合。

15. D 推断题。词题出发点是推测研究者的态度，从文章的字里行间如倒数第二段 The research is still in very early stages, and it will be a while before more powerful machine-learning models will be able to predict your mental and physical reactions to a song with any precision. But the researchers are excited about how such modes could be applied: 观察到西好词 but 连接的句子是研究者对于此类模型的应用前景非常看好，因此需要选择正面的表示态度的词汇，A 选项意为“怀疑”的，没有从文中体现；B 选项“冷漠的”，看不出研究者不愿意去跟进此项研究，所以不符合；C 选项为消极的，也跟全文不符。D 选项为热情的，从段落三中可以发现该实验室设立了一个更宏伟的目标，段落四和五介绍了整个实验的过程和方法，并附上了研究的结果和发现，说明此项研究还是有一定的意义，最后第二段中重点突出了今后研究的方向和前景，所以可以推断出研究者是对此研究是非常看好和抱着很大的希望的。

32. B 33. A 34. B 35. C

本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了天气变热或运动之后人们喜欢和一些功能饮料，喝了以后感觉凉爽，让人们更有精神。可是这种饮料里含有一种咖啡碱，它能使人心跳加快，难以入眠，使人身体紧张，给人们的身体带来危害，所以作者建议大家要少喝这些饮料。

32. 词句猜测题。通过文章第二段“Just one box of energy drink can make you nervous, have difficulty sleeping and can even cause heart problems.(仅仅一盒能量饮料就会让你紧张，难以入睡，甚至可能导致心脏问题。)”可推断出科学家说对青少年

应该是劝阻他们喝含有大量咖啡因的饮料，所以 discouraged 的意思应为“劝阻”，和 stopped 意思相近。

33. 推理判断题。通过文章第一段 There are plenty of “energy drinks” on the market. Most of them have beautiful colors and cool names. The lists on them tell you they are helpful to your health. Sounds great! (市场上有很多“能量饮料”。它们大多数都有漂亮的颜色和很酷的名字。上面的清单告诉你它们对你的健康有帮助。听起来太棒了!) 以及文章第二段 “Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. (生产商有时会说，他们的饮料能让你在运动中表现更好，让你保持清醒。)” 可推知，人们喜爱能量饮料的原因之一就是制造商的广告深入人心，所以广告在促使人们购买能量饮料方面起到了很大作用。

34. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段 “Most of them have beautiful colors and cool names. (它们大多数都有漂亮的颜色和很酷的名字。)” 可知 A 选项是人们喜欢喝能量饮料的原因；通过第一段的 “The lists on them tell you they are helpful to your health. (上面的清单告诉你它们对你的健康有帮助。)” 可知 D 选项也是人们喜欢喝能量饮料的原因；通过文章第二段 “Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. (生产商有时会说，他们的饮料能让你在运动中表现更好，让你保持清醒。)” 可知 C 选项同样是人们选择能量饮料的原因。文中并没有提到 B 选项 “它们有很多咖啡因” 是人们喜爱能量饮料的原因。

35. 主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第二段的 But after a careful check you may find that most energy drinks have lots of caffeine (咖啡因) in them. These drinks are especially aimed at young people, students, busy people and sports players. Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. But be careful not to drink too much. Caffeine makes your heart beat fast. Because of this, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has limited (限制) its use. Caffeine in most energy drinks is at least as strong as that in a cup of coffee or tea. Possible health dangers have something to do with energy drinks. Just one box of energy drink can make you nervous, have difficulty sleeping and can even cause heart problems. Scientists say that teenagers should be discouraged from taking drinks with a lot of caffeine in them. (但仔细检查后，你会发现大多数能量饮料都含有大量咖啡因。这些饮料特别针对年轻人、学生、忙碌的人和运动员。生产商有时会说，他们的饮料能让你在运动中表现更好，让你保持清醒。但是要注意不要喝太多。咖啡因使你的心跳加快。因此，国际奥委会限制了它的使用。大多数能量饮料中的咖啡因至少与一杯咖啡或茶中的咖啡因一样强烈。能量饮料可能对健康造成危害。仅仅一盒能量饮料就会让你紧张，难以入睡，甚至可能导致心脏问题。科学家说，应该劝阻青少年不要喝含有大量咖啡因的饮料。)” 可知，本文主要讲的是 “能量饮料” 里含有一种咖啡碱，它能使人心跳加快，难以入眠，使人身体紧张，给人们的身体带来危害，因此本文最好的题目是 C 选项 “What’s That in Energy Drinks? (能量饮料里有什么?)”。

36. A 37. B 38. B 39. C

本文主要介绍了由 Nokero 公司发明的不需要煤油的太阳能灯具，这些太阳能灯已经成为非洲国家的主流产品，为夜间的阅读和安全提供照明。

36. A

细节理解题。根据第二段 Most lamps found in third-world countries currently require kerosene to run. but kerosene causes indoor pollution and has been linked to fires that have caused over a million deaths.可知，这种太阳能灯既节约能源，又没有污染。故选 A。

37. B

细节理解题。根据第四段 Through research Rants has realized that individuals who buy a solar product take better care of it and value it more than if they had received it for free.可知，如果免费给了穷人这种灯，他们就不会好好珍惜它们了。故选 B。

38. B

主旨大意题。根据第三段所说 Nokero 的太阳能灯质量更好，价格也比很多太阳能技术的灯都要便宜，适合第三世界回家使用，所以可知，本段主要介绍的是的这种太阳能灯的优点。故选 B。

39. C

推理判断题。根据本文所说 Brian Rants 开设了一家为第三世界的穷人生产便宜、节能又安全的太阳灯的公司，他用价值 15 美元的发明创造了一个与众不同的世界。可以推断出，他是一个仁慈的人。故选 C。

【名师点睛】推理判断题属于主观题，是层次较高的题目。它包括判断和推理题。这两类题常常相互依存，推理是为了作出正确的判断，正确的判断又依赖于合乎逻辑的推理。推理判断题不仅要求考生读懂文章中的每个句子的意思还要推理它们之间的关系，结合自己的生活常识和经验，再通过逻辑推理和判断，理解文章的言外之意，从而揭示文章的深层涵义。例如第 4 小题推理判断题。根据本文所说 Brian Rants 开设了一家为第三世界的穷人生产便宜、节能又安全的太阳灯的公司，他用价值 15 美元的发明创造了一个与众不同的世界。可以推断出，他是一个仁慈的人。故选 C。

40. E 41. F 42. G 43. B 44. D

这是一篇说明文。文章从四个方面解释了为什么人们容易在长途公交车上睡着。

40. 根据上文 Most people ride the bus to get from point A to point B, and many find it easy to fall asleep during a long bus trip. But why?(大多数人乘坐公交车从 A 点到 B 点，许多人发现在长途公交车旅行中很容易入睡。但为什么呢?)”结合下文陈述的四个原因可知，空处内容应承上启下。E 项“有几个可能的原因”符合题意，reasons 呼应上文的 why，且引出下文。故选 E。

41. 根据下文“which is helpful for people to get sleep.(这有助于人们入睡)”推知，上文提到了一种事物/情况，它有助于人们入睡。F 项“白噪声掩盖了分散注意力的声音”符合题意，下文 which 指代整个选项内容，且 white noise 呼应本段小标题。故选 F。

42. 根据上文“The motion of buses is like a mother swaying (摇晃) a baby in her arms. (公共汽车的运动就像一位母亲摇着怀里的婴儿)”和下文“Rather, it’s the association between rocking and sleeping. If you were rocked to sleep as a baby, you’d associate that rocking motion with going to sleep. (相反，是摇晃和睡眠之间的联系。如

果你在婴儿时期被摇晃入睡，你会把摇晃的动作与入睡联系起来)”可知，让人入睡的是人婴儿时的体验，如果婴儿时期被摇晃着入睡，就容易在摇晃的公交车上入睡，即事实上摇晃并不能让人入睡。G项“然而，这种运动并没有真正起作用”符合题意，承上启下。故选G。

43. 空处为本段小标题。根据下文“On buses, you don't move around very much. You just sit down and enjoy the scenery as the vehicle moves along the road. Basically, you're away from the things that keep your mind and your physical body busy. This situation also slows your brain activity down because there's no stimulus (刺激物) to keep it awake. (在公交车上，你不会经常走动。你只需坐下来欣赏沿路行驶的风景。基本上，你远离那些让你的大脑和身体忙碌的事情。这种情况也会减慢你的大脑活动，因为没有刺激让它保持清醒)”可知，坐长途公交车让人容易入睡的另一个原因是长时间没有活动。B项“长期不活动”可以概括本段主旨。

44. 根据下文“and carbon dioxide increases when there are lots of people in a small place. (当一个小地方有很多人时，二氧化碳就会增加)”推知，导致二氧化碳增加是因为公交车上有很多人。D项“公交车上挤满了人”符合题意，be crowded with people 呼应下文的 lots of people。

45. C 46. A 47. C 48. B 49. D 50. D 51. A 52. C
53. A 54. D 55. C 56. B 57. B 58. C 59. D

这是一篇记叙文，文章讲述了三个青年乐于助人的故事：帮助车抛锚的司机将车推回家里。

45. 考查动词辨析。句意：然后他们突然发现一个女人站在路边，她的车里冒着烟。A. comforted 安慰；B. stopped 停止；C. spotted 发现；D. robbed 抢劫。根据“a woman on the side of the road with smoke coming out of her car. (一个女人站在路边，她的车里冒着烟)”可知，他们发现了这一幕，

46. 考查动词辨析。句意：他们很快就识别出是漏油的问题。A. identified 辨认；B. solved 解决；C. analyzed 分析；D. adopted 收养。根据“as an oil leak”可知，他们迅速辨别出了漏油的问题，

47. 考查形容词辨析。句意：并认为这辆车太危险了，不能开了。A. heavy 沉重的；B. costly 值钱的；C. dangerous 危险的；D. difficult 困难的。根据“2 the problem as an oil leak(他们很快就识别出是漏油的问题)”可知，这辆车因为漏油变得很危险。

48. 考查动词辨析。句意：然而，司机，当时现金短缺，不能租一辆拖车。A. select 选择；B. rent 租用；C. assess 评估；D. book 预定。根据“low on cash then”可知，司机没法租拖车。

49. 考查名词辨析。句意：因此，比利提出了一个建议，建议男人把车推回家。A. comment 评论；B. schedule 时间表；C. message 信息；D. suggestion 建议。根据“that guys push the car back home. (男人把车推回家)”可知，这是一个建议。

50. 考查形容词辨析。句意：然后，他们与一个叫莫里森的司机一起开始了漫长而艰难的旅程。A. right 正确的；B. familiar 熟悉的；C. enjoyable 享受的；D. tough 艰难的。根据“that guys push the car back home. (男人把车推回家)”可知，推车回家是

漫长又艰难的过程。

51. 考查名词辨析。句意：为了安全起见，他开着危险信号灯跟在他们后面。A. safety 安全; B. control 控制; C. exploration 探索; D. effect 效果。根据a driver passing by, driving behind them with his hazard lights(警示灯) on(他开着危险信号灯跟在他们后面)”可知，他在保证拖车人的安全。

52. 考查副词辨析。句意：经过两个半小时的推车，他们最终把车送回了家。。A. deliberately 故意地; B. obviously 明显地; C. eventually 最终; D. consequently 结果。根据“After more than two-and-a-half hours of pushing(经过两个半小时的推车)”可知，两个半小时之后他们终于到家了。

53. 考查形容词辨析。句意：司机既惊讶又感激，和孩子们互相拥抱，然后回家休息。A. thankful 感激的; B. embarrassed 尴尬的; C. relaxed 放松的; D. calm 平静的。根据常识可知，在他们帮司机把车推回家之后，司机会很感谢他们。

54. 考查名词辨析。句意：司机既惊讶又感激，和孩子们互相拥抱，然后回家休息。A. help 帮助; B. praise 表扬; C. effort 努力; D. rest 休息。根据“went home for some much-needed”可知，此处指的是回家急需好好休息。

55. 考查形容词辨析。句意：他在 Facebook 上的帖子立刻受到了广泛欢迎。A. well-preserved 保存好的; B. newly-made 新制作的; C. well-received 受欢迎的; D. recently-revised 最近改版的。根据Aeron, one of the teenagers, said, “Our phones and Facebook were ___12___ with messages from total strangers,(我们的手机和 Facebook 上都被陌生人发来的短信炸飞了)”可知，他的 Facebook 受到了广泛欢迎。

56. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：我们的手机和 Facebook 上都被陌生人发来的短信炸飞了。A. growing up 成长; B. blowing up 爆炸; C. showing off 炫耀; D. taking over 接管。根据“with messages from total strangers(陌生人发来的短信)”可知，他们收到了很多短信。

57. 考查名词辨析。句意：对我们随便的善举表达他们的感激之情。A. sympathy 同情; B. appreciation 感激; C. experience 经验; D. expectation 期待。根据空后的“and gratitude”可知，他们表达对我们的感谢。

58. 考查名词辨析。句意：对我们随便的善举表达他们的感激之情。A. trust 信任; B. courage 勇气; C. kindness 善良; D. devotion 忠诚，奉献。根据“for our random act of”可知，此处指的是我们帮人推车的善举。

59. 考查介词短语辨析。句意：我们希望更多的人能从这种情况中学习，不要害怕向那些需要帮助的人伸出援助之手。A. in search 寻找; B. in place 适当; C. in vain 徒劳; D. in need 患难。根据“not be afraid to lend a helping hand to those”可知，此处指的是不要害怕帮危难中的人。

60. strengthen

考查动词。句意：为了避免膝盖疼痛，你可以在柔软的地面上跑步，以加强腿部肌肉。结合句意及空前的不定式符号 to 以及空后的名词 your leg muscles 可知应填动词形式 strengthen, to strengthen your leg muscles 为不定式作目的状语。故填 strengthen。

61. Buried

考查非谓语动词。句意：被深埋在地下几千年，死掉的森林枯萎腐烂最终变成了煤炭。分析句子可知，逗号隔开的两个句子中，后句成分完整，前句缺少主语，由句意推知这里 bury 的主语就是主句的主语 the dead forest，考虑非谓语动词作状语，而 bury 与 forest 之间是动宾关系（森林被埋在地下），应使用过去分词形式。故填 Buried。

62. global

考查形容词。句意：我们正从整体看待我们的业务。分析句子可知，设空处在句中修饰后面的名词 view，应用形容词，globe 的形容词形式为 global，表示“全球的、全面的、整体的”。故填 global。

63. destruction

考查名词。句意：随着热带雨林的破坏，许多物种面临灭绝的危险。分析句子，设空处在定冠词 the 后使用 destroy 的名词 destruction 作宾语，意为“破坏”。故填 destruction。

64. to

考查固定短语。句意：我们想让孩子们接触尽可能多的艺术和文化。固定短语 expose...to...表示“使.....接触.....”，其中 to 是介词。故填 to。

65. Surrounded

考查非谓语动词。句意：被田野、山脉和河流环绕，何岗镇是个美丽的地方。分析句子可知空格处为非谓语动词，作伴随状语，动词 surround (环绕)与其逻辑主语 the town of He Gang 之间有被动关系，所以应使用表示“被动”的过去分词。故填 Surrounded。

66. to assist

考查 to do 不定式。句意：如果他们在注册方面有问题，Wilson 会帮助他们。根据条件状语“If they have problems with registration”使用一般现在时并结合“主将从现”原则可知，主句表示是还未发生的事，用将来时，故用 be to do 表示将要发生的事情。故填 to assist。

67. with

考查 with 复合结构。句意：这个村庄已经变得面目全非，一排排的工厂建在曾经的农田上。“with+宾语+宾补”复合结构，故填 with。

68. or

考查连词。句意：他们把藏品要么放在家里直到大到放不下，要么就这么一直放着直到主人死了，最后一切都捐给了博物馆。根据语境可知，前后陈述的是两者可能性，应使用连词 or，或者。故填 or。

69. nervousness

考查名词。句意：这位音乐家在开始弹钢琴之前表现得很紧张。分析句子结构可知，with 为介词，后面需加名词作宾语，nervousness 意为“紧张”，是不可数名词。故填 nervousness。

70. location

考查名词。句意：你必须安排并支付往返实习地点的旅行费用。分析句子结构，介词 from 后面用名词形式，所以空格处填名词 location，表示“地点”，作介词的宾

语。故填 location。

71. gently

考查副词。句意：她轻轻地抓住门把手，转动门把手，走进房间，把婴儿放在床上。分析句子结构可知，此处为副词 gently 作状语修饰动词短语 took hold of。故填 gently。

72. infectious

考查形容词。句意：那些患有传染病的人与其他病人分开了。设空处在句中修饰后面的名词 diseases，作定语，应用形容词；结合句意及提示词可知，此处应用 infectious，表示“传染的；有传染性的”。故填 infectious。

73. generosity

考查名词。句意：我要向格林先生表示感谢，没有他的慷慨，我的公司就不可能成立。关系代词 whose 作定语，意为“……的”，其后需接名词；generous 对应的名词为 generosity“慷慨，大方”，不可数名词。故填 generosity。

74. What

考查主语从句。句意：你所要做的事情就是在这台机器上插入你的信用卡。“_____ you have to do”是一个主语从句，表示“所……的事情”，设空处为引导词，从句中缺 do 的宾语，所以填 what 引导主语从句。故填 What。

75. Dear School President,

I am Li Hua, a senior student in your school. Recently, I found a lot of students pouring lunch in the school canteen and going out to buy snacks instead.

I made an investigation among the classmates and found some students are disappointed with the flavour and style of canteen food. On the contrary, they think snacks are more delicious. In my opinion, first of all, it's shameful to waste food for the worldwide food shortage still exists. There should be activities to promote the importance of saving food and the harm of eating too much snacks. In addition, the school canteen food should be improved both in flavour and style. Last but not least, the canteen's hygiene must be guaranteed.

This is my personal suggestion and I hope the principal consider it. Thank you.

Your student,

本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生写一封信，告知校长学生倒掉午餐买零食吃的现象并提出建议。

第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态应为一般现在时和一般过去时。

结构：总分法

总分法指把主题句作为总说，把支持句作为分说，并以这种方式安排所写内容。

要求：1.告知现象

2.介绍相关情况

1) 解释原因。(reasons)

2) 提出建议。(suggestions)

第二步:列提纲 (重点词组)

a lot of; instead; make an investigation; be disappointed with; on the contrary; be shameful to do; too much; both...and...; guarantee

第三步：连词成句

1. I found a lot of students pouring lunch in the school canteen and going out to buy snacks instead.

2. I made an investigation among the classmates and found some students are disappointed with the flavour and style of canteen food.

3. On the contrary, they think snacks are more delicious.

4. it's shameful to waste food for the worldwide food shortage still exists.

5. There should be activities to promote the importance of saving food and the harm of eating too much snacks.

6. the school canteen food should be improved both in flavour and style.

7. the canteen's hygiene must be guaranteed.

根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）

1. 表文章结构顺序： First of all, Firstly/First, Secondly/Second... And then, Finally, In the end, At last

2. 表并列补充关系： What is more, Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition As well as, not only... but (also), including,

3. 表转折对比关系： However, On the contrary, but, Although+clause(从句), In spite of+n/doing, On the one hand..., On the other hand... Some..., while others..., as for, so... that...

4. 表因果关系： Because, As, So, Thus, Therefore, As a result

连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰。

第五步：润色修改

范文内容完整，要点全面，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中使用了较多主从复合句，如： In my opinion, first of all, it's shameful to waste food for the worldwide food shortage still exists.这句话运用了for 引导的状语从句；使用了一些固定词组，如 make an investigation; be disappointed with; on the contrary 等。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外，文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。

76. I saw my classmate Stella coming up a path. She was returning from her home, one of the lucky ones who lived near the school. The sunshine cast on her black curly hair. She had something in each hand. When she drew closer I saw she was holding apples. She noticed my interest and asked, "Want one?" I nodded and told her I had nothing to trade. Stella held up the two apples. One was perfectly shaped, red and shiny. The other was smaller, slightly wrinkled.

Without hesitation, Stella handed me one of the apples. I held it for a minute, waiting for her to realize her mistake. But when she started to eat the less attractive apple, I began to eat mine. I realized it was her nature to give away the best. When I finished the apple, overcome with admiration for Stella and shame at my own bargaining practices. Now I attempt to cross over that imaginary line in the grass to join with the Stellas of this world

who always give their best.

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和很多孩子一样在学校里吃妈妈准备的午餐，作者总是用一些较差的、不那么好看的水果和同学交换，作者认为这只是一种良好的交易意识。那个秋天的一天，作者吃了饭以后仍然很饿，他妈妈没有在午餐里放水果。

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“我看见我的同学 Stella 沿着小路走过来。”可知，第一段可描写 Stella 带来了两个水果，她提出要给作者一个。

②由第二段首句内容“Stella 毫不犹豫地递给我一个苹果。”可知，第二段可描写作者在吃了 Stella 给的较好的水果后的感想。

2.续写线索：Stella 拿来苹果——作者想要苹果——Stella 吃不好看的苹果——钦佩——改变

3.词汇激活

行为类

①拿着：have sth. in one's hand/hold sth. in one's hand

②开始吃：start to eat/begin to eat

③钦佩：overcome with admiration for/have admiration for

情绪类

①羞愧：shame/abashment

[高分句型 1]She was returning from her home, one of the lucky ones who lived near the school.(由关系代词 who 引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2]Now I attempt to cross over that imaginary line in the grass to join with the Stellas of this world who always give their best.(由关系代词 who 引导的限制性定语从句)