

# 模拟套卷班笔记

2021年7月24日(周六)

精讲笔记

A

Rome can be **pricey** (昂贵的) for travelers, which is why many choose to stay in a hostel (旅社). The hostels in Rome offer a bed in a dorm ( (学生) 宿舍) room for around \$25 a night, and for that, you' ll often get to stay in a central location (位置) with **security** (安全) and comfort.

## Yellow Hostel

If I had to make just one recommendation for where to stay in Rome, it would be Yellow Hostel. It' s one of the **best-rated** (评分最高的) hostels in the city, and **for good reason** (有充分的理由). It' s affordable, and it' s got a fun atmosphere without being too noisy. As an added **bonus** (奖金; 红利), it' s close to the main train station.

## Hostel Alessandro Palace

If you love **social** (社交的; 交际的) hostels, this is the best hostel for you in Rome. Hostel Alessandro Palace is fun. **Staff** (工作人员; 全体职工) members hold plenty of **bar** (酒吧; 长条) **events** (大事; 公开活动; 社交场合) for guests like free shots, bar crawls and karaoke. There' s also an area on the rooftop for **hanging out** (闲逛; 逗留) with other travelers during the summer.

## Youth Station Hostel

If you' re looking for cleanliness and a modern hostel, look no further than Youth Station. It offers beautiful **furnishings** (家具陈设) and beds. There are plenty of other benefits, too; it doesn' t **charge** (收(费); (向...)要价) **city tax** (城市税; 城建税); it has both air conditioning and a **heater** (热水器; 暖气) for the rooms; it also has free Wi-Fi in every room.

## Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes is located just a 10-minute walk from the central city station and it' s close to all of the city' s main attractions. The staff is friendly and helpful, providing you with a map of the city when you arrive, and offering advice if you require some. However, you need to pay 2 **euros** (欧元) a day for Wi-Fi.

1-What is probably the major concern of travelers who choose to stay in a hostel?

- A. Comfort.      B. Security.      C. Price.      D. Location.

对应原文: P1-Rome can be **pricey** for travelers, which is why many choose to stay in a hostel (旅社).

2-Which hotel best suits people who enjoy an active **social** life?

- A. Yellow Hostel.      B. Hostel Alessandro Palace.  
C. Youth Station Hostel.      D. Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes.

对应原文: P3-If you love **social** hostels, this is the best hostel for you in Rome. Hostel Alessandro...

3-What is the disadvantage of Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes?

- A. It gets noisy at night.      B. Its staff is too talkative.  
C. It charges for Wi-Fi.      D. It's inconveniently located.

对应原文: P5-However, you **need to pay 2 euros a day for Wi-Fi.**

## B

By day, Robert Titterton is a lawyer. **In his spare time (= However, in his spare time)** he goes on stage beside pianist Maria Raspopova — not as a musician but as her page turner. “I'm not a trained musician, but I've learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.”

Mr Titterton is chairman of the Omega Ensemble but has been the group's official page turner for the past four years. His job is to sit beside the pianist and turn the pages of the **score (总谱)** so the musician doesn't have to break the **flow (流; 流动)** of sound by doing it themselves. He said he became just as nervous as those playing **instruments (器械; 仪器)** on stage.

“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 (地点).**” Mr Titterton explained.

Being a page turner requires plenty of practice. Some pieces of music can go for 40 minutes and require up to 50 page turns, including back turns for repeat passages. Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to **indicate (表明; 显示)** a page turn which they need to practise with their page turner.

But like all performances, there are moments when things go wrong. “I was turning the page to get ready for the next page, but the draft wind from the turn caused the spare pages to fall off the **stand (架; 座),**” Mr Titterton said, “Luckily I was able to catch them and put them back.”

Most page turners are piano students or **up-and-coming (有前途的; 前程似锦的)** concert pianists, although Ms Raspopova has once asked her husband to help her out on stage.

“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He's interested in the music, feeling every **note (音符),** and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’ “Robert is the best page turner I've had in my entire life.”

1-What should Titterton be able to do to be a page turner?

- A. Read music.      B. Play the piano.  
C. Sing songs.      D. Fix the instruments.

对应原文: 第一段: I'm not a trained musician, but I've learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.

以及第二段: His job is to sit beside the pianist and turn the pages of the score so the musician doesn't have to break the flow of sound by doing it themselves.

提示: D选项是“修理乐器”

2-Which of the following best describes Titterton's job on stage?

- A. Boring.      B. Well-paid.      C. Demanding.      D. Dangerous.

对应原文：第3段第一句话：A lot of skills are needed for the job.

可知，这项工作需要很多技巧，所以对应C选项：demanding 需要注意的是，本单词的意思是：要求高的，而不是“需要的”

3-What does Titterton need to practise?

- A. Counting the pages.      **B. Recognizing the “nodding” .**  
C. Catching falling objects.      D. Performing in his own style.

对应原文：第4段 (What does Titterton need to practise → Being a page turner requires plenty of practice.) 最后一句话：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

4-Why is Ms Raspopova’s husband “the worse page turner” ?

- A. He has very poor eyesight.      B. He ignores the audience.  
C. He has no interest in music.      **D. He forgets to do his job.**

对应原文：最后一段。“He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’

因为投入在音乐中，Raspopova经常要提醒她的丈夫“翻页！翻页！”由此可知，她的丈夫经常忘记翻页。

## C

When the explorers first **set foot upon** (踏上…的土地) the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an astonishing (令人吃惊的) variety of wildlife. Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to **decimate** (杀戮；大量毁灭) a large part of these resources.

1-Millions of waterfowl (水禽) were killed at the hands of market hunters and **a handful of** (一把；一小撮) **overly** (十分；过于) **ambitious** (有野心的) sportsmen.

2-Millions of acres (英亩) of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly **reducing** = **which reduced** waterfowl **habitat** (栖息地).

In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (**Act**) (法案，法令), an increasingly concerned nation took **firm** (坚决的) action to stop the **destruction** (摧毁；毁灭) of migratory (迁徙的) waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must **annually** (一年一次地) purchase and carry a **Federal** (联邦的) Duck Stamp. The very first Federal Duck Stamp was designed by J.N. “Ding” Darling, a **political** (政治的；政府的) **cartoonist** (漫画家) from Des Moines, Iowa, who at that time was **appointed** (任命；委任) by President Franklin Roosevelt as **Director** (经理；董事；理事) of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Hunters willingly pay the stamp price to ensure the survival of our natural resources.

About 98 cents of every duck stamp dollar goes directly into the Migratory Bird **Conservation/ reserve/ preserve** 保护；保存 **Fund** to purchase wetlands and wildlife habitat for inclusion into the

National Wildlife Refuge System — a fact that ensures this land will be protected and available for all generations to come.

conserved 保守的 / reserved

Since 1934, better than half a billion dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 million acres of habitat. Little wonder=no wonder 不足为奇/难怪 the Federal Duck Stamp Program has been called one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated.

1-What was a cause of the waterfowl population decline in North America?

- A. Loss of wetlands.                      B. Popularity of water sports.  
C. Pollution of rivers.                    D. Arrival of other wild animals.

对应原文：第一段最后两句话：Millions of waterfowl (水禽) were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsmen. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat (栖息地).

可知，造成水禽数量减少的原因有两个，绿色+蓝色部分。

本题根据蓝色部分，选择A。loss是reducing的同义替换。

2-What does the underlined word “decimate” mean in the first paragraph?

- A. Acquire. 获得                      B. Export.                      C. Destroy.                      D. Distribute.

get/earn/gain/attain/obtain/acquire/harvest/access

对应原文：第2, 3句话：Native Americans had taken care of these precious natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to decimate a large part of these resources.

两句话之间是转折的关系 (Unfortunately)，前面说“北美洲人一直明智地保护着这些珍贵的自然资源。”，可知，与“保护”相反的就是“破坏”。

本题也考查选项的意思，A选项acquire是获得；D选项distribute是分发，分散

3-What is a direct result of the Act (法案) passed in 1934?

- A. The stamp price has gone down.  
B. The migratory birds have flown away.  
C. The hunters have stopped hunting.  
D. The government has collected money.

对应原文：Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually purchase and carry a Federal Duck Stamp.

4-Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story  
B. The National Wildlife Refuge System

- C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl
- D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting

D

Popularization (普及; 大众化) has in some cases changed the original (初始的; 原本的) meaning of emotional (情感的) intelligence (智力; 才智).

Many people now misunderstand emotional intelligence as almost everything desirable in a person's makeup that cannot be measured by an IQ test, such as character, motivation, confidence, mental stability, optimism and "people skills."

长难句解析: 本句话的主干部分为: people misunderstand emotional intelligence as everything

+ 定语1: desirable in a person's makeup (天性)

+ 定语2: that cannot be measured by an IQ test,

+ such as character, motivation, confidence, mental stability, optimism and "people skills."

这个部分在举例说明什么是everything, 也就是什么是emotional intelligence, 不过要注意这种认知原文中说是错误的认知

本句话是第1题的解题关键:

1-What is a common misunderstanding of emotional intelligence? = EQ

- A. It can be measured by an IQ test.
- B. It helps to exercise a person's mind.
- C. It includes a set of emotional skills.
- D. It refers to a person's positive qualities.

Research has shown that emotional skills may contribute to (导致) some of these qualities, but most of them move far beyond skill-based emotional intelligence.

We prefer to describe emotional intelligence as a specific set of skills that can be used for either good or bad purposes. For example, The ability to accurately (精准地) understand how others are feeling may be used by a doctor to find how best to help her patients, while a cheater might use it to control potential victims (受害者). Being emotionally intelligent does not necessarily make one a moral person.

2-Why does the author mention "doctor" and "cheater" in paragraph 2?

- A. To explain a rule.
- B. To clarify (澄清; 阐明) a concept(概念).
- C. To present(呈现) a fact.
- D. To make a prediction (做出预测).

Although popular beliefs regarding emotional intelligence run far ahead of what research can reasonably support, 但是 the overall effects of the publicity have been more beneficial than harmful.

The most positive aspect of this popularization is a new and much needed **emphasis** (重视) on emotion by employers, educators and others interested in promoting social well-being. The popularization of emotional intelligence has helped both the public and researchers re-evaluate the functionality of emotions and how they serve people adaptively in everyday life.

Although the continuing popular appeal of emotional intelligence is desirable, we **hope** that such attention will excite a greater interest in the scientific and scholarly **study** of emotion. It is our **hope** that **in coming decades**, advances in science will offer new perspectives (视角) from which to **study** how people manage their lives. Emotional intelligence, with its focus on both head and heart, may serve to point us in the right direction.

4-What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning emotional intelligence?

- A. Its appeal to the public.
- B. Expectations for future studies.**
- C. Its practical application.
- D. Scientists with new perspectives.

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。

My husband and I just spent a week in Paris. 1 So the first thing (we did) was rent a **fantastically** (十分; 非常) expensive sixth-floor apartment **the size of a cupboard** (柜子大小). It was so tiny that we had to leave our suitcases in the **hallway**(走廊) / (doorway 门口).

The place wasn't entirely **authentic** (纯正的; 地道的), though. Unlike a normal Parisian apartment, the plumbing (水管) worked. 2 Our building even had a tiny lift with a female voice that said, "Ouverture des portes (电梯门开了)," in perfect French. That is the only French **phrase** (短语) I mastered, and it's a **shame** (ashamed adj. 惭愧的) I don't have much use for it.

Parisians are different from you and me. They never look lazy or untidy. As someone noted in this paper a couple of weeks ago, they eat great food and never gain weight. 3 French strawberries do not taste like cardboard. Instead, they **explode** (爆炸) in your mouth like little **flavor** (风味) bombs.

4 On our first morning in Paris, I went around the corner to the food market to pick up some **groceries** (杂货). I bought a handful of perfectly ripe small strawberries and a little sweet melon. My husband and I agreed they were the best fruit we had ever eaten. But they cost \$18!

In France, quality of life is much more important than **efficiency** (效率). You can tell this by café s life. French café s are always crowded. 5 When do these people work? The French take their 35-hour workweek seriously — so seriously that some **labor unions** (工会) recently **struck a deal** (达成协议) with a group of companies limiting the number of hours that independent contractors can be on call.

- A. Not all the customers are tourists.
- B. The quality of life in France is equally excellent.
- C. There was a nice kitchen and a comfortable bed.
- D. The amazing food is mainly consumed by local farmers.

- E. That's not the only reason the French eat less than we do.
- F. Our aim was to see if we could live, in some way, like real Parisians.
- G. The food is so delicious that you don't need much of it to make you happy.

答案: FCGEA

第三部分 语言运用 (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。

My life as a tax-paying employed person began in middle school, when, for three whole days, I worked in a baking factory.

My best friend Betsy's father was a manager at Hough Bakeries, which, at Easter time, 1 little bunny (兔子) cakes for all its 2 throughout Cleveland. It happened that the plant downtown needed eight kids for 3 help during our spring break, for which I had no 4 beyond listening to my favorite records. I'd 5 minimum wage. I'd see how a factory 6. My parents thought all of this was a grand idea and called Betsy's dad with their 7.

Our 8 in the factory were simple: Place cakes on a moving belt. Attach icing (糖霜) ears. Apply icing eyes and nose. 9 bunny from the belt. This was 10 than it sounds. 11 a bit and the cakes pile up. As I told my parents at dinner that first night, it was all a little more high-pressure than I'd 12.

Dad 13. The son of a grocer, he'd spent the summers of his childhood 14 food in Benardsville, New Jersey. This was the sort of work that made you 15 the dollars you earned and respect those who did the work, he told me.

- |                      |                      |                    |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. sold           | B. ordered           | <b>C. made</b>     | D. reserved          |
| 2. <b>A. stores</b>  | B. families          | C. schools         | D. citizens          |
| 3. A. generous       | B. financial         | C. technical       | <b>D. temporary</b>  |
| 4. <b>A. plans</b>   | B. problems          | C. excuses         | D. hobbies           |
| 5. A. offer          | <b>B. earn</b>       | C. set             | D. suggest           |
| 6. <b>A. worked</b>  | B. closed            | C. developed       | D. survived          |
| 7. A. ambition       | <b>B. permission</b> | C. experience      | D. invitation        |
| 8. A. joys           | B. ideas             | <b>C. roles</b>    | D. choices           |
| 9. A. Save           | B. Keep              | C. Stop            | <b>D. Remove</b>     |
| 10. <b>A. harder</b> | B. better            | C. longer          | D. cheaper           |
| 11. A. Calm down     | <b>B. Slow down</b>  | C. Stay on         | D. Move on           |
| 12. A. indicated     | B. witnessed         | <b>C. expected</b> | D. remembered        |
| 13. A. cried         | <b>B. smiled</b>     | C. hesitated       | D. refused           |
| 14. A. tasting       | B. finding           | C. sharing         | <b>D. delivering</b> |
| 15. A. withdraw      | B. donate            | C. receive         | <b>D. appreciate</b> |

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。

Going to Mount Huangshan reminds me of the popular Beatles' song "The Long and Winding Road". 1-What (主语从句缺主语) is so breathtaking about the experience is the out-of-this-world scenes. The rolling sea of clouds you see once you are at the top will remind you how tiny we 2-humans (human) are.

The hot spring at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb. It will 3-undoubtedly (undoubted) help you get refreshed! The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the 4-hotter (hot) the spring! Strange, isn't it? But that's how nature is — always leaving us 5-astonished (astonish).

What comes next is the endless series of steps. You can't help wondering how hard it 6-was (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place.

Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it **highlights** the whole adventure 7-and (it) **offers** a place where you can sit down to rest your 8-aching (ache) legs.

低能连词: and/or/but/so

高级连词: 从句

As the song goes, this long and winding road "will never disappear", and it will always stick in the visitor's memory. It sure does in 9-我的记忆=mine=my memory (I). While you're in China, Mount Huangshan is 10-a must to visit!