

TOEFL Junior

全真模考题 精讲精练

Answer Book

黄晶晶 林玲 于琳洁 袁璐 编著

- 8套试题，完整再现考试题型并配有详细答案解析
- 全真模拟，完全遵循TOEFL Junior考试命题规律
- 地道选材，文章难度与国际标准科学对标
- 深度解析，帮助学生把握答题思路并巩固解题技巧

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PRACTICE TEST 1

Audio Script

The listening section has 42 questions. Follow along as you listen to the directions to the listening section.

Directions: In this section of the test, you will hear a teacher or other school staff member talking to students. Each talk is followed by one question. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each talk only one time.

Here is an example:

Narrator Listen to a teacher speaking to a class.

Woman Today we have a new student joining our class. Her name is Serita. And she just moved here with her family. I'd like you to all make Serita feel welcome by showing her around the school and explaining how to find the gym and library. Remember that she doesn't know anyone here. So please, be friendly.

Narrator What does the teacher want the students to do?

Now read the answer choices.

The correct answer is (A), "Help a new classmate."

Here is another example:

Narrator Listen to a music teacher talking to a class.

Man The next song I'll play will feature some very interesting instruments. I'll turn up the radio a little bit so you can hear these instruments in the background. So sit back and enjoy the music. When this piece is over, we will have a discussion about it.

Narrator What will the students probably do next?

Now read the answer choices.

The correct answer is (B), "Listen to some music."

1.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman We have talked about how to calculate the area of triangles. Today we are going to practice with some questions using what we've just learned. I hope you still remember the basic concepts of the shapes we talked about before. Now, please open your book to chapter 3 and let's begin with question No.1.

Narrator What do the students probably do next?

2.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman Remember that your parents will be here to have your parent-teacher conference tomorrow

morning. I'd like you all to make your desks tidy because your parents will fill out some forms and thus will use your desks. So please put away all the stuff on it and keep it that way until school is off tomorrow. Thank you all for your cooperation and let's do that right away.

Narrator What is the purpose of the announcement?

3.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman Yesterday some of you mentioned that you haven't prepared well for the final exam. Here's the advice for you. Remember to study your note thoroughly since all the questions in the exam are about what we have learned this semester. Although, you can ask other students or me for help if you can't understand something in your note. All in all, your class note is the key to get a good grade, so please work hard on it.

Narrator What is the purpose of the talk?

4.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman For those who want to take part in the basketball match next month, please contact me as soon as possible, and we'll close the sign up tomorrow to make further arrangement. All the teams will have 2 weeks to practice and the champion team will represent our school to compete with teams from other schools. Any interested students should contact me immediately in case you miss the chance to sign up.

Narrator What is the purpose of the announcement?

5.

Narrator Listen to a school principle talking to a group of students.

Woman I know you have been expecting the activity tomorrow, but I'm very sorry to say, the field trip to the farm has been canceled due to the heavy snow these days. It has been a record snow lately and the farm we were going to visit is currently closed. We'll see to rearrange this field trip in about a week when weather gets better. A message of notice will be sent to your parents tonight.

Narrator Why does the principal apologize?

6.

Narrator Listen to a school principle talking to a group of students.

Woman During that heavy rain last night, the roof of the school lobby started to leak and now we can't set up our student art show there. We were thinking about displaying students' work in the gym tomorrow but there's going to be a basketball match so we can't set the show there, too. Now the final place will be our cafeteria. So all the participants should notice this and get to the cafeteria in advance.

Narrator What is the subject of this announcement?

7.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman I'm going to play a piece of music composed by famous musician, Ludwig van Beethoven. Think about what we have learned about him and try to experience his feeling through this piano music. We'll have a discussion about what you feel when you're listening to this. Now close your eyes and enjoy.

Narrator What will the students probably do next?

8.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman Tomorrow's presentation will be about global warming, how it affects us, and what it will cause in the future and even what we can do to stop it. I'd like you all to prepare for it well today. You can use the note you have written during today's class and also you can search the internet to gather any information you might need in your speech. You might ask the opinion from your parents or siblings, too.

Narrator What does the teacher want the students to do?

9.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman Listed on this paper are some of the sports I'd like you all to participate in this year. Because these sport teams might be dismissed if few people join in them this year, I hope everyone chooses at least a sport you're interested in. For those who have already taken part in a club or team, please also consider joining one of these clubs, alright?

Narrator What can we infer about the sports the teacher mentions?

10.

Narrator Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

Woman About last history class, I haven't gotten many of your assignments so far. I know it's kind of hard for you to do this research alone, but here's my advice. You can form a research group with another student, and you do the same topic together. In that way, you might split the researching job into two parts thus saves you a lot of time. Please note the due date is next week, so you'd better finish the paper as fast as you can.

Narrator What is the subject of the talk?

Directions: Now you will hear some conversations. Each conversation is followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each conversation only one time.

11.

Narrator Questions 11 through 14. Listen to a conversation between two students at school.

Boy Hi, Lisa, are you on your way to the gym now? I'll walk with you.

Girl Hi, Jeff. Yes, of course. Did you hear about the coming sports meeting next month? Are you

going to sign up for one of those events?

Boy Yes, in the 100-meter dash and in the high jump. I got first place in 100-meter race last year. Now I'm really excited about this event. I just love the feeling of being the winner.

Girl I knew you would be interested.

Boy Yes, I have been practicing high jump all year since I wasn't able to get the first place last year.

Girl Who won?

Boy Tom. And he's really good at high jump. He's in the school basketball team.

Girl Then I guess you should play basketball more, too! After all, you have to jump all the time during this game. It definitely helps you with your jumping ability.

Boy Yeah, I was thinking about practicing basketball. But um, I just don't get the trick of how to make the basket.

Girl Maybe you just need more practice. I have an idea. You can practice with me, because I'm signing up for the basketball shooting contest in the sports meeting. It's girls only and I'm really interested in it.

Boy I think so. Let's meet at the gym after school today.

Girl Good idea, I'll meet you there.

Narrator Now answer the questions.

11. Where is the conversation probably taking place?

12. What are the students mainly talking about?

13. What does the girl suggest the boy do to win?

14. What does the boy suggest when he says this, "But um, I just don't get the trick of how to make the basket."?

12.

Narrator Questions 15 through 18. Listen to a conversation between a librarian and a boy in the library.

Librarian Can I help you?

Boy Yes, Madam. I have just transferred to Jefferson, and I'm a little confused about how I should check out books from library. Also, I'm doing some research on Roman civilizations. Do you have any books on the subject?

Librarian OK, I don't remember seeing you before. To check out books, you need your student ID card. You just choose the books you need and show your ID at the front desk. Ancient history books are over there.

Boy Mmm...Excuse me, can I check this one out?

Librarian I'm sorry. That's for reference only, so it must stay in the library. But you're welcome to look through it here. You might also check the electronic version of this book here on one of those computers over there by the window. You know, copy the information you need. I believe that'll save you a lot of time.

Boy Thank you so much, madam. By the way, how do I find this book on computer?

Librarian Just type in the name of the book in the searching bar, and you'll see it on your screen right away.

Boy Thanks for your help. I'll do it right away.

Narrator Now answer the questions.

15. Why does the boy talk to this woman?
16. What should the boy do to check out books?
17. What does the woman suggest the boy do?
18. What is the boy probably going to do next?

13.

Narrator Questions 19 through 22. Listen to a conversation between two students at school.

Boy Hi, Rebecca.

Girl Hello, Michael. Where have you been? I missed seeing you at the band practice yesterday. Someone said you were sick. I hope it's not the flu.

Boy Nah, it's just a bad cold. By the way, do you have class with Ms. Allen today?

Girl Yes, but why?

Boy I have a dentist's appointment right after school, so I'm going to miss tonight's rehearsal. Would you tell Ms. Allen that I couldn't be there for me? And I'll try to get back as soon as I can.

Girl Yes, I think we can go over some musical acts which you're not in. That'll buy us some time. When we finish this part, you may have already come back. So when exactly do you think you can get back to school?

Boy Wow, you're a genius Rebecca! It won't take too long. I can get back to school before 4:15, since my mum will drive me back. She said this morning she was going to pick me up at school gate today.

Girl Cool. I'll talk with Ms. Allen next period. Don't worry.

Boy Thanks, Rebecca. I'll call my mum and make sure she'll be here on time. See you in a bit.

Narrator Now answer the questions.

19. What is the boy's problem?
20. What does the boy feel when he says, "Wow, you're a genius Rebecca!"?
21. What does the girl say the band could do?
22. What is the boy probably going to do next?

14.

Narrator Questions 23 through 26. Listen to a conversation between a teacher and a student.

Teacher Thank you for coming in, Peter. I have been wondering where your essay is. Everyone has sent me their outline, at least. You should hand it in, like by the end of this week. Do you have any trouble finishing it?

Boy About that essay, I'm having a little bit of difficulty coming up with the ending. Do you have any advice?

Teacher These are some books I often loan to my students who are in your situation. You should read them thoroughly and I'm sure you'd be inspired by them. Here.

Boy Thanks, Mz. Ronald. I really appreciate your help.

Teacher You're welcome. By the way, remember that I'll need them to teach class on Friday.

Boy OK. The school is off early on Wednesday and Thursday. I'm confident that I can finish reading

all of the books. And I promise I'll submit my essay on time.

Teacher Good. Oh and would you please tell Tom that I want him in my office this afternoon, cause I won't be seeing him. I need to talk with him about his science project.

Boy Of course, I have next history class with him. I'll let him know right away.

Teacher It will be a great help. Thanks.

Narrator Now answer the questions.

23. What can we infer about Peter?

24. What does the teacher offer to do?

25. What does the teacher imply when she says, "By the way, remember that I'll need them to teach class on Friday."?

26. What will the boy probably do next?

Directions: Now you will hear some talks and discussions about academic topics. Each talk or discussion is followed by four or more questions. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each talk or discussion only one time.

15.

Narrator Questions 27 through 30. Listen to a teacher talking in a biology class.

Man The common cold will strike in the United States more than 61 million times this year. That's a lot of stuffy noses, sore throats, and coughs. You'd think scientists would have found a cure by now. For being so common, however, a cold is quite complex. A cold is caused by a virus. And it's not just one type of virus. More than 200 viruses cause colds. A cold virus attacks healthy cells of the nose, throat, or lungs. The virus gets into the cells and takes control. A single virus makes hundreds or thousands of cold viruses inside each cell. Eventually, the cell bursts open and dies. The viruses, though, escape and attack other healthy cells. By now you're sneezing and coughing. Your throat is sore. The viruses keep infecting your healthy cells. Only your body can fight cold viruses. Billions of white blood cells travel in the blood. White blood cells make antibodies. These proteins attach themselves to viruses and destroy them. It's a slow process. Killing the viruses takes one to two weeks. What can you do to fight a cold? There isn't much you can do. Antibiotic drugs don't work against viruses. Nose drops and cough medicines only relieve symptoms. Chicken soup seems to help. Vitamin C may help too. A dose of 1,000 milligrams of Vitamin C on the first day of a cold may quicken your recovery. Be healthy and you may not catch a cold at all. Eat a well-balanced diet and get eight hours of sleep each day. Exercise regularly. The cold virus spreads through the air, so stay away from coughing, sneezing people. Also, the cold virus can live up to three hours outside the body. That means you can pick it up from touching money, doorknobs, and other people. So wash your hands often. Prevention is the best action!

Narrator Now answer the questions.

27. What is the talk mainly about?

28. Based on the talk, what is probably true about cold viruses?

29. Why does the speaker mention Vitamin C?

30. Based on the talk, what is probably a good way to stay away from getting cold?

16.

Narrator Questions 31 through 34. Listen to a teacher talking in a biology class.

Man Before going out for some exercise, you need a water bottle. When you exercise, you sweat. Sweating is your body's way of cooling down. The more you sweat, the more water your body loses. When you lose too much water, you become dehydrated. A water loss of 10 percent can make you sick. A water loss of 20 percent can kill you. So you need to be careful. Here's how to keep your body hydrated. About two hours before you exercise, drink one 500-milliliter bottle of water. Then drink another half bottle right before you begin. Drink water every 20 minutes as you exercise. You'll need water long before you're thirsty. You need water even when you're not exercising. You should drink about four bottles of water each day. Why so much? Your body cells are mostly water. So is your blood. Water helps your body to digest food and remove wastes. But your body loses water as you breathe, sweat, and urinate. It loses about 2.5 liters of water each day. You must replace the water your body loses. You can get water from many sources. Drinking water is the best source. Food and other fluids are good too. All food has some water in it. Fruits and vegetables are high in water. Milk, juices, and other drinks have water. So take your pick. And remember to drink more water when you exercise. A happy body is a hydrated body.

Narrator Now answer the questions.

31. What is the main topic of the talk?

32. What will probably happen when we exercise and forget to bring water?

33. What does the speaker suggest we do when we exercise?

34. What does the speaker imply when he says this "A happy body is a hydrated body."?

17.

Narrator Questions 35 through 38. Listen to a teacher talking in a biology class.

Man If you are listening to this talk, it also means you're thinking. You're breathing. You're listening. Possibly you're shifting positions. You're also feeling things—your chair, your pencil, and emotions. What lets you do all these things at the same time? Your brain. Your brain is the control center of your body and mind. Without your brain you can't do anything. Your brain has more than 100 billion nerve cells. Each nerve cell makes from 1,000 to 10,000 connections with other nerve cells. The nerve cells send impulses back and forth in your brain and then to every part of your body. After you reach the age of 20, though, your brain cells start to die. This is common. However, if you suffer an illness, or injury, even more nerve cells die in your brain. When a nerve cell dies, the thousands of connections it made with other nerve cells are lost. Until recently, scientists believed that the brain did not replace its dead cells. New studies, however, prove not. Scientists have found new nerve cells in a part of the brain called the hippocampus. The hippocampus helps the brain form memories from new experiences. The discovery of these new nerve cells is not a cure for anything yet. It gives hope, however, of a cure for brain damage from such things as epilepsy, car accidents, and strokes. Someday scientists might be able to use the new cells to replace damaged brain cells. Such a cure, however, may take about ten years to develop. So at the same time, use your head—protect it!

Narrator Now answer the questions.

35. What is this talk mainly about?

36. What can we infer about our brain?

37. According to the speaker, what do nerve cells do?

38. According to the speaker, what theory was proven wrong lately?

18.

Narrator Questions 39 through 42. Listen to a teacher talking in a geology class.

Man The production processes for many of the advances in our technology require the burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil. The burning of these resources releases harmful gases which react with oxygen and water in the atmosphere. The result is acids that are carried to earth with rain, hail, and snow. This acid rain, or acid precipitation, falls on buildings and mountains, gets into soil, and mixes into groundwater as well as into the waters of oceans, lakes, and rivers. Too much acid kills fish and other water-living organisms. It breaks down soil nutrients and prevents plant growth. It even corrodes metals and dissolves the limestone and concrete of buildings and other structures. Scientists fear that acid rain will destroy life's basic necessities—air, water, food, and shelter. We must take action to stop acid rain now. Let's start by burning only low-sulfur oil and coal and installing scrubbers in smokestacks to reduce oxides released into the air, and let's equip trucks with pollution-control devices to remove sulfur gases from exhaust. Big business and government argue that such measures are too expensive, but delaying action will be costly in other ways for future generations.

Narrator Now answer the questions.

39. What is the main topic of the talk?

40. According to the speaker, what will acid rain probably do when it gets into a river?

41. What can we infer about acid rain?

42. What does the speaker imply when he says "Big business and government argue that such measures are too expensive, but delaying action will be costly in other ways for future generations"?

Listening Comprehension

1. B; 本题为细节题。根据最后一句话 Now, please open your book to chapter 3 and let's begin with question No.1. 可知, 老师让学生打开课本第 3 章并开始做第一题, 故选 B。
2. B; 本题为目的题。根据 I'd like you all to make your desks tidy because your parents will fill out some forms and thus will use your desks. 可知, 老师让孩子们把自己的课桌清理干净, 故选 B。
3. D; 本题为目的题。根据 Yesterday some of you mentioned that you haven't prepared well for the final exam. Here's the advice for you. 可知, 老师给没有为期末考试做好准备的学生提供了一些建议, 解释了应该如何进行复习才能取得好成绩, 故选 D。
4. A; 本题为目的题。根据听力原文中的第一句话和最后一句话可知, 老师在提醒对篮球比赛感兴趣的学生及时与她联系, 进行比赛的报名注册, 否则他们将失去参赛的机会, 故选 A。

5. C; 本题为细节题。根据 I'm very sorry to say, the field trip to the farm has been canceled due to the heavy snow these days. 可知, 因为暴雪, 已经安排好的 field trip 被取消了, 所以校长正在给大家道歉, 故选 C。
6. A; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知, 由于昨天晚上的大雨, 原定展示学生作品的场地房顶漏水了, 因此将展示的地点换到了体育馆, 又因体育馆有篮球比赛, 最终将场所定在了咖啡馆, 故选 A。
7. C; 本题为预测题。根据原文可知, 老师将为同学们演奏 Beethoven 的一首名曲, 并让学生们闭上眼睛来欣赏音乐。同时根据最后一句 Now close your eyes and enjoy. 可知, 选 C。
8. D; 本题为细节题。听力原文主要介绍的是明天展示的主题以及学生们应该如何做准备。同时根据 I'd like you all to prepare for it well today, 可知, 选 D。
9. C; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文可知, 老师为学生提供了一些体育项目供大家选择, 如果没有足够的人参加的话, 这些体育项目就会被取消, 因此老师希望每个人都能报名参加一项体育运动。选项 A、B、D 的信息原文并未提到, 但根据 Because these sport teams might be dismissed if few people join in them this year, 可知, 选 C。
10. B; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知, 老师在给学生们提一些关于如何高效写论文的建议, 即 You can form a research group with another student, and you do the same topic together. In that way, you might split the researching job into two parts thus saves you a lot of time. 故选 B。
11. A; 本题为细节题。根据 Hi, Lisa, are you on your way to the gym now? I'll walk with you. 可知, 这两个学生是在学校的走廊里走路时遇到的, 故选 A。
12. B; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知, 两个学生在讨论即将来临的体育比赛以及其中一个学生报名参加了比赛项目, 两个人在讨论如何做准备的事情, 故选 B。
13. D; 本题为细节题。根据 Then I guess you should play basketball more, too! After all, you have to jump all the time during this game. It definitely helps you with your jumping ability. 得知女生建议多打篮球, 因为这对于提升弹跳能力有好处, 故选 D。
14. D; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文可知, 男生说自己不太擅长打篮球, 符合选项 D 的含义, 故选 D。
15. A; 本题为细节题。根据 I have just transferred to Jefferson, and I'm a little confused about how I should check out books from library. 可知, 这个男生想知道如何从图书馆借书, 故选 A。
16. B; 本题为细节题。根据 To check out books, you need your student ID card. You just choose the books you need and show your ID at the front desk., 故选 B。
17. C; 本题为细节题。根据 You might also check the electronic version of this book here on one of those computers over there by the window. 可知, 图书管理员建议这个男生用窗户边的那些电脑来搜索信息, 故选 C。
18. C; 本题为预测题。根据原文 B: By the way, how do I find this book on computer? L: Just type in the name of the book in the searching bar, and you'll see it on your screen right away. 可知, 男生询问图书管理员应该如何如何在电脑上搜索这本书, 图书管理员告诉他方法之后, 他会去搜索这本书, 故选 C。
19. B; 本题为细节题。根据 I have a dentist's appointment right after school, so I'm going to miss tonight's rehearsal. 可知因为放学后他要去看牙医所以可能无法参加今天晚上的彩排, 故选 B。
20. B; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文可知, Rebecca 给这个男生的建议能够解决他的问题, 并通过回答 You're a genius Rebecca 来表达问题解决后激动的态度和心情, 故选 B。
21. A; 本题为细节题。根据 Yes, I think we can go over some musical acts which you're not in. That'll buy us some time. When we finish this part, you may have already come back. 可知, 他们会在男生不在的时候练习男生没有参与的部分, 故选 A。
22. D; 本题为预测题。根据原文 Thanks, Rebecca. I'll call my mum and make sure she'll be here on time. See you in a bit. 可知, 男生接下来会给他妈妈打电话, 故选 D。

23. D; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文 Thank you for coming in, Peter. I have been wondering where your essay is. Everyone has sent me their outline, at least. You should hand it in, like by the end of this week. 可知, Peter 是唯一一个还没有上交 outline 的学生, 但选项 A、B、C 的答案属于过度推断, 上下文没有提到, 故选 D。
24. A; 本题为细节题。根据 These are some books I often loan to my students who are in your situation. You should read them thoroughly and I'm sure you'd be inspired by them. 可知, 老师给了 Peter 一些书来帮助他, 故选 A。
25. B; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文可知, 老师通过这句话来提醒 Peter 需要在周五上课前将书归还, 因为她周五上课需要使用, 故选 B。
26. C; 本题为预测题。根据原文 Of course, I have next history class with him. I'll let him know right away. 可知, 老师让 Peter 传话给 Tom, 因此 Peter 会帮老师给 Tom 带话, 故选 C。
27. D; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知文章主要讲的是引起感冒的原因以及如何进行预防和治疗。选项 A 的意思是“不同感冒之间的区别”; 选项 B 的意思是“人们是如何被病菌感染的”; 选项 C 的意思是“能够杀死病菌的最有效的细胞”, 这些均不是文章的主旨, 故选 D。
28. B; 本题为细节题。根据 A cold is caused by a virus. And it's not just one type of virus. More than 200 viruses cause colds. 可知选项 A 和 C 错误。根据 A cold virus attacks healthy cells of the nose, throat, or lungs. The virus gets into the cells and takes control. 可知选项 B 正确。根据 The viruses, though, escape and attack other healthy cells. By now you're sneezing and coughing. Your throat is sore. The viruses keep infecting your healthy cells. 可知选项 D 错误。
29. B; 本题为修辞结构题。根据听力文本信息 What can you do to fight a cold? There isn't much you can do. Antibiotic drugs don't work against viruses. Nose drops and cough medicines only relieve symptoms. Chicken soup seems to help. Vitamin C may help too. 可知, 此处讲的是如何预防及抵御感冒, 因此提到 Vitamin C 的目的是举例说明可以缓解状况的例子。
30. C; 本题为细节题。根据 Be healthy and you may not catch a cold at all. Eat a well-balanced diet and get eight hours of sleep each day. Exercise regularly. 可知, 好的身体状况对于预防感冒是十分有效的, 故选 C。选项 A、B、D 的信息在原文中并没有提到。
31. D; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知文章主要讲的是身体和喝水之间的关系以及补充水的来源。选项 A、B、C 只是其中的一些细节信息, 不是文章的主旨, 故不选。
32. A; 本题为细节题。根据 When you lose too much water, you become dehydrated. A water loss of 10 percent can make you sick. A water loss of 20 percent can kill you. 可知, 在运动之前没有喝水会脱水, 缺水较多的时候会生病, 故选 A。
33. B; 本题为细节题。根据 Drink water every 20 minutes as you exercise. 可知选 B。
34. A; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文可知该句话的意思是一个含水量丰富的身体就是比较健康的身体, 故选 A。选项 B 和 D 属于理解错误, 选项 C 的信息文章中并没有提及, 故不选。
35. B; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知文章主要讲的是有关大脑的一些信息, 包括大脑的运作, 新神经细胞的发现等, 故选 B。选项 A 和 D 的信息原文未提到, 选项 C 错在 in our body。
36. C; 本题为推断题。根据 Your brain is the control center of your body and mind. Without your brain you can't do anything. 可知选项 A、B、D 信息错误。选项 C 信息正确, 故选 C。
37. A; 本题为细节题。根据 Your brain has more than 100 billion nerve cells. Each nerve cell makes from 1,000 to 10,000 connections with other nerve cells. 可知选 A。
38. C; 本题为细节题。根据 Until recently, scientists believed that the brain did not replace its dead cells. New studies, however, prove not. 可知选 C。选项 A、B 和 D 的信息为之前的研究结果。
39. B; 本题为主旨题。根据听力原文可知文章主要讲的是酸雨的形成以及酸雨对生物以及建筑物等造成的影响, 故选 B。选项 A 和 D 的信息只是原文的一部分, 不是主旨; 选项 C 的信息原文未提到, 故不选。

40. B; 本题为细节题。根据 This acid rain, or acid precipitation, falls on buildings and mountains, gets into soil, and mixes into groundwater as well as into the waters of oceans, lakes, and rivers. Too much acid kills fish and other water-living organisms. 可知选 B。
41. A; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文 Let's start by burning only low-sulfur oil and coal and installing scrubbers in smokestacks to reduce oxides released into the air, and let's equip trucks with pollution-control devices to remove sulfur gases from exhaust. 可知选 A。选项 B 信息错误, 酸雨是可以避免的; 选项 C 和 D 的信息文章中并没有提及, 故不选。
42. C; 本题为推断题。根据听力原文可知该句话的意思是“大型企业和政府均表示这样的措施将会花费很多的费用, 但是延迟采用这些措施将会使后代付出更大的代价”, 故选 C。选项 A 和选项 B 理解错误, 选项 D 的信息文章中并没有提及, 故不选。

Language Form and Meaning

1. D; 时态及语态; 本句话含义为“因为大雨, 游泳比赛不能按之前的计划举行。”故应使用一般将来时, 同时该句话的主语是 the swimming competition, 故应使用被动语态, 故选 D。
2. C; 非谓语动词; 本句话含义为“校车将于 10 点出发离开学校带学生们去运动中心。”该填空部分考查非谓语动词表目的的用法, 故使用动词不定式 to do something 的结构, 故选 C。
3. D; 时态; 本句话含义为“运动会结束后, 学生们将于 3:15 及时回到学校。”描述的是将来的动作, 故应使用将来时, 选项 C 中时态是一般将来时的被动语态, 而此处主语是人“you”, 故不用被动语态, 故选 D。
4. C; 形容词副词; 根据句意“学生平常回家的班车”, 故选 C。
5. B; 形容词副词; 根据前后两句句意可知“当考试和日常测验以及论文和报告的截止日期相冲突时, 不要恐慌, 因为恐慌只会加剧你的问题”。而后一句表明“应该使用一些能帮你更好地利用时间的学习技能”。因此, 两句话的含义相反。A. 最后; B. 相反; C. 进一步; D. 相似地; 故选 B。
6. D; 非谓语从句; 此题考查 it 做形式主语, 动词不定式做真正的主语的固定句型“*It is adj. (for somebody) to do something.*”, 故选 D。
7. B; 非谓语动词; 此题考查句子的主语, 故应选择动名词, 而空后面有名词 time, 故主句部分不使用代词 it, 故选 B。
8. D; 词义辨析; A. 简介; B. 采访、面试; C. 目的、意图; D. 打扰; 根据句意判断, 故选 D。
9. D; 介词; 空前结构为“think about”固定搭配, 介词 about 之后使用动名词结构, 故选 D。
10. B; 名词性从句; 本句话含义为“一想到要站在全班同学面前做报告, 我就会比较焦虑, 担心我的作品是否会比他们的要差。”故连词应表示“是否”的含义, 故选 B。
11. B; 固定搭配; be inferior to 意为“劣于或差于”, 故选 B。
12. B; 固定搭配; A. 讨论; B. 处理、应对; C. 相处; 选项 D 错误, 常见搭配为 get rid of, 没有 get rid with; 根据句意判断, 故选 B。
13. B; 连词; A. 还有; B. 然而; C. 因此; D. 因此、所以; 根据句意判断, 前后两句句意相反, 故选 B。
14. A; 固定搭配; as...as... 结构的常见搭配为 as *adj.* as *n.*, 故选 A。
15. D; 连词; A. 因为; B. 因为或自从; C. 为了; D. 虽然; 根据句意判断, 前后两句句意相反, 故选 D。
16. B; 词义辨析; A. 打扰; B. 忽视、漠视; C. 解雇、解散、开除; D. 处理; 根据句意判断, 故选 B。
17. B; 句式组合; 本句话的先行词是 reasons, 故连词使用 why; 同时定语从句的主语和动词为 we ignore, 后加宾语从句 what we know, 故为定语从句和宾语从句的句式组合, 故选 B。
18. A; 词义辨析; A. 食欲; B. 决心; C. 解决、处理; D. 联盟、社团; 根据句意判断, 故选 A。

19. C; 时态; 根据句意“建筑师们一直有一种想法……”判断, 该句话应选用现在完成时, 同时时间状语 long 应放在两者之间, 故选 C。
20. A; 词义辨析; A. 方面; B. 回报; C. 传播、伸张; D. 日常工作、例行公事; 根据句意判断, 故选 A。
21. D; 宾语从句; 此题考查宾语从句的语序, 宾语从句应使用陈述句语序, 而选项 C 多了动词 do, 故选 D。
22. C; 定语从句; 此题考查定语从句的用法, 先行词是前面整句话, 故连接词用 which, 故选 C。
23. A; 固定搭配; A. 另一方面; B. 同时; C. 换句话说; D. 结果、因此; 根据句意判断, 故选 A。
24. B; 词义辨析; A. 影响; B. 表明; C. 坚持; D. 打算; 根据句意判断, 故选 B。
25. B; 非谓语动词; 此题考查主句的主语, 故应选择动名词做主语, 同时 keep *n. adj.* 为固定搭配, 故选 B。
26. D; 固定搭配; a number of = a lot of 意为“许多”, 后加名词复数, 表示“许多研究”; the number of 意为“…的数量”; 再加上 a/an *adj. n.* 的固定搭配, 故为 a limited number of, 故选 D。
27. C; 词义辨析; A. 格外地、非凡地; B. 巨大地; C. 尤其、特别是; D. 令人惊讶地; 根据句意判断, 故选 C。
28. C; 同位语成分及定语从句; 此空位于两个逗号之间做同位语成分, 是对 Meteorologists 的解释说明; 其中还包括一个先行词是 scientists 的定语从句, 故选 C。
29. D; 状语从句的省略; 此题考查状语从句的省略, 该填空部分完整答案为 when they (the meteorologists) are talking about hurricanes, 主句与从句的主语一致, 且从句包含 be 动词 are, 故整体省略从句的主语及 be 动词, 故选 D。
30. A; 句式组合; 此题考查句子中多个谓语动词并列的成分, 填空部分与 heat、form 形成平行的结构, and 前后连接的时态及结构相同, 故选 A。
31. D; 句式组合; 此题考查主句的谓语动词部分, 选项 A 和 C 的非谓语动词结构不对, 选项 B 多了代词 it, 故选 D。
32. B; 连词; A. 因为; B. 只要; C. 直到; D. 当…时; 根据句意判断, 故选 B。
33. B; 固定搭配; reach a speed of, 意为“速度达到…”, 故选 B。
34. B; 主谓一致及固定搭配; 该句的主语是单数 Hurricane Katrina, 故用 was; 固定搭配为“one of + 名词复数”, 故选 B。
35. B; 形容词副词; A. 总是; B. 曾经; C. 几乎不; D. 频繁的; 根据句意判断, 故选 B。
36. D; 非谓语动词; 该句话的主语是 Catal Huyuk, 是“被建造于…”, 故选用过去分词 built 表被动且表动作已完成, 故选 D。
37. C; 介词; 根据上下文可知, Catal Huyuk 被建造时并没有街道, 故选 C。
38. D; 非谓语动词; 根据句意可知, “为了进入这个建筑物, 人们不得不穿过房顶的一个洞口再爬下楼梯。”因此, 填空部分表目的, 应选择动词不定式 to do something, 故选 D。
39. B; 固定搭配及被动语态; 本题考查固定搭配 seem to do something; 同时句子的主语是 One out of every four buildings, 需要使用被动语态, 故选 B。
40. C; 词义辨析; A. 灵感; B. 评判、判断; C. 崇拜、尊敬; D. 自由; 根据句意判断, 故选 C。
41. B; 形容词副词; 根据句意可知前后两者表对比, 且空前有形容词 much, 故选 B。
42. C; 词义辨析; A. 圆的; B. 立即的、立刻的; C. 固体的、坚实的; D. 中空的; 根据句意判断, 故选 C。

Reading Comprehension

1. C; 本题为细节题。根据表格中第 8 行 May 27, Friday: Classes end, 3:35 P.M. 可知。
2. A; 本题为细节题。根据表格中第 11 行 June 2, Thursday: Senior Prom; Summer vacation begins for non-Seniors, 2:30 P.M. 可知。

3. B; 本题为细节题。根据表格中第 13 行 June 4, Saturday: Senior Academic Review Meeting, 2 P.M. 和第 14 行 SATs 的时间冲突, 故选 B。
4. A; 本题为词义理解题。该活动发生在学期末, 因此为毕业典礼。选项 A 的意思为“毕业典礼”, 选项 B 的意思为“回来”, 选项 C 的意思为“开始”, 选项 D 的意思为“考试”。故选 A。
5. B; 本题为细节题。根据文中第 7 行和第 8 行 Sunday–Thursday: 7 A.M.–11 P.M. Friday–Saturday: 7 A.M.–11:30 P.M. 可知。
6. B; 本题为细节题。根据文中第 9 行, 健康中心没有人值班时学生可以给值班护士打电话。
7. D; 本题为细节题。根据关键词 charges for physician services 可以定位到第 12 行 They are not covered by the student’s health fee and are provided on a fee-for-service basis and will be billed to the student’s current health insurance on file with the Health Center., 故选 D。
8. D; 本题为细节题。根据关键词 contacting counselors 定位到第 17 行可知, 选项 A、B 和 C 文中均有提及, 所以答案为 D。
9. B; 本题为词义理解题。这句话前半句语意为“学生无须担心隐私问题”, 从而可以得知 confidential 的意思为“保密的”。选项 A 的意思为“公开的”, 选项 B 的意思为“秘密的”, 选项 C 的意思为“已发布的”, 选项 D 的意思为“官方的”。故选 A。
10. A; 本题为主旨题。本篇文章主要讲的是作者和爷爷之间意想不到的友谊; 因意外停电作者去陪爷爷, 两人谈及(作者的)父母的争吵以及关于人生的话题, 慢慢开始了一段难以置信的友谊。选项 B 仅为故事的起因, 选项 C 为故事中的一个细节, 选项 D 为两个人讨论的一部分话题, 此三项均为细节, 故选 A。
11. C; 本题为指代题。根据上下文可知, 作者收拾东西要出去的时候停电了, 所以妈妈让他去陪爷爷直到电力恢复。故知 it 指代的是电“the power”。
12. C; 本题为细节题。根据文章第 3 行 Though I knew I wouldn’t tell her about my parents’ situation, I was looking forward to running away from the house. 可知作者想躲开这个家和父母的争吵。故选 C。
13. A; 本题为词义理解题。根据上下文可知, 该词组表示作者和爷爷都面临着作者的父母吵架的境遇, 故选 A。选项 B 指“在黑暗的日子里”, 选项 C 指“在友谊之船上”, 选项 D 指“在现实生活中”。
14. B; 本题为推断题。根据文中最后一段可知, 作者在与爷爷的一番交谈之后, 和爷爷建立了深厚的友谊并且把爷爷看做了可以分享喜怒哀乐的好朋友, 故作者之后会与爷爷有更多的交谈; 选项 A 是爷爷认为作者想走, 但是实际上作者很珍惜这段时光, 故 A 不对; 文章并没有提到那天晚上会不会再停电, 故 C 不对; 选项 D 意为“房子不会再黑”, 文中未提到, 故 D 不对。
15. C; 本题为作者态度题。根据文章意思可知, 作者开始因为父母吵架很心烦, 但是跟爷爷谈心聊天之后心情好了很多。选项 A 意为“迷茫的”, 选项 B 意为“失望的、失落的”, 选项 C 意为“高兴的”, 选项 D 意为“恼怒的、烦闷的”。故选 C。
16. A; 本题为细节题。根据 Good luck 定位至第 4 行, 联系上下文得知作者很敬爱这位足球教练, 不愿相信他将要离开的事实。故选 A。
17. D; 本题为推断题。根据第二段可知, 新教练经常撒谎且控制欲极强, 带来的改变并不为大家所接受, 作者倍感沮丧。由此推断作者说 I was wrong 意为“本以为新教练不会影响他的足球生涯, 但他猜错了”。故选 D。
18. D; 本题为细节题。根据 the beginning of the season 定位到第二段第 3 行, 得知新教练刚来时大家都很兴奋, 故选 D。
19. B; 本题为细节题。根据文章第二段第 9 行 I was able to get through the football season because of the inspiration and the lessons of my old coach. 得知老教练的鼓励和教导帮助作者度过了艰难的训练期。故选 B。
20. C; 本题为作者态度题。根据文章第二段内容可知, 新教练并不受欢迎, 所以作者总是倍感沮丧。故选 C。
21. A; 本题为细节题。根据文章第二段第 8 行, 老教练教导作者要有坚定自己信念的勇气和不受别人掌控的能力, 而选项 A 未提及。故选 A。