

全品



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

—— 考向追踪 ——

答案之书

主 编 肖德好

破题有方，得分有道
从**解题思路**到**标准答案**
《答案之书》让你赢得明明白白

英语

长江出版传媒

崇文书局

为助力广大考生提升复习效率、在高考考场上沉着应战，《真题词句》《答案之书》以《中国高考评价体系》的“一核四层四翼”为核心框架展开深度解析。在系统梳理高考真题考查逻辑与命题方向的基础上，聚焦“四层”考查内容中的**必备知识**和**关键能力**，将其作为重点板块突出呈现。

一、必备知识：夯实学科基础，稳抓高考必得分

《真题词句》立足高考真题语篇，按话题细分词汇，覆盖真题中的核心词汇、熟词生义及长难句解析，助力考生精准突破考点。在词汇部分，将内容明确划分为派生词与合成词两大类，总结归纳真题中的高频变形词及拓展词，帮考生系统掌握词汇衍生规律；熟词生义板块则结合具体语境，引导考生重新认知词汇的多义用法，避免理解偏差；长难句解析聚焦句子结构分析，通过拆解逻辑层次，让考生快速抓住解题关键句，提升阅读效率。

示例 [2025·全国一卷:交通绿色转型策略]

I. 【构词法】

派生词

- 1. emission *n.* (光、热、气等的)发出;排放(物)
→emit *vt.* 发出,散发(光、热等)
- 2. particular *adj.* 特定的;特别的;讲究的→
particularly *adv.* 尤其;特别
- 3. specific *adj.* 明确的,具体的;特定的;特有的
→specifically *adv.* 特别地;明确地;具体地

II. 【熟词生义】

1. breakdown

Here's the **breakdown** of the emissions in 2018 for different modes of transport.

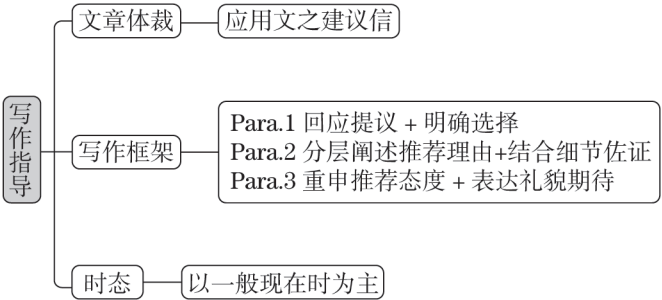
【生义】*n.* (对庞杂信息的)分类,分析

【熟义】*n.* 故障;垮掉;分解

二、关键能力：拆解写作解题逻辑，巧夺高考写作分

在英语高考中，写作总分 40 分，其得分情况直接决定英语能否冲击高分，是拉开分数差距的关键题型。《答案之书》针对写作板块，分别对应用文写作与读后续写两大题型拆解解题逻辑：从具体的写作步骤指导，到考场优秀范文展示，再到名师专业点评，多维度剖析高考写作得分要点，助力考生在写作思维和语言表达两方面实现进阶，高效提升写作分数。

示例 考点9 选择+理由型
Writing
【写作指导】



【范文点评】

参考范文	名师点评
Dear Jenny, I really like the idea of adding a new column to our English newspaper. After careful consideration, I would like to express my strong preference for “Fun at my school”. What makes this column appealing^[1] is that it can vividly showcase a variety of school activities^[2], such as sports meets, art festivals, and club events, through lively photos and interesting stories. Written and contributed by us students^[3], it will not only provide a creative way to express ourselves but also help improve our English writing skills^[4]. Moreover, by sharing joyful moments on campus, the column is likely to strengthen the bonds among students and teachers. Combining fun with learning^[5], this column will undoubtedly make our newspaper more engaging and meaningful. I believe “Fun at my school” would be a wonderful addition. Looking forward to hearing your thoughts. Yours, Li Hua	亮点词汇短语： ①consideration <i>n.</i> 考虑；体贴 ②express one’s preference for... 表达某人对……的偏好 ③appealing <i>adj.</i> 有吸引力的；诱人的 ④a variety of 各种各样的 ⑤contribute <i>v.</i> 贡献；捐献；撰稿 ⑥strengthen <i>v.</i> 加强；巩固 ⑦engaging <i>adj.</i> 有趣的；引人入胜的 高级句型： [1]what 引导主语从句 [2]that 引导表语从句 [3]过去分词短语作状语 [4]not only... but also... 结构 [5]现在分词短语作状语

三、学科素养：落实素养要求，冲击高考制高分

学科素养是高考评价体系“四层”考查内容的核心落脚点，直接关系到考生能否突破分数瓶颈、冲击高分。《答案之书》严格对标《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版2025年修订）》要求，将高中英语学科核心素养的四大维度——语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力，深度融入全书解析过程，确保考生在备考中不仅掌握知识与技巧，更能同步提升学科素养，契合高考考查本质。

示例 1、语法填空

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文为说明文，介绍了中国政府成立大熊猫国家公园的计划、目的及意义。

1. Covering 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，本空为非谓语动词作状语。又因 the GPNP 与 cover 的关系为主动关系，故空格处应填入 cover 的现在分词形式。（注意：位于句子开头，单词首字母应大写。）

示例 2、阅读理解

12. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中“Ideally a history would bring together texts and objects, and some chapters of this book are able to do just that...”可知，本文所属的“这本书”的核心思路是“整合文字史料与实物史料来呈现历史”，这是判断书籍主题的关键线索；最后一段中的“The Caribbean Taino, the Australian Aboriginals, the African people of Benin and the Incas, all of whom appear in this

book, can speak to us now of their past achievements most powerfully through the objects they made...”则具体举例，说明“这本书”通过不同地区、不同族群的“实物”（如前文提及的澳大利亚原住民的木盾）来还原其历史成就，进一步强化“实物是本书解读历史的重要载体”这一特点。由此可推知，本文最有可能出自《100 件文物中的世界史》这本书。故选 C。

我们坚信，通过系统运用本书提供的方法与深度解析，您不仅能更清晰地把握高考英语的考查重点、构建牢固的必备知识体系，还能逐步提升学科思维品质，让整个备考过程更扎实、更从容，为最终冲刺理想成绩奠定坚实基础。

题组1 人与自然——生态保护

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了2018年不同交通方式的温室气体排放占比,以及飞机、汽车等各类交通工具的未来绿色燃料路径。

1. C 细节理解题。根据图表信息 ROAD VEHICLES 部分中“ROAD (PASSENGER) 45.1%”[道路(客运)45.1%]以及“ROAD (GOODS) 29.4%”[道路(货运)29.4%]可知,道路车辆总占比为 $(45.1\% + 29.4\%) = 74.5\%$,即道路车辆在2018年全球交通领域温室气体的排放中占比74.5%。故选C。

2. C 细节理解题。根据图表信息可知,飞机需依赖合成碳氢化合物,技术难度高;卡车依赖氢燃料电池,但绿色氢气生产成本高;轮船需使用难以点燃的液态氨,且需重新设计发动机,均存在明显障碍;而火车已有部分实现电气化,剩余部分电动化方式简单,是相对容易实现绿色化的交通方式。故选C。

3. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“‘We need to speed up the development of green energy, and it will all get used,’ says Wipke.”可知,Wipke建议加大对绿色能源的投入,即加大对可再生能源的投入。故选B。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一个栖息地恢复工作队的工作内容以及招募志愿者的相关信息和要求。

4. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中“Habitat Restoration Team volunteers play a vital role in restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys.”可知,栖息地恢复工作队的志愿者在恢复易受影响的资源和保护山脊和山谷中的濒危物种方面发挥着至关重要的作用。因此栖息地恢复工作队的目的是保护当地的生态系统。故选C。

5. B 细节理解题。根据文章 AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING 部分中“Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome.”可知,加入栖息地恢复工作队的最低年龄限制是10岁。故选B。

6. B 细节理解题。根据文章 AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING 部分中“‘We’ll be working rain or shine.’”可知,志愿者们需要风雨无阻。故选B。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文,介绍了今年夏天黄石国家公园的由护林员引领的项目的具体情况。

7. D 细节理解题。根据各个活动的时间“Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone (May 26 to September 2)”、“Junior Ranger Wildlife Olympics (June 5 to August 21)”、“Canyon Talks at Artist Point (June 9 to September 2)”及“Photography Workshops (June 19 & July 10)”可知,Experiencing Wildlife in Yellowstone 开始的时间最早。故选D。

8. D 细节理解题。根据 Canyon Talks at Artist Point 部分中“From a classic viewpoint, enjoy Lower Falls, the Yellowstone River, and the breathtaking colours of the canyon (峡谷) while learning about the area’s natural and human history.”可知,从一个经典的视角,欣赏下瀑布、黄石河和峡谷的壮丽色彩,同时了解该地区的自然和人类历史。故在 Artist Point 的短对话是关于峡谷地区的历史的。故选D。

9. B 细节理解题。根据 Photography Workshops 部分中“7/10—Wildflowers & White Balance: meet at Washburn Trailhead in Chittenden parking area.”可知,参加7月10日摄影讲习班的参与者将在 Washburn Trailhead 见面。故选B。

题组2 人与自我——广告信息

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了英国值得一游的四个市场小镇及其特色和亮点。

1. C 细节理解题。根据 Hereford, Herefordshire 部分中“The Hereford Cathedral is the most impressive building in town. It’s also home to an ancient library. One of the four original copies of the Magna Carta is displayed there.”可知,在赫里福德大教堂可以找到《大宪章》的原始副本。故选C。

2. B 细节理解题。根据 Shrewsbury, Shropshire 部分中“The River Severn has a significant turn through town, almost making an island of Shrewsbury Town Centre. The shape creates a perfect market where goods could be shipped and received using the river as a highway.”可知,什鲁斯伯里镇中心几乎被水包围。故选B。

3. A 细节理解题。根据 Mevagissey, Cornwall 部分中“Don’t leave the harbor without a traditional Cornish pie. It’s delicious.”可知,作者建议游客在梅瓦吉西一定要尝尝康沃尔馅饼。故选A。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了参加卡洛秋季徒步节的几种步行方案及其日期、起点和步行时间等相关细节。

4. D 细节理解题。比较文章所给出的四种方案中的 Walk Duration 部分可知,Walk 4—Photographic Walk in Kilbrannish Forest 的步行时间是1.5小时,用时最短。故选D。

5. A 细节理解题。根据 Walk 3—Moonlight Under the Stars 部分中“A torch (手电筒) along with suitable clothing is essential for walking in the dark. Those who are dressed inappropriately will be refused permission to participate.”可知,夜间徒步必须携带手电筒并穿着合适的衣物,着装不当者将被拒绝参与。由此可知,路线3要求参与者穿着合适的衣服,故选A。

6. D 细节理解题。根据四条路线的“Date and Time”(日期与时间)信息可知,路线1和路线3安排在10月1日(周六),路线2和路线4安排在10月2日(周日),均属于周末。故选D。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了在阿姆斯特丹进行自行车租赁和有导游的游览的相关内容。

7. B 细节理解题。根据 Why MacBike 部分中“We offer the newest bicycles in a wide variety, including basic bikes with foot brake (刹车), bikes with hand brake and gears (排挡), bikes with child seats, and children’s bikes.”可知,MacBike 提供种类繁多的最新款自行车,包括有脚刹的基础款自行车、有手刹和带排挡的自行车、带儿童座椅的自行车和儿童自行车。由此可知,MacBike 的优点之一是可以提供各种类型的自行车。

8. C 细节理解题。根据题干中的关键词 a bike with hand brake and three gears for two days 可定位到 Prices 部分中的内容,带有手刹和三挡位的自行车一天的租金为14.75欧元,再结合 Each additional day 的内容可知,此类自行车的租期每增加一天,需要再付8欧元,因此两天的价格为 $14.75 + 8 = 22.75$ 欧元,答案为C。

9. D 细节理解题。根据 Guided City Tours 部分中“The tour departs from Dam Square every hour on the hour, starting at 1:00 pm every day.”可知,有导游的城市之旅从水坝广场开始。

题组3 人与自我——学习

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文,介绍了图书馆间的互借服务 Interlibrary Loan (ILL)。该服务可以帮助学生、教师和工作人员借阅其他图书馆的图书。本文具体描述了可以进行借阅的对象、所用时长、费用等方面的规定。

1. C 细节理解题。根据题干定位到小标题“Who Can Borrow?”下的第一句“Current students, teachers (including retired) and staff can request items through ILL.”可知,在校学生、教师(包括退休教师)和工作人员可以使用该服

务。由此可知,退休教师可使用 ILL 服务。应选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据小标题“Length of Loans”下的第三句“Borrowed items are subject to recall by the lending library.”可知,借来的图书如果被借出图书馆召回,必须及时归还。故 D 选项“Return it when it is recalled.”符合题意。应选 D。
3. D 数字计算题。根据表格可知,借阅国际图书馆的文章的费用为每篇 15 美元。因此,两篇文章的费用为:15 美元 $\times$ 2 = 30 美元。故 D 选项“\$30.”是正确的。应选 D。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了四位在医学领域取得了突出成就的女性。

4. C 细节理解题。根据 Jacqueline Felice de Almania 部分中“...she moved to Paris where she worked as a physician and performed surgery.”可知, Jacqueline 是一名医生并做外科手术;根据 James Barry 部分中“...She qualified as a surgeon in 1813...”可知,她于 1813 年取得外科医生资格。由此可知, Jacqueline 和 James 的共同之处是她们都做外科手术。故选 C。

5. A 细节理解题。根据 Tan Yunxian 部分中“...In 1511, Tan wrote a book, *Sayings of a Female Doctor*, describing her life as a physician.”可知,谈允贤和其他行医者的不同之处在于她写了一本名为《女医杂言》的书。故选 A。

6. D 细节理解题。根据 Rebecca Lee Crumpler 部分中“...she was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree.”可知, Rebecca Lee Crumpler 是第一个获得医学学位的非裔美国女性。故选 D。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了文学入门这一课程的评分政策和一些注意事项。

7. C 推理判断题。根据文章题目“Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature”和下文介绍该课程的学分构成及其他一些注意事项可推知,本文选自课程计划。故选 C。

8. B 细节理解题。根据原文小标题“Essays (60%)”、“Group Assignments (30%)”、“Daily Work/In-Class Writings and Tests/Group Work/Homework (10%)”可知学生的最终得分是由“论文”、“小组作业”、“日常作业/课堂写作和测试/小组讨论/家庭作业”三部分的成绩组成的。故选 B。

9. A 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Late Work”部分的“An essay not submitted in class on the due date will lose a letter grade for each class period it is late. If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero.”可知,学生如果未在最后期限提交论文,每迟交一节课,将降低一个评分等级。如果到最后期限结束后的第四天仍未上交,则将获得零分。因而如果你在最后期限结束后的一个星期后交论文将会获得零分。故选 A。

题组 4 人与社会——文学,艺术与体育

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 ARTS FIRST 艺术节的相关艺术展览和艺术制作活动。

1. C 推理判断题。根据文章第一段的“We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities. The festival is a public event for Harvard and community members of all ages.”可知, ARTS FIRST 通过演出、艺术展览和艺术创作活动(如水彩绘画、陶艺制作)展示哈佛艺术社区的创造力,且是面向各年龄段的公益活动。这些演出、展览及动手创作活动均属于“recreational activities”(娱乐活动)范畴。故选 C。

2. A 细节理解题。根据文章 Light Awash in Watercolour

部分“Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolour paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of American Watercolours, 1880—1990: Into the Light.”可知,该项目不仅包含“了解水彩颜料的材质与特性”,还鼓励参与者“尝试艺术家使用的绘画技巧”,核心围绕“水彩绘画”展开,完全契合“对画画感兴趣”的需求。故选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据文章 Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity 部分中的“Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of Natural History to learn how insects and other invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft (手工艺) materials.”可知,参与该活动时,可与 Javier Marin 一同“用手工材料制作属于你自己的‘无脊椎艺术家’手作”,这一行为本质就是“Make handcrafts.”(做手工)。故选 B。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍由马克·吐温的作品所改编的音乐剧《汤姆·索亚:河上历险记》。

4. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段对《汤姆·索亚:河上历险记》创作人员的描述“It is adapted by Joe McDonough, with music by David Kisor.”可知,乔·麦克多诺负责该剧改编,戴夫·基索尔负责作曲。题干询问“为该剧作曲的人”,与“with music by David Kisor”直接对应。故选 A。

5. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“Turner, a 10th-grader at School for Creative and Performing Arts, is a familiar presence on Cincinnati’s stages. He is a star actor of Children’s Theatre, having played leading roles in *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* and *The Wizard of Oz*, and is fresh from Jersey Production *Ragtime*.”可知, Turner 是辛辛那提舞台上的常客,是儿童剧院的明星演员,曾在《睡谷的传说》和《绿野仙踪》中担任主角;根据第五段中的“McMath is a junior at Beechwood High School. He was in the cast of *Tom Sawyer* when it was first performed and is a Children’s Theatre regular, with five shows to his credit.”可知, McMath 也是儿童剧院的常客。综合以上信息可知,这两位演员在舞台上经验丰富。故选 C。

6. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Note to teachers: Children’s Theatre has a study guide demonstrating how maths and science can be taught through *Tom Sawyer*. For downloadable lessons, visit the official website of Children’s Theatre.”可知,儿童剧院为教师提供了一份学习指南,展示如何通过《汤姆·索亚》教授数学和科学,可通过儿童剧院的网站下载课程。由此可知,儿童剧院为教师提供了教育资源。故选 D。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了为纪念苏格兰最受欢迎的画家亨利·雷伯恩爵士而进行的展览的相关情况。

7. B 细节理解题。根据表格中“*Raeburn’s English Contemporaries* Thursday 30 Oct., 13:10”可知,该演讲的时间是 10 月 30 号,星期四,故选 B。

8. B 细节理解题。根据文中 Admission 部分“£4. Children under 12 years accompanied by an adult are admitted free.”可知,大人每个人 4 英镑,12 岁以下的儿童在成人陪同下是免费的,也就是他们总共需要 8 英镑。故选 B。

9. C 细节理解题。根据文中最后一段“A special low entrance charge of £2 per person is available to all in full-time education, up to and including those at first degree level, in organised groups with teachers.”可知,全日制学生在有教师的有组织团体中,可以获得折扣,即他们必须由教师带领。故选 C。

阅读体裁——记叙文

题组 1 人与社会——教育

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者作

为一名写作课老师,通过教学实践逐渐认识到学生写作动力的来源及写作的真正意义。

1. D 细节理解题。根据文章第一段中“In my ninth-

grade writing class last year, I met a cowboy who saved his town, a strict father who demanded his son earn straight A's, and a modern-day Juliet who died of heartbreak after her parents rejected the love of her young life. More than once, I found myself wondering just how my students, who'd created these people, knew their subjects so well.”可知,这里提到的牛仔、严厉的父亲和现代版的朱丽叶都是学生在写作中创造出来的虚构人物。故选 D。

2. D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段中“Most of the essays filled less than one page, and few contained a sentence that could be interpreted as a thesis (论点) statement. I was shocked. Then I realized that the problem was the question itself. They could have written pages on the necessity of computers, but writing, in and of itself, simply didn't strike them as important.”可推知,学生们在写第一篇作文时表现不佳,是因为核心问题在于作文题目“为什么写作重要?”本身,因为学生对写作本身缺乏兴趣,并不认为它重要,故选 D。

3. B 词义猜测题。根据文章第三段中画线词下文“The students took on diverse topics and turned in stories, 10 to 20 pages each, with characters that broadened my view and touched my heart.”可推知,此处指学生们写出了内容丰富、打动人心的故事,与之前的表现形成强烈对比。画线词 staggering 意为“令人惊叹的,惊人的”,与 amazing (惊人的)语义一致。故选 B。

4. A 推理判断题。通读全文,再根据文章最后一段中“I walked into class believing that writing is important as a means of communication. However, my students demonstrated something more important to me. When the final bell rang in June, I walked away with a yearbook full of messages about writing's most powerful significance—the ability to connect people, to put us in another's skin, to teach us what it means to be human.”可知,作者最初认为写作是“交流工具”,但通过此次教学过程,学生让作者领悟到写作更深刻的意义——连接他人、共情他人、理解人性。这体现了“教学过程中,教师也在学习”的真谛,选项 A(教学相长。)符合文中描述的作者通过教学获得了新认识。故选 A。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章探讨了父母在孩子饮食中的角色,提到了“责任分工”理论,建议父母提供健康食物并让孩子自行选择,同时强调避免过度讨论食物而带来的负面影响。

5. B 推理判断题。根据第一段的内容可知,作者童年时常听到“不能吃某些食物,不然会变胖”的警告,这让她很困扰。因此,她对女儿使用了截然不同的喂养方式,鼓励女儿吃健康的零食,少吃甜点,以避免给女儿造成困扰。故 B 选项“她对(父母)喂养她的方式持批评态度。”正确。应选 B。

6. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中 Charlotte Markey 教授的观点“*There are so many things in parenting that are good to talk through, but I'm not convinced that food is one of them...*”可知,Markey 认为对于食物这个话题,父母不应过多讨论,否则会让孩子产生不必要的担忧和不安。因此,C 选项“向孩子解释吃零食的风险。”正是她所不赞成的做法。应选 C。

7. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中对“*Division of Responsibility*”理论的描述“*... where parents provide a variety of mostly healthy foods to their kids at fixed times, and the kids themselves decide what and how much they want to consume...*”可知,Markey 教授建议父母为孩子提供健康食品,让孩子自己决定吃什么以及吃多少。故 A 选项“让孩子自己做出饮食决策。”是正确的。应选 A。

8. C 推理判断题。文章最后一段“I've been trying out these strategies and I've found that when I'm less restrictive, they do make better decisions.”表明,当作者减少对孩子饮食的限制时,孩子们确实做出了更好的饮食选择。由此可推测,因为这些策略产生了积极效果,所以作者认为它们是可行的。故 C 选项“可行的。”正确。应选 C。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了 Abby Jaramillo 和另一位老师在学校开设 Urban Sprouts 校园园艺项目,带领学生种菜的经历及其对学生身心健康产生的积极影响。

9. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中“*... Abby Jaramillo, who with another teacher started Urban Sprouts...*”可知,Abby Jaramillo 和另一位老师成立了 Urban Sprouts,即 Abby Jaramillo 是 Urban Sprouts 的创始人。故选 D。

10. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“*They come to us thinking vegetables are awful, dirt is awful, insects are awful.*”可知,学生们认为蔬菜很糟糕,泥土很糟糕,昆虫很可怕。因此,Jaramillo 在项目初期遇到的问题是学生们不喜欢园艺工作。故选 C。

11. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*... the programme's benefits go beyond nutrition. Some students get so interested in gardening that they bring home seeds to start their own vegetable gardens. Besides, working in the garden seems to have a calming effect on Jaramillo's special education students...*”可知,该项目的好处不仅限于营养。一些学生对园艺工作非常感兴趣,他们会把种子带回家,开始种自己的菜园。此外,在花园工作似乎对接受特殊教育的学生有镇静作用。由此可推知,这个项目的影响是深远的。故选 A。

12. C 主旨大意题。通读全文并根据第一段中“*The programme aims to help students develop science skills, environmental awareness, and healthy lifestyles.*”和第四段中“*Programme evaluations show that kids eat more vegetables as a result of the classes.*”可知,该项目旨在帮助学生培养科学技能、培养环境意识和养成健康的生活方式。计划评估显示,学生们由于这些课程吃了更多的蔬菜。C 项“*Growing vegetable lovers*”一语双关,其中 growing 既能表明蔬菜爱好者正在增加,也可指爱好种植蔬菜的人。

题组 2 人与社会——创新公共服务

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了 Kathy Ho 在斯坦福露西尔·帕卡德儿童医院(LPCH)担任教师的工作情况,介绍了医院学校学生的情况、她工作的特点以及医院学校对学生的益处。

1. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中“*'Here' is room 386, where each year, about 500 LPCH patients also become students. The hospital school is free of parents, doctors, and medical procedures. It's a place of learning. About half of Ho's students stay for a week or less; others are there for more than a year. Most of Ho's students will recover, which means that preparing them to return to school is an increasingly important component of care.*”可知,Ho 在露西尔·帕卡德儿童医院(LPCH)教生病的孩子。故选 A。

2. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中“*I'm a coach, an adviser, and a comforter, and that's what it means to be a hospital teacher.*”可知,作为医院学校的老师,她同时扮演着“指导者、顾问、安慰者”诸多角色,这是其工作的显著特点。故选 D。

3. C 代词指代题。根据文章第四段“*Some teachers don't give the kids any assignments; they express sympathy instead.*”可知,部分老师不给孩子布置作业,只表达同情;后文 Ho 评价“*it is a disservice to the kids*”,并解释原因“*他们会觉得老师不关心自己的学业*”。由此可推断,它指代的是前文提到的“不给孩子布置作业”这一行为。故选 C。

4. B 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中 Julie Good 所说的“*It's about problem-solving around what it means to have a full life. Those kids have dreams. School can keep those dreams alive by giving kids a way to learn and grow.*”可推知,Good 认为医院学校通过让孩子保持学习和成长,帮助他们守护梦想,即帮助孩子们在患病期间依然心怀希望。故选 B。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了旧金

山湾区捷运系统(BART)推出了自助服务亭,提供短篇故事打印服务,旨在满足乘客的阅读需求,提升出行体验。Trost认为此举措能吸引更多乘客,对BART的未来持乐观态度,预期乘客量将会增长。

5. C 推理判断题。根据第一段中“Do you ever get to the train station and realize you forgot to bring something to read? Yes, we all have our phones, but many of us still like to go old school and read something printed.”和第二段中“Well, there’s a kiosk (小亭) for that.”可知,很多人到了火车站会发现忘带阅读的东西,且仍有人喜欢读纸质读物,BART设立小亭子提供短篇故事就是为了满足乘客这方面的需求。故选C。

6. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中“... you can get a one-minute, a three-minute, or a five-minute story...”和“You choose which length you want and it gives you a receipt-like short story.”可知,自助服务亭中的故事是根据长度来分类的。故选B。

7. A 细节理解题。根据第五段中“‘We wanted to do something where we do a call to artists in the Bay Area to submit stories for a contest,’ Trost says. ‘And as of right now, we’ve received about 120 submissions. The winning stories would go into our kiosk and then you would be a published artist.’”可知,Trost最近在组织一个故事竞赛,向湾区的艺术家征集故事,获胜作品将被放入自助服务亭供乘客阅读。故选A。

8. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“‘... So I absolutely think we will get more riders just because of short stories,’ she says.”可知,Trost认为BART通过短篇故事可以吸引更多的乘客,即客流量将会增加。故选D。

Passage Three

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者家附近的最后一个电话亭被改造成了“迷你社区图书馆”的故事以及作者的感受。

9. B 代词指代题。根据第一段“I was conducting auditions (试演) for my play in my tiny old shared house in London. Hoping to impress some talented actors... I spread some throws over the sofas and lit candles to make it seem a bit more ‘young professional’.”可知,作者在伦敦的合租屋里为话剧选角,为了给一些有才华的演员留下印象,让他们无偿为作者工作,他在沙发上铺了一些装饰毯、点蜡烛,目的是让合租屋看起来更“年轻专业”一点。由此可推断,it指代前文提到的shared house(合租屋)。故选B。

10. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“As I rushed outdoors to empty the wastepaper baskets, the door swung shut behind me. Suddenly I was locked outside. My mobile phone was inside, but luckily there was a telephone box across the street. So, I called Directory Assistance... had a spare key sent to me...”可知,2006年作者被锁在合租屋外,手机落在屋内,只能通过街对面的公用电话亭联系房东的物业经理,让人送备用钥匙,这属于拨打紧急电话解决困境。故选A。

11. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The last one standing has just been turned into a ‘mini community library’: any passer-by can ‘borrow’ a book from its shelves, and return it later, or replace it with another title from their own collection.”可知,路人可以从迷你社区图书馆借书、还书,也能用自己的书替换馆内书籍,即任何人都能为图书馆的藏书做贡献。故选B。

12. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Then I noticed folk conducting spring cleans dropping boxes of voluminous books on various subjects there. And these books were free. This unbeatable price-point encouraged me to experiment with dozens of titles that I would never normally consider buying. And I’ve discovered some great books!”可知,作者发现迷你社区图书馆里有各种主题的书籍且均为免费,这一“无可匹敌的价格”(免费)促使他尝试阅读,还发现了很多好书,因此开始使用这个“图书馆”。故选C。

题组3 人与自我——职业探索与成长

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了兽医William Farber在从针灸中受益后,奉行中西医结合的整体医学疗法,用针灸、按摩等方式治疗动物并取得了良好疗效。

1. A 推理判断题。根据第一段的“If he seems a little defensive, it might be because even some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods.”可知,Farber的一些同事有时会嘲笑他所使用的不寻常的方法,故他们认为他很怪异。故选A。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第二段的“... he suffered from terrible back pain... Then he tried acupuncture, an ancient Chinese practice, and was amazed that he improved after two or three treatments. What worked on a veterinarian seemed likely to work on his patients. So, after studying the techniques for a couple of years, he began offering them to pets.”可知,Farber 20年前因严重背痛尝试针灸,且从中受益,正是基于自身作为“患者”的受益经历,他才认为针灸可能对动物有效,进而决定给宠物尝试。故选C。

3. D 段落大意题。根据第三段内容“Leigh Tindale’s dog Charlie had a serious heart condition. After Charlie had a heart attack, Tindale says, she was prepared to put him to sleep, but Farber’s treatments eased her dog’s suffering so much that she was able to keep him alive for an additional five months. And Priscilla Dewing reports that her horse, Nappy, ‘moves more easily and rides more comfortably’ after a chiropractic adjustment.”可知,本段主要讲了两个具体的案例。一个是Farber通过整体医学疗法帮助了患有严重心脏病的狗Charlie,另一个是一匹马Nappy在接受按摩治疗后活动起来更为轻松、骑起来更为舒适。这些例子都是为了说明整体医学疗法对于治疗动物的有效性。故选D。

4. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容“Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right; since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700.”可知,Farber认为整体医学疗法会越来越受欢迎,随后作者列举了美国整体兽医协会的会员人数已经从30个增加到700多个的例子,因此推断作者提到美国整体兽医协会是为了证明Farber的观点。故选A。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者作为一名风景摄影师是如何应对挑战,拍出高质量的风光照片的。

5. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中“I tend to travel with a few of my friends to state parks or to the countryside to go on adventures and take photos along the way.”可知,作者往往和几个朋友一起去州立公园或乡村探险,沿途拍照,来应对在美国中西部地区作为风景摄影师的挑战。故选B。

6. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中“Being at the right place at the right time is decisive in any style of photography.”可知,在任何摄影风格中,在正确的时间出现在正确的地点是非常关键的。故作者认为恰当的时间管理是风景摄影成功的关键。故选A。

7. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“However, we did not mark the route (路线) so we ended up almost missing the sunset entirely.”可知,作者和朋友们没有标出路线,所以几乎完全错过了日落。由此可推知,他们比预计到达拍摄地点的时间晚了。故选C。

8. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely.”可知,作者认为如果自己当时能提前做好准备,明智地管理时间的话,这些照片会更好,但还是认为它们是自己拍摄的最棒的一些照片。由此可推知,作者觉得这些照片是令人满意的。故

选 B。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文,主要介绍了职业为律师的 Robert Titterton 的兼职身份——翻谱员,虽然这个角色不是很起眼,但是它需要从业者有音乐相关的背景知识和相当多的训练。

9. A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“I'm not a trained musician, but I've learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.”可知,Robert Titterton 不是一个受过训练的音乐家,但他会读谱,这样就可以在 Maria 的表演中帮助她,所以作为一名翻谱员必须会读谱,故选 A。

10. C 推理判断题。根据文章第三段“A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don't turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot...”可知,翻页工作需要多种技能,既要避免一次翻两页,还要在需要回到正确位置时找到乐曲中的重复段落;再结合第四段“Being a page turner requires plenty of practice... Silent onstage communication is key... need to practise with their page turner.”可知,该工作还需要大量练习,且要与钢琴家配合完成无声的舞台沟通,综上说明这份工作要求很高,故选 C。

11. B 细节理解题。根据文章第四段的“Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of ‘nodding’ to indicate a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.”可知,舞台上的无声沟通是关键,每位钢琴家都有自己通过“点头”示意翻页的方式,翻谱员需要和钢琴家一起练习识别这种点头信号,因此 Titterton 需要练习的是识别钢琴家的“点头”示意,故选 B。

12. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘My husband is the worst page turner,’ she laughed. ‘He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’...’”可知,她的丈夫在担任翻谱员时,会沉浸在音乐中感受每个音符,以至于需要她不断提醒“翻页”,这说明她的丈夫经常忘记履行翻页的工作职责,因此是“最差劲的翻谱员”,故选 D。

题组 4 人与自然——可持续生活

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了约翰·托德从小就很爱观察自然且爱思考,他利用自然可以自我修复的原理建造了生态机器等设备来净化污水。

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“‘When he got older, John started to wonder if this process could be used to clean up the messes people were making.’”可知,当约翰长大后,他开始想弄明白这个过程是否可以用来清理人们正在制造的脏乱。再结合第二段“‘After studying agriculture, medicine, and fisheries in college, John went back to observing nature and asking questions.’”可知,在大学里学习了农业、医学和渔业之后,约翰回归到观察自然并提出问题的模式。由此可知,从前两段中我们可以知道约翰有一种好学爱问的思维方式。

2. D 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“‘He decided to build what he would later call an eco-machine.’”可知,他决定建造一种后来被他称为生态机器的机器。再结合第三段“‘Little by little, these different kinds of life got used to one another and formed their own ecosystem. After a few weeks, John added the sludge.’”以及第四段“‘The plants and animals in the eco-machine took the sludge as food and began to eat it! Within weeks, it had all been digested, and all that was left was pure water.’”可知,约翰向水箱中加入污泥,目的是检验他所建造的生态机器是否能实现预期的净化效果,即测试生态机器的功能。

3. B 细节理解题。根据第五段“‘Over the years, John has taken on many big jobs. He developed a greenhouse-like facility that treated sewage (污水) from 1,600 homes in South Burlington. He also designed an eco-machine to clean canal water in Fuzhou, a city in southeast China.’”可知,多年来,约翰做了许多重要的工作。他开发了一个类

似温室的设施,可以处理南伯灵顿 1600 个家庭的污水。他还设计了一种生态机器来清洁中国东南部城市福州的运河水。由此可知,作者提及福州的目的是展示约翰的想法的应用。

4. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘You put organisms in new relationships and observe what’s happening. Then you let these new systems develop their own ways to self-repair.’”可知,你把生物放在新的关系中,观察会发生什么。然后让这些新系统自行发展自我修复的方式。由此可知,约翰工作的基础是自然可以自我修复。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者如何在家庭中过零浪费的生活。

5. B 词义猜测题。根据画线部分前文“‘The chances are that if you’re looking to live a more sustainable lifestyle, not everyone around you will be ready to...’”及第二段中的“‘I’ve learned a few things along the way though, which I hope you’ll find encouraging if you’re doing your best to figure out how you can make the change in a not-always-supportive household.’”可知,如果你想过一种更可持续的生活,可能不是你周围的每个人都准备好加入其中。由此推知,画线词组 jump on that bandwagon 与 B 项(加入你正在做的事情)意思接近。故选 B。

6. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“‘A few days later, I came back with my first jars of zero waste groceries, and my dad commented on how silly it was for me to carry jars everywhere. It came off as a bit discouraging.’”可知,在作者用罐子购买零浪费食品回来后,父亲评价说她走到哪儿都带着罐子很傻,silly 一词直接体现出父亲对这种做法的不认可。故选 A。

7. D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“‘Yet as the months of reducing waste continued, I did what I could that was within my own reach.’”及“‘Perhaps your household won’t entirely make the switch, but you may have some control over your own personal spaces to make the changes you desire.’”可知,作者没有因外界阻力放弃践行零浪费生活方式,反而主动规划去做了力所能及的事。同时,她还能从自身经历中提炼出“即使家人不彻底改变,也可通过掌控个人空间实现目标”的思路,这既体现了她面对困难时的坚持,也展现出她推进目标的主动性,进一步说明她是个有决心的人。由此可知,作者是一个意志坚定的人。故选 D。

8. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章开篇指出在身边的人不都支持的情况下践行可持续生活方式的困境,接着以作者自身经历为例,讲述了她在与父母同住、丈夫不完全支持的家庭环境中,如何通过从自身可控的个人空间入手、用行动引领等方式践行零浪费生活方式,并给出相关建议。核心围绕“如何在家庭中践行零浪费生活方式”展开。故选 C。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章从作者自身经历出发,引出食物浪费的话题,进而阐明食物浪费的危害,作者最后给出了减少食物浪费的措施。

9. B 推理判断题。根据第一段开头可知,作者尽量留意不浪费食物,但根据下文“‘But I ended up working late. Then friends called with a dinner invitation. I stuck the chicken in the freezer. But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much...’”可知作者最后加班到很晚。然后朋友们打电话邀请作者共进晚餐,于是作者把鸡肉放在冰箱里了。几天过后,芝麻菜坏了。更糟糕的是,作者不假思索地买了太多芝麻菜,由此可知,作者有时无意地浪费了食物。故选 B。

10. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“‘Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem.’”可知,生产无人食用的食物会浪费水、燃料和其他用于种植食物的资源。这就使得食物浪费成为一个环境问题,即食物浪费会对环境造成危害,故选 B。

11. D 细节理解题。根据文章第四段第三句“‘Curtin is

CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington, D. C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals.”可知,Curtin 是华盛顿 DC Central Kitchen 的首席执行官,而 DC Central Kitchen 是回收食物并将其转化为健康的膳食的一家公司,也就是说它将不需要的食物做成饭,故选 D。

12. A 细节理解题。从文章最后一段 Curtin 所说的话“Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by

not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won't eat...”可知,他认为每个人都可以在减少浪费方面发挥作用,无论是在每周购物时不买超过必要数量的食物,还是要求餐厅不要提供你不会吃的配菜。由此可知 A 选项(只购买所需的东西)为正确选项。

阅读体裁——说明文和议论文

题组 1 人与自然——农业与园艺

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一种新型的园艺设计方法——矩阵式种植法,该方法强调通过模仿自然的方式来减少人工干预,使园艺变得更自然且具有环保和美学价值。

1. B 词义猜测题。第一段中“... to garden more like nature does.”描述了一种更自然的花园状态,而画线词后“... fertilizers (化肥) and power tools...”明显是指人工干预。由此可推知,画线词意为“避免”或“远离”,避免人工的干预才会让花园更原生态。因此,B 选项“Keeping away from.”是正确的。应选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。第二段中“The concept was born when German city planners sought to plant large areas of parkland after World War II in a reproducible way that would need minimal maintenance.”说明,矩阵式种植的概念是在二战后由德国城市规划者引入的,目的是种植大片低维护成本的绿地。因此,D 选项“为了开发易维护的公园绿地。”最符合题意。应选 D。

3. C 推理判断题。根据第三段可知,Piet Oudolf 在种植的时候加入了艺术元素,尤其是在色彩和形态上,比如雕塑般形态的奇特种子头让花园美不胜收。因此,C 选项“雅致的,有品位的”是对其花园最合适的描述。应选 C。

4. A 主旨大意题。文章首段介绍了矩阵式种植法的理念:减少人工干预,发挥自然的作用;第二、三段介绍了这种设计方法的起源和发展;第四段聚焦矩阵式种植的原则;最后一段分析了这种设计方法带来的益处。因此,文章旨在介绍一种新型园艺设计方法——矩阵式种植法。选项 A 结合了“矩阵式种植自然野生”的特点,表现了未来园艺的趋势。因此,A 选项“园艺的未来将回归原野”最适合作为文章标题。应选 A。

Passage Two

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了巴比伦微型农场(BMF)的一些主要优势,包括减少食物运输距离、通过云技术远程监控、自动化系统节约水资源、减少化学污染以及员工的环保生活方式等。

5. C 细节理解题。根据“... most produce at the store went through weeks of travel and covered hundreds of miles before reaching the table. While farmer's markets are a solid choice to reduce the journey, Babylon Micro-Farm (BMF) shortens it even more.”可知,商店里的大部分农产品在端上餐桌前要经过数周运输,行驶数百英里;农贸市场是缩短运输距离的好选择,而 BMF 能进一步缩短这一距离。it 指代前文的 the journey(农产品从产地到餐桌的运输距离),由此可知 BMF 缩短了“从农场到餐桌”的距离,故选 C。

6. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中“Also, there is a convenient app that provides growing data in real time.”可知,这款便捷的应用程序能实时提供植物的生长数据。植物的生长数据反映的就是植物当前的生长状况,故选 B。

7. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“BMF employees live out sustainability in their everyday lives. About half of them walk or bike to work. Inside the office, they encourage recycling and waste reduction by limiting garbage cans and avoiding single-use plastic. ‘We are passionate about reducing waste, carbon and chemicals in our environment,’ said a BMF employee.”可知,BMF 员工在日常生活中践行可持续发展理念,大约一半人步行或骑自行车上班,在办公室,他们通过限制垃圾桶数量和避免使用一次性塑料来

鼓励回收和减少浪费,且他们热衷于减少环境中的浪费、碳排放和化学物质。这些行为都体现出他们具有强烈的环保意识,故选 D。

8. A 主旨大意题。文章第一段通过对比商店农产品、农贸市场农产品,引出 BMF 能缩短“从农场到餐桌”距离的优势;第二段介绍 BMF 的适用场景(家庭、医院、餐厅、学校等)及“省力且能稳定供应新鲜蔬菜”的特点;第三段说明 BMF 借助新技术(云端远程监控、实时生长数据应用、自动化节水等)实现高效种植;第四段强调 BMF“零运输排放、无需农药和化学物质”的环保优势;第五段通过员工的环保行为为进一步凸显 BMF 的可持续发展理念。全文围绕 BMF 的各项优势展开,故选 A。

Passage Three

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍的是用一种对土地更加友好的方式建立一种新型的太阳能农场,这种新型的农场更有利于保护各种传粉昆虫,从而促进农业的发展。

9. B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.”可知,太阳能开发者采用不环保的方式处理太阳能板安装后产生的问题,导致很多人把太阳能农场看作是土壤的破坏者,由此可以推断,开发者在安装太阳能板后忽略了其带来的负面影响。故选 B。

10. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to ‘low-impact’ solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land.”可知,InSPIRE 项目旨在研究“低影响”太阳能开发方案,核心是以对土地更友好的方式建设和运营太阳能农场,即让太阳能项目更环保。故选 C。

11. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use.”可知,这些法律都与保护传粉昆虫的栖息地和农药使用相关,结合前文“传粉昆虫数量减少损害美国农业经济”可判断法律的目的是保护传粉昆虫。故选 A。

12. D 主旨大意题。文章开篇指出太阳能农场存在“占用土地、破坏土壤”等问题;接着介绍 InSPIRE 项目推动“低影响”太阳能开发,策略之一是为传粉昆虫营造栖息地;最后说明该策略已落地,带来“改善土壤、减少碳排放”等效果。全文围绕“太阳能农场从传统破坏型向环保友好型转变的新发展”展开。故选 D。

题组 2 人与社会——科研科普

Passage One

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项关于减少自来水中微塑料污染的新研究。微塑料污染已遍及全球,甚至进入人体。中国研究人员发现,将自来水煮沸五分钟并冷却后过滤可能会显著降低自来水中的微塑料含量。研究虽未涵盖所有塑料类型和化学物质,但揭示了一种潜在解决方案。苏格兰环境工程师指出,该研究展示了煮沸法的有效性,并建议升级饮用水处理厂以推广应用。

1. C 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Microplastics have become a common source of pollution across the Earth—they have settled in the deep sea and on the Himalayas, stuck inside volcanic rocks, filled the stomachs of seabirds and even fallen in fresh Antarctic snow. They are even appearing inside humans.”可推知,作者为阐述“微塑料已成为全球普遍污染源”这一问题,列举了微塑料在深海、喜

答案速查

题号	1~5	6~10	11~15	解析详见
阅读理解				
题组1	CCBCB	BDDDB		P121
题组2	CBADA	DBCD		P121
题组3	CDDCA	DCBA		P122
题组4	CABAC	DBBC		P122-123
题组5	DDBAB	CACDC	AC	P123
题组6	ADCBC	BADBA	BC	P123-124
题组7	ACDAB	ACBAC	BD	P124-125
题组8	CDBAB	ADCBB	DA	P125-126
题组9	BDCAC	BDABC	AD	P126-127
题组10	CABDB	CCDDC	AC	P127-128
题组11	CBCAB	CBABA	BD	P128-129
题组12	CABAB	DCBCD	AA	P129-130
题组13	ABCAA	DBCAB	D	P130-131
题组14	BACDA	BDBAC	AD	P131-132
题组15	DDCBD	BCAAC	DD	P132
题组16	ABDBD	AACBA	CA	P132-133
题组17	DCBDB	DCDDB	AB	P133-134
题组18	ACAAC	DBDAD	B	P134-135
题组19	CDDAC	DDBAC	DA	P135-136
题组20	DBCAD	CACAB	BC	P136-137
题组21	ACABB	CBDBA	D	P137
题组22	ACBBA	DDBAD	BC	P138-139
阅读七选五				
题组1	EDCFG	BGECF	GAEFB	P139-140
题组2	CDGBF	DEGAF	BCFEG	P140-141
题组3	FBEAD	DBEFG	DBEFG	P141-142
题组4	GFADE	CGADE	DGBCE	P142-143
题组5	BCEAG	DGCEA	FCGEA	P143-144
题组6	FCEBA	CDBGF	BAGFD	P144-145
题组7	DBFCG	GEBCF	FDCBG	P145-146
题组8	BDCEG	DFCGB	AGDFB	P146-147



完形
填空

题号		1~5	6~10	11~15	解析详见
题组1	Passage One	CDACB	BACDA	BCDAB	P147-148
	Passage Two	CADDB	ACDAB	CBBAD	P148
	Passage Three	CABDA	BCABD	ADCBD	P148-149
题组2	Passage One	CDBAD	CBACD	ABADC	P149-150
	Passage Two	CADBA	BCCDA	BADDB	P150
	Passage Three	DACBD	DACBC	CADBA	P150-151
题组3	Passage One	CADCB	DCBBA	DADBC	P151
	Passage Two	DADAC	BDABB	CDACB	P151-152
	Passage Three	CADAB	ABCD A	BCBDD	P152-153
题组4	Passage One	DBADB	CACCB	ACDAB	P153
	Passage Two	CADCB	ADBAC	ADCDB	P153-154
	Passage Three	DCDCA	DADBB	ACCAB	P154
题组5	Passage One	BDCAC	ADBAC	BDCAD	P154-155
	Passage Two	BCADB	CCBDB	ADCAB	P155
	Passage Three	DCADB	CADCA	BDBAB	P155-156
题组6	Passage One	ACDAC	BAADB	ADACB	P156-157
	Passage Two	CBADC	CDBBC	ABCDD	P157
	Passage Three	ABCDB	CADAC	CBDBA	P157-158
题组7	Passage One	BDACB	DBACB	DADCA	P158
	Passage Two	DBCAC	ABDAC	DACDB	P158-159
	Passage Three	DCDAB	BCCAB	AACBC	P159
题组8	Passage One	BADBA	BADCB	ACBCD	P159-160
	Passage Two	DCBCA	BDCAD	CBADA	P160-161
	Passage Three	DCABB	CDAAC	BDBCA	P161