

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a computer you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/features, condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

参考范文：

Advertisement

June 17, 2017

I am Li Ming, a senior student of Foreign Language Department in our school. How time flies, I have just finished my university study and I am going to graduate from our school. Before my graduation, I want to sell my computer, if you take an interest in it, here are some basic information about it.

The brand of my computer is Apple Mac Book Air, which was produced in California, and the storage space is 128G. It has the color of grey. The size of it is 13.3 inch. As we all know, it is equipped with a unique operating system, that is, IOS system. It is this exclusive feature that distinguishes it from other kinds of counterparts. Most importantly, Mac has an ideal battery, and we can use it for at least 10 hours without charging. Of course, since I have used it for half a year, it is almost brand-new, and you can only pay 3,000 yuan. I believe it is less expensive and is worth considering.

My telephone number is 1234567. If you are a fan of Apple product, it is a good choice for you. Good luck.

Li Ming

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear questions, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 to 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) The man in the car was absent-minded.
B) The test driver made a wrong judgement
C) The self-driving system was faulty
D) The car was moving at a fast speed
2. A) They have done better than conventional cars.
B) They have caused several severe crashes
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers
D) They have generally done quite well.

解析：第一篇新闻讲述了 google 公司无人驾驶汽车发生的一起车祸。根据题干中“driver”“car”等重复出现的词，不难预判除这是一篇关于车子的新闻。

1. B The test driver made a wrong judgement 若能看懂选项 A 车上的人粗心 ,B 测试驱动做出了错判 ; C 自动驾驶系统有缺陷 D 车速过快) , 不难判断出这题考察新闻的“why”要素。由于考点设置并非设置在新闻大意 , 因而考点句出现较晚 , 考生可能会在考试时紧张错选。对应原文 : “That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that.”
2. D They have generally done quite well 四个选项都是 they 开头 , 根据选项可以推断 they 指代某一类新类型的车 。直接信息题对应原文“The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US。”

Questions 3 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

3. A) He works at a national park
B) He is a queen bee specialist
C) He removed the bees from the boot
D) He drove the bees away from his car
4. A) They were looking after the queen
B) They were making a lot of noise

- C) They were looking for a new box to live in
- D) They were dancing in a unique way

解析:第二篇新闻是关于一个国家公园的员工发现一群蜜蜂由于蜂后困在车行李箱而积聚在车上的消息。

3 A He works at a national park. 直接信息题。四个选项都是 he 开头，考察新闻“who”元素。新闻第一题的答案往往在新闻的头三句，这道题对应原文第二句话“Tom Moses who works at a nearby national park”

4 B They were making a lot of noise. 直接信息题，考察考生把握新闻中引用观点处的能力，对应原文中目击者表达观点处“there was a lot of noise and movements”

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 5. A) The discovery of a new species of snake
- B) The second trip to a small remote island
- C) The finding of 2 new species of frog
- D) The latest test on rare animal species

- 6. A) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip
- B) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted
- C) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
- D) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident

- 7. A) From its genes
- B) From its length
- C) From its origin
- D) From its colour

解析:第三篇新闻关于研究队发现了新品种的蛇。

5 A The discovery of a new species of snake. 新闻中心题，四个选项都是名词且出现在新闻首题，很可能考察新闻中心，听时重点听首句“A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas.”

6 C A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep. 直接信息题，四个选项都提到了“he”“his”，因而在听时候，应重点关注和某位男性有关的信息。对应原文“One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving on to the head of the team leader as he slept.”

7 D From its colour. 直接信息题，对应原文“The snake has been named silver boa because it is metallic colored”，这道题其他选项都没提到。听时注意对“because”考点词。

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two conversations. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.*

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) The security check takes time
 B) He has to check a lot of luggage
 C) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours
 D) The airport is a long way from the hotel
9. A) In cash
 B) By credit card
 C) With a traveler's check
 D) With his smart phone
10. A) Give him a receipt
 B) Confirm his flight
 C) Look after his luggage
 D) Find a porter for him
11. A) Signing up for membership of S Hotel
 B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes
 C) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle

D) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

解析：第一篇长对话考到了久违的酒店场景。这是以前旧题型短对话的常见场景。该篇长对话为酒店的服务人员与房客之间的对话。此篇长对话难度适中，使考生拿分的重点。

8 his flight is in less than 2 hours. 直接信息题，这道题应该大部分考上可以抓到答案，对应原文：“My flight leaves in less than 2 hours. So, could you tell me, what's the quickest way to get there.”

9 B By credit card. 直接信息题，四个选项均为支付方式，听力原文中男士说到 I'll pay with my credit card. (他会用信用卡支付)。

10 A Give him a receipt. 同样是一道直接信息题，四个选项均为动词原形开头，考察建议，要求。听力原文中男士说到 But I'll need a receipt, so I can charge it to my company. 他需要一份收据，这样他可以向公司报账。注意 “but;” “so”等关键词。

11 D Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage 直接信息题。结尾 除女士问男士 would you like to leave a comment on our web page when you have time? 她想让这位先生在他们的网站上写个评价。

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) He is the only boy in his family
B) He becomes tearful in wind
C) He has stopped making terrible faces
D) He is his teacher's favorite student

13. A) Tell him to play in her backyard
B) Do something funny to amuse him
C) Give him some cherry stones to play with
D) Warn him of danger by making up a story

14. A) They could break pp's legs
B) They could sometimes terrify adults
C) They could fly against a strong wind

D) They could knock pp unconscious

15. A) One would get a spot on their tongues if they told a lie deliberately
 B) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair
 C) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down
 D) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

解析:本篇长对话是两个人在谈论小时候家长们哄骗小孩子说的各种禁忌，难度比第一篇大。既出现了考察内容理解的题目，也出现了听到多个选项，需要做笔记，听问题的题目。

12 . C) He has stopped making terrible face 对应开头处男生说到 Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make.本不再做以前那些鬼脸。

13 D Warn him of danger by making up a story. 该题较难，听力原文中男生描述他奶奶说过的话 For example, she would say, you will get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie.. 如果你撒了谎，你的舌头上会出现斑点。所以是在警示他编故事、说谎的危险性。需要考生充分理解原文，推断出 lies=making up story.

14 A They could break people's legs. 直接信息题，对应原文中女生提到 The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg when they blow of the wing. (天鹅在拍打它们翅膀的时候会使你的腿折断，即天鹅会折断人的腿。)

15 B One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair.这道题较难，4 个选项在原文中均有体现，因此这题要求考生在听到多个选项时做简单笔记的能力。其中 B 选项为男生的妻子的奶奶(关系就是这么复杂) 说的，问题重复出现“wife”“ grandma”的字眼，答案确定为 B。

Section C Passage (缺选项，因而下列分析基于听力原文)

解析:今年的三篇篇章难适中，某些题目难度比第二篇长对话低。对于分值最大的这题，考生一定要耐心把握。和往年一样，题目按照顺序给出，且 60%的题目与原文直接对应。按照课上讲过的方法去

做，可以得到不错的得分。

Passage1

这篇短文是一篇自述，作者表达了自己对于 1960 年代的怀念，回顾往事。词汇较简单。

16 C Everything seemed to be changing.

解析：

这次难度适中，对应原文“I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed.”选项采用了短文题常见的“同义词替换”对原文进行转换，“renew”对应选项的“changing.”

17 A Meeting people.

本题难度适中，对应 “Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening.”(去咖啡厅和朋友见面共度良宵，这是最流行的事)was the thing 是口语化的表达，意思是很火、很流行。但同学们只要掌握课上说过的注意反复出现的信息，可以听到 meeting people 在全文提到 3 次，选出正确答案。

18 D He was a young student in the 1960s.

本题难度较低，对应原文“of course, I was a student.”

Passage2

这篇短文又和动物相关，讲述了狗面对愤怒的人和同类怎么样表现，以及和人类相比，强调了狗对于面部表情识别的特点,难度适中，应是考生拿分的重点题目。

19 B They avoid looking at them.

对应原文 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. 狗面对主人生气时，会看向别处，避免眼神交流。

20 C It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

对应原文： When dogs looked at expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth. 狗在遇到生气的其他狗 狗时会把眼神关注在对方的嘴巴上。“rest on”对应选项 “focus on.”

21 B By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.

对应原文 “The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature.” 研究者们说狗对脸人类面部整体做出判断，感知人的情绪，而不是只聚焦在某一个点上。As a whole 表示作为整体。

Passage3

第三篇短文仍然关于动物，讲解了动物度过严寒的三种方式：1.冬眠；2.适应冬天；3.迁徙，并一一列举了动物的例子比如老鼠。

22 D They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.

对应原文：What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. 动物怎么过冬呢?总体上动物有三种方法度过寒冷的冬天，分别是冬眠、使自身适应环境和迁徙。说明动物有不同的方法来应对寒冷。“way”是选项“means”的同义替换。

23 C They consume the energy stored before the long sleep.

对应原文：“To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.” 为了对冬天进行准备，动物会吃更多的食物。这样可以在它们冬眠的时候给予它们能量。这道题是对原文整句进行了转述，听力时难度较大。

24 A By storing enough food beforehand

对应原文：“So some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter, and hide it. When winter comes, they return to their hiding places to eat the food.” 和蒂诺动物，比如老鼠，它们在冬天之前会采集更多的食物并把食物藏起来。冬天到来后，它们再去这些地方去吃。“hiding”对应选项“store”。

25 C To stay safe

对应原文：“Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.”

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages of lectures or talks followed by three or four

questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). They mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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 a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops (啤酒花), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a 26 recent addition to the beverage. This was mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a 27 ingredient in residue (残留物) from 5000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While excavating two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and stoves. The different shapes of the containers 28 they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient "beer-making tools," and the earliest 29 evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To 30 that hypothesis, the team examined the yellowish, dried 31 inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley (大麦), and about 10% were bits of roots, 32 lily, would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a 33 food in central China until about 2000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have 34 in the region not as food, but as 35 material for beer brewing.

A) arrived	D)
relatively	
B) consuming	J) remains
C) direct	K)
resources	
D) exclusively	L) staple
E) including	M)
surprising	

备选词汇词性意义分析

- A) Arrived [v-ed] 到达
- B) Consuming [v-ing] 消费
- C) Direct [adj.] 直接的
- D) Exclusively [adv.] 排外地
- E) Including [prep.] 包括
- F) Inform [v.] 通知
- G) Raw [adj.] 未加工的
- H) Reached [v-ed] 达到
- I) Relatively [adv.] 相对地
- J) Remains [v.] 保留 [n.] 剩余物
- K) Resources [n.] 资源
- L) Staple [adj.] 主要的
- M) Suggest [v.] 建议

N) Surprising [adj.] 令人惊讶的

O) Test [v.] 测试 / [n.] 测试

26I, 由空格前的 a 和空格后的 recent, 可以判定空格处缺副词, 所以在 D 和 I 里面选择, 根据语义, 应该选 I, relatively.

27N, 由空格后的 ingredient, 可以判定空格前缺形容词, 根据语义, 选 N, surprising.

28M, 由空格前的 container 和空格后的 they, 可以判定空格处缺谓语动词, 根据语义, 选 M, suggest.

29C, 由空格前的 earliest 和空格后的 evidence, 可以判定空格处缺形容词, 根据语义, 选 C, direct.

30O, 由空格前的 to 和空格后的 that, 可以判定空格处缺动词原形, 根据空格后的 the hypnosis, 选 O, test, 意为“为了验证这个假设”

31J, 由空格前的 dried 可以判定空格处缺名词, 根据语义, 选 J, remains (剩余物/沉淀物)

32E, 由空格前的 about 10% were bits of roots, 以及空格后的 lily, 可以判定选 E, including

33L, 由空格前的 a 和空格后的 food, 可以判定空格处缺形容词, 根据语义, 选 L, staple

34A, 由空格前的 may have 和空格后的 in the region 可以判定空格处缺 Ved, 根据语义, 选 A, arrived

35G, 由空格前的 but as 和空格后的 material 可以判定选项词为形容词, 根据意义, 选 G, raw

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

- A. At some point, almost all of us will experience a period of radical professional change. Some of us will seek it out: for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers. Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.
- B. We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself. In her search to live a life of purpose. Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home. In the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people. Even if your personal reinvention is less drastic, we think there are lessons from her experience that apply.
- C. Where do the seeds of change come from? The Native American Indians have a saying: “Pay attention to the whispers so you won’t have to hear the screams.” Often the best ideas for big changes come from unexpected places —— it’s just a matter of tuning in. Great leaders recognize the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come. Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: “About the time my daughter was five years old. I started having a sense that ‘this isn’t right,’” She then realized that her life no longer matched her vision for it.
- D. Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting. She joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby, “I did what everybody else thought looked successful,” she says, Leah easily could have fallen into a trap of feeling content, instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.
- E. Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise and dieting. She lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. “I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations,” she recalls.

- F. However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself,” I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio,” she said,” and having a moment of clarity right then and there. Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I’m not happy and I want to change and I’m done with this.” In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.
- G. Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way. When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked. She recalls:
- H. One day a man I worked with, Ryan, who had his office next to mine, said, “Leah, let’s go look at this space on Queen Anne.” He knew my love for yoga and had seen a space close to where he lived that he thought might be good to serve as a yoga studio. As soon as I saw the location, I knew this was it. Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of “I have to do this.” Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.
- I. Creating the future takes time. That’s why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big nonlinear changes of the future. When it’s time to make the leap, they take action and decisively drop what’s no longer serving their purpose. Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work. “I was working 60 hours a week and running a studio, so I wasn’t getting very much sleep, but it was good for me,” she says. Soon after, she knew she had to make a bold move to fully commit to her new future. Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete. Such drastic change is not easy.
- J. “Be yourself,” Leah says. “Quit being the person people think you’re supposed to be. Find a way to dig deep into your courageous self to be who you are. Whatever that means as far as exploring your emotions, your identity, your profession, find one version of you that you are always and everywhere.” It was this sense of purpose that would carry Leah through the storms of change.

K. Steering through change and facing obstacles brings us face to face with our fears. Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: “I was probably up against the most fear I’ve ever had,” she says. “I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all.”

L. She connected with her sense of purpose and dug deep, cultivating a tremendous sense of strength. “I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn’t going to let fear just take over. I was thinking, ‘OK, guys, if you want to try to shut me down, shut me down.’ And I knew it was a negotiation scheme, so I was able to say to myself, ‘This is not real.’” By naming her fears.

36. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one’s desired future.

36.解析：由题干定位词 readiness, one’s desired future, easier 定位到文中 G 选项 ready , the future you want, easier 可确定答案选择 G

37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career

解析：由题干定位词 conventional standards, Leah ,successful 可定位到文中 D 选项：traditional measures, successful, 由此可确定答案选择 D

38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly.

解析：由题干定位词 Leah, fear, laying out,可定位到文中 L 选项中的 I, fear , naming,由此可确定答案选择 L

39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.

解析：由题干中的定位词 in search of a meaningful life, set up her own yoga studios 可定位到文中的 B 选项：in her search to live a life of purpose, left her high-paying accounting jobs, found two yoga studios 由此可确定答案选择 B

40. Leah’s interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life.

解析：由题干中的定位词：yoga , promote, a firm decision 可定位到文中的 F 选项：waking me up,

important leap, bigger steps 由此可确定答案选择 F

41. may indicates great changes to come and therefore merit attention.

解析：由题干中的定位词 Small signs, great changes 可定位到文中的 C 选项：slight signs, big changes 由此可确定答案选择 C

42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success.

解析：由题干中的定位词 first yoga studio, by no means an immediate success 可定位到文中的 H 选项：first yoga studio, not instant 由此可确定答案选择 H。

43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their career.

解析：由题干中的定位词 some people, professional change, unpleasant experience, career, 可定位到文中 A 选项 some of us, professional change, unwelcome, career 由此可确定答案选择 A。

44. The worst fear that Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.

解析：由题干中的定位词 The worst fear, Leah, prospect, losing 可定位到文中 K 选项 the most fear, Leah, prospect, losing 由此可确定答案选择 K

45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials, Leah felt powerful internally.

解析：由题干中的定位词 explored, developed new potentials, powerful internally 可定位到文中 E 选项 exploring, developing new capabilities, powerful, inner 由此可确定答案选择 E

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £ 1.19 billion in 2011 to £ 1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £ 1.11 billion in 2016.

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £ 43 in 2014 to £ 41 in 2015.

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper-including facial tissue and kitchen roll-to save money. “Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume,” said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. “These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer.”

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy-in theory at least-when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons’ toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because

- A) Britons have cut their spending on it
- B) its prices have gone up over the years
- C) its quality has seen marked improvement

D) Britons have developed the habit of saving

解析：

根据题干 The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because 我们首先可以确定该题属于细节题中的因果题，由 market sales of toilet paper have decreased 我们可以定位到第四段 sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending，以及文章的第一句 Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown 都暗示着我们原因是消费者减少了对纸巾方面的花费。

再反观选项

- A) Britons have cut their spending on it 英国人减少了对纸巾方面的花费
 - B) its prices have gone up over the years 纸巾的价格连年上升
 - C) its quality has seen marked improvement 纸巾的品质见证了市场的改善
 - D) Britons have developed the habit of saving 英国人已经养成了节约的习惯，
- 进行比对后应该选 A

47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?

- A) It will expand in time.
- B) It will remain gloomy.
- C) It will experience ups and downs.
- D) It will recover as population grows.

47.B

解析 根据题干 what does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK 我们可以确定该题为细节题，由关键词 author，think，the future，tissue paper market 我们可以定位到第三段

Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, 因此可以锁定答案是 looks far from rosy , rosy 意为充满希望的, 那么答案可以确定是没有希望的, 糟糕的, 假设在考生不认识这个词的情况下, 文中整个的大基调, 数据体现都是糟糕的, 下行的也能一定程度上推测出是下行的, 反观选项

- A) expand 扩张;
- B) remain gloomy 持续低迷
- C) experience ups and downs 经历了上升和下降
- D) It will recover as population grows 随着人口的增长会恢复

进行比对后, 我们可以确定答案选择 B

48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?

- A) Special offers would promote its sales.
- B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
- C) Luxurious features add much to the price.
- D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.

48.C

解析: 根据题干 What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper, 我们首先可以确定该题为细节题, 由题干中的人名 Jack Duckett 和 say about toilet paper 我们可以定位到文章的第五段, 找到 Jack Duckett 后发现这一段基本上引号内都是 Jack Duckett 说的内容, 说了两个内容

① “Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume.” (韧度, 柔软性和厚度仍然是纸巾质量的主要指标, 只有一小部分的消费者偏爱更加奢侈的纸巾, 比如那些带有印花或者香味的)

2“These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer.”

(这些附加的特点对于大多数的消费者来说是非常没有必要的,这些可能也解释了这些类型的产品是为什么普通纸巾价格贵那么多即使是在特价的时候。

反观选项

- A) special offers would promote its sale 特价产品将会推动销售
- B)consumers are loyal to certain brands 消费者忠于某些特定的品牌
- C) luxurious features add much to the price 奢侈的特点极大地增加了价格
- D) consumers have a variety to choose from 消费者有很多种可供选择

进行比对之后确定答案选择 C

49. What do we learn from Britons concerning toilet paper?

- A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.
- B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
- C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
- D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.

49.A

解析：由题干 What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper 可以确定该题为细节题，由关键词

Britons, concerning, toilet paper 可以定位到文章倒二段 Top of Britons' toilet paper wish list is softness

(57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).英国人对于纸巾的期望列表柔软度 (57%) 韧度

(45%) 厚度 (36%)

反观选项：

- A) They are particular about the quality of the toilet paper

他们对于纸巾的质量特别挑剔

- B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most

他们最强调纸巾的韧度

C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper

他们相对于循环卫生纸更偏爱便宜卫生纸

D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary feature

他们拒绝使用带有不必要特点的卫生纸

对比之后可以排除 B

现在 A 选项中出现了 quality of the toilet paper

C 选项中出现了 recycled toilet paper

回原文定位到最后一段

One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality.

十分之一的消费者把再生纸巾作为他们的首选，对于总体的环境来说，纸巾的质量没有那么重要

In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

在一个对于制造商的挑战中，81%的消费者表示如果再生纸巾的质量能和标准纸巾相媲美的话，他们将会考虑购买再生纸巾。

由此可得出答案选择 A

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.

B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.

C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.

D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

50.D

解析：

由题干 what can we infer from the last paragraph 我们可以确定该题为推理引申题,在 49 题中我们已经

对于最后一段进行了精读

此时只需反观选项:

A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment

越来越多的英国人购买再生纸巾来保护环境

B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sale

纸巾制造商在推动销售量的方面正面临着一个巨大的挑战

C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality

纸巾制造商正在彼此竞争来提高产品质量

D) Environment protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper

英国人购买纸巾的时候并不是太关心环境保护

进行比对之后可以确定答案选 D

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

“One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was young,” says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way — by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were *randomly* (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used *nicotine* (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group .Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher

than if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings*(瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
- B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
- C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

51.B

解析：由题干 What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother? 我们可以确定该题为细节题，根据人名 Lindson-Hawley 以及 mother 我们可以定位到文章的第二段

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way — by stopping abruptly and completely. (通过研究 700 位成年的“烟民”，她发现自己的妈妈通过突然并且完全停止吸烟的方式来戒烟是非常正确的方式)

反观选项：

- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.

她在女儿的帮助下戒烟成功

B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.

她突然戒烟成功

C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.

她也是烟草和健康的研究人员

D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

她研究成年“烟民”的吸烟模式

进行比对后应该选择 B

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

A) They were given physical training.

B) They were looked after by physicians.

C) They were encouraged by psychologists.

D) They were offered nicotine replacements.

52.D

解析 通过题干 What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?我们

可以确定该题为细节题，通过定位词 support, smokers receive, Lindson-Hawley's study 我们可以定位

到文章的第四段 in her study, 和 People in both groups used *nicotine* (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in

addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse

before and after quit day. (两组的人都在成功戒烟前都使用了尼古丁替代物，除此之外还使用第二种形

式尼古丁替代物比如口香糖或者喷雾，他们在戒烟成功的前后也都需要和护士进行谈话治疗。

反观选项：

A) They were given physical training.

他们接受了物理训练

B) They were looked after by physicians.

他们被医生照顾

C) They were encouraged by psychologists.

他们被心理学家鼓励

D) They were offered nicotine replacements.

他们被提供尼古丁替代物

进行对比后应该选择 D

53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

A) It is idealized.

B) It is unexpected.

C) It is encouraging.

D) It is misleading.

53.C

解析：

根据题干 How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment? 我们可以确定该题为细节题，根据关键词 Dr. Gabriela Ferreira, view, result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment 我们可以定位到倒二段的段尾。

“When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it,” Ferreira says.

当你能够引用一个确切数字比如 15 个患者能够成功戒烟，那就是很有说服力的。我认为它能真正鼓励患者真正的来尝试戒烟。

反观选项：

A) It is idealized.

它是很理想化的

B) It is unexpected.

它是很令人意外的

C) It is encouraging.

它是很鼓舞人心的

D) It is misleading.

它是有误导性的

对比之后，答案应该选择 C

54. The idea of “a marathon” (Line 2, Para.5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking _____.

A) is something few can accomplish

B) needs some practice first

C) requires a lot of patience

D) is a challenge at the beginning

54.B

解析：

由题干 The idea of “a marathon” (Line 2, Para.5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking 我们可以确定该题为细节题，定位回到 paragraph5，

找到 Well, if I gradually reduce, it’s like practice,”人们认为戒烟就像跑马拉松，需要先练习。

反观选项：

A) is something few can accomplish

很少有人能完成的事情

B) needs some practice first

首先需要一些练习

C) requires a lot of patience

需要一些耐心

D) is a challenge at the beginning

在刚开始时是一个挑战

做对比之后应该选择 B

55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

A) They find it even more difficult.

B) They are simply unable to make it.

C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.

D) They feel much less pain in the process.

55. A

解析：

由题干 What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually 我们可以确定该题为细节题，根据定位词 try to quit smoking gradually 可以定位到文章倒二段

the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings*(瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day , which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point.

逐渐的减少尼古丁的量就像是给他们瘾，在他们成功前戒烟前撤回症状

反观选项

A) They find it even more difficult.

他们发现戒烟更难了

B) They are simply unable to make it.

他们仅仅就是不能戒掉烟

C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.

他们会显现出更少的症状

D) They feel much less pain in the process.

他们在过程中回感受到更少的痛苦

反观选项我们首先排除 CD，作者说缓慢的减少就像是给他们瘾，在戒烟成功前让症状不显现，言下之意就是成功后，症状会重新显现，增加失败的可能性。这道题相对较难，选择 A

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer sheet 2*.

珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。上世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

①珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。

看到这么长的句子，一定要先确定是否有分句。这句话可以分为三个小句，注意观察，发现主语一致，思考能否连成长句。

第一个小分句：珠江是华南一大河系（是字句）

The Pearl River is one of the main river systems in South China.

上课讲过“乌镇的水系和生活方式没有经历过多少变化”，要会举一反三。

第二个小分句：（珠江）流经广州市。（动词主动句）

The Pearl River flows through Guangzhou city.

一二小分句主语相同，第二句动词主动态，用现在分词连长句。

The Pearl River is one of the main river systems in South China, flowing through Guangzhou city.

The Pearl River, flowing through Guangzhou city, is one of the main river systems in South China.

第三小分句：珠江是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。（是字句）最怕同学们在“仅次于”这个地方多想，用最简单的表达即可。

It is the third longest river in China just after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River.

②珠江三角洲是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里。

两个小分句：珠江三角洲是中国最发达的地区之一（是字句）

（它的）面积约 11,000 平方公里（是字句）

The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed areas in China. Its area is about 11000 square kilometers.

注意到两句话中有重复的部分“one of the most developed areas in China”和“its”，所以选择非限制性定语从句连长句。

The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed areas in China, the area of which is about 11000 square kilometers.

第二个小分句还可以翻译：It covers about 11,000 square kilometers。这样以来，两个小分句主语相同，选用分词连长句。

The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed areas in China, covering about 11,000 square kilometers.

③它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。

这句话最重要就是找对句型，配好主干。该句为是字句，“它也是城市聚集区”。课堂上讲过“就……而言 / 方面”的表达，可以直接套用。

In terms of population and size, the Pearl River is also the largest city agglomeration.

④珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。

句型为“有”字句，可以转换成 there be.

There are totally 57 million people in nine biggest cities of the Pearl River delta.

或者：

Nine biggest cities there together own a population of 57 million people.

发现三四句存在重复部分，可以选择连长句。

In terms of population and size, the Pearl River is also the largest city agglomeration, where the nine biggest cities together own a population of 57 million.

⑤上世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已经成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

这句话的前半句考过很多次了，有做真题的同学应该前半句都 OK！而且之前给大家的解析里也有“自从中国改革开放以来”这个表达。上世纪 70 年代末可能有难度，可能考倒一些同学，可以直接写 the late 1970s.

本句没有小分句，属于“是”字句，要注意的是时态，用现在完成时。

The Pearl River delta has become one of the manufacturing centers and the main economic regions both in China and around the world.

整合一下：

Since the implementation of reform and opening up policy in the late 1970s in China, the Pearl River delta has become one of the manufacturing centers and the main economic regions both in China and around the world.

全篇

The Pearl River is one of the main river systems in South China, flowing through Guangzhou city.

It is the third longest river in China just after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River.

The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed areas in China, covering about 11,000 square kilometers.

In terms of population and size, the Pearl River is also the largest city agglomeration, where the nine biggest cities together own a population of 57 million.

Since the implementation of reform and opening up policy in the late 1970s in China, the Pearl River delta has become one of the manufacturing centers and the main economic regions both in China and around the

world.

(王艺皓 黄明馨 李婷婷 杨菲 厦门学校)

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