

绝密★启用前

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国卷III)

英 语

注意事项：

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.

2. How does the woman feel now?

A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Tired.

3. How much will the man pay?

A. $520. B. $80. C. $100.

4. What does the man tell Jane to do?

A. Postpone his appointment. B. Meet Mr. Douglas. C. Return at 3 o’clock.

5. Why would David quit his job?

A. To go back to school. B. To start his own firm. C. To work for his friend.

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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What does the man want the woman to do?

A. Check the cupboard. B. Clean the balcony. C. Buy an umbrella.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Employer and employee.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where did the woman go at the weekend?

A. The city centre. B. The forest park. C. The man’s home.

9. How did the man spend his weekend?

A. Packing for a move.

B. Going out with Jenny.

C. Looking for a new house.

10. What will the woman do for the man?

A. Take Henry to hospital. B. Stay with his kid. C. Look after his pet.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is Mr. Stone doing now?

A. Eating lunch. B. Having a meeting. C. Writing a diary.

12. Why does the man want to see Mr. Stone?

A. To discuss a program. B. To make a travel plan. C. To ask for sick leave.

13. When will the man meet Mr. Stone this afternoon?

A. At 3:00. B. At 3:30. C. At 3:45.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A company. B. An interview. C. A job offer.

15. Who is Monica Stansfield?

A. A junior specialist. B. A department manager. C. A sales assistant.

16. When will the man hear from the woman?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What did John enjoy doing in his childhood?

A. Touring France. B. Playing outdoors. C. Painting pictures.

18. What did John do after he moved to the US?

A. He did business. B. He studied biology. C. He worked on a farm.

19. Why did John go hunting?

A. For food. B. For pleasure. C. For money.

20. What is the subject of John’s works?

A. American birds. B. Natural scenery. C. Family life.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分，满分30分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo!Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph，in which an origami(折纸术)artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb.12.(West Park Presbyterian Church，165 W.86th St.212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan，about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and

Judith Ivey. Previews begin Feb.14.(Schoenfeld，236 W.45th St.212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton，in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb.17.(Public，425 Lafayette St.212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty Comden and Adolph Green，about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs，for Roundabout Theatre Company. Previews begin Feb.12.(American Airlines Theatre，227 W.42nd St.212-719-1300.)

21. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph probably about?.

A.A type of art. B.A teenager's studio.

C.A great teacher. D.A group of animals.

22. Who is the director of The Audience?

A. Helen Mirren. B. Peter Morgan.

C. Dylan Baker. D. Stephen Daldry.

23. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?

A. Animals Out of Paper. B. The Audience.

C. Hamilton. D. On the Twentieth Century.

B

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

"It's no secret that China has always been a source(来源)of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief creative officer at A+E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion(时尚)shows.

Earlier this year, the China Through A Looking Glass exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学)on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries. The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

"China is impossible to overlook," says Hill. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion — they are central to its movement. "Of course, only are today's top Western designers being influenced by China-some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese." Vera Wang, Alexander Wang,

Jason Wu are taking on Galiano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs-and beating them hands down in design and sales," adds Hil.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. "The most famous designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers," she says. "China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China-its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways."

24.What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?

A. It promoted the sales of artworks. B. It attracted a large number of visitors.

C. It showed ancient Chinese clothes. D. It aimed to introduce Chinese models.

25.What does Hill say about Chinese women?

A. They are setting the fashion. B. They start many fashion campaigns.

C. They admire super models. D. They do business all over the world.

26.What do the underlined words "taking on" in paragraph 4 mean?

A. learning from B. looking down on C. working with D. competing against

27.What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Young Models Selling Dreams to the World

B.A Chinese Art Exhibition Held in New York

C. Differences Between Eastern and Western Aesthetics

D. Chinese Culture Fueling International Fashion Trends

C

Before the 1830s,most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually $8 to $10 a year. Today $8 or $10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"-a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible(but not easy)to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830,but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy.

Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny-usually two or three cents was charged-and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase "penny paper " caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

This new trend of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well. Some of the early ventures(企业)were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.

28.Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

A. Academic. B. Unattractive. C. Inexpensive. D. Confidential.

29.What did street sales mean to newspapers?

A. They would be priced higher. B. They would disappear from cities.

C. They could have more readers. D. They could regain public trust.

30.Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

A. Local politicians. B. Common people.

C. Young publishers. D. Rich businessmen.

31.What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

A. It was a difficult process. B. It was a temporary success.

C. It was a robbery of the poor. D. It was a disaster for printers.

D

Monkeys seem to have a way with numbers.

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of numbers and selective letters with 0-25 drops of water or juice as a reward. The researchers then tested how the monkeys combined—or added—the symbols to get the reward.

Here's how Harvard Medical School scientist Margaret Livingstone, who led the team, described the experiment: In their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screens. On one part of the screen, a symbol would appear, and on the other side two symbols inside a circle were shown. For example, the number 7 would flash on one side of the screen and the other end would have 9 and 8. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example.

After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more

than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the experiment more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate(低估)a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value—sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic: When adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid attention to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction(小部分)of the smaller number to it.

"This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains, "Dr. Livingstone says. “But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one.”

32. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

A. They fed them. B. They named them.

C. They trained them. D. They measured them.

33. How did the monkeys get their reward in the experiment?

A. By drawing a circle. B. By touching a screen.

C. By watching videos. D. By mixing two drinks.

34. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?

A. They could perform basic addition. B. They could understand simple words.

C. They could memorize numbers easily. D. They could hold their attention for long.

35. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

A. Entertainment. B. Health. C. Education. D. Science.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In an online class, developing healthy patterns of communication with professors is very important. 36 While I have only listed two of each, there are obviously many other situations that can arise. Students should be able to extend the logic(逻辑)of each to their particular circumstance.

Do's

• 37 Questions about subject content are generally welcomed. Before asking questions about the course design, read the syllabus(教学大纲)and learning management system information to be sure the answer isn't hiding in plain sight.

• Participate in discussion forums(论坛), blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue. 38 Be

sure to stay on topic and not offer irrelevant information. Make a point, and make it safe for others to do the same.

Don'ts

• Don't share personal information or stories. Professors are not trained nurses, financial aid experts or your best friends. If you are in need of a deadline extension, simply explain the situation to the professor. 39

• Don't openly express annoyance at a professor or class. 40 When a student attacks a professor on the social media, the language used actually says more about the student. If there is truly a concern about a professor's professionalism or ability, be sure to use online course evaluations to calmly offer your comments.

A. That's what they are for.

B. Turn to an online instructor for help.

C. If more information is needed, they will ask.

D. Remember that online professors get a lot of emails.

E. Below are some common do's and don' ts for online learners.

F. Everyone has taken a not-so-great class at one time or another.

G. Ask questions, but make sure they are good, thoughtful questions.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March- 41 six months out of the year.

Of course, we 42 it when the sun is shining," says Karin Ro, who works for the town’s tourism office. “We see the sky is 43 , but down in the valley it’s darker — it’s like on a 44 day.”

But that 45 when a system of high-tech 46 was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighboring peaks(山峰)into the valley below. Wednesday, residents(居民)of Rjukan 47 their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to 48 . The mirrors are controlled by a computer that 49 them to turn along with the sun throughout the 50 and to close during windy weather. They reflect a concentrated beam(束)of light onto the town’s central 51 , creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters. When the light 52 , Rjukan residents gathered together.

“People have been 53 there and standing there and taking 54 of each other," Ro says. "The town square was totally 55 . I think almost all the people in the town were there. "The 3,500 residents cannot all 56 the sunshine at the same time. 57 , the new light feels like more than enough for the town’s 58

residents.

"It's not very 59 ,” she says, "but it is enough when we are 60 .”

41. A. only B. obviously C. nearly D. precisely

42. A. fear B. believe C. hear D. notice

43. A. empty B. blue C. high D. wide

44. A. cloudy B. normal C. different D. warm

45. A. helped B. changed C. happened D. mattered

46. A. computers B. telescopes C. mirrors D. cameras

47. A. remembered B. forecasted C. received D. imagined

48. A. repair B. risk C. rest D. use

49. A. forbids B. directs C. predicts D. follows

50. A. day B. night C. month D. year

51. A. library B. hall C. square D. street

52. A. appeared B. returned C. faded D. stopped

53. A. driving B. hiding C. camping D. siting

54. A. pictures B. notes C. care D. hold

55. A. new B. full C. flat D. silent

56. A. block B. avoid C. enjoy D. store

57. A. Instead B. However C. Gradually D. Similarly

58. A. nature-loving B. energy-saving C. weather-beaten D. sun-starved

59. A. big B. clear C. cold D. easy

60. A. trying B. waiting C. watching D. sharing

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。

On our way to the house，it was raining 61 hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take 62 (get)there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack 63 dogs，seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters 64 had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and

65 (recommend)wonderful places to eat，shop，and visit. For breakfast，we were able to eat papaya(木瓜)and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work，they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting 66 (compete)to watch，together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many 67 (tradition)stories about Hawaii that were 68 (huge)popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay，we 69 (invite)to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars， 70 (listen)to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：

1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2.只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

I've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to opens a cafe. Though it may appear simple, it required a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an ordinarily cafe but a very special one. I want my cafe have a special theme such as like "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves in the historical environment what is created for them. If I succeed in manage one, I will open more. I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different city. Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an unique style.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华，你校将举办音乐节。请写封邮件邀请你的英国朋友Allen参加，内容包括：

1.时间;

2.活动安排;

3.欢迎他表演节目。

注意：

1.词数100左右;

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

**2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷III）**

英语

**A.**

【文章大意】本文为一篇应用文，介绍了四个戏剧或歌剧的开幕时间以及相关内容。

21. A【解析：考查细节理解。由题目关键词Rajiv Joseph得出从Animals Out of Paper中第二句可知，本剧主要介绍折纸术，是一门艺术，因此选A。】

22. D【解析：考查细节理解。由题目关键词director可知，从The Audience中找到"Stephen Daldry directs"， 因此选D。】

23. C【解析：考查细节理解。根据文中"Alexander Hamilton，in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. " 可知，本剧是关于美国历史的，与题目相符。】

**B.**

【文章大意】文章议论了中国美学对世界时尚界的影响，由在纽约举办的展览引出讨论。

24.B【解析：考查细节理解。由题干中关键词"the exhibition in New York " 可定位到文章第三段，由本段最后一句可知，此次展览吸引了很多人来参观。选项A并未提及， 展览主要展出时尚衣服，因此选项C不符，选项D并未提及。】

25.A【解析：考查细节理解。根据Hill说的话，定位文章第四段第二句可知中国女人不止是时尚的消费者，同时也在改写时尚。因此选A。】

26.D【解析：考查词义猜测。由词句句意可知，中国设计师与欧美设计师形成竞争的关系，A选项为“向…学习”，B选项为“看不起（某人），轻视”，C选项为“与…在一起干”， 只有D选项“与…抗争”符合语境。】

27.D【解析：考查标题判断。文章主要阐述了中国文化对世界时尚的影响，D选项符合。文章并未提及东西方美学的区别，选项C并未提及。】

**C.**

【文章大意】本文介绍了十九世纪三十年代美国报纸的一次重要变革，使报纸变得大众化，更适合大众。

28.B【解析：考查推理判断。根据题干"before 1830s "定位文章第一段，由第二句"most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience "可知，那时候的报纸并不吸引人，选项B为"不吸引人的"符合。 A为"学院的，学究的"， C为"不贵的"， D为"机密的，秘密的"，均与题目不符。】

29.C【解析：考查细节理解。根据文章第二段可知，由于street sales的出现，导致报纸成本降低，因此购买报纸的读者变得更多。 A选项与段意相反，B、D选项无中生有。因此选择C，拥有更多的读者。】

30. B【解析：考查推理判断。根据文章二、三段可知，此次变革目标人群是大众，为了让报纸大众化，因此选择B选项。】

31. A【解析：考查推理判断。由题干"the birth of the penny paper"定位文章最后一段，由第一句"did not begin well"可知，变革过程并不顺利，选项A符合。这个过程并不是一个短暂的成功，选项B错误。 报纸便宜了，并非是对穷人的抢劫， 选项C错误。这个变革并没有对打印机造成影响，选项D不符。】

**D.**

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道，主介绍了Margaret Livingstone 的实验过程及结果。该实验介绍了猴子和数字的关系。

32. C【解析：由于本次实验需要猴子触碰屏幕，所以在开始实验前应训练猴子能触碰屏幕的能力，选项C符合题意。 其他选项均不符合。】

33. B【解析：考查细节理解。由文章第三段最后一句，"If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they ...they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example "可知, 猴子通过触碰屏幕来获得奖励】

34. A【解析：考查推理判断。本题为实验发现，由文章第四段"they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination"可知，猴子可以做基本的加法。 选项B中"simple word"文章中并未提及，选项C 中"easily" 与文章不符， 选项D 并未提及。】

35. D【解析：考查主旨大意。本篇文章讲述的社会科学实验，因此出现在报纸的科学版面，只有选项D符合。 】

**第二节：七选五**

【文章大意】本文介绍了和在线教授沟通的健康沟通模式，作者从Do's 和 Don'ts两方面列举了建议。

36. E【解析：根据后一句listed two of each可知，空处应该提出两类， 故E选项符合语境。】

37. G【解析：根据下文可知，空处是对于提问的建议，选项G "Ask Question" 与其相呼应。】

38. A【解析：根据前文forums（论坛）, blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue 可知承接上文】

39.C【解析：选项中“they will ask”与前文professors相呼应。 】

40.F【解析：根据前文的annoyance和后文的attacks可知，是对课程不满意的建议，因此F符合语境。】

**完形填空**

【文章大意】本文介绍了挪威的一个叫留坎的小镇，为了解决阳光短缺的问题，而发明的一种高科技镜子，从而解决人们的困境。

41. C【解析：根据from late September to mid-March判断，空后是对其的解释说明，故选nearly，意为“几乎，差不多”。only“唯一的，仅有的”; obviously“明显地”；precisely“精确地; 恰好地”。】

42.D【解析：根据语境可知，当阳光出来时，人们会注意到它，故选D，notice，意为“注意，留心”；fear“畏惧; 害怕; 为…忧虑”believe“相信; 以为，认为;”hear“听到，听见;”】

43. B【解析：根据下文可知，天是蓝色的，故选B。empty“空的”high “高的”wide“宽的”】

44. A【解析:根据前文，but down in the valley it’s darker在山谷里更加的黑暗可知，这种天气看起来像阴天，故选A。 normal“正常的; 正规的，标准的;”different“不同的”warm“温暖的”】

45. B【解析：由空前but可知转折，因此选择和现状相反的选项，B项change“改变”，help“帮助”，happen“发生”；matter“有重大影响”】

46. C【解析：由下文可知，可以反射太阳光线的是镜子，因此选择C，mirrors意为镜子， computer“电脑”telescope“望远镜”；camera“照相机”】

47. C【解析：由后文very first ray of winter sunshine可知，居民们是接收到冬日里的阳光，因此选C，意为“收到，接到”；remember“记得”；forecast“预告”；imagine“想象”。】

48.D【解析：由前文A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside可知，反射板被用于反射阳光，侧重于应用，故选D，意为“使用”；repair“修理; 纠正”；risk“冒…的危险”；rest“休息; 静止”。】

49. B【解析：由前文可知，这个镜子是电脑操控，因此选择B项，“指示方向; 把…对准”；forbid“禁止; 阻止;”predict“预言，预测”follow“跟随，接着”。】

50.A【解析：由后文可知，电脑是根据一天太阳的走势来控制镜子的，强调的是一天之内，因此选择A，意为“一天”；night“夜晚”；month“月份”；year“年”。】

51. C【解析：由后文可知阳光照耀的地方600平方米，广场符合语境，因此选C，意为“中央广场”；library“图书馆”；hall“过道，走廊”；street“街道”。】

52.A【解析：由后文可知，只有当光线出现的时候，居民聚集在一起，因此选项A， appear正确，意为“出现”；return“返回”；fade“褪去，失去光泽”；stop“停止”。】

53.D.【解析：人们在广场上的状态，driving“开车”；hiding“躲藏，隐匿”camping“野营，露营”，sitting“坐着”，只有选项D符合语境。】

54.A【解析：考查短语，take pictures 照相，take notes“记笔记”；take care“照顾”；take hold“夺取; 扎根”。】

55.B【解析：由下一句think almost all the people in the town were there.可知几乎所有居民都来到了广场上，因此整个广场是满的，选择B项，意为“满的，装满的”；new“新的”；flat“平的; 单调的”；silent“沉默的，无言的”。】

56.C【解析：由前半句cannot可知，不是所有居民都能享受到阳光，因此选C项，意为“享受”；block“阻止; 阻塞”；avoid“避开，避免”；store“贮存”。】

57.B【解析：由后文可知此处是转折，因此选择B，意为“然而”；instead“代替”；gradually“逐步地，渐渐地”similarly“相似地; 类似地”。】

58. D.【由整篇文章可知，Rjukan的居民对阳光都是极度渴望的，只有D项符合语境。】

59.A【解析：后文but可知前后句意相反，意为“虽然阳光面积并不是很大，但是当我们互相分享的适合，就足够了”，故选A】

60.D【解析：根据前半句可知，居民之间互相分享阳光，因此选D，意为“分享”；try“尝试”；wait“等待”；watch“观看”。】

语法填空：

61. so【解析：so...that固定搭配，意为“如此……以致于……”】

62. to get【解析：不定式表示目的】

63. of【解析：短语a pack of，意为“一群”】

64. who【解析：定语从句，先行词masters指人，因此用who】

65. recommended【解析：and连接两个并列的句子，前后时态一致】

66. competition 【解析：考查名词形式】

67. traditional【解析：考查形容词形式】

68. hugely 【解析：副词修饰形容词】

69. were invited 【解析：“我们被邀请”，考查被动语态】

70. listening【解析：现在分词作伴随状语】

**改错：**

71. open改为open【解析：to后面接动词原形】

72.required改为requires【解析：前后时态一直，应为一般现在时】

73.cafe后加to【解析：want to固定搭配】

74.ordinarily改为ordinary【解析：应用形容词修饰名词cafe】

75.like去掉【解析：such as固定搭配，没有like】

76.yourselves改为themselves【解析：代指前文的customers，因此用themselves】

77.what改为that/which【解析：定语从句，先行词environment，因此用that/which】

78.manage改为managing【解析：succeed in doing固定搭配】

79.city改为cities【解析：前文many可知用复数】

80.an改为a【解析：unique辅音开头，用a】

**作文：**

考查邮件书写形式，切记形式格式正确；同时读清题意，内容全面，不要丢点；且字数要够，注意书写，不要勾摸。建议考生在写完后通读一遍，查缺补漏。