

# 武汉外国语学校 2025 届高三 10 月月考

## 英语试题

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. Buy a new refrigerator.                      B. Clean the refrigerator.                      C. Have the refrigerator fixed.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the man plan to do tomorrow?

- A. Have a rest.                                      B. Attend a meeting.                              C. Watch a match.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

How does the woman sound?

- A. Angry.    B. Disappointed.                                      C. Excited.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the woman mean?

- A. She isn't feeling well.                      B. She likes gymnastics a lot.                      C. She is unable to join the team.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

When does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In the morning.                                      B. At noon.    C. In the afternoon.

#### 第二节 (共 15 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

6. What do we know about Caroline?

A. She does ballet exercises.                      B. She runs a studio.                      C. She is a dancer.

7. Where does the man prefer to exercise?

A. In a gym.                      B. In a park.                      C. In a studio.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Schoolmates.                      B. Teacher and student.                      C. Waiter and customer.

9. What does the man usually do on Tuesday afternoons?

A. He takes classes.                      B. He works part- time.                      C. He goes to library.

10. When will the speakers meet?

A. On Tuesday.                      B. On Thursday.                      C. On Friday.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. Why does Elizabeth look worried today?

A. Her wallet was gone.                      B. She didn't get her visa.                      C. She got lost in the theater.

12. What has Elizabeth done?

A. She's contacted the theater.  
B. She's put an ad in China Daily.  
C. She's turned to the police for help.

13. What will the man do for Elizabeth?

A. Treat her to breakfast.                      B. Call his uncle.                      C. Lend some money to her.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. What does the woman want to do first?

A. Tour around the city.  
B. Book tickets to Amsterdam.  
C. Reserve a hotel on Gother street.

15. What is the woman's expectation of the hotel?

A. It won't cost much.                      B. It's clean and green.                      C. It's close to the shopping malls.

16. What do we know about the Royal Factory?

A. It's state- owned.                      B. It produces great silk.                      C. It was built 100 years ago.

17. Why do the speakers come to the city?

- A. To take a vacation.                      B. To go on business.                      C. To visit a friend.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What is the speaker?

- A. An architect.                      B. A hostess.                      C. A tour guide.

19. What is unique about Michael Jackson's home?

- A. There are six cars.                      B. It offers courses in sports.                      C. Various animals live there.

20. What does the speaker say about Michael Jackson?

- A. His home brought him fame.  
B. His private life was well known.  
C. He deserved his wonderful home.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**What is a GPA?**

A GPA, or Grade Point Average, typically ranging from one to four, is a number reflecting your course performance on average. It's used by universities to determine whether students meet academic standards and by students to enhance job prospects or secure admission into post-graduate programs.

**How to calculate a GPA?**

- Determine the letter grade and the number of credit hours for each course you take in a term;
- Translate the letter grade to grade points using your school's grading system;
- Multiply the grade points by the credit hours for that course;
- Add up all the credit hours for the courses;
- Divide the total number of grade points by the total credit hours and you get the GPA.

<b>Example: Academic Transcript of Jane Smith</b>					
<b>Winter 2023</b>					
<b>Courses</b>	<b>Letter Grade</b>	<b>Grade points</b>	<b>Credit hours</b>	<b>Total points</b>	<b>GPA</b>



today, with too much to do, too many expectations and too much productivity, many young individuals (个人) are feeling tired and often aren't getting enough sleep. It's easy to see why taking time off to lie around is attractive," Sultan said. "In many ways, this is beneficial. It's a chance to get away from real-life problems and clear your head before returning to life in a better state of mind," he added.

For the downside, however, he said a long-term need or desire for bed rotting could do harm to one's physical health. Spending too many daytime hours in bed — awake or not — could destroy sleep schedules. Our brains are **fine-tuned** for sleep in darkness and alertness in light. Lying in bed half-asleep during the day will worsen sleep schedules — once that happens, it is a challenge to fix. It could also lead to blood pressure problems and obesity (肥胖).

Long-term need or desire for bed rotting could also be a warning sign of depression, according to a mental health expert. Dr. Marc Siegel, professor of medicine, agreed that while some downtime can be useful in terms of de-stressing and rejuvenation (更新), too much bed rotting is bad. In addition to increasing the risk of depression, it contributes to decreased motivation (动力) as well.

Instead of bed rotting, Siegel recommends regular exercise as a better form of de-stressing. While the occasional lazy day can be beneficial, too much could have the opposite effect. If it happens every day, that's a fairly sensitive test for depression. Those who lack the motivation to get out of bed could also try calling or texting a family member for support, socializing with close friends, finding a small task to complete, or reaching out to a medical professional for help.

24. According to Dr. Ryan Sultan why do young people like bed rotting?

- A. Bed rotting is a way to escape stress.
- B. Bed rotting helps fix sleep schedules.
- C. They are unwilling to socialize with friends.
- D. They are fond of what is popular on social media.

25. What does the word "**fine-tuned**" underlined in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Quickly-started.
- B. Well-trained.
- C. Badly-needed.
- D. Ill-equipped.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Feeling down leads to decreased motivation.
- B. Sleeping in light can increase the risk of depression.
- C. Young individuals meet expectations through bed rotting.
- D. Being lazy from time to time can be good for individuals.

27. What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A. Different opinions on how to become motivated.
- B. Main causes of the long-term need for bed rotting.
- C. Practical suggestions for young people to deal with stress.
- D. Possible problems from lying in bed for extended periods of time.

### C

Can you imagine getting a major dental procedure without novocaine (一种麻醉药)? A scientist colleague of mine recently told me rather than use it, he used a “focus in” meditation (冥想) technique to direct all of his attention to his mouth with as much calming equanimity as he could gather. Doing so transformed the pain for a few minutes.

A stream of scientific articles suggests that there are benefits in turning toward discomfort or negative emotions with acceptance. In addition, all of us can gain from finding ways to cope with stress and suffering — particularly when larger circumstances are beyond our control. As a researcher who has studied meditation for more than 20 years, I believe that the cultivation of equanimity can help.

It’s important to first define the idea of turning toward discomfort. I’m not advocating for people to put themselves in dangerous positions. But when we push ourselves into challenging or embarrassing situations, much like trainers who push athletes just past their comfort zone to make gains, learning often happens.

My own research indicates that meditation provides an ideal way to practice turning toward discomfort — particularly when it trains up one’s equanimity. In my laboratory at Carnegie Mellon University, we conducted several clinical trials on developing equanimity during mindfulness meditation training. This approach includes guided meditation exercises such as using a matter-of-fact voice to label uncomfortable feelings in the body or welcoming uncomfortable feelings by saying “yes” aloud each time a feeling is detected.

We hired 153 stressed adults and offered them a mindfulness meditation training program with or without training in equanimity. Our equanimity skills training group had significantly better outcomes on several measures. After just 14 days of training, for example, the participants who learned equanimity skills had significantly lower biological stress responses when asked to deliver a difficult speech and solve math problems in front of experts in white lab coats. This group also had significantly lower blood pressure and stress levels. In the days after training, people introduced to equanimity exercises also reported significantly higher positive emotions and well-being throughout the day and more meaningful social interactions than participants who received mindfulness training without the equanimity component. It was as though developing equanimity had transformed their emotional

reactivity to stress, helping them better appreciate and enjoy daily life's many little positive experiences and making them more curious and open to connecting with others.

We are expanding on this work in several ways—including through the development of an app that offers equanimity training on demand and with trials involving participants with stress-related gastrointestinal (胃肠的) disorders. Meanwhile other scientists are further exploring equanimity's power. We are convinced we can each build our resilience (恢复力) on a personal level by cultivating greater acceptance of our experience — good or bad, painful or pleasant — in the present moment.

28. What can be learned about equanimity?

- A. It is a state of mental calmness.
- B. It is a form of negative emotions.
- C. It is a replacement for novocaine.
- D. It is the result of mindfulness meditation.

29. Which of the following is a good example of equanimity training?

- A. Ignoring discomfort totally.
- B. Detecting unusual behavior.
- C. Keeping emotions to oneself.
- D. Seeing negative feelings objectively.

30. Paragraph 5 is written to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the benefits of developing equanimity
- B. the procedure of mindfulness meditation
- C. the performances of two meditation training groups
- D. the relationship between equanimity and well-being

31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Stress contributes to physical disorders.
- B. Pleasant experiences result in greater equanimity.
- C. People are likely to have easy access to equanimity training.
- D. Resilience can help people gain more acceptance of hardship.

## D

Food packaging from around the world contains at least 68 “forever chemicals” that can seep into what we eat, a new study finds. And 61 of them are not even supposed to be used in such products. “It’s not clear why the latter chemicals, which are not on lists of those authorized for use in food containers, are in such packaging.” says the study’s author Birgit Geueke.

The study focused on a class of chemicals called perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs),

which are sometimes called “forever chemicals” because they don’t break down readily in the environment or in the body. That’s because their characteristic carbon-fluorine bond is one of the strongest in nature. For decades, these substances have been used in a wide range of consumer products, from cookware to pesticides to cosmetics, because they are proof against water and grease.

Geueke and her team found a mismatch between what they detected in actual products and a database of PFAS chemicals authorized for use in food packaging. About 140 PFASs are known to be used in food packaging, but only seven of the 68 chemicals in the study were on this list. Geueke says it’s unclear how or why the other 61 chemicals turned up. David Andrews, a chemist and toxicologist at a nonprofit environmental advocacy organization, suggests it’s possible that unknown impurities emerged during the manufacturing of the authorized chemicals or that the authorized PFASs degrade over time. This class of chemicals includes many long-chain molecules, and they can break into shorter chains that are simply different types of PFASs.

PFASs have been found in human blood and breast milk, drinking water, soil and other startling places around the world. Exposure to some of the most studied PFASs has been associated with cancer, reproductive problems and lessened responses to vaccines. “There’s an incredible body of scientific evidence linking PFAS chemicals to health harm,” says Andrews. Many countries are evaluating restrictions of PFASs in food packaging.

Chemical industry representatives have advocated for dealing with PFASs as individual chemicals. Before publishing the new study, *Scientific American* reached out to the American Chemistry Council (ACC), a chemistry industry trade association, about it, but the organization did not reply. On its dedicated PFAS webpage, ACC notes that “all PFASs are not the same. Each individual chemical has its own unique properties and uses.”

Andrews and Geueke both say the presence of unknown PFASs in food packaging is good reason to regulate these chemicals as a single class—a position shared with many other scientific experts and environmental protection groups. There are more than 12,000 known PFASs, and scientists don’t know much about most of them. “Only some PFASs have ever been tested for toxicity,” Geueke says, and “there are probably other ways to produce food packaging.”

32. What can we learn about PFASs from the passage?

- A. They are able to resist water and grease.
- B. They last long and never break down.
- C. They contain the longest chemical bond.
- D. They are mainly used for food packaging.

33. Paragraph 3 is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the potential usage of the unknown impurities
- B. the authorization of food packaging chemicals
- C. the likely transforming process from PFASs into new chemicals



D. the possible explanation for the presence of unauthorized PFASs

34. The words on the webpage in Paragraph 5 may show that ACC \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has worked out ways to use PFASs safely in different products

B. agrees with chemical industry representatives regarding PFASs

C. has got the authoritative power in dealing with PFASs

D. supports testing more unknown PFASs for toxicity

35. Which would Geueke probably agree with?

A. Laws should be made to ban the use of PFASs.

B. Food packaging alternatives should be explored.

C. The chemicals in food packaging should be listed.

D. Scientists should continue discovering new PFASs.

**第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When I was a kid, I took traveling with my parents for granted. Sure, they paid for everything. But they were basically no different from teachers taking us to a field trip. 36. For example, they took us to Denali National Park instead of Disney World. And we sometimes stayed at hotels without pools. And they never let us buy anything from the SkyMall catalog (目录).

Of course, some 20 years later, I consider traveling with my parents, now both in their 60s, to be the utmost privilege. 37. Neither am I, and every day that passes brings us closer to our last. Fortunately, since graduating college, I've been able to cover some serious ground with each of them.

Together my dad and I have looked for the Loch Ness monster in Scotland, photographed wildlife in Grand Teton National Park, and most recently, survived the famously dangerous Drake Passage. Meanwhile, my mom and I have stayed at a \$9/night treehouse hostel in Mexico, eaten at a Michelin-starred vegetarian restaurant in Vienna, and most recently, road-tripped through three states.

38. After all, even if you're the apple that fell right under the tree, traveling with the people who raised you isn't always easy. "39," says Alexis Sherry, a New Jersey-based travel agent. Still, Sherry is seeing an increasing number of clients requesting vacations for more than one generation. They can be difficult to plan, but so far she says she's had no "disasters," and often, her clients come back closer than ever.

"Our parents are our earliest attachment bonds," says Katie d' Autremont, a licensed professional adviser based in Bozeman, Montana. "It can be healing and fun to rekindle that bond in our adult years and as our adult selves."

She sees traveling together as the perfect opportunity for getting to know each other for who we are now, with “now” being the key word. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_.

- A. Those memories are golden
- B. I know they're no longer unbeatable
- C. After all, as humans, we're always evolving
- D. That's not to say that all of our trips have been without flaws
- E. To my brothers and me, they seemed to be bent on limiting our fun
- F. Planning a vacation can be considerably tricky when it involves demanding parents
- G. There are always challenges as we are dealing with different physical abilities and interests

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 15 小题； 每小题 1 分， 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was born in the Netherlands and lived there until I was 30 years old. In the Dutch context, I was emotionally intelligent, and I \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ expected that this could be any different.

When at the University of Michigan, I joined a discussion on \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_. I introduced myself in an understated (Dutch) way as “interested in culture and emotion”. The professor, to fit American \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_, added that I was one of the world's experts on culture and emotion. In response, I looked down in \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ and said in a low voice that “expert” was a big word.

I lived in North Carolina and had new friends coming over to dinner. Conversations were lively that evening. When my guests left, they \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ me for dinner. My heart sank, because in the Netherlands, “thanking for dinner” means the relationship is \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_.

The Netherlands and the US do not have massively different \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_. But emotional interactions between individuals from these different cultures are not \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_. The professor meant to make me feel good, but instead made me \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_. My friends meant to show gratitude, but they made me think they were distancing themselves from us instead. Where did it go wrong in these interactions?

I now think the answer is that we were interacting with different \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ in mind. In the US, it is important that people feel good about themselves: other people help you \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ and have self-esteem (自尊). You are an expert, and you made the special effort to cook us this delicious dinner. \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_, in the Netherlands, it is important to make true \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ with other people, and not to pretend you are better than anybody else. The daily dances of emotions are \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_: Americans dance to the music of making each other special, while Dutch dance to the music of true connection. And when you \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ them up, people start stepping on each other's toes.

- |                    |                  |                   |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. never       | B. rarely        | C. usually        | D. sometimes     |
| 42. A. manners     | B. emotions      | C. literature     | D. intelligence  |
| 43. A. standards   | B. procedures    | C. policies       | D. requirements  |
| 44. A. anger       | B. delight       | C. disappointment | D. embarrassment |
| 45. A. asked       | B. praised       | C. thanked        | D. blamed        |
| 46. A. distant     | B. insincere     | C. harmonious     | D. meaningful    |
| 47. A. origins     | B. cultures      | C. environment    | D. languages     |
| 48. A. complicated | B. interesting   | C. fluent         | D. regular       |
| 49. A. annoyed     | B. anxious       | C. humble         | D. uncomfortable |
| 50. A. methods     | B. purposes      | C. expectations   | D. feelings      |
| 51. A. stand out   | B. show off      | C. calm down      | D. cheer up      |
| 52. A. In turn     | B. Above all     | C. After all      | D. By contrast   |
| 53. A. promises    | B. contributions | C. connections    | D. comparisons   |
| 54. A. personal    | B. different     | C. important      | D. widespread    |
| 55. A. build       | B. take          | C. pick           | D. mix           |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

LA- based AD100 designer Jamie Bush embraces natural materials and bold designs that inspire and delight. Originally trained 56 an architect, Bush is drawn to timeless pieces with clean lines, such as minimalist furniture and bedding. When it comes to designing the perfect bedroom, here's 57 Bush would approach it.

“You can use timeless pieces as a handsome 58 (found) for many aesthetic languages,” Bush says. For example, Bush imagines thoughtful designs in a Scandinavian-style bedroom 59 he'd center the space with a solid wood bed frame and headboard in a natural color. The head board creates a 60 (remarkable) simple setup, and it takes about five minutes to assemble with no tools. “This furniture 61 (make) without veneers (饰面),” he says. “I like that you can see the wood grains, the knots, and the natural imperfections in the product.”

To maintain a consistent horizon line, Bush would arrange two 4x3 storage units in 62 U-shape around three walls opposite the bed. 63 (allow) for infinite artful displays, the storage units' open drawers can be added or removed 64 (create) endless customizations that will never look dated. “These pieces aren't going to recall a certain day and age,” he says. “In 10, 15, 20 years from now, these pieces 65 (be) timelessly in fashion.”

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

66. 为了迎接世界骑行日, 上周日你校开展了主题为“骑向绿色未来”的城市绿道骑行活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动反响。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 世界骑行日 World Cycling Day 城市绿道 the Urban Greenway

Cycling to a greener future

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第二节 (满分 25 分)

67. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It took a day's drive, but distance was beside the point. I always enjoyed long journeys in my father's car with my family. However, things went different that time. We were moving to a new town, not for any tourist destination, but to settle down, for my father had a new job there. My mother, sitting on the passenger seat in the front, was talking with my father. She looked excited for the coming new life. But I was down, feeling nervous about starting a new school life. Entering a new school meant adapting to a completely different environment and meeting new classmates and teachers, which I was not good at.

On my first day at the new school, I felt lost and out of place. The students already knew each other well, and they chatted happily during breaks. I missed my old friends terribly and wished I could go back to my old school. Feeling lonely. I often spent time alone during breaks and after classes, reading books in the library or drawing pictures in the art room. I missed the good days I had with my old friends and longed for that sense of belonging.

As the days went by, I still found it hard to fit in. I was shy and found it difficult to strike up conversations with my classmates. Some of the kids in my class noticed my discomfort and tried to be friendly, but I couldn't shake off the feeling of being an outsider. I only had words with my desk mate, Alex, when necessary. Things took a turn for the worse when I knocked off Alex's water bottle by accident, although I picked up the bottle

immediately and apologized to him. He got mad at me and seemed not to forgive me. Soon I found we were avoiding each other.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答.

However, I was assigned to pair up with Alex to design a poster.

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Alex proudly introduced that the fantastic picture was drawn by me.

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# 武汉外国语学校 2025 届高三 10 月月考

## 英语试题

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. Buy a new refrigerator.                      B. Clean the refrigerator.                      C. Have the refrigerator fixed.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: I'm no expert. But that noise in your refrigerator doesn't sound good. Maybe you should call and have it checked out.

W: You're right. And I suppose I've put it off long enough.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

What does the man plan to do tomorrow?

- A. Have a rest.                                      B. Attend a meeting.                                      C. Watch a match.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: Take the medicine and I'm sure you will get well again in a couple of hours.

M: I hope so. Or I won't be able to take part in the meeting about tomorrow's basketball match.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

How does the woman sound?

- A. Angry.    B. Disappointed.    C. Excited.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Honey, I'm home.

W: Did you remember to buy the tickets?

M: Well, I remember, but they were sold out.

W: Oh no. I was really looking forward to the play.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

What does the woman mean?

A. She isn't feeling well.                      B. She likes gymnastics a lot.                      C. She is unable to join the team.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 M: If you are interested in gymnastics, the university has an outstanding team.

W: I can't even climb the stairs without having to stop and catch my breath.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

When does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the morning.                      B. At noon.                      C. In the afternoon.

【答案】 A

【解析】

【原文】 W: Have you given out your monthly report yet?

M: No, I haven't. I was planning to give it out this afternoon.

W: Please do it as soon as possible. The monthly report is supposed to be given out before lunch hour.

M: I'm sorry. I didn't know that. I'll do it right away.

第二节 (共 15 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频, 请去附件查看】

6. What do we know about Caroline?

A. She does ballet exercises.                      B. She runs a studio.                      C. She is a dancer.

7. Where does the man prefer to exercise?

A. In a gym.                      B. In a park.                      C. In a studio.

【答案】 6. A      7. B

【解析】

【原文】 M: Wow! You look amazing, Caroline!





12. What has Elizabeth done?

A. She's contacted the theater.

B. She's put an ad in China Daily.

C. She's turned to the police for help.

13. What will the man do for Elizabeth?

A. Treat her to breakfast.

B. Call his uncle.

C. Lend some money to her.

【答案】 11. A    12. C    13. B

【解析】

【原文】 M: Hello, Elizabeth. How are you? You look a bit worried today.

W: Well, there is something wrong actually. Perhaps you can give me some advice. Last night when I returned from the theater, I found that I lost my wallet.

M: Oh dear! What was in your wallet?

W: Some money, of course, my visa, all my identity cards and some photos.

M: Well, if I were you, I'd go to the police station straight away and report it.

W: Yes. I've already done that, and they said they'd look for it. But we're leaving soon and I need my visa and identity card badly.

M: I think you should put an advertisement in China Daily, saying when and where you lost it.

W: But that takes too long.

M: Wait a minute! My uncle lives very close to the theater. I'll telephone him and ask him to go there to inquire about it. You'd better have breakfast now and I'll meet you later.

W: Oh, thank you. I hope he finds it.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. What does the woman want to do first?

A. Tour around the city.

B. Book tickets to Amsterdam.

C. Reserve a hotel on Gother street.

15. What is the woman's expectation of the hotel?

A. It won't cost much.

B. It's clean and green.

C. It's close to the shopping malls.

16. What do we know about the Royal Factory?

A. It's state- owned.

B. It produces great silk.

C. It was built 100 years ago.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/165114002104012010>

17. Why do the speakers come to the city?

- A. To take a vacation.                      B. To go on business.                      C. To visit a friend.

【答案】 14. A    15. C    16. B    17. A

【解析】

【原文】 M: What a great city! It's as beautiful as Amsterdam.

W: I think I'm going to like it, too. Can we just drive around before we check into a hotel?

M: Sure. While in Amsterdam, I phoned ahead to make reservations in one hotel on Gother Street. It's in the center of the city.

W: Good! I hope it's not too far from the shopping district. I didn't buy that much in Amsterdam, so I have some extra money to spend here.

M: Look at all the parks. It's wonderful to see how clean and green these European cities are. And look! There's the Royal Factory.

W: What about it?

M: The royal family owns it. It has been making world-class silk for hundreds of years.

W: I see. And what's over there? Look at all the people!

M: That's the Central Station next to Central Garden. The Central Garden is famous around the world as an amusement park.

W: Will we have time to go there?

M: Of course! We're on vacation, remember?

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What is the speaker?

- A. An architect.                      B. A hostess.                      C. A tour guide.

19. What is unique about Michael Jackson's home?

- A. There are six cars.                      B. It offers courses in sports.                      C. Various animals live there.

20. What does the speaker say about Michael Jackson?

- A. His home brought him fame.  
B. His private life was well known.  
C. He deserved his wonderful home.

【答案】 18. B    19. C    20. C

【解析】