2022 北京东城高三二模

英　　语

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1. 5 分，共 15 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Online gamers constantly make life and death decisions at their keyboards-but it's just a game. A Texas gamer was faced with a real-life situation and helped ___1___ the life of a fellow player - 5, 000 miles away.

Aidan, in England, was playing an online game in his bedroom when he had a seizure. His playing partner, Dia, in Texas, just put her headset on and heard what she could only describe as a seizure, so she started to get ___2___ and asked what was going on and if he was OK. When he didn't respond, she ___3___ started to look up the emergency number in the UK. When that didn't work, she just had to hope the non-emergency number would work. It had an ___4___ for talking to a real person.

Someone answered the call and she had to force herself not to ___5___ and to stay calm. "Hi. I'm ___6___ in the US and in a call with my friend." Dia told the operator. "He had a seizure and he's not responding anymore. I do have his ___7___. No one's home with him right now, so I'm just trying to get him some help."

Actually, Aidan's parents were watching television downstairs and did not ___8___ their son was in danger until three police officers knocked at their door.

"We are extremely thankful for what Dia did and ___9___ that we could be downstairs and not know anything was happening, " Aidan's mother said. "Dia had our address but didn't have any contact numbers, so it was amazing that she ____10____ to get help from so far away. I've spoken to her and expressed our thanks-she's glad she could help."

1. A. spare	B. enrich	C. devote	D. save
2. A. threatened	B. trapped	C. concerned	D. annoyed
3. A. eventually	B. instantly	C. suddenly	D. especially
4. A. option	B. order	C. arrangement	D. action
5. A. explode	B. complain	C. panic	D. quit
6. A. accidentally	B. currently	C. obviously	D. frequently
7. A. age	B. name	C. number	D. address
8. A. decide	B. explain	C. realize	D. judge
9. A. relieved	B. shocked	C. puzzled	D. bored
10. A. managed	B. learned	C. hoped	D. promised

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1. 5 分，共 15 分）

A

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空自处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

The koala is a symbol of Australia. Recently, the Australian government has listed it as an ____11____(endanger) species. This is because of a fall in its number. caused by bushfires and the cutting down of trees. There are about 50, 000 koalas in the wild now. The government ____12____(give) koalas greater protection in the future, and a recovery plan ____13____(announce) already.

B

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空自处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Cyclo-cross is a tough but fun sport ____14____ riders race laps around an off-road circuit such as a park or field. They ride up and down hills, through twists and turns and sometimes over low barriers or steps. At times, they may decide to get off their bike and run through the mud while pushing their bike or carrying it ____15____ their shoulder. Races usually take place in autumn and winter when the ground conditions and weather make it even ____16____(tough).

C

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空自处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Although handwriting is an important part of the courses in the UK, some teachers think ____17____ (type) is now more important. In December 2021, one headteacher suggested that A-level exams should be typed instead of written by hand. This was partly because students learning

____18____ (remote) have used keyboards, not pens, but also because text messages are now more common than handwritten ____19____ (note). However, it remains uncertain ____20____ this suggestion will be adopted.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

A poetry competition has been launched for pupils. It invites young people to reflect on the “many ways we are connected to the universe”. The competition is aimed at pupils aged 4 to 18 and is part of a national celebration of creativity taking place across the UK throughout 2023.

The winning entries will be featured in a multimedia live projection show, which will visit multiple locations around the UK from March to May 2023. This outdoor show will include submissions from the competition and run for a week in each location. Winners will also receive a range of other prizes, including books and chocolate, plus continued development and coaching opportunities from the Poetry Society.

The rules are as follows:

·The competition is free to enter. Entries will be accepted from anywhere in the UK. Entries from outside the UK are not accepted. If you are aged 4 — 12, your parent will need to give permission for you to enter.

·Your entry must be the original work of the creator. Your work is accepted on the basis that this will be its first appearance anywhere in the world.

·Poems must be written in English or Welsh but you can include phrases in your mother tongue or another language.

Poems must not be longer than 20 lines. You are free to write in any style or form.

·You may enter either online via the website or by post to the Poetry Society, 22 Betterton Street, London. All online entries must be received by 23:59 GMT on 19 December 2022. All poems entered by post must be post-dated on or before 19 December 2022.

If you would like to enter online, please continue through the online system on this website. Email *AboutUs@poetrysociety. org* if you are having problems with your submission.

21. What is the theme of the competition?

A. National celebration.　　B. Reflection on creativity.

C. Young people’s talents.　　D. Connectivity to the universe.

22. What will be awarded to the winners?

A. A free tour around the UK.

B. Membership of the Poetry Society.

C. Books, chocolate and prize money.

D. A chance to present their works in a show.

23. According to the rules, participants ___.

A. can submit entries by email

B. must write within the line limit

C. may enter their published poems

D. should ask parents for permission

B

American Jake Pinnick comes from a small town called Kewanee.

Pinnick said when he told friends and family he wanted to go to the Wudang Kungfu Academy in China, the response was typical. "It's not a usual thing to say, but it is pretty normal for kids to want to get out of a place like Kewanee. Most kids say something like they want to move to Hollywood and become an actor, " said the 30-year-old. “When I first thought about it, it was daydreaming for myself, too.”

Once he found himself at the academy, Pinnick said fitting in was softened by other foreigners who were in the area and a part of the school. Getting used to the way of life was surprisingly easy given the peaceful nature to it. Pinnick said after a while, he found himself more at home in Wudang than he ever felt back home in Kewanee. Locals were more than welcoming and willing to engage.

“The culture shock wasn't that bad. Surprisingly, I find I have more of that going back to America now... learning the language did take some time, but everyone around the school was familiar with foreigners, so we had a lot of fun speaking broken English and Chinese back and forth at the start.”

After he settled into a routine, Pinnick set about engaging himself in Chinese culture, including Kungfu training. He was also attracted by the philosophical tradition most well-known for the idea of living in harmony with the universe.

Pinnick said he had to go home after the first six months and immediately wanted to return to China, feeling as if it had now become his home more than America, and he had begun a process of rewriting himself as a person overseas.

His life now goes around training, teaching and studying. He graduated from the academy in 2014 and still helps teach there.

Pinnick said the goal is to one day return to America and teach what he has learned. Looking back on his amazing journey, Pinnick said he has grown by leaps and bounds from a small-town American kid who had a daydream he could not shake.

24. What did Pinnick's family think of his idea of learning Kungfu?

A. Unrealistic.

B. Creative.

C. Challenging.

D. Disappointing.

25. What mainly helped Pinnick get used to the life in China?

A. His fluent Chinese.

B. The friendly local culture.

C. His peaceful nature.

D. Other foreign teachers there.

26. What did Pinnick gain from his experience in China?

A. A career choice.

B. A large fortune.

C. A Kungfu certificate.

D. A good reputation.

C

We’ve all felt the tap to the soul you get from driving by your old high school or hearing a tune you once danced to. But why is that feeling so universal?

Nostalgia, a combination of the Greek words nostos (homecoming) and algos (pain), was a special type of homesickness associated with soldiers fighting far-off wars. Seventeenth century physicians worried such thoughts put health at risk. In the 19th century, doctors believed it could cause irregular heartbeat, fever, and death.

Our understanding of nostalgia has developed since then. “It’s a very mixed emotion,” says Frederick Barrett, a neuroscientist. That makes it hard to fit into existing theory, which typically categorizes emotions as either positive or negative. And triggers — the cars, music or smells — are extremely personal. Therefore. designing a standardized study is difficult.

But we do know nostalgia has a marked effect on us: brain imaging studies show that those experiences have their own neural signature. Neuroscientists argued that the emotion is co-produced by the brain’s recall and reward systems. They found that nostalgic images use the memory-managing hippocampus (海马区) more than other sights, as people mine autobiographical (个人经历的) details deep in the past. This mental effort pays off:as the hippocampus activates, so does one of the brain’s reward centers.

That longing for the past might be a protective mechanism, says Tim Wildschut, a professor. His work also suggests a more primitive purpose for the feeling: it developed to remind our ancient ancestors of pleasant physical feelings during periods of discomfort and pain.

Recent research suggests the occasional look backwards can give us a boost in unnoticeable ways: by increasing self-respect and protecting against depression. Nostalgia’s apparent power to jump-start one’s memory also seems to improve recall ability in people with Alzheimer’s disease.

New flavors of “reminiscence therapy” (回忆疗法) are emerging around the world. In 2018, the George G. Glenner Alzheimer’s Family Centers opened its first Town Square, an adult daycare facility designed to look like a small town in 1950s America. Though Town Square has yet to publish peer-reviewed data on the success of the program, clients say it has helped seniors access dusty memories and reconnect with loved ones.

Scientists need a lot more information to adequately characterize this complex and bittersweet feeling. But while centuries of doctors considered nostalgia a deadly disease, we now know: it can help us make it through today.

27. What can we learn about nostalgia?

A. It was first discovered in Greece.
B. It’s more common among soldiers.
C. It’s set off by personal experiences.
D. It was a well-defined scientific idea.

28. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. How nostalgia works.
B. Why nostalgia matters.
C. What nostalgia means.
D. When nostalgia emerges.

29. How might nostalgia benefit people?

A. It makes people’s mind sharp.
B. It gives seniors a sense of security.
C It helps us face unpleasant situations.
D. It improves people’s instant memory.

30. Why does the author mention Town Square?

A. To reveal a phenomenon of emotion.
B. To interpret the concept of a therapy.
C To explore the advantage of a treatment.
D To demonstrate the use of a research finding.

D

Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst, I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement (c) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.

Research by Karl Pillemer, a professor at Cornell University, indicates that 1 in 4 American adults have become estranged from their families. I believe that’s an undercount, because others have stopped short of completely cutting off contact but have effectively broken the ties.

“Canceling” your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Certainly the family is one system in which power has never been balanced. In 1933, the psychoanalyst Sándor Ferenczi warned that even the simple indication that someone has more power than we do could potentially be damaging.

Today’s social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have-themselves-to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend; situations with no winners, only isolated (m) humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The catch is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn’t matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that remains is “being left”. They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.

What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How else can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can’t be a single project of “self-help”, because at the end of the day, real intimacy (亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement—and it’s worth the work.

31. Why do young people cut ties with the family?

A. To gain an independent life.

B. To restore harmony in the family.

C. To protect their psychological well-being.

D. To follow a tendency towards social justice.

32. What does the underlined word “catch” in Paragraph 6 mean?

A. Response. B. Problem. C. Operation. D. Emphasis.

33. To manage family conflict, the author agrees that young adults should _____ .

A. break down boundaries B. gain power within the family

C live up to their parents’ expectations D. accept imperfection of family members

34. What’s the author’s purpose of writing the passage?

A. To advocate a self-help trend. B. To justify a common social value.

C. To argue against a current practice. D. To discuss a means of communication.

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Picture this: you've just settled into your workday and pulled up that big report you need to finish, when a friend sends you a couple of celebrity videos on WeChat. ____35____ And then the next thing you know, an hour has gone by while that big report sits, ignored, on your desk. So how does that happen?

To understand this, we conducted a series of studies with 6,445 people. Through this research, we identified three factors: the amount of media the person has already viewed, the similarity of the media they've viewed, and the manner in which they viewed the media.

We found the order and types of content we consume can affect our decision to keep consuming similar content. But what drives this effect? ____36____ When something feels more accessible, it becomes easier to process, leading us to enjoy it more.

These results also explain why it's so easy to get distracted by apps on social media at work. ____37____ They offer bite-sized content that makes it easy to quickly consume several videos in a row. They often automatically suggest similar content, and many of them even automatically start playing similar videos, reducing the potential for interruptions.

____38____ To fight the pull, make an effort to just watch one video. If you really want to watch multiple in a row, choose videos that seem unrelated. You can also use a social media timer that urges you to take a break after a certain amount of time, or even just consciously remind yourself to consume different kinds of content.

So, if you're struggling to climb out of a rabbit hole, try to find ways to reduce the similarity, repetitiveness, and relatedness of the content you're consuming. ____39____ Once you manage to break free, you'll be back at that big report in no time.

A. It can be difficult, but it's not impossible.

B. You figure you'll just take a few minutes to watch them.

C. Accessibility refers to how familiar a given kind of content feels.

D. These platforms are designed to trap viewers in a social media rabbit hole.

E. Prior research suggests that the three factors all increase the accessibility of similar media.

F. The good news is, a better understanding of the problem can give us the tools to escape it.

G. This will become a problem if it keeps you from doing the things you actually want to be doing.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题：第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Math causes anxiety in kids, which can last far into adulthood. This is worsened by the pressure of knowing that math is the gatekeeper to science and technology that drive much of our society.

Ironically, this well-known feature of mathematics is its greatest weakness.

When our kids ask why they need to know algebra, we promise them that it will be useful. Do we listen to jazz because it is useful? Humans like the practical, but we also know that there is much more to life. As Aristotle said, knowledge begins with wonder, but what wonder is there in algebra or calculus? As it turns out, not much. Yet they form the cornerstone of today's math education. No wonder math creates boredom.

Happily, unlocking the pleasure of math is simple: Do what mathematicians do and seek out unexplored, unknown, undiscovered math.

Regrettably, the mathematical journey is imagined as a terrifying mountain: The wide base is arithmetic, accessible to everyone. Climbing higher brings us to algebra, geometry, and eventually calculus and beyond. We believe that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.

In reality, math is alive and still advancing, and most of it remains a vast and uncharted countryside. Fresh ideas are constantly being discovered, opening up new and fascinating puzzles. These puzzles allow us to play at the very edge of the mathematical unknown, and many of them are accessible for our students.

Here's one: Can every even number be written as a sum of two prime numbers? Even numbers such as 8 and 30 can be written as 3+5 and 7+23. But can this be done for every even number? No one knows.

As our kids try to solve this kind of problems, a deeply encouraging truth will appear in their otherwise anxious hearts: It's OK to struggle with math since everyone struggles with math.

These unsolved puzzles are the great equalizers, helping us realize that we are on the same level as the greatest of mathematicians, all of us staring over the unknown abyss, looking for a way down into the mystery. .

40. What is the well-known feature of mathematics?

41. Why does math cause boredom?

42. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

The author believes math is accessible for students but that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.

43. What else do you think can make math fun?(In about 40 words)

第二节(20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学学生会主席李华。你校高三年级将举行纪念高中毕业的植树活动。请给你校外籍教师 Jim 写邮件，内容包括：

1. 介绍活动；

2. 发出邀请。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1. 5 分，共 15 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Online gamers constantly make life and death decisions at their keyboards-but it's just a game. A Texas gamer was faced with a real-life situation and helped ___1___ the life of a fellow player - 5, 000 miles away.

Aidan, in England, was playing an online game in his bedroom when he had a seizure. His playing partner, Dia, in Texas, just put her headset on and heard what she could only describe as a seizure, so she started to get ___2___ and asked what was going on and if he was OK. When he didn't respond, she ___3___ started to look up the emergency number in the UK. When that didn't work, she just had to hope the non-emergency number would work. It had an ___4___ for talking to a real person.

Someone answered the call and she had to force herself not to ___5___ and to stay calm. "Hi. I'm ___6___ in the US and in a call with my friend." Dia told the operator. "He had a seizure and he's not responding anymore. I do have his ___7___. No one's home with him right now, so I'm just trying to get him some help."

Actually, Aidan's parents were watching television downstairs and did not ___8___ their son was in danger until three police officers knocked at their door.

"We are extremely thankful for what Dia did and ___9___ that we could be downstairs and not know anything was happening, " Aidan's mother said. "Dia had our address but didn't have any contact numbers, so it was amazing that she ___10___ to get help from so far away. I've spoken to her and expressed our thanks-she's glad she could help."

1. A. spare	B. enrich	C. devote	D. save
2. A. threatened	B. trapped	C. concerned	D. annoyed
3. A. eventually	B. instantly	C. suddenly	D. especially
4. A. option	B. order	C. arrangement	D. action
5. A. explode	B. complain	C. panic	D. quit
6. A. accidentally	B. currently	C. obviously	D. frequently
7 A. age	B. name	C. number	D. address
8. A. decide	B. explain	C. realize	D. judge
9. A. relieved	B. shocked	C. puzzled	D. bored
10. A. managed	B. learned	C. hoped	D. promised

【答案】1. D　2. C　3. B　4. A　5. C　6. B　7. D　8. C　9. B　10. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是记叙文。讲述了一位英国游戏玩家突发癫痫，5000 英里外的联机队友火速报警施救的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一位德克萨斯州的游戏玩家遇到了现实生活中的情况，他帮助拯救了 5000 英里外的另一位玩家的生命。A. spare 抽出； B. enrich 丰富；C. devote 致力于；D. save 拯救、节省。根据最后一段中的"I've spoken to her and expressed our thanks-she's glad she could help."可知，这位游戏玩家拯救了另一个玩家的生命。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他的搭档，德克萨斯州的迪亚，只是戴上了耳机，听到了一种声音，她只能将这种声音描述为癫痫发作的声音，所以她开始担心，问他发生了什么事，他是否还好。A. threatened 吓人的；B. trapped 被困的；C. concerned 担忧的；D. annoyed 恼火的。根据下文“asked what was going on and if he was OK. ”可知，Dia 是在担忧她的搭档。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他的搭档，德克萨斯州的迪亚，只是戴上了耳机，听到了一种声音，她只能将这种声音描述为癫痫发作的声音，所以她开始担心，问他发生了什么事，他是否还好。A. eventually 最后；B. instantly 马上；C. suddenly 突然； D. especially 尤其。根据下文“started to look up the emergency number in the UK”可知，预料到另一个玩家有危险，Dia 马上采取行动。故选 B。

【4 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它有与真人对话的选项。A. option 选择；B. order 命令；C. arrangement 安排；D. action 行动。根据上文“she just had to hope the non-emergency number would work.”可知，这是可以与真人对话的选项。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有人接了电话，她不得不强迫自己不要惊慌，保持冷静。A. explode 爆炸；B. complain 抱怨；C. panic 惊慌；D. quit 退出。根据下文“and to stay calm.”可知，在有人接电话后，Dia 保持冷静不慌张。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：“嗨。我现在在美国，正在和朋友打电话。”迪告诉接线员。A. accidentally 意外地；B. currently 目前地；C. obviously 明显地；D.frequently 频繁地 。根据下文“‘ in the US and in a call with my friend.’ Dia told the operator.”可知，Dia 告诉接线员，自己目前在美国。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我有他的地址。A. age 年龄；B. name 名字；C.number 数字；D. address 地址。根据最后一段中的提示“Dia had our address but didn't have any contact numbers ”可知，Dia 知道游戏搭档家地址。故选 D。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：事实上，Aidan 的父母当时正在楼下看电视，直到三个警察敲了门，他们才意识到他们的儿子有危险。A. decide 决定；B. explain 解释；C. realize 意识到；D. judge 判断。根据最后一段中“ we could be downstairs and not know anything was happening, ”可知，家长没有意识到 Aidan 有危险。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Aidan 的母亲说:“我们非常感谢迪亚所做的一切，也很震惊我们在楼下却不知道发生了什么。”A. relieved 如释重负的；B. shocked 惊讶的；C.puzzled 困惑的；D. bored 无聊的。根据下文“we could be downstairs and not know anything was happening,”可知，Aidan 的父母在楼下都没有意识到自己的孩子有危险，所以他们对此感到很震惊。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Dia 有我们的地址，但没有任何联系电话，所以她能从这么远的地方得到帮助，真是令人惊讶。A. managed 管理、设法做；B. learned 得知、学习；C. hoped 希望；D. promised 答应。根据第二段中的“When that didn’t work, she just had to hope the non-emergency number would work.”可知，Dia 在帮助 Aiden 的过程

中，刚开始查英国的紧急号码，但没有用，她又找到非紧急号码，由此可知，Dia 一直在想法来帮助 Aiden，manage to do 设法做某事。故选 A。

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1. 5 分，共 15 分）

A

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空自处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

The koala is a symbol of Australia. Recently, the Australian government has listed it as an ____11____(endanger) species. This is because of a fall in its number. caused by bushfires and the cutting down of trees. There are about 50, 000 koalas in the wild now. The government ____12____(give) koalas greater protection in the future, and a recovery plan ____13____(announce) already.

【答案】11. endangered

12. will give

13. has been announced

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了澳大利亚考拉因为森林大火和砍伐树木，导致数量急剧下降。为更好保护考拉，政府将宣布了一项恢复计划。

【11 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：最近，澳大利亚政府将其列为濒危物种。分析句子结构，此处修饰后面名词 species，用形容词形式作前置定语，endangered 濒危的，符合题意。故填 endangered。

【12 题详解】

考查时态。句意：政府将在未来给予考拉更大的保护，并且已经宣布了一项恢复计划。分析句子结构，此处作谓语动词。根据 in the future，可知此处动词用一般将来时，will give 符合题意。故填 will give。

【13 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：政府将在未来给予考拉更大的保护，并且已经宣布了一项恢复计划。分析句子结构，此处作谓语动词。根据 already，可知此处用现在完成时，动词 announce 与 plan 构成被动关系，用现在完成时的被动语态，谓语动词用单数形式。has been announced 符合题意。故填 has been announced。

B

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空自处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Cyclo-cross is a tough but fun sport ____14____ riders race laps around an off-road circuit such as a park or field. They ride up and down hills, through twists and turns and sometimes over low barriers or steps. At times, they may decide to get off their bike and run through the mud while pushing their bike or carrying it ____15____ their shoulder. Races usually take place in autumn and winter when the ground conditions and weather make it even ____16____(tough).

【答案】14. where

15. on　16. tougher

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了自行车越野赛这项艰苦但有趣的运动。

【14 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：自行车越野赛是一项艰苦但有趣的运动，骑手们要绕着公园或场地等越野赛道跑一圈。分析句子可知，此处包含一个限定性定语从句，先行词为 sport，指代地点，且从句缺少地点状语，所以用关系副词 where 引导从句，在从句中作地点状语，故填 where。

15 题详解】

考查介词。句意：有时，他们可能会决定下车，在泥泞中奔跑，同时推着他们的自行车或把它扛在肩上。根据句意可知，此处表达“把自行车扛在肩上”，应用介词 on (在……上)。故填 on。

【16 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意：比赛通常在秋季和冬季举行，当时的地面条件和天气使比赛更加艰难。根据句意和 even 可知，此处表示“甚至更艰难”，形容词应用比较级，作宾补。故填 tougher。

C

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空自处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Although handwriting is an important part of the courses in the UK, some teachers think ____17____ (type) is now more important. In December 2021, one headteacher suggested that A-level exams should be typed instead of written by hand. This was partly because students learning

____18____ (remote) have used keyboards, not pens, but also because text messages are now more common than handwritten ____19____ (note). However, it remains uncertain ____20____ this suggestion will be adopted.

【答案】17. typing

18. remotely

19. notes　20. whether##if

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文，主要探讨打字是否应该纳入学生课程当中, 以及是否采用打字的方式考试。

【17 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：一些老师认为如今打字越来越重要了。动词 type 和谓语动词 think 之间没有连词，所以使用非谓语形式。分析句子结构，teachers 是主句主语，think 是主句谓语，think 后面是宾语从句，is 是系动词，more important 是从句的表语。从句缺少主语，所以设空处需填 type 的动名词形式 typing，充当宾语从句的主语。故填 typing。

【18 题详解】

考查副词。句意：这不仅是因为采用远程学习的学生使用键盘，而非笔，也因为如今短信比手写笔记更加常见。learning 是动词，设空处需填副词作状语，修饰 learning。remote 的副词是 remotely。故填 remotely。

【19 题详解】

考查名词。句意：这不仅是因为采用远程学习的学生使用的是键盘，而非笔，也因为如今短信比手写笔记更常见。note 意为“笔记”时，是可数名词，因为其前面没有限定词，所以设空处需填复数形式 notes。故填 notes。

【20 题详解】

考查主语从句。句意：然而，这个建议是否采纳尚未确定。分析句子结构，it 是形式主语，设空处引导主语从句。根据句意“是否”可知，设空处需填连词 whether 或 if。故填 whether 或 if。

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

A poetry competition has been launched for pupils. It invites young people to reflect on the “many ways we are connected to the universe”. The competition is aimed at pupils aged 4 to 18 and is part of a national celebration of creativity taking place across the UK throughout 2023.

The winning entries will be featured in a multimedia live projection show, which will visit multiple locations around the UK from March to May 2023. This outdoor show will include submissions from the competition and run for a week in each location. Winners will also receive a range of other prizes, including books and chocolate, plus continued development and coaching opportunities from the Poetry Society.

The rules are as follows:

·The competition is free to enter. Entries will be accepted from anywhere in the UK. Entries from outside the UK are not accepted. If you are aged 4 — 12, your parent will need to give permission for you to enter.

·Your entry must be the original work of the creator. Your work is accepted on the basis that this will be its first appearance anywhere in the world.

·Poems must be written in English or Welsh, but you can include phrases in your mother tongue or another language. Poems must not be longer than 20 lines. You are free to write in any style or form.

·You may enter either online via the website or by post to the Poetry Society, 22 Betterton Street, London. All online entries must be received by 23:59 GMT on 19 December 2022. All poems entered by post must be post-dated on or before 19 December 2022.

If you would like to enter online, please continue through the online system on this website. Email *AboutUs@poetrysociety. org* if you are having problems with your submission.

21. What is the theme of the competition?

A. National celebration.　　B. Reflection on creativity.

C. Young people’s talents.　　D. Connectivity to the universe.

22. What will be awarded to the winners?

A. A free tour around the UK.　　B. Membership of the Poetry Society.

C. Books, chocolate and prize money.　　D. A chance to present their works in a show.

23. According to the rules, participants ___.

A. can submit entries by email　　B. must write within the line limit

C. may enter their published poems　　D. should ask parents for permission

【答案】21. D　22. D　23. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一个诗歌比赛的情况以及参赛规则。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“It invites young people to reflect on the “many ways we are connected to the universe”.(它邀请年轻人思考“我们与宇宙联系的许多方式”)”可知，比赛的主题是与宇宙的联系。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“The winning entries will be featured in a multimedia live projection show, which will visit multiple locations around the UK from March to May 2023. (获奖作品将在 2023 年 3 月至 5 月期间在英国多个地方进行多媒体现场投影展示)”可知，获胜者将获得在展览中展示他们作品的机会。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中“Poems must not be longer than 20 lines.(诗歌不得超过 20 行)”可知，根据规定，参赛者必须在限定的行内书写。故选 B。

B

American Jake Pinnick comes from a small town called Kewanee.

Pinnick said when he told friends and family he wanted to go to the Wudang Kungfu Academy in China, the response was typical. "It's not a usual thing to say, but it is pretty normal for kids to want to get out of a place like Kewanee. Most kids say something like they want to move to Hollywood and become an actor, " said the 30-year-old. “When I first thought about it, it was daydreaming for myself, too.”

Once he found himself at the academy, Pinnick said fitting in was softened by other foreigners who were in the area and a part of the school. Getting used to the way of life was surprisingly easy given the peaceful nature to it. Pinnick said after a while, he found himself more at home in Wudang than he ever felt back home in Kewanee. Locals were more than welcoming and willing to engage.

“The culture shock wasn't that bad. Surprisingly, I find I have more of that going back to America now... learning the language did take some time, but everyone around the school was familiar with foreigners, so we had a lot of fun speaking broken English and Chinese back and forth at the start.”

After he settled into a routine, Pinnick set about engaging himself in Chinese culture, including Kungfu training. He was also attracted by the philosophical tradition most well-known for the idea of living in harmony with the universe.

Pinnick said he had to go home after the first six months and immediately wanted to return to China, feeling as if it had now become his home more than America, and he had begun a process of rewriting himself as a person overseas.

His life now goes around training, teaching and studying. He graduated from the academy in 2014 and still helps teach there.

Pinnick said the goal is to one day return to America and teach what he has learned. Looking back on his amazing journey, Pinnick said he has grown by leaps and bounds from a small-town American kid who had a daydream he could not shake.

24. What did Pinnick's family think of his idea of learning Kungfu?

A. Unrealistic.　　B. Creative.

C. Challenging.　　D. Disappointing.

25. What mainly helped Pinnick get used to the life in China?

A. His fluent Chinese.　　B. The friendly local culture.

C. His peaceful nature.　　D. Other foreign teachers there.

26. What did Pinnick gain from his experience in China?

A. A career choice.　　B. A large fortune.

C. A Kungfu certificate.　　D. A good reputation.

【答案】24. A　25. B　26. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一个来自名叫基瓦尼的小镇的美国人杰克·平尼克，不远万里来到中国的武当功夫学院学习，经过自己的努力，克服语言和文化方面的差异，2014 年顺利毕业并在那里教书的故事。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“ "It's not a usual thing to say, but it is pretty normal for kids to want to get out of a place like Kewanee. Most kids say something like they want to move to Hollywood and become an actor, " said the 30-year-old.” “When I first thought about it, it was daydreaming for myself, too.”（这位 30 岁的女孩说：“这不是通常说的话，但孩子们想离开基瓦尼这样的地方是很正常的。大多数孩子说他们想搬到好莱坞，成为一名演员。”“当我第一次想到它时，我自己也在做白日梦。”）可知平尼克的家人认为他学习功夫的想法是不现实的。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Pinnick said after a while, he found himself more at home in Wudang than he ever felt back home in Kewanee. Locals were more than welcoming and willing to engage. ”（平尼克说，过了一会儿，他发现自己在武当的家比在科瓦尼的家更自在。当地人非常欢迎并愿意参与。）可知友好的当地文化主要帮助平尼克适应了中国的生活。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Looking back on his amazing journey, Pinnick said he has grown by leaps and bounds from a small-town American kid who had a daydream he could not shake.”（回顾他那令人惊叹的旅程，平尼克说，他已经从一个小镇上的美国孩子成长为一个有着无法撼动的白日梦的人。）可知平尼克从他在中国的经历中获得了职业选择。故选 A 项。

C

We’ve all felt the tap to the soul you get from driving by your old high school or hearing a tune you once danced to. But why is that feeling so universal?

Nostalgia, a combination of the Greek words nostos (homecoming) and algos (pain), was a special type of homesickness associated with soldiers fighting far-off wars. Seventeenth century physicians worried such thoughts put health at risk. In the 19th century, doctors believed it could cause irregular heartbeat, fever, and death.

Our understanding of nostalgia has developed since then. “It’s a very mixed emotion,” says Frederick Barrett, a neuroscientist. That makes it hard to fit into existing theory, which typically categorizes emotions as either positive or negative. And triggers — the cars, music or smells — are extremely personal. Therefore. designing a standardized study is difficult.

But we do know nostalgia has a marked effect on us: brain imaging studies show that those experiences have their own neural signature. Neuroscientists argued that the emotion is co-produced by the brain’s recall and reward systems. They found that nostalgic images use the memory-managing hippocampus (海马区) more than other sights, as people mine autobiographical (个人经历的) details deep in the past. This mental effort pays off:as the hippocampus activates, so does one of the brain’s reward centers.

That longing for the past might be a protective mechanism, says Tim Wildschut, a professor. His work also suggests a more primitive purpose for the feeling: it developed to remind our ancient ancestors of pleasant physical feelings during periods of discomfort and pain.

Recent research suggests the occasional look backwards can give us a boost in unnoticeable ways: by increasing self-respect and protecting against depression. Nostalgia’s apparent power to jump-start one’s memory also seems to improve recall ability in people with Alzheimer’s disease.

New flavors of “reminiscence therapy” (回忆疗法) are emerging around the world. In 2018, the George G. Glenner Alzheimer’s Family Centers opened its first Town Square, an adult daycare facility designed to look like a small town in 1950s America. Though Town Square has yet to publish peer-reviewed data on the success of the program, clients say it has helped seniors access dusty memories and reconnect with loved ones.

Scientists need a lot more information to adequately characterize this complex and bittersweet feeling. But while centuries of doctors considered nostalgia a deadly disease, we now know: it can help us make it through today.

27. What can we learn about nostalgia?

A. It was first discovered in Greece.
B. It’s more common among soldiers.
C. It’s set off by personal experiences.
D. It was a well-defined scientific idea.

28. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A How nostalgia works.
B. Why nostalgia matters.
C. What nostalgia means.
D. When nostalgia emerges.

29. How might nostalgia benefit people?

A. It makes people’s mind sharp.
B. It gives seniors a sense of security.
C. It helps us face unpleasant situations.
D. It improves people’s instant memory.

30. Why does the author mention Town Square?

A. To reveal a phenomenon of emotion.
B. To interpret the concept of a therapy.
C. To explore the advantage of a treatment.
D. To demonstrate the use of a research finding.

【答案】27. C　28. A　29. C　30. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了 Nostalgia(怀旧)，这种由个人经历引发的情绪，它可以帮助我们面对不愉快的情况。但科学家需要更多的信息来充分描述这种复杂又苦乐参半的感觉。几个世纪以来，医生们都认为怀旧是一种致命的疾病，但我们现在知道:它可以帮助我们度过当下。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“And triggers — the cars, music or smells — are extremely personal. (而诱因——汽车、音乐或气味——则是极其私人的)”可知，引发怀旧的诱因因人而异，所以怀旧是由个人的经历引发的。故选 C。

【28 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第四段“But we do know nostalgia has a marked effect on us: brain imaging studies show that those experiences have their own neural signature. Neuroscientists argued that the emotion is co-produced by the brain’s recall and reward systems. They found that nostalgic images use the memory-managing hippocampus (海马区) more than other sights, as people mine autobiographical (个人经历的) details deep in the past. This mental effort pays off:as the hippocampus activates, so does one of the brain’s reward centers. (但我们确实知道怀旧对我们有显著的影响：大脑成像研究表明，那些经历有它们自己的神经信号。神经学家们认为，这种情绪是由大脑的回忆和奖励系统共同产生的。他们发现，怀旧图像比其他景象更能发挥记忆管理海马体的作用，因为人们在挖掘过去深处的自传体细节。这种心理努力得到了回报：当海马体被激活时，大脑的一个奖励中心也被激活了)”可推知，本段在讲述 Nostalgia(怀旧)是如何影响我们，是如何起作用的。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段“That longing for the past might be a protective mechanism, says Tim Wildschut, a professor. His work also suggests a more primitive purpose for the feeling: it developed to remind our ancient ancestors of pleasant physical feelings during periods of discomfort and pain.(教授 Tim Wildschut 说，对过去的渴望可能是一种保护机制。他的研究还表明了这种感觉的一个更原始的目的：它的发展是为了提醒我们古老的祖先在不舒服和痛苦的时候愉快的身体感觉。)”和第六段“Recent research suggests the occasional look backwards can give us a boost in unnoticeable ways: by increasing self-respect and protecting against depression.(最近的研究表明，偶尔的回顾可以在不引人注意的方面给我们带来帮助：增强自尊，防止抑郁)”可知怀旧是一种保护机制，在不舒服和痛苦时提醒愉快的感觉，可以增强自尊，防止抑郁等，由此可推知，怀旧可以帮助我们面对不愉快的情况。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“New flavors of ‘reminiscence therapy’(回忆疗法) are emerging around the world. In 2018, the George G. Glenner Alzheimer’s Family Centers opened its first Town Square, an adult daycare facility designed to look like a small town in 1950s America. (“回忆疗法”的新风格正在世界各地涌现。2018 年，乔治·g·格伦纳阿尔茨海默氏症家庭中心开设了第一家城镇广场(Town Square)，这是一家成人日托设施，设计得像 20 世纪 50 年代美国的一个小镇。)”可知，作者提到 Town Square 是为了举例说明“回忆疗法”在实践中的运用，展示了相关研究发现的用途。故选 D。

D

Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst, I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement (c) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.

Research by Karl Pillemer, a professor at Cornell University, indicates that 1 in 4 American adults have become estranged from their families. I believe that’s an undercount, because others have stopped short of completely cutting off contact but have effectively broken the ties.

“Canceling” your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Certainly the family is one system in which power has never been balanced. In 1933, the psychoanalyst Sándor Ferenczi warned that even the simple indication that someone has more power than we do could potentially be damaging.

Today’s social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have-themselves-to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend; situations with no winners, only isolated (m) humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The <u>catch</u> is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn’t matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that remains is “being left”. They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.

What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How else can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the

limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can't be a single project of "self-help", because at the end of the day, real intimacy (亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement—and it's worth the work.

31. Why do young people cut ties with the family?

A. To gain an independent life.

B. To restore harmony in the family.

C. To protect their psychological well-being.

D. To follow a tendency towards social justice.

32. What does the underlined word "catch" in Paragraph 6 mean?

A. Response. B. Problem. C. Operation. D. Emphasis.

33. To manage family conflict, the author agrees that young adults should _____ .

A. break down boundaries B. gain power within the family

C. live up to their parents' expectations D. accept imperfection of family members

34. What's the author's purpose of writing the passage?

A. To advocate a self-help trend. B. To justify a common social value.

C. To argue against a current practice. D. To discuss a means of communication.

【答案】31. C 32. B 33. D 34. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了面对家庭冲突或隔阂，相比疏远，修复是更好的方法。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段"Search "toxic parents", and you'll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one's mental health from abusive parents."（搜索"有毒父母"，你会发现有超过 38000 条帖子，大部分帖子敦促年轻人与家人断绝联系。这个想法是为了保护一个人的心理健康不受父母虐待。）可知，年轻人选择与家庭切断联系是为了保护自己，免于受到心理上的伤害。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第六段"The catch is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed"（_____是，在与家庭疏远后，成年子女并不会突然变得不那么依赖。事实上，他们会感到被抛弃和被背叛。）可知，子女选择与家庭疏远后，产生的结果是：他们感觉到被抛弃和被背叛，这是一种消极负面的影响。因此，划线后是在解释这一名词，即 catch 表示严重的后果或是问题。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段"What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up."（我发现，大多数这样的家庭需要修复，而不是永久的破裂。）可知，作者建议年轻人去修复家庭关系，而不是疏远。以及"How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments."（如果不接受作为人类的局限性，我们还能怎样去爱别人和自己呢?良好的关系不是完美和谐的结果，而是成功调整的结果。）可知，作者这里使用一个反问句的形式，向年轻人建议，要认识到人类的局限性，才能爱家人以及爱自己。即接受家人的不完美，调整自己的心态，对关系进行修复才能得完美和谐的结果。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents.”（搜索“有毒父母”，你会发现超过 38000 条帖子，大部分敦促年轻人与家人断绝联系。这个想法是为了保护一个人的心理健康不受父母虐待。）可知，开篇作者先提出一个当下普遍存在的趋势：即年轻人在处理家庭冲突时，选择疏远家庭。以及“However, as a psychoanalyst, I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement (c) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.”（然而，作为一名精神分析学家，我发现近年来这种趋势已经成为处理家庭冲突的一种方式，我也看到了隔阂对家庭双方的严重影响。这是一种造成很大伤害的自助趋势。）可知，作者紧接着通过转折连词 however (然后)指出这种疏远的处理方式是错误的，会带来很大的伤害。因此，作者是为了论述与开篇趋势相反的观点。故选 C。

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Picture this: you’ve just settled into your workday and pulled up that big report you need to finish, when a friend sends you a couple of celebrity videos on WeChat. ____35____ And then the next thing you know, an hour has gone by while that big report sits, ignored, on your desk. So how does that happen?

To understand this, we conducted a series of studies with 6,445 people. Through this research, we identified three factors: the amount of media the person has already viewed, the similarity of the media they’ve viewed, and the manner in which they viewed the media.

We found the order and types of content we consume can affect our decision to keep consuming similar content. But what drives this effect? ____36____ When something feels more accessible, it becomes easier to process, leading us to enjoy it more.

These results also explain why it’s so easy to get distracted by apps on social media at work. ____37____ They offer bite-sized content that makes it easy to quickly consume several videos in a row. They often automatically suggest similar content and many of them even automatically start playing similar videos, reducing the potential for interruptions.

____38____ To fight the pull, make an effort to just watch one video. If you really want to watch multiple in a row, choose videos that seem unrelated. You can also use a social media timer that urges you to take a break after a certain amount of time, or even just consciously remind yourself to consume different kinds of content.

So, if you’re struggling to climb out of a rabbit hole, try to find ways to reduce the similarity, repetitiveness, and relatedness of the content you’re consuming. ____39____ Once you manage to break free, you’ll be back at that big report in no time.

A. It can be difficult, but it’s not impossible.

B. You figure you’ll just take a few minutes to watch them.

C. Accessibility refers to how familiar a given kind of content feels.

D. These platforms are designed to trap viewers in a social media rabbit hole.

E. Prior research suggests that the three factors all increase the accessibility of similar media.

F. The good news is, a better understanding of the problem can give us the tools to escape it.

G. This will become a problem if it keeps you from doing the things you actually want to be doing.

【答案】35. B　36. E　37. D　38. F　39. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了人们已经观看的媒体数量，他们观看的媒体的相似性，以及他们观看媒体的方式三种因素增加了媒体的可及性，从而导致人们更加容易沉迷社交媒体中。文章对此提出了相关方法。

【35 题详解】

根据上文“Picture this: you’ve just settled into your workday and pulled up that big report you need to finish, when a friend sends you a couple of celebrity videos on WeChat.(想象一下这样的场景：你刚刚进入工作状态，拿出要完成的重要报告，这时一个朋友在微信上给你发了几段名人视频)”以及后文“And then the next thing you know, an hour has gone by while that big report sits, ignored, on your desk. So how does that happen?(然后你知道的下一件事是，一个小时过去了，那份重要的报告被忽视在你的桌子上。这是怎么发生的呢？)”可知，上文提到了一个朋友在微信上给你发了几段名人视频，后文则说花费了一个小时在看视频上，可见本句是在说明一开始认为观看这些视频需要的时间。故 B 选项“你觉得你只需要几分钟就能看完。”符合语境，故选 B。

【36 题详解】

根据第二段“To understand this, we conducted a series of studies with 6,445 people. Through this research, we identified three factors: the amount of media the person has already viewed, the similarity of the media they’ve viewed, and the manner in which they viewed the media.(为了理解这一点，我们对 6445 人进行了一系列研究。通过这项研究，我们确定了三个因素：人们已经观看的媒体数量，他们观看的媒体的相似性，以及他们观看媒体的方式)”以及上文“We found the order and types of content we consume can affect our decision to keep consuming similar content. But what drives this effect?(我们发现，我们消费内容的顺序和类型会影响我们继续消费类似内容的决定。但是是什么导致了这种结果呢？)”可知，第二段提到了三种因素，上文设问是什么导致了这种结果，可知本句旨在说明这一问题的答案：这三个因素都增加了类似媒体的可及性。故 E 选项“之前的研究表明，这三个因素都增加了类似媒体的可及性。”符合语境，E 选项中的“accessibility”呼应下文“When something feels more accessible, it becomes easier to process, leading us to enjoy it more.(当一些东西感觉更容易接近时，它就会变得更容易处理，让我们更享受它)”中的“accessible”。故选 E。

【37 题详解】

根据上文“These results also explain why it’s so easy to get distracted by apps on social media at work.(这些结果也解释了为什么工作时很容易被社交媒体上的应用程序分心)”以及后文“They offer bite-sized content that makes it easy to quickly consume several videos in a row. They often automatically suggest similar content, and many of them even automatically start playing similar videos, reducing the potential for interruptions.(他们提供小尺寸的内容，使它很容易快速地连续观看几个视频。它们通常会自动推荐类似的内容，其中许多甚至会自动开始播放类似的视频，从而减少了被打断的可能性)”可知，后文的内容表明，平台通过推荐短小的视频，来将观众困在了社交媒体中。故 D 选项“这些平台旨在把观众困在社交媒体的兔子洞里。”符合语境，故选 D。

【38 题详解】

根据后文“To fight the pull, make an effort to just watch one video. If you really want to watch multiple in a row, choose videos that seem unrelated. You can also use a social media timer that urges you to take a break after a certain amount of time, or even just consciously remind yourself to consume different kinds of content.(为了对抗拉力，努力只看一个视频。如果你真的想连续看多个视频，那就选择一些看起来不相关的视频。你也可以使用社交媒体计时器，敦促你在一定的时间后休息一下，或甚至只是有意识地提醒自己阅读不同类型的内容)”可知，后文主要说明了将观看这些视

频作为一种提醒自己的工具，故 F 选项“好消息是，更好地理解这个问题可以给我们提供逃避它的工具。”符合语境，故选 F。

【39 题详解】

根据上文“So, if you’re struggling to climb out of a rabbit hole, try to find ways to reduce the similarity, repetitiveness, and relatedness of the content you’re consuming.(所以，如果你正挣扎着从兔子洞里爬出来，试着找到减少你所消费内容的相似性、重复性和相关性的方法)”以及后文“Once you manage to break free, you’ll be back at that big report in no time.(一旦你设法挣脱，你很快就会回到那个大报告)”可知，上文提到试着找到减少你所消费内容的相似性、重复性和相关性的方法，后文则说从中设法挣脱了出来，可知本句旨在说明上文提到的方法虽然困难，但也不是完全不可能。故 A 选项“这可能很难，但也不是不可能。”符合语境，故选 A。

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题：第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Math causes anxiety in kids, which can last far into adulthood. This is worsened by the pressure of knowing that math is the gatekeeper to science and technology that drive much of our society.

Ironically, this well-known feature of mathematics is its greatest weakness.

When our kids ask why they need to know algebra, we promise them that it will be useful. Do we listen to jazz because it is useful? Humans like the practical, but we also know that there is much more to life. As Aristotle said, knowledge begins with wonder, but what wonder is there in algebra or calculus? As it turns out, not much. Yet they form the cornerstone of today’s math education. No wonder math creates boredom.

Happily, unlocking the pleasure of math is simple: Do what mathematicians do and seek out unexplored, unknown, undiscovered math.

Regrettably, the mathematical journey is imagined as a terrifying mountain: The wide base is arithmetic, accessible to everyone. Climbing higher brings us to algebra, geometry, and eventually calculus and beyond. We believe that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.

In reality, math is alive and still advancing, and most of it remains a vast and uncharted countryside. Fresh ideas are constantly being discovered, opening up new and fascinating puzzles. These puzzles allow us to play at the very edge of the mathematical unknown, and many of them are accessible for our students.

Here’s one: Can every even number be written as a sum of two prime numbers? Even numbers such as 8 and 30 can be written as 3+5 and 7+23. But can this be done for every even number? No one knows.

As our kids try to solve this kind of problems, a deeply encouraging truth will appear in their otherwise anxious hearts: It’s OK to struggle with math since everyone struggles with math.

These unsolved puzzles are the great equalizers, helping us realize that we are on the same level as the greatest of mathematicians, all of us staring over the unknown abyss, looking for a way down into the mystery. .

40 What is the well-known feature of mathematics?

41. Why does math cause boredom?

42. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

The author believes math is accessible for students but that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.

43. What else do you think can make math fun?(In about 40 words)

【答案】40. Math is the gatekeeper to science and technology that drive much of our society.

41. Although math is considered very important, it hardly leads learners to wonder.

42. ● The author believes math is accessible for students <u>but that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.</u> According to the passage, the author believes math is accessible for students and that fresh ideas are constantly being discovered.

43. Working in a team can make math fun because both of the team sprit can be inspired and cultivated. Besides, the progress of figuring out a math problem can bring a sense of achievement, thus motivating us to enjoy the math.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。数学会给孩子带来焦虑，这种焦虑会一直持续到成年。数学是推动我们社会发展的科学和技术的看门人，这种认识带来的压力使情况变得更糟。文章主要论述了数学的作用以及学习数学的乐趣。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段中“This is worsened by the pressure of knowing that math is the gatekeeper to science and technology that drive much of our society.(数学是推动我们社会发展的科学和技术的看门人，这种认识带来的压力使情况变得更糟)”可知，数学的著名特征是数学是推动我们社会发展的科学技术的看门人。故答案为 Math is the gatekeeper to science and technology that drive much of our society.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段中“Humans like the practical, but we also know that there is much more to life. As Aristotle said, knowledge begins with wonder, but what wonder is there in algebra or calculus? As it turns out, not much. Yet they form the cornerstone of today’s math education. No wonder math creates boredom.(人类喜欢实用，但我们也知道生活远不止这些。正如亚里士多德所说，知识始于好奇，但在代数或微积分中有什么好奇呢？事实证明，并不是很多。然而，它们构成了当今数学教育的基石。难怪数学让人感到无聊)”可知，数学会让人感到无聊是因为虽然数学被认为非常重要，但它几乎不会让学习者去思考。故答案为 Although math is considered very important, it hardly leads learners to wonder.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据倒数第四段“In reality, math is alive and still advancing, and most of it remains a vast and uncharted countryside. Fresh ideas are constantly being discovered, opening up new and fascinating puzzles. These puzzles allow us to play at the very edge of the mathematical unknown, and many of them are accessible for our students.(事实上，数学是存在的，而且还在不断进步，它的大部分仍然是一个广阔而未知的乡村。新鲜的想法不断被发现，打开新的和迷人的谜题。这些谜题让我们能够在数学未知的边缘进行游戏，其中许多谜题对我们的学生来说是可以理解的)”可知，根据这篇文章，作者认为数学对学生来说是容易理解的，新鲜的想法不断被发现。故“but that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted”部分错误。故答案为● The author believes math is accessible for students <u>but that new math ideas have been nearly exhausted.</u> According to the passage, the author believes math is accessible for students and that fresh ideas are constantly being discovered.

【43 题详解】

开放性题目，言之有理即可。题干：你认为还有什么能让数学变得有趣？可回答：在团队中工作可以使数学变得有趣，因为双方的团队精神都可以得到启发和培养。 此外，解决数学问题的过程可以带来成就感，从而激发我们去享受数学。故答案为 Working in a team can make math fun because both of the team sprit can be inspired and cultivated. Besides, the progress of figuring out a math problem can bring a sense of achievement, thus motivating us to enjoy the math.

第二节(20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学学生会主席李华。你校高三年级将举行纪念高中毕业的植树活动。请给你校外籍教师 Jim 写邮件，内容包括：

1. 介绍活动；

2. 发出邀请。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

【答案】*Dear Jim,*

On behalf of Senior 3 students, I'm writing to invite you to take part in a tree-planting activity in the suburb next Saturday.

The activity aims to celebrate our graduation. It might be one of the few occasions when all of us can get together to enjoy senior high school life. We will plant trees and in the meantime plant seeds of hope for the future! We believe the young trees will grow up, healthy and strong, just like us.

Since you have been with us for 3 years and witnessed our growth, we do hope you can come. So would you like to join us?

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给你校外籍教师 Jim 写邮件，邀请他参加你校高三年级即将举行的纪念高中毕业的植树活动。

【详解】1.词汇积累

参加：take part in→attend

目的是：aim to→be designed to

享受：enjoy→appreciate

同时：in the meantime→meanwhile

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：The activity aims to celebrate our graduation. It might be one of the few occasions when all of us can get together to enjoy senior high school life.

拓展句：The activity aims to celebrate our graduation, which might be one of the few occasions when all of us can get together to enjoy senior high school life.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Since you have been with us for 3 years and witnessed our growth, we do hope you can come. (运用了 since 引导原因状语从句)

[高分句型 2] We believe the young trees will grow up, healthy and strong, just like us. (运用了省略 that 的宾语从句)