听力篇章原文：

Passage 1

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived – the 1960s.

I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. （16）People would come in out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. （17）The cinema, the theater, all that was every exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out, all the time! I don't really remember working – of course, I was a student （18） – or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating! It was the first time, ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean, girls went around in really short skirts, and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter. And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

Q16. Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

Q17. What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

Q18. What do we learn about the speaker?

Passage1 讲述的故事围绕回到过去相关。说话人想要回到 1960s, 并结合原因以及当时的生活进行了描述。此篇章中还存在单词的考查，relive，Victorian attitude，adventurous 等。

Passage 2

Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away.

New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. (19)The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans.

To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements.

Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. When dogs looked at expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. (20) And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze.

Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans.

The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do. (21)

Q19. What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

Q20. What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

Q21. How does a dog sense people's feelings?

Passage 3

Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around, and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. (22)

Some animals, such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops, and their heart beat slows down. To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep. (23)

Other animals adapt. For example, by staying active in winter. It is often hard for them to find food. So some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter, and hide it. (24) When winter comes, they return to their hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm.

Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world, all the way to the distant south. Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone. (25)

Q22. What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

Q23. What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

Q24. How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

Q25. Why do some birds fly in groups when migrating, according to the speaker?

第二篇和第三篇篇章放在一起解析，主要原因在于这两篇篇章考查到的内容和我们的常识了解有一定关系。

Passage2 中讲解到了和狗相关的内容，面对愤怒的人和同类怎么样表现，以及和人类相比，在表现上有何区别（整篇篇章都侧重于以面部表情为媒介进行说明）

Passage3 讲解了动物如何度过严寒的内容，通过三个例子讲了三种方式：1.冬眠；2.适应冬天；3.迁徙

从这两篇篇章中也看出相比之前的听力考试，侧重在于了学生知识面的考查，也贴合了考查学生真正水平能力这个点。

三篇篇章出题顺序都和历年一样，按照顺序出题，并且答案基本都是原文照搬，所以仍旧回归到课上所讲的，听力不要追求听懂，而要学会听到。

本次 25 道听力题中考查了很多的动物，堪称动物展，所以各位同学们要多积累~~