2022 北京昌平高三二模

英　　语

本试卷共 12 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

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。

This was memorable for not so good reasons. We were camping on Fraser Island. I decided to go for a nature walk alone from the camp over to the beach. After ___1___ for some time I decided I should ___2___ and head back to the camp. On doing this I met with an overly friendly Dingo(澳洲野狗).

Not thinking much about it at the time and being my first ___3___ with it, I was all at sea-but kept on walking. But the Dingo kept on walking too! I tried telling it to get away; no ___4___ from the Dingo. I then decided to try and move around the Dingo; it kept moving with me, almost ___5___ what I was doing. I then tried going into the water, thinking ___6___ the Dingo wouldn't want to come in. I walked in until the water was over my knees and the Dingo walked right on in too. It didn't want me to go anywhere!

At this point I became a little ___7___ but luckily at that ___8___ moment a car driving by saw what was happening and beeped the horn(喇叭), both in order to get my attention and to ___9___ off the Dingo. I jumped onto the step and held on while the car drove me back up to the ___10___ safely. Safe to say that was the last time I went walking on my own and I will never break into the wild animals' habitats again.

1. A. waiting	B. checking	C. skipping	D. walking
2. A. move over	B. turn around	C. get out	D. run away
3. A. training	B. encounter	C. game	D. tour
4. A. reward	B. answer	C. reaction	D. warning
5. A. mirroring	B. suspecting	C. ignoring	D. interrupting
6. A. clearly	B. surely	C. slowly	D. deeply
7. A. confused	B. inspired	C. excited	D. worried
8. A. critical	B. strange	C. common	D. dramatic
9. A. put	B. kick	C. drive	D. carry
10. A. island	B. forest	C. camp	D. beach

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，在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。

Two firefighters ___11___ (wait) in line at a fast-food restaurant when the siren (警报器) sounded on their fire engine outside. As they turned to leave, a couple who ___12___ (receive) their order a moment ago handed their food to the firefighters. The couple then got back in line to reorder. ___13___ (appreciate) their selfless act as a reward, the manager refused to take the couple's money.

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，在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。

Have you ever thought about having another finger? Researchers at University College London have developed a robotic 3D-printed “third thumb”. The thumb is worn on the side of the hand opposite the actual thumb. Volunteers ___14___ (wear) the third thumb could carry ___15___ (many) objects than usual, and hold and open a soft drink bottle with one hand. Also, human brains can adapt to the use of an extra thumb ___16___ (easy).

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，在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。

Lanzhou, 9th August 2017. A group of scientists from different ___17___ (country) were working together to help increase knowledge and appreciation of China’s ancient cultural heritage. They were recording and collecting digital images of cultural relics from the Mogao Caves ___18___ had been a key stop along the Silk Road throughout China’s ancient history. Nearly 500,000 high-quality digital photographs ___19___ (produce) since the international project started in 1994. By sharing so many digital photos ___20___ the Internet, the group hopes to promote even wider interest around the world.

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

After a two-year pause, our summer program in Madrid is back. A tradition of 62 years has made Rollins’ Verano Espanol the most popular abroad program on campus.

Program Highlights：

•Earn 8 Rollins credit hours (two courses) in 6 weeks

•Small class sizes, 8 students max. per class

•All levels of Spanish proficiency allowed (from nothing to advanced)

•Stay at a centrally located dorm

•Full orientation during arrival weekend: Airport pick up transportation to the dorms

•Internship (实习) option/Included weekend long trip to the scenic mountain town of Candelario/weekly cultural activities

Verano Espanol: a Rollins Tradition

•Rollins’ Verano Espanol (Spanish Summer) celebrates its 62nd anniversary and is one of the oldest and most prestigious American summer study programs in Spain.

•INB students: Do you know that you can complete your language, international experience and internship requirements in just 6 weeks in Madrid?

•Internships available at IFEMA, the Trade Fair Institution of Madrid, with over 30 year experience of staging trade fairs, it is the most important of its kind in Spain and one of the leaders in Europe.

Verano Espaiol: Why Madrid?

For its unique blend of culture, history, food, and fun, Marid is one of the world’s top destinations. It is one of the world’s most lively cities, with unparalleled cultural offerings and a vibrant nightlife. According to Lonely Planet, “No city on earth is more alive than Madrid, an attractive place whose sheer energy carries a simple message: this is one city which really knows how to live.”

Last information session: Thursday, Feb. 10th. Bieberbach-Reed (Campus Center, by the Marketplace). Stop by anytime between 12:30-1:30 pm.

Program application deadline: March 28, 2022

Program Travel Dates:14May-25June 2022

Additional Information:

http://www. rollins.edu/international-programs

Contact Dr. Alberto Prieto-Calixto: apcalixto@rollins.edu

21. By participating in the program, you can_____.

A. take classes with big size B. live at the countryside dorm

C. enjoy trips during weekdays D. gain the opportunity for internship

22. According to Lonely Planet Madrid is chosen as the program's destination mainly for its_____.

A. climate B. location C. culture D. scenery

23. When will the program get started according to the passage?

A. On February 10th. B. On March 28th. C. On May 14th. D. On June 25th.

B

It started as a typical hot, dusty morning in a small town in the Peten region of Guatemala. As the morning progressed, the town became crowded with people streaming in from miles around. Some came by bus, others on motorcycles, bicycles and on foot. Filled with hope, they had come to attend a Seva-sponsored screening camp organized by our longtime local partner Visualiza.

Word traveled quickly that the team had returned, offering free care to anyone with an eye problem. Over two days,700 people waited patiently to have their eyes examined at the temporary clinic that had been set up in the center of town.

The first morning, the line spilled out of the front door. Many sought shelter from the unrelenting sun beneath umbrellas. A mother brought her nine-year-old daughter Wendy, hoping the doctors could restore sight to her blind eye. Five years ago, Wendy had lost vision in her eye after accidentally being bumped in the head while playing with friends.

Making their way through the series of exam stations, Wendy and her mother learned that Visualiza's ophthalmologists might be able to help her see again by operating on her eye. The doctors informed them that a cataract(白内障) that had formed after the injury was causing her vision loss.

Wendy was scheduled for surgery, which would take place the next morning at Visualiza's outreach clinic. Transportation was arranged for Wendy and her mother, along with all of the other patients who had been identified as requiring sight-restoring surgery. Of the 25 patients who boarded the clinic's bus, Wendy was the only child.

The next morning after a successful surgery, the eye patch was removed and Wendy slowly opened her eyes. For the first few days, Wendy's vision was a little blurry. But after being fitted with a pair of prescription glasses, Wendy's follow-up exam showed that her vision had come back nicely and the surgery had been a great success! With vision restored, Wendy can now see clearly and is excited to be returning to school. Thanks to Seva donors, Wendy's future is bright and full of potential.

24. How did people feel when waiting to have their eyes examined?

A. Hopeful. B. Nervous. C. Impatient. D. Thankful.

25. Wendy lost her vision because_____.

A. she kept looking at the sun for a long time B. she had her head bumped by accident

C. she had a failed operation on eyes D. she was born with an eye disease

26. What mainly contributes to Wendy's happy ending?

A. The fast transportation.

B. The prescription glasses.

C. The successful surgery.

D. The follow-up exam.

27. What message does the author want to express?

A. Treasure your sight before it's getting worse.

B. Helping those in need makes a difference.

C. Opportunity favors the prepared mind.

D. Free yourself from the dark time.

C

Few dishes taste better than a juicy cut of beef. One survey in 2014 found that steak was Americans' favorite food. Unfortunately, by cooking so many cows, humans are cooking themselves, too.

The influence of food on greenhouse-gas(GHG)emissions(排放)can slip under the radar. In a survey in Britain last year, the share of answerers saying that "producing plants and meat on farms" was a "significant contributor" to climate change was the lowest among ten listed activities. Yet two papers published this year in Nature Food find that food, especially beef, creates more GHGS than previously thought.

This March researchers from the European Commission and the UN's Food and Agriculture Office released a study estimating that the global food system was responsible for 34% of GHG in 2015. The paper assigns the full impact of deforestation to the agriculture that results from it;includes emissions after food is sold(such as from waste and cooking);and counts non-food crops like cotton. But even when the authors took away emissions from sources like transport and packaging, they still found that agriculture generated 24% of GHGS.

Another recent paper, by Xiaoming Xu of the University of Illinois and eight co-authors, allocates(分配)this impact among 171 crops and 16 animal products. It finds that animal-based foods account for 57% of agricultural GHGS, versus 29% for food from plants. Beef and cow's milk alone made up 34%. Combined with the earlier study's results, this implies that cattle produce 12% of GHG emissions.

Relative to other food sources, beef is uniquely carbon-intensive. Because cattle emit methane(甲烷)and need large grasslands that are often created by cutting more forests, they produce seven times as many GHGS per calorie of meat as pigs do. This makes beef a bigger share among foods than coal is among sources of electricity.

The simplest way to cut beef output is for people to eat other animals instead, or become vegetarians. But convincing people to give up their burgers is a tall order.

Fortunately, lab-grown meats are moving from Petri dishes(培养皿)to high-end restaurants. Doing without beef from live cattle is hard to imagine, but the same was true of coal 100 years ago. Lab-grown meat could play an essential role in slowing a climate disaster.

28. The underlined phrase in paragraph 2 can probably be replaced by_____.

A. be detected by radar

B. be ignored by people

C. be explained by experts

D. be controlled by government

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Lab-grown meats will replace other meats in the future.

B. Quitting steak may be an efficient way to reduce GHG.

C. Producing beef generates more GHG than burning coal.

D. Beef transport is the major contributor of GHG emissions.

30. The author mentions the coal in the last paragraph just to show_____.

A. the importance of both lab-grown beef and coal　　B. the difficulty to produce the lab-grown meat

C. the necessity of beef from live cattle　　D. the future of lab-grown beef

D

The word “robot” was coined in 1920 by the Czech playwright Karel Capek meaning fully functional servants. For most of their history, robots have been inelegant mechanical devices sitting out of sight in factories. Things are starting to change, however. Robots are leaving carefully managed industrial settings for everyday life and, in the coming years, will increasingly work in supermarkets, clinics, social care and much more.

They could not be coming at a better time. Many industries are facing a shortage of labor—the demand for workers has recovered much faster than expected and some people have left the workforce, particularly in America. Warehousing(仓库)has grown rapidly thanks to the e-commerce boom. Robots are picking items off shelves and helping people pack a rising numbers of boxes. They are even beginning to move slowly along some pavements, delivering goods or food right to people’s doors. Nowadays, short of workers but with lots of elderly folk to look after, having more robots to boost productivity would be a good thing.

And yet many people fear that robots will destroy jobs. A paper in 2013 by economists at Oxford University was widely misinterpreted as meaning that 47% of American jobs were at risk of being automated.

In fact, concerns about mass unemployment are overblown. The evidence suggests robots will be ultimately beneficial for labor markets. Japan and South Korea have the highest robot usage rate but very strong workforces. A Yale University study that looked at Japanese manufacturing between 1978 and 2017 found that an increase of one robot unit per 1,000 workers boosted a company’s employment by 2.2%. Research from the Bank of Korea found that robotization moved jobs away from manufacturing into other sectors, but that there was no decrease in overall vacancies.

For all that, the march of the robots will bring big changes to workplaces, too. One supposed example of “bad automation” is self-service checkouts in supermarkets, because they displace human workers. But robots could perform unpleasant work. Checkout staff who retrain to help customers pick items from aisles(传送带)may find that dealing with people in need is more rewarding than spending all day swiping barcodes in front of lasers. In addition, as jobs change, workers should be helped to acquire new skills, including how to work with and manage the robots that will increasingly be their colleagues.

The potential gains from the robot revolution are huge. In Capek’s play, the robots revolt(反抗)against their human masters and cause mass unemployment and worse. However, the beginnings of the world’s real robots have not matched Capek’s assumption. So there is no need to concern about their future.

31. The author mentions the two researches in paragraph 4 to_____.

A. prove an argument　　B. introduce an approach

C. present an assumption　　D. highlight an experiment

32 What can we infer from the passage?

A. New skills will be acquired by workers with the help of robots.

B. The more robots are used, the greater employment it can bring.

C. Robots will betray their human masters and cause worse problems.

D. Checkout staff in supermarkets may be happier to do with people in need.

33. Towards wide spread of robots, the author is_____

A. approved　　B. neutral　　C. opposed　　D. doubtful

34. What’s the best title of the passage?

A. Future Risk: Jobs Being Automated

B. Robot Revolution: Causes of Changes

C. Workplace Automation: Rise of Robots

D Robotization: Solution to Unemployment

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When we feel exhausted, our brains want to save mental energy by directing our focus to the most readily available, recallable information to help us make decisions quickly. We often do the thing that feels right, or rush to judgment without proper consideration. ___35___ It's the reason why if you speak Spanish, it's much easier to learn Italian than Japanese. It's also why many people think two single dollar bills are more valuable than a single two-dollar bill.

___36___ Or, we are willing to move toward things that make us feel good and away from things that make us feel uncomfortable.

Yet, we know hard actions can bring benefits -ones that may not be visible for some time. ___37___ Maybe we do this because we have an insight or a requirement from doctor. When we go for that initial run, it doesn't feel good. Neither does the run after that. Our muscles hurt. The money we've spent on the new hobby causes friction in our household. It continues to signal the reasons we should go back to the way it was before.

So, how do we do hard things when our brains are constantly telling us to avoid effort?

• ___38___ A 2016 study found that when people are upset, they' re less likely to try to do hard things. When they're feeling upbeat, they're more likely to take on the hard-but-essential tasks that ultimately make life better.

•Give our brains the right amount of autonomy. When we have a choice, our brains often want something easy. ___39___

Doing things that feel uncomfortable and liking hard work can seem counterintuitive(反直觉的). But by understanding what's going on in your brain, instead of depending on your first feeling, you can work toward completing hard things and manage your fears better.

A. Think about starting a new exercise routine.

B. Tackle hard things when we're in a good mood.

C. Accomplish hard things by having the supports of others.

D. The result is that many of us tend to do what simply feels right.

E. The brain does this because it's much easier to process existing ideas than new ones.

F. But there are still some people keeping with it to the end regardless of these difficulties.

G. But we can reduce that response by challenging ourselves to be innovative and provide motives.

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。

Finding and keeping friends is a skill that can take some time to develop.

From around the age of four, children develop an understanding that other people may have thoughts, interests and feelings that are different to theirs. This emerging capacity, known as Theory of Mind, helps children make friends, says Eileen Kennedy-Moore, a clinical psychologist. "They become better at imagining someone else's perspective and this stimulates more intimate (亲密的) friendships."

Children often have a practical view of friendship, forming close bonds with peers in the playground or classroom, says Kennedy-Moore. “It is a ‘love the one you’re with’ approach.”

“The thing that kids have as an advantage over adults is that they are in the room with 25 others in their stage of life,” she says. “In adulthood it takes thoughtful effort to find and develop friendships.” According to one study, adults must spend around 50 hours together to go from mere acquaintance (相识的人) to a casual friend, 90 hours together before they consider each other as friends, and more than 200 hours to become close friends who share an emotional connection.

Psychologists say best friendships can help children prepare for close relationships, including romantic ones, as they grow up.

“Best friendship is really like falling in love, “says Kennedy-Moore.

“Close friendships in childhood help kids practice the skills they need in intimate relationships throughout their lives. They learn about other people, and about themselves, to deal with feelings like envy, loneliness, and sadness.”

“If children don’t talk about friends at home, it doesn’t mean they don’t have any,” she says, adding that this may because they prefer a quieter style of interacting with others.

Parents can help their children in developing friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school. “The formula is: watch then get involved.” says Kennedy-Moore. “Parents should teach their children to watch what other children are doing, then encourage them to slide into the action without interrupting.”

40. What capacity do children develop from about the age of four according to Kennedy-Moore?

41. What is the disadvantage for adults to develop friendships compared with children?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

Parents can support their children in forming friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school and correcting them from time to time.

43. List some other ways you usually use to develop or maintain your friendship.(In about 40 words)

第二节：书面表达(20 分)

44. 假如你是李华，你的英国笔友 Jim 听说你校 3 月份举行了“高考百日誓师”大会，对此他很感兴趣，请依据下列信息，给他回信，介绍此次活动。

1. 时间与地点;

2. 主要内容和目的;

3. 你的感受。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：the 100-day Oath of College Entrance Examination 高考百日誓师

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

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)

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This was memorable for not so good reasons. We were camping on Fraser Island. I decided to go for a nature walk alone from the camp over to the beach. After ___1___ for some time I decided I should ___2___ and head back to the camp. On doing this I met with an overly friendly Dingo(澳洲野狗).

Not thinking much about it at the time and being my first ___3___ with it, I was all at sea-but kept on walking. But the Dingo kept on walking too! I tried telling it to get away; no ___4___ from the Dingo. I then decided to try and move around the Dingo; it kept moving with me, almost ___5___ what I was doing. I then tried going into the water, thinking ___6___ the Dingo wouldn't want to come in. I walked in until the water was over my knees and the Dingo walked right on in too. It didn't want me to go anywhere!

At this point I became a little ___7___ but luckily at that ___8___ moment a car driving by saw what was happening and beeped the horn(喇叭), both in order to get my attention and to ___9___ off the Dingo. I jumped onto the step and held on while the car drove me back up to the ___10___ safely. Safe to say that was the last time I went walking on my own and I will never break into the wild animals' habitats again.

1. A. waiting	B. checking	C. skipping	D. walking
2. A. move over	B. turn around	C. get out	D. run away
3. A. training	B. encounter	C. game	D. tour
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6. A. clearly	B. surely	C. slowly	D. deeply
7. A. confused	B. inspired	C. excited	D. worried
8. A. critical	B. strange	C. common	D. dramatic
9. A. put	B. kick	C. drive	D. carry
10. A. island	B. forest	C. camp	D. beach

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者独自离开营地去海滩散步时，遇到一只澳洲野狗，最终在一位汽车司机的帮助下安全回到营地的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：走了一段时间后，我决定转身回到营地。A. waiting 等待；B. checking 检查；C. skipping 跳过；D. walking 步行。根据上文"I decided to go for a nature walk alone from the camp over to the beach."可知，作者去海滩散步，走了一段时间后，决定回营地。故选 D 项。

【2 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：走了一段时间后，我决定转身回到营地。A. move over 挪开；B. turn around 转身；C. get out 外出；D. run away 逃跑。根据下文"and head back to the camp"可知，作者决定转身回营地。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当时我没想得太多，第一次见到它时，我茫然不知所措，但还是继续往前走。A. training 训练；B. encounter 遇到；C. game 打赌；D. tour 旅游。根据上文“On doing this I met with an overly friendly Dingo.”可知，此处表示作者第一次遇到这只澳洲野狗。故选 B 项。

【4 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我试着让它走开；野狗没有反应。A. reward 奖励；B. answer 回答；C. reaction 反应；D. warning 警告。根据下文“I then decided to try and move around the Dingo”可知，此处表示作者尝试让野狗走开时，它没有反应，于是作者才尝试别的办法来驱赶这只野狗。故选 C 项。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它一直跟着我走，就像我正在做的事情一样。A. mirroring 映射；与.....十分相似；B. suspecting 怀疑；C. ignoring 忽略；D. interrupting 打断。根据上文“it kept moving with me”可知，这只野狗一直跟着作者走，像镜子一样模仿作者的动作，几乎和作者做的事情一样。故选 A 项。

【6 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然后我试着潜入水中，认为野狗必定不想进来。A. clearly 显然；B. surely 必定；C. slowly 慢慢地；D. deeply 深深地。根据上文“I then tried going into the water”以及语境可知，此处表示作者试着潜入水中，认为野狗必定不会跟着进来。故选 B 项。

【7 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：到这时，我有点担心，但幸运的是，在那个关键时刻，一辆从旁边开过的汽车看到了正在发生的事情，并按响了喇叭，这既是为了引起我的注意，也是为了驱赶野狗。A. confused 困惑的；B. inspired 受到启发的；C. excited 兴奋的；D. worried 担心的。根据上文“I walked in until the water was over my knees and the Dingo walked right on in too. It didn’t want me to go anywhere!”可知，野狗一直跟着作者，所以作者开始有一些担心。故选 D 项。

【8 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：到这时，我有点担心，但幸运的是，在那个关键时刻，一辆从旁边开过的汽车看到了正在发生的事情，并按响了喇叭，这既是为了引起我的注意，也是为了驱赶野狗。A. critical 关键的；B. strange 奇怪的；C. common 普通的；D. dramatic 戏剧性的。根据上文“I walked in until the water was over my knees and the Dingo walked right on in too. It didn’t want me to go anywhere!”可知，此处表示作者已经进入水中，并且野狗仍然跟着作者，作者意识到这很危险，但是在这个关键时刻，一个司机救了作者。故选 A 项。

【9 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：到这时，我有点担心，但幸运的是，在那个关键时刻，一辆从旁边开过的汽车看到了正在发生的事情，并按响了喇叭，这既是为了引起我的注意，也是为了驱赶野狗。A. put 放；B. kick 踢；C. drive 驱赶；D. carry 携带。根据下文“off the Dingo”可知，此处表示汽车司机按响喇叭是为了驱赶野狗，drive sb. off 表示“驱赶某人”。故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我跳上踏板，紧紧抓住，汽车把我安全地送回营地。A. island 岛；B. forest 森林；C. camp 营地；D. beach 海滩。根据上文“I decided to go for a nature walk alone from the camp over to the beach.”可知，作者是从营地离开的，此处表示作者安全回到了营地。故选 C 项。

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，在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。

Two firefighters ___11___ (wait) in line at a fast-food restaurant when the siren (警报器) sounded on their fire engine outside. As they turned to leave, a couple who ___12___ (receive) their order a moment ago handed their food to the firefighters. The couple then got back in line to reorder. ___13___ (appreciate) their selfless act as a reward, the manager refused to take the couple's money.

【答案】11. were waiting

12. had received

13. To appreciate

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文，文章讲述了两名消防员在快餐店排队时警笛响起了，他们转身离开时一对夫妇把自己的食物给了消防员，快餐店经理为了感谢这对夫妇的无私而拒绝收他们的钱。

【11 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：两名消防员正在一家快餐店排队，这时外面消防车的警笛响了。根据时间状语从句"when the siren(警报器) sounded on their fire engine outside"可知，从句用的是一般过去时，此处指外面消防车的警笛响起时正在发生的事情，主句应用过去进行时，主语 firefighters 是名词复数，be 动词用 were，故填 were waiting。

【12 题详解】

考查过去完成时。句意：当他们转身离开时，一对刚刚收到订单的夫妇把他们的食物递给了消防员。结合句意可知，此处表示"一对刚刚收到订单的夫妇把他们的食物递给了消防员"，receive 表示的动作发生在谓语动词 handed 之前，表示过去的过去，应用过去完成时。故填 had received。

【13 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：为了感谢他们无私的行为，作为回报，经理拒绝接受这对夫妇的钱。结合句意可知，此处表示目的，应用动词不定式作目的状语，句首单词的首字母应大写。故填 To appreciate。

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，在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。

Have you ever thought about having another finger? Researchers at University College London have developed a robotic 3D-printed "third thumb". The thumb is worn on the side of the hand opposite the actual thumb. Volunteers ___14___ (wear) the third thumb could carry ___15___ (many) objects than usual, and hold and open a soft drink bottle with one hand. Also, human brains can adapt to the use of an extra thumb ___16___ (easy).

【答案】14. wearing

15. more　16. easily

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍的是伦敦大学的研究人员发明了一种 3D 打印机器人，能打印第三个拇指。

【14 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：戴着第三根拇指的志愿者可以比平时携带更多的东西，并可以用一只手握住和打开一个软饮料瓶子。分析句子结构可知，句中谓语是“could carry”，空格处用非谓语动词做后置定语，Volunteers 和 wear 之间是主谓关系，因此空格处用现在分词 wearing 表主动，故填 wearing。

【15 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意：戴着第三根拇指的志愿者可以比平时携带更多的东西，并可以用一只手握住和打开一个软饮料瓶子。由 than 可知，空格处用比较级 more，故填 more。

【16 题详解】

考查副词。句意：此外，人类的大脑可以很容易地适应使用额外的拇指。空格处用副词修饰动词“adapt to”，easy 的副词是 easily，意为“容易地”，故填 easily。

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，在给出提示词的空白处用括号所给词的正确形式填空。

Lanzhou, 9th August 2017. A group of scientists from different ___17___ (country) were working together to help increase knowledge and appreciation of China’s ancient cultural heritage. They were recording and collecting digital images of cultural relics from the Mogao Caves ___18___ had been a key stop along the Silk Road throughout China’s ancient history. Nearly 500,000 high-quality digital photographs ___19___ (produce) since the international project started in 1994. By sharing so many digital photos ___20___ the Internet, the group hopes to promote even wider interest around the world.

【答案】17. countries

18. which##that

19. have been produced

20. on##over

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道，本文讲述一批来自中国和其他国家的科学家正在共同努力记录和收集莫高窟的文物数字图象，通过在互联网上分享数码照片，他们希望在全世界范围内提高人们对中国古代历史、文化和传统的更广泛的兴趣。

【17 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：一群来自不同国家的科学家正在共同努力，帮助提高对中国古代文化遗产的认识和欣赏。country 国家，是可数名词，由空前的 different 可知，此处应用复数形式。故填 countries。

【18 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：他们记录和收集莫高窟文物的数字图像，莫高窟在中国古代历史上是丝绸之路的关键一站。分析句子可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 the Mogao Caves，关系词在从句中作主语，应用 which 或 that 引导。故填 which/that。

【19 题详解】

考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：自 1994 年该国际项目开始以来，已制作了近 50 万张高质量数码照片。由“since the international project started in 1994”可知，句子应用现在完成时，且主语 photographs 和动词 produce 之间是被动关系，故用现在完成时的被动语态，主语是名词复数，助动词用 have，故填 have been produced。

【20 题详解】

考查介词。句意：通过在互联网上分享如此多的数码照片，该组织希望能在世界各地促进更广泛的兴趣。结合句意可知，此处指“在互联网上”或“通过互联网”，用介词 on 或 over 均可。故填 on/over。

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

After a two-year pause, our summer program in Madrid is back. A tradition of 62 years has made Rollins' Verano Espanol the most popular abroad program on campus.

Program Highlights：

•Earn 8 Rollins credit hours (two courses) in 6 weeks

•Small class sizes, 8 students max. per class

•All levels of Spanish proficiency allowed (from nothing to advanced)

•Stay at a centrally located dorm

•Full orientation during arrival weekend: Airport pick up, transportation to the dorms

•Internship (实习) option/Included weekend long trip to the scenic mountain town of Candelario/weekly cultural activities

Verano Espanol: a Rollins Tradition

•Rollins' Verano Espanol (Spanish Summer) celebrates its 62nd anniversary and is one of the oldest and most prestigious American summer study programs in Spain.

•INB students: Do you know that you can complete your language, international experience and internship requirements in just 6 weeks in Madrid?

•Internships available at IFEMA, the Trade Fair Institution of Madrid, with over 30 year experience of staging trade fairs, it is the most important of its kind in Spain and one of the leaders in Europe.

Verano Espaiol: Why Madrid?

For its unique blend of culture, history, food, and fun, Marid is one of the world's top destinations. It is one of the world's most lively cities, with unparalleled cultural offerings and a vibrant nightlife. According to Lonely Planet, "No city on earth is more alive than Madrid, an attractive place whose sheer energy carries a simple message: this is one city which really knows how to live."

Last information session: Thursday, Feb. 10th. Bieberbach-Reed (Campus Center, by the Marketplace). Stop by anytime between 12:30-1:30 pm.

Program application deadline: March 28, 2022

Program Travel Dates:14May-25June, 2022

Additional Information:

http://www. rollins.edu/international-programs

Contact Dr. Alberto Prieto-Calixto: apcalixto@rollins.edu

21. By participating in the program, you can_____.

A. take classes with big size　　B. live at the countryside dorm

C. enjoy trips during weekdays　　D. gain the opportunity for internship

22. According to Lonely Planet, Madrid is chosen as the program's destination mainly for its_____.

A. climate　　B. location　　C. culture　　D. scenery

23. When will the program get started according to the passage?

A. On February 10th. B. On March 28th. C. On May 14th. D. On June 25th.

【答案】21. D 22. C 23. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍的是一个在马德里的西班牙语课程。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Program Highlights 部分的"•Internship (实习) option/Included weekend long trip to the scenic mountain town of Candelario/weekly cultural activities(•实习选择/包括周末前往风景优美的山城 Candelario 的长途旅行/每周的文化活动)"可知，通过参与该项目，你可以获得实习机会，故选 D。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 Verano Espaiol: Why Madrid?部分的"No city on earth is more alive than Madrid, an attractive place whose sheer energy carries a simple message: this is one city which really knows how to live.(地球上没有哪个城市比马德里更有活力，一个充满吸引力的地方，其纯粹的能量传递着一个简单的信息：这是一个真正懂得如何生活的城市。)"可知，据《孤独星球》报道，马德里被选为该项目的目的地主要是因为它的文化，故选 C。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Program Travel Dates 部分的"14May-25June, 2022(活动时间：2022 年 5 月 14 日至 6 月 25 日)"可知，这个项目 5 月 14 日开始，故选 C。

B

It started as a typical hot, dusty morning in a small town in the Peten region of Guatemala. As the morning progressed, the town became crowded with people streaming in from miles around. Some came by bus, others on motorcycles, bicycles and on foot. Filled with hope, they had come to attend a Seva-sponsored screening camp organized by our longtime local partner Visualiza.

Word traveled quickly that the team had returned, offering free care to anyone with an eye problem. Over two days,700 people waited patiently to have their eyes examined at the temporary clinic that had been set up in the center of town.

The first morning, the line spilled out of the front door. Many sought shelter from the unrelenting sun beneath umbrellas. A mother brought her nine-year-old daughter Wendy, hoping the doctors could restore sight to her blind eye. Five years ago, Wendy had lost vision in her eye after accidentally being bumped in the head while playing with friends.

Making their way through the series of exam stations, Wendy and her mother learned that Visualiza's ophthalmologists might be able to help her see again by operating on her eye. The doctors informed them that a cataract(白内障) that had formed after the injury was causing her vision loss.

Wendy was scheduled for surgery, which would take place the next morning at Visualiza's outreach clinic. Transportation was arranged for Wendy and her mother, along with all of the other patients who had been identified as requiring sight-restoring surgery. Of the 25 patients who boarded the clinic's bus, Wendy was the only child.

The next morning after a successful surgery, the eye patch was removed and Wendy slowly opened her eyes. For the first few days, Wendy's vision was a little blurry. But after being fitted with a pair of prescription glasses, Wendy's follow-up exam showed that her vision had come back nicely and the surgery had been a great success! With vision restored, Wendy can now see clearly and is excited to be returning to school. Thanks to Seva donors, Wendy's future is bright and full of potential.

24. How did people feel when waiting to have their eyes examined?

A. Hopeful. B. Nervous. C. Impatient. D. Thankful.

25. Wendy lost her vision because_____.

A. she kept looking at the sun for a long time　　B. she had her head bumped by accident

C. she had a failed operation on eyes　　D. she was born with an eye disease

26. What mainly contributes to Wendy's happy ending?

A. The fast transportation.　　B. The prescription glasses.

C. The successful surgery.　　D. The follow-up exam.

27. What message does the author want to express?

A. Treasure your sight before it's getting worse.

B. Helping those in need makes a difference.

C. Opportunity favors the prepared mind.

D. Free yourself from the dark time.

【答案】24. A　25. B　26. C　27. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。主要讲述了由 Seva 赞助的筛选营为人们提供帮助，让一个九岁的女孩温迪恢复视力，拥有光明未来的故事。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段"Over two days,700 people waited patiently to have their eyes examined at the temporary clinic that had been set up in the center of town.(在两天的时间里，700 人耐心地等待着在市中心设立的临时诊所接受眼睛检查。)"可知，人们耐心地排队等待检查眼睛，希望恢复健康，由此可推知，人们在等待时是充满希望的。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段"Five years ago, Wendy had lost vision in her eye after accidentally being bumped in the head while playing with friends.(五年前，温迪在和朋友玩耍时头部意外被撞伤，导致眼睛失明。)"可知，温迪眼睛失明是因为她不小心撞到了头。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段"The next morning after a successful surgery, the eye patch was removed and Wendy slowly opened her eyes. For the first few days, Wendy's vision was a little blurry. But after being fitted with a pair of prescription glasses, Wendy's follow-up exam showed that her vision had come back nicely and the surgery had been a great success!(手术成功后的第二天早上，眼罩被移除，温迪慢慢睁开了眼睛。最初几天，温迪的视力有点模糊。但在配戴了一副处方眼镜后，温迪的后续检查显示她的视力恢复得很好，手术非常成功！)"可知，温迪的视力恢复得很好，获得了幸福的结局，是因为她的手术非常成功。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段"With vision restored, Wendy can now see clearly and is excited to be returning to school. Thanks to Seva donors, Wendy's future is bright and full of potential.(视力恢复后，温迪现在能看得很清楚，很高兴能回到学校。多亏了 Seva 捐赠者，温迪的未来是光明的，充满潜力。)"可知，在 Seva 的帮助下，急需帮助的温迪恢复了视力，获得了光明的未来，所以作者通过本文想要表达帮助那些需要帮助的人会产生影响。故选 B 项。

C

Few dishes taste better than a juicy cut of beef. One survey in 2014 found that steak was Americans' favorite food. Unfortunately, by cooking so many cows, humans are cooking themselves, too.

The influence of food on greenhouse-gas(GHG)emissions(排放)can slip under the radar. In a survey in Britain last year the share of answerers saying that "producing plants and meat on farms" was a "significant contributor" to climate change was the lowest among ten listed activities. Yet two papers published this year in Nature Food find that food, especially beef, creates more GHGS than previously thought.

This March researchers from the European Commission and the UN's Food and Agriculture Office released a study estimating that the global food system was responsible for 34% of GHG in 2015. The paper assigns the full impact of deforestation to the agriculture that results from it;includes emissions after food is sold(such as from waste and cooking);and counts non-food crops like cotton. But even when the authors took away emissions from sources like transport and packaging, they still found that agriculture generated 24% of GHGS.

Another recent paper, by Xiaoming Xu of the University of Illinois and eight co-authors, allocates(分配)this impact among 171 crops and 16 animal products. It finds that animal-based foods account for 57% of agricultural GHGS, versus 29% for food from plants. Beef and cow's milk alone made up 34%. Combined with the earlier study's results, this implies that cattle produce 12% of GHG emissions.

Relative to other food sources, beef is uniquely carbon-intensive. Because cattle emit methane(甲烷)and need large grasslands that are often created by cutting more forests, they produce seven times as many GHGS per calorie of meat as pigs do. This makes beef a bigger share among foods than coal is among sources of electricity.

The simplest way to cut beef output is for people to eat other animals instead, or become vegetarians. But convincing people to give up their burgers is a tall order.

Fortunately, lab-grown meats are moving from Petri dishes(培养皿)to high-end restaurants. Doing without beef from live cattle is hard to imagine, but the same was true of coal 100 years ago. Lab-grown meat could play an essential role in slowing a climate disaster.

28. The underlined phrase in paragraph 2 can probably be replaced by_____.

A. be detected by radar　　B. be ignored by people

C. be explained by experts　　D. be controlled by government

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Lab-grown meats will replace other meats in the future.

B. Quitting steak may be an efficient way to reduce GHG.

C. Producing beef generates more GHG than burning coal.

D. Beef transport is the major contributor of GHG emissions.

30. The author mentions the coal in the last paragraph just to show_____.

A. the importance of both lab-grown beef and coal　　B. the difficulty to produce the lab-grown meat

C. the necessity of beef from live cattle　　D. the future of lab-grown beef

【答案】28. B　29. B　30. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了动物尤其是牛在整个食物链上对对温室气体排放的不良影响。呼吁人们吃其他动物，或者成为素食者，并指出实验室培育的肉类可能在减缓气候灾难方面发挥重要作用。

【28题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段“In a survey in Britain last year, the share of answerers saying that “producing plants and meat on farms” was a “significant contributor” to climate change was the lowest among ten listed activities.”（去年在英国进行的一项调查中，回答者认为”农场生产植物和肉类”是造成气候变化的”重要因素”的人数比例，在所列的 10 项活动中排名最低。）可知，食物对温室气体(GHG)排放的影响可能不人们忽视。所以划线词的意思是“被人们忽视”。故选 B 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第三段“Relative to other food sources, beef is uniquely carbon-intensive. Because cattle emit methane(甲烷)and need large grasslands that are often created by cutting more forests, they produce seven times as many GHGS per calorie of meat as pigs do. This makes beef a bigger share among foods than coal is among sources of electricity.”（相对于其他食物来源，牛肉是唯一的碳密集型食品。因为牛会排放甲烷，而且需要大草原，而大草原往往是砍伐更多的森林造成的，所以每消耗一卡路里的肉，牛产生的温室气体是猪的七倍。这使得牛肉在食品中的份额比煤炭在电力来源中的份额还要大。）以及最后一段“Lab-grown meat could play an essential role in slowing a climate disaster.”（实验室培育的肉类可能在减缓气候灾难方面发挥重要作用）由此判断出，不吃牛排可能是减少温室气体排放的有效方法。故选 B 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Fortunately, lab-grown meats are moving from Petri dishes(培养皿)to high-end restaurants. Doing without beef from live cattle is hard to imagine, but the same was true of coal 100 years ago.”（幸运的是，实验室培养的肉类，正从培养皿转移到高档餐厅。很难想象没有活牛的牛肉，但 100 年前的煤炭也是如此。）可知，作者在最后一段提到了煤炭，只是为了展示实验室培育牛肉的未来。故选 D 项。

D

The word “robot” was coined in 1920 by the Czech playwright Karel Capek meaning fully functional servants. For most of their history, robots have been inelegant mechanical devices sitting out of sight in factories. Things are starting to change, however. Robots are leaving carefully managed industrial settings for everyday life and, in the coming years, will increasingly work in supermarkets, clinics, social care and much more.

They could not be coming at a better time. Many industries are facing a shortage of labor—the demand for workers has recovered much faster than expected and some people have left the workforce, particularly in America. Warehousing(仓库)has grown rapidly thanks to the e-commerce boom. Robots are picking items off shelves and helping people pack a rising numbers of boxes. They are even beginning to move slowly along some pavements, delivering goods or food right to people’s doors. Nowadays, short of workers but with lots of elderly folk to look after, having more robots to boost productivity would be a good thing.

And yet many people fear that robots will destroy jobs. A paper in 2013 by economists at Oxford University was widely misinterpreted as meaning that 47% of American jobs were at risk of being automated.

In fact concerns about mass unemployment are overblown. The evidence suggests robots will be ultimately beneficial for labor markets. Japan and South Korea have the highest robot usage rate but very strong workforces. A Yale University study that looked at Japanese manufacturing between 1978 and 2017 found that an increase of one robot unit per 1,000 workers boosted a company’s employment by 2.2%. Research from the Bank of Korea found that robotization moved jobs away from manufacturing into other sectors, but that there was no decrease in overall vacancies.

For all that, the march of the robots will bring big changes to workplaces, too. One supposed example of "bad automation" is self-service checkouts in supermarkets, because they displace human workers. But robots could perform unpleasant work. Checkout staff who retrain to help customers pick items from aisles(传送带)may find that dealing with people in need is more rewarding than spending all day swiping barcodes in front of lasers. In addition, as jobs change, workers should be helped to acquire new skills, including how to work with and manage the robots that will increasingly be their colleagues.

The potential gains from the robot revolution are huge. In Capek's play, the robots revolt(反抗)against their human masters and cause mass unemployment and worse. However, the beginnings of the world's real robots have not matched Capek's assumption. So there is no need to concern about their future.

31. The author mentions the two researches in paragraph 4 to_____.

A. prove an argument　　B. introduce an approach

C. present an assumption　　D. highlight an experiment

32. What can we infer from the passage?

A. New skills will be acquired by workers with the help of robots.

B. The more robots are used, the greater employment it can bring.

C. Robots will betray their human masters and cause worse problems.

D. Checkout staff in supermarkets may be happier to do with people in need.

33. Towards wide spread of robots, the author is_____

A. approved　　B. neutral　　C. opposed　　D. doubtful

34. What's the best title of the passage?

A. Future Risk: Jobs Being Automated

B. Robot Revolution: Causes of Changes

C. Workplace Automation: Rise of Robots

D. Robotization: Solution to Unemployment

【答案】31. A　32. D　33. A　34. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了机器人进入日常生活后给人们带来的便利以及由此人们出现的担忧。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段"In fact, concerns about mass unemployment are overblown. The evidence suggests robots will be ultimately beneficial for labor markets. Japan and South Korea have the highest robot usage rate but very strong workforces.（事实上，对大规模失业的担忧被夸大了。有证据表明，机器人最终将有利于劳动力市场。日本和韩国的机器人使用率最高，但劳动力非常强大。）"可知，作者在第四段段首首先提出自己的观点，然后紧接着用耶鲁大学和韩国银行研究人员提供的数据支持了这一观点。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段"One supposed example of "bad automation" is self-service checkouts in supermarkets, because they displace human workers. But robots could perform unpleasant work. Checkout staff who retrain to help customers pick items from aisles(传送带)may find that dealing with people in need is more rewarding than spending all day swiping barcodes in front of lasers.（超市的自助结账是一个糟糕的自动化的例子，因为它们取代了人力。但是机器人可能会做出做令人不快的表现。收银员人员经过再培训，帮助客户从传送带拿取商品，他们发现帮助需要帮助的人

比只是单纯的在扫描仪扫码结账更能感觉到自己的努力有所回报）”可知，收银人员更愿意与人打交道，更愿意帮助人。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“They could not be coming at a better time.（他们来得正是时候。）”，第四段“In fact, concerns about mass unemployment are overblown.（事实上，对大规模失业的担忧被夸大了。）”以及最后一段“The potential gains from the robot revolution are huge.（机器人革命带来的潜在收益是巨大的。）”可知，机器人进入生活以来，对于失业率的影响被夸大了，实际上给人类带来的收益的是巨大的，所以作者对机器人的大规模使用是认可的。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段中“ however. Robots are leaving carefully managed industrial settings for everyday life and, in the coming years, will increasingly work in supermarkets, clinics, social care and much more.”（然而机器人正在离开精心管理的工业环境，进入日常生活。在未来几年，机器人将越来越多地在超市、诊所、社会护理等领域工作。）和最后一段“The potential gains from the robot revolution are huge. In Capek’s play, the robots revolt(反抗)against their human masters and cause mass unemployment and worse. However, the beginnings of the world’s real robots have not matched Capek’s assumption. So there is no need to concern about their future.（机器人革命带来的潜在收益是巨大的。恰佩克的假设中，机器人对抗人类并导致大规模失业。然而，世界上真正的机器人的诞生并不符合恰佩克的假设。所以没有必要担心他们的未来）”可知，本文主要讲述机器人在日常生活中的使用变多。结合选项，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When we feel exhausted, our brains want to save mental energy by directing our focus to the most readily available, recallable information to help us make decisions quickly. We often do the thing that feels right, or rush to judgment without proper consideration. ___35___ It’s the reason why if you speak Spanish, it’s much easier to learn Italian than Japanese. It’s also why many people think two single dollar bills are more valuable than a single two-dollar bill.

___36___ Or, we are willing to move toward things that make us feel good and away from things that make us feel uncomfortable.

Yet, we know hard actions can bring benefits -ones that may not be visible for some time. ___37___ Maybe we do this because we have an insight or a requirement from doctor. When we go for that initial run, it doesn’t feel good. Neither does the run after that. Our muscles hurt. The money we’ve spent on the new hobby causes friction in our household. It continues to signal the reasons we should go back to the way it was before.

So, how do we do hard things when our brains are constantly telling us to avoid effort?

• ___38___ A 2016 study found that when people are upset, they’ re less likely to try to do hard things. When they’re feeling upbeat, they’re more likely to take on the hard-but-essential tasks that ultimately make life better.

•Give our brains the right amount of autonomy. When we have a choice, our brains often want something easy. ___39___

Doing things that feel uncomfortable and liking hard work can seem counterintuitive(反直觉的). But by understanding what’s going on in your brain, instead of depending on your first feeling, you can work toward completing hard things and manage your fears better.

A. Think about starting a new exercise routine.

B. Tackle hard things when we're in a good mood.

C. Accomplish hard things by having the supports of others.

D. The result is that many of us tend to do what simply feels right.

E. The brain does this because it's much easier to process existing ideas than new ones.

F. But there are still some people keeping with it to the end regardless of these difficulties.

G. But we can reduce that response by challenging ourselves to be innovative and provide motives.

【答案】35. E　36. D　37. A　38. B　39. G

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章阐述了一种现象：我们的大脑总是倾向于遵循惯用思维和直觉、喜欢做出省事、让自己舒适的选择。但生活中总有些行之不易却大有裨益的事情，文章就如何克服大脑的惰性做好困难的事情给出了建议。

【35 题详解】

空白前句指出"We often do the thing that feels right, or rush to judgment without proper consideration.(我们往往会做感觉正确　事，或是不经过合理的考虑就匆匆下了结论)"即经验和惯有思维会影响我们的判断，E 选项"大脑会这样做是因为处理已有的想法比处理新想法容易得多"中的 does this 正是指代前句中的行为，且符合后句所举的学过西班牙语的人再学意大利语要更容易这一例子的理由。故选 E 项。

【36 题详解】

空白后句以 Or 开头，表达了"we are willing to move toward things that make us feel good and away from things that make us feel uncomfortable.(我们愿意去做让自己感觉良好的事，而远离那些让自己不适的事情)"，这显然是与上一段文意顺承的，Or 应作"或者"理解，即对空白句的另一种解释。D 选项"结果就是我们许多人都倾向于直觉上正确的事"顺承前文给出论点，且与后句表达含义一致。故选 D 项。

【37 题详解】

空白前句指出"Yet, we know hard actions can bring benefits -ones that may not be visible for some time.(不过，我们知道困难的行动会带来好处——这些好处可能短时间看不出来)"，A 选项"想想开始一个新的锻炼日常"符合 hard actions，且与下一句解释的"这样做是因为对自身的理解或是来自医生的要求"也是相符的。故选 A 项。

【38 题详解】

本段与下一段都是针对"how do we do hard things when our brains are constantly telling us to avoid effort?(当大脑不断地告诉我们不要努力时如何做好困难的事)"给出的建议。空白作为段首句，后面两句指出"A 2016 study found that when people are upset, they' re less likely to try to do hard things. When they're feeling upbeat, they're more likely to take on the hard-but-essential tasks that ultimately make life better. (2016 年的一项研究发现当人们情绪低落时，不太可能会尝试做困难的事。当他们感到积极向上时，更有可能承担那些困难但重要的任务，最终会让生活变得更好)"，言下之意即困难的事务更适合在情绪良好时去完成，这与 B 选项"当你情绪良好时，去处理困难的事务"表达的含义相符。故选 B 项。

【39 题详解】

本段与下一段都是针对"how do we do hard things when our brains are constantly telling us to avoid effort?(当大脑不断地告诉我们不要努力时如何做好困难的事)"给出的建议。前两句指出"Give our brains the right amount of autonomy. When we have a choice, our brains often want something easy.(给我们的大脑一定的自主权。当我们要作出选择时，我

们的大脑往往会想要简单些的)”，G 选项“但我们可以通过挑战自我减少这种反应，从而变得更有创意、更富动力”与前文构成转折，其中的 that response 呼应前文大脑的反应，符合针对做好困难的事给出的建议。故选 G 项。

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。

Finding and keeping friends is a skill that can take some time to develop.

From around the age of four, children develop an understanding that other people may have thoughts, interests and feelings that are different to theirs. This emerging capacity, known as Theory of Mind, helps children make friends, says Eileen Kennedy-Moore, a clinical psychologist. “They become better at imagining someone else’s perspective and this stimulates more intimate (亲密的) friendships.”

Children often have a practical view of friendship, forming close bonds with peers in the playground or classroom, says Kennedy-Moore. “It is a ‘love the one you’re with’ approach.”

“The thing that kids have as an advantage over adults is that they are in the room with 25 others in their stage of life,” she says. “In adulthood it takes thoughtful effort to find and develop friendships.” According to one study, adults must spend around 50 hours together to go from mere acquaintance (相识　人) to a casual friend, 90 hours together before they consider each other as friends, and more than 200 hours to become close friends who share an emotional connection.

Psychologists say best friendships can help children prepare for close relationships, including romantic ones, as they grow up.

“Best friendship is really like falling in love, “says Kennedy-Moore.

“Close friendships in childhood help kids practice the skills they need in intimate relationships throughout their lives. They learn about other people, and about themselves, to deal with feelings like envy, loneliness, and sadness.”

“If children don’t talk about friends at home, it doesn’t mean they don’t have any,” she says, adding that this may because they prefer a quieter style of interacting with others.

Parents can help their children in developing friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school. “The formula is: watch then get involved.” says Kennedy-Moore. “Parents should teach their children to watch what other children are doing, then encourage them to slide into the action without interrupting.”

40. What capacity do children develop from about the age of four according to Kennedy-Moore?

41. What is the disadvantage for adults to develop friendships compared with children?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

Parents can support their children in forming friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school and correcting them from time to time.

43. List some other ways you usually use to develop or maintain your friendship.(In about 40 words)

【答案】40. Children develop an understanding that other people may have thoughts, interests and feelings that are different to theirs.

41. It takes thoughtful effort more time to find and develop friendships.

42. *Parents can support their children in forming friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school and <u>correcting them from time to time</u>.*

According to the passage, parents should encourage their children to watch and slide into the action without interrupting instead of correcting them from time to time.

43. I will directly tell my friends that I want to talk with them and spend time with them. Besides, when they are talking, I will listen to them carefully. Most importantly, I will let them know that I am trustworthy and that we can become closer friends.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了发展和维持友谊是一项需要时间培养的技能，童年时期的亲密友谊有助于孩子的成长，家长可以采取方式帮助孩子建立友谊。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段“From around the age of four, children develop an understanding that other people may have thoughts, interests and feelings that are different to theirs. This emerging capacity, known as Theory of Mind, helps children make friends, says Eileen Kennedy-Moore, a clinical psychologist.(从四岁左右开始，孩子们就开始理解其他人可能有不同于他们的想法、兴趣和感受。临床心理学家艾琳·肯尼迪·摩尔说，这种被称为心理理论的新兴能力有助于儿童交朋友)”可知，从四岁左右开始，孩子们就开始理解其他人可能有不同于他们的想法、兴趣和感受，故答案为 Children develop an understanding that other people may have thoughts, interests and feelings that are different to theirs.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第四段““In adulthood it takes thoughtful effort to find and develop friendships.” According to one study, adults must spend around 50 hours together to go from mere acquaintance to a casual friend, 90 hours together before they consider each other as friends, and more than 200 hours to become close friends who share an emotional connection.(“成年后，寻找和发展友谊需要深思熟虑的努力。”根据一项研究，成年人必须在一起 50 个小时左右，才能从单纯的熟人变成普通朋友；在一起 90 个小时后，才能把彼此视为朋友；在一起 200 个小时以上，才能成为拥有共同情感的亲密朋友)”可知，与儿童相比，成年人发展友谊的劣势是成年人寻找和发展友谊需要深思熟虑的努力，故答案为 It takes thoughtful effort more time to find and develop friendships.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据最后一段“Parents can help their children in developing friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school. “The formula is: watch then get involved.” says Kennedy-Moore. “Parents should teach their children to watch what other children are doing, then encourage them to slide into the action without interrupting.”(家长可以在校外组织有趣的聚会，帮助孩子建立友谊。“方法是：观察然后参与。”肯尼迪·摩尔说。“家长应该教孩子观察其他孩子在做什么，然后鼓励他们在不打断的情况下投入到行动中。”)”可知，父母应该鼓励他们的孩子观看并在不打断的情况下进入动作，而不是时不时地纠正他们，故答案为 *Parents can support their children in forming friendships by organizing fun meet-ups outside of school and correcting them from time to time*.

According to the passage, parents should encourage their children to watch and slide into the action without interrupting instead of correcting them from time to time.

【43 题详解】

开放性题目。我会采取这样的方式来发展或维持友谊：我会直接告诉我的朋友，我想和他们谈谈，花时间和他们在一起。此外，当他们说话时，我会仔细听他们说话。最重要的是，我会让他们知道我是值得信赖的，我们可以成为更亲密的朋友。故答案为 I will directly tell my friends that I want to talk with them and spend time with them. Besides, when they are talking, I will listen to them carefully. Most importantly, I will let them know that I am trustworthy and that we can become closer friends.

第二节：书面表达(20 分)

44. 假如你是李华，你的英国笔友 Jim 听说你校 3 月份举行了“高考百日誓师”大会，对此他很感兴趣，请依据下列信息，给他回信，介绍此次活动。

1. 时间与地点;

2. 主要内容和目　;

3. 你的感受。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：the 100-day Oath of College Entrance Examination 高考百日誓师

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Jim,

I am very glad to receive your letter in which you showed your interest in the “the 100-day Oath of College Entrance Examination” held by our school in March. Here, I would like to tell you some details about this activity.

The event was held in the school football field on March 12, whose purpose was to stimulate students to prepare for the college entrance examination and relieve senior three students’ tension. The activity included a pledge by all the teachers and students of senior three and related communication activities for senior three students.

In my opinion, the activity was a great success. After the activity, the students studied harder than before.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给英国笔友 Jim 回信，给他介绍你校 3 月份举行的“高考百日誓师”大会的相关情况，内容包括：1. 时间与地点；2. 主要内容和目的；3. 你的感受。

【详解】1.词汇积累

高兴的：glad→delighted

目的：purpose→aim

激励：stimulate→inspire

在某人看来：in one’s opinion→as far as sb. be concerned

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：In my opinion, the activity was a great success. After the activity, the students studied harder than before.

拓展句：In my opinion, the activity was a great success, after which the students studied harder than before.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】I am very glad to receive your letter in which you showed your interest in the “the 100-day Oath of College Entrance Examination” held by our school in March. (运用了“介词+which”引导的限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】The event was held in the school football field on March 12, whose purpose was to stimulate students to prepare for the college entrance examination and relieve senior three students' tension. (运用了 whose 引导的非限制性定语从句)