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| 主题词汇 environmental friendly 环保型 folding bicycle 折叠式自行车 supplier 供货商 bicycle sharing system 自行车共享系统 inquiry 询问,询盘 in excellent condition 使用状况良好 sturdy 牢固的 latest 最新的 conveniently 便捷地 | 句式拓展 1. ...was founded in 1940, and has established a worldwide reputation for...,—one of the largest and best established bicycle companies in the world. 某某公司成立于 1940 年,因为……而享有世界声誉,是世界上最、口碑最佳的自行车公司之一。 2. I'd like to sell...for..., and proper bargain is accepted. 我要把……以……(价格)出售,可以适当谈价。 |
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One



来啊,看星火
名师逐题讲解
听力热点。

One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th, the self-driving car, travelling at 2 mph, pulled out in front of a public bus going 15 mph. (1-1) The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. (1-2) 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) The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

【未听先知】预览两道题各选项,由 self-driving, car, fast speed, test driver, crashes 等词可以初步判断,该新闻与自动驾驶汽车有关;结合各选项语义可以进一步推测,第 1 题可能考查自动驾驶汽车出现事故的原因;第 2 题考查的内容与自动驾驶汽车的运行状况有关。

1. According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

D)。【详解】新闻中提到,谷歌表示,自动驾驶汽车在并道时,随车测试人员认为公交车会减速或停下,以便让自动驾驶汽车并入车流,因此测试人员并没有转换到人工驾驶模式。由此可知,测试人员判断失误是导致事故发生的原因,答案为 D)。

2. How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

A)。【详解】新闻末尾提到,自动驾驶汽车在美国各州 100 多万英里的行驶里程中运行良好,目前也只是出现过小事故。由此可知,总体来说,自动驾驶汽车运行得比较好,答案为 A)。

News Report Two

Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot.

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(3) Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a “brown patch” on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer, he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said: “I’ve never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. (4) They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement. It was interesting to see such a strange sight, but there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid.” Moses called two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times. He said: “My stings are a bit painful but I’m pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after.”

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

【未听先知】预览两道题各选项,由选项中反复出现的 bees 等词可推测,新闻内容与蜜蜂有关。结合选项语义可知,第3题考查 He 的身份或行为动作;第4题各选项中的主语 They 指蜜蜂,该题考查蜜蜂的行为动作。

3. What do we learn about Tom Moses?

B)。【详解】新闻中提到, Tom Moses 在附近的一个国家公园工作,故答案为 B)。

4. What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

A)。【详解】新闻中提到, Tom Moses 说他第一次看到这么多蜜蜂聚集在一个地方,它们挨得非常近,飞来飞去发出很多噪音。因此答案为 A)。

News Report Three

(5) A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. (6) One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept. (7) The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds from Harvard University. The scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said: “Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer.”

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

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 animal species, frog, snake 等词可以初步推测,新闻内容与动物物种有关;结合各选项语义可以进一步推测,该物种很有可能是蛇类。

5. What is the news report mainly about?

D)。【详解】新闻开头提到,科学家在巴哈马群岛的一个偏远小岛上发现了蛇类新物种,之后报道了科学家对这一新物种的发现过程及研究。由此可知,新闻的主要内容是关于蛇类新物种的发现,答案为 D)。

6. What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

B)。【详解】新闻中提到,科学家在两次加勒比群岛之旅中发现了 20 条新物种蛇,在他们的第二次旅途中,一条蛇戏剧性地出现了,它在队长睡觉时爬到了他的头上。因此答案为 B)。

7. How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

C)。【详解】新闻中提到,科学家把新物种的蛇命名为银蟒,主要是因为它的颜色类似金属,而且科学家发现第一条银蟒时,它正在爬一棵银色的棕榈树。由此可知,科学家主要是根据颜色给这一新物种蛇命名的,答案为 C)。



Conversation One

W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. (8) My flight leaves in less than two hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

M: That sounds great. But will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

W: Of course, sir.

M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

W: Let's see. It comes to \$37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

M: (9) I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. (10) But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

W: (11) Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

M: Sure. I had a really good stay here and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

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

【未听先知】预览四道题各选项,由 airport, hotel, flight, check, cash, credit card, traveler, luggage, porter 等词可以推测,对话内容与出行相关,内容可能涉及住宿、航班、付款方式等。

8. Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

B)。【详解】对话开头部分,男士说自己要去机场,因离航班起飞时间不足两小时,故而询问女士去机场的最快方法。因此答案为 B)。

9. How is the man going to pay his bill?

B)。【详解】对话中,女士询问男士如何支付酒吧账单,男士说用信用卡。因此答案为 B)。

10. What did the man ask the woman to do?

C)。【详解】对话中,男士说自己需要收据才能到公司报销。由此可知,男士需要女士出具收据,答案为 C)。

11. What favor does the woman ask of the man?

A)。【详解】对话结尾,女士给男士收据后,请男士方便时在酒店的网站上留言评论,这就是女士请男士帮的忙,因此答案为 A)。

Conversation Two

M: (12) You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

W: And he believed her?

M: Yeah, he is only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little?

(13) I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously, you know, if I swallow one by mistake...

W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. (14) The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with



a blow of the wing.

M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

W: No, they are not that strong. But there is another one even more terrifying. That is if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

M: No, never heard of that, but my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here is one more. We went on a camping trip once in Italy and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. (15) She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

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

■未听先知 预览四道题各选项,发现各题之间的联系并不大。第12题各选项多与He的身份或行为有关;第13题各选项均为动词短语结构,可能考查某种建议或行为;第14题考查They的能力,且They是一种动物;第15题各选项可能考查某一行为的后果。

12. What does the man say about Ben?

D)。■详解 对话开头,男士说Ben一改过去的做法,不再做吓人的鬼脸了。因此答案为D)。

13. What did aunt Mary use to do when the man was a child?

A)。■详解 对话中男士说,Mary阿姨过去常说如果误吞了樱桃核,樱桃树就会从嘴里长出来。结合Ben的经历可知,Mary阿姨说此话的目的是警告男士吃樱桃核会有危险,答案为A)。

14. What does the woman believe swans could do?

D)。■详解 对话中女士提到了自己被大人吓唬的经历,第一个就是天鹅挥动翅膀的时候可以把人的腿打断。因此答案为D)。

15. What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?

C)。■详解 对话末尾,男士说他妻子的祖母说如果蝙蝠钻进头发里,就只能剃光头把它弄出来。因此答案为C)。

Section C

Passage One

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. (16) 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. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. (17) Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater...all that was very exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out all the time. (18) I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—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.

2017.6/13(第1套)



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Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,第16题选项均为描述过去的句子,考查人们过去的经历;第17题各选项均为动名词短语,强调动作,考查人们的行为;第18题各选项描述了He的兴趣、能力、身份等信息,考查某男士的相关细节。

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

A)。【详解】讲话者说如果能回到从前他喜欢的时间,他想重温20世纪60年代,那时候他20来岁,一切都在复兴,复兴表明充满了变化,因此答案为A)。

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

B)。【详解】讲话者提到晚上去咖啡厅和朋友见面是最流行的事。短文中的“was the thing”是口语表达,意思是“很火,很流行”,因此答案为B)。

18. What do we learn about the speaker?

C)。【详解】讲话者提到他在20世纪60年代时是个学生,不用出去工作,也不会闲坐在家里。因此答案为C)。

Passage Two

(19) 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. 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. (20) When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. 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. (21) 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.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 make threatening sounds 和 its owner 可初步推测,短文内容与某种动物有关。结合各选项语义可进一步推测,第19题考查 They 在某种情况下的行为;第20题考查 It 解决问题的办法;第21题选项均是由 By 引出的介词短语结构,旨在考查做某事的方式或方法。

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

A)。【详解】短文开头提到,狗是人类最好的朋友,在遇到主人生气时,它们有一个很清晰的应对策略,那就是把目光移开。新研究表明,在遇到生气的人时,狗会减少与他们的目光交流。因此答案为A)。

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

D)。【详解】短文中提到,赫尔辛基大学的研究者们训练了31只狗用于实验,观察它们见到威胁、高兴或中性表情时的反应。实验表明,看到狗生气的表情时,它们的目光会更多地落在对方的嘴巴上。因此答案为D)。

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

C)。【详解】短文末尾提到,研究者们说,狗通过整体地看人脸的表情来判断人的情绪,而不是只聚焦在人类所表现出来的某一表情特征。这表明狗不是通过某一个单一的特征,而是像人类一样从所有的面部特征中综合分析判断人们的情绪。因此答案为C)。



Passage Three

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? (22) There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate.

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. (23) To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.

Other animals adapt, for example by staying active in winter. (24) It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals such as mice collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the 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. (25) Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【未听先知】预览四道题各选项,由 survive the bitter cold, eating very little, seeking food, thicker hair, storing enough food 等表达可推测,短文内容与动物如何过冬有关,可能会涉及不同动物过冬的方式。

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

C)。【详解】短文中提到,动物有三种方式度过寒冷的冬天,分别是冬眠、适应环境和迁徙。这说明动物在冬季会寻求不同的方法来应对寒冷,答案为 C)。

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

B)。【详解】短文中提到,在冬天来临之前,选择冬眠的动物会多吃食物以变胖,这样可以给它们提供在冬眠的时候所需要的能量。由此可知,冬眠的动物在冬眠时消耗的是冬眠前储存的能量,答案为 B)。

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

D)。【详解】短文中提到,像老鼠这样适应环境的动物在冬天到来之前会收集更多的食物并把食物储藏起来;冬天到来后,它们再去藏匿地点吃这些食物。即老鼠通过提前储备足够的食物来过冬,答案为 D)。

25. Why do some birds fly in groups for migrating according to the speaker?

A)。【详解】短文结尾处提到,有些鸟考虑到安全因素会成群结队地迁徙。因此答案为 A)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A



古代啤酒配方
你造吗? 扫码
看视频讲解。

制造啤酒的方法随着时间的流逝而改变。例如啤酒花,这种给许多现代啤酒增添了一丝苦味的东西,其实是在(26) 相对较近的时间才加到这种饮品中去的。9 世纪关于酿造的参考材料中首次提到这一点。今天,研究人员在(27) 惊人的成分。在挖掘位于中国中原地带的、在有着 5 000 年历史的啤酒酿造设备的残留物中发现了一种(28) 表明它们是用来酿造、两处遗址坑时,科学家们发现了一些罐子和其他容器的碎片。这些容器的不同形状(29) 直接证据,研究者们在过滤和储存啤酒的。它们或许是古代的“制酒工具”,是中国啤酒酿制的最早的(30) 证实这一理论,团队成员检验了容器内黄色、干燥的(31) 残留《美国国家科学院学报》中这样写道。为了(32) 包括百合的根茎,这会让啤酒带有甜味,科学家们如是说。大麦是个出乎意料的发现,据研究人员所述,这种农作物在西欧亚大陆被培植,大

2017.6/15 (第1套)



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