2022 北京海淀高三二模

英　　语

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（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。

My grandfather was a writer of many books. As a child and a teenager, I wrote ____1____, trying to be an author like him.When I ____2____ my first book, I was not sure if I should throw it out to the world or shelter it forever. That's why I went to grandpa that night, my faithful reader, who once again gave me tremendous ____3____。

"Did you bring the book? I heard you talk about it and I can't wait to see your ____4____."

"Oh yeah, the book. I completed it yesterday," I handed him the draft, "but I don't think it's that good..."

He turned to a random page and ____5____ more of the pages. "Why do you think this isn't good? It looks fine to me.Very heart-warming."

"Well, I'm not sure. It could be better than it is now."

"You can't expect for the book to be ____6____. Writing is a skill that takes time. You already finished the story, and now you have to ____7____ others what you've got." he passed the book back to me. "If people don't like it, then write again. Criticism is important, but you are going to have to keep on writing till you are ____8____ with your work."

"Is that how you became a writer?"

"Yes, and every other writer before me. You have to start from the ____9____ and then reach the top."

I finally broke out into a smile and he did too. I looked carefully at the book one more time. The pages bound together gave me hope for the future. That settled it. I was going to have to ____10____ myself and let others see my work. For me and for my grandpa.

1. A. fast	B. well	C. nonstop	D. little
2. A. polished	B. finished	C. deleted	D. published
3. A. tasks	B. pressure	C. rewards	D. inspiration
4. A. progress	B. style	C. comment	D. reaction
5. A. copied	B. wrote	C. scanned	D. edited
6. A. perfect	B. unique	C. complex	D. practical
7. A. send	B. show	C. teach	D. sell
8. A. content	B. strict	C. patient	D. exhausted
9. A. end	B. failure	C. bottom	D. criticism
10. A. give up	B. count on	C. look after	D. get over

第二节（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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Sophie dedicated her time to crafting "chemo comfort bags" for hospital patients. She decided to brighten the days of chemotherapy patients shortly after knowing ____11____ the treatment was like. ____12____ the help from her family, Sophie filled each bag with items that were meant to enhance comfort, including blankets, pillows and cozy socks. Last

month, Sophie and her family ____13____(donate) ten comfort bags to patients. When ____14____(ask) how it felt to see that her comfort bags were making a difference in people's lives, Sophie said, "It feels so nice."

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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Recently, many who drink milk have switched to plant-based milks ____15____(come) from almonds, soy or rice. And the newest star among them is oat milk. This creamy, delicious drink makes coffee, cereal, and baked goods taste delicious. Another reason for its ____16____(popular) lies in its benefits. Oat milk contains vitamins and minerals. It also has fiber, which can help to reduce the risk of heart disease. It is ____17____(cheap) to make and requires less water to produce than some other plant-based milks. Some people believe it's an environmentally-friendly choice.

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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Children are unwilling to seek help in school because they feel it makes them look incompetent. However, if they are afraid to ask for help, their learning experience ____18____(suffer). How can we help children overcome the barrier? First, teachers could create activities ____19____ each student becomes an "expert" on a different topic, and then children must ask for help to master all of the material. If seeking help ____20____(understand) as a commonplace classroom activity, kids may be less likely to think of it as an indication of one's ability.

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

Institutions and individuals can subscribe to *Journal of Science* (JS) either by print or online. Ordering Procedures

Both institutions and individuals can complete their order form and submit payment to start their print and/or online subscription. Those who choose the print version receive access to the online service as well. They may also subscribe to online-only access to JS. Once the publisher has received payment, the institution or individual will begin receiving the print journal if they order the print option. They will receive an e-mail with instructions for obtaining access to the online edition. The e-mail will direct them to an online form. They will be asked to provide the following information necessary to activate their subscription to JS:

Institutions

·Contact name, title, phone, fax, and email

·Customer number(received via email)

·Institution's IP Address(es)

Individuals

·A username and password that you can easily remember

·Your name, phone number, and email address

·Your customer number (received via email)

With their subscription, they will receive 10 issues per year of the JS in addition to access to tables of contents, abstracts, full text searching, full text display, and PDFs, full access to all posted back content to 1860, for as long as the subscription is active. For institutions, access is limited to computers within a particular set of Internet IP addresses.

Individuals will enjoy the advantage of having password access to JS from any device connected to the Internet. Without a subscription, access to tables of contents and abstracts is available.

Cost of Subscriptions

2022 Rates	Individual online-only	Individual print+online	Student online-only	Student print+online	Institution online-only	Institution print+online
U.S.	$80	$90	$40	$50	$240	$250
Foreign	$80	$90+ $35 Postage	$40	$50+ $35 Postage	$240	$250+ $35 Postage

Purchasing Individual Issues or Articles

You can purchase access to individual JS issues or articles. Browse through our current online content or our archive (going back to 1860), select the article you want access to, and click Add to Cart. You will be prompted to create an account at this time if you don't already have one. Purchases can be made by visiting our online store: *https://epay.ustore.edu/js.*

21. What is the procedure for online-only subscription?

①complete an order form ②receive an email with instructions

③activate the subscription ④submit payment

A. ③①②④ B. ①④②③ C. ①④③② D. ④①②③

22. How much does it cost a student in Beijing to subscribe to both print and online versions of JS 2022?

A. $80. B. $85. C. $90. D. $125.

23. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Those who subscribe to the print version have no access to online service.

B. Individual articles are not available unless you make a yearly subscription.

C. There is no limit on Internet IP addresses for either institutions or individuals.

D. People have access to tables of contents and abstracts even without subscription.

B

About 20 years ago, Daniel Hoffman, a classically trained violinist met a young musician playing in the town square in Marrakech, an ancient city in Morocco. They communicated in the little French they both knew, but their main common language was music. On the back of a motorbike of the fellow violinist, Hoffman weaved through the back streets of the city and then learned his first lessons in Andalusian music, the classical music of North Africa.

That experience gave birth to an idea: What would it be like to try to learn how to play different violin styles around the world in just one week? Oh. yes, and at the end of that week, play a concert. He even got a name for the concept “musical extreme sports”.

It took him almost two decades to launch that dream with a friend,who introduced him to the wonders of Kickstarter, a funding platform for creative projects. Up to now, the dream has taken the form of a new documentary currently airing on American public television stations called “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood.”

In the documentary, Hoffman travels to County Clare, Ireland, where he takes lessons with James Kelly, a master Irish violin player, for less than a week and then performs together with him in front of an audience, many of whom are star Irish musicians.

The film is what Hoffman hopes will be the first of an eventual series of short documentaries, showing him learning to play the violin in a variety of styles, includingthe folk music of south India, Sweden, Greece, Romania, and West Virginia.

That would add to his extensive repertoire(全部曲目), which already includes Balkan, Middle Eastern, and Turkish styles. “The big joke is what’s the difference between the fiddle and the violin? It’s the person who plays it,” says Niall Keegan, a traditional flute player. “It’s the music you make on it that makes it Irish or English or French or classical or jazz or whatever else. It’s how we imagine it and how we create through it that make it and give it character.”

“Otherwise, it’s just firewood,” he says, words that became the film’s title.

24. Where does Hoffman’s idea of musical extreme sports come from?

A. His exploration of the local music.

B. His cooperation with the young violinist.

C. His sightseeing tour on a motorbike seat.

D. His constantly changing taste in violin styles.

25. According to the passage, the series of documentaries _____.

A. help Hoffman to become a master violin player

B. are funded by American public television stations

C. introduce different styles of musicians around the world

D. record Hoffman’s experience in learning various violin styles

26. The title of the documentary “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood” is used to emphasize _____.

A. the power of diversified artistic expression

B. the pleasure in learning traditional music

C. the technique of instrument playing

D the importance of famous artists

C

Microplastics - tiny pieces of plastic waste less than five millimetres long that have been degraded by waves, wind and ultraviolet rays-have been discovered in the deepest oceanic trenches and within the stomachs of the organisms that live there, but we have little idea about where the great majority of them end up. More than eight million tonnes of plastic enters our oceans every year, comprising between 80 and 85 percent of all marine trash, but with inadequate data, there are concerns that these figures could be underestimates.

Currently, most of the data we have on microplastics are accidentally captured by research ships, which use plankton nets to collect marine-microorganism samples. However, researchers Christopher Ruf and Madeline Evans from the University of Michigan have discovered an innovative way to identify and track concentrations of microplastics in the ocean.

The technique relies on NASA’s Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite System (CYGNSS), a constellation of eight micro-satellites used to predict hurricanes that calculate wind speeds above the ocean by measuring the roughness of surface waters. As the satellites are continuously recording, Ruf and Evans realised that they collect a great deal of additional data. It was while analysing these data that they noticed some differences-times where the surface of the ocean appeared to be much smoother than it should, given the prevailing wind (盛行风) conditions.

Knowing that water isn’t roughened as much when it contains a lot of floating material, Ruf and Evans identified a pattern that linked areas of unusual smoothness and predicted microplastic distributions. They found that the difference between their measurements, and how much rougher the surface would be if winds of the same speed were blowing across clear water, was “highly correlated with the presence of microplastics, and the degree of the difference also correlated with the concentration of the plastics.”

The research reveals that there are seasonal variations,where the concentrations of microplastics tend to be higher in the summer and lower in the winter in a very clean, periodic way, which Ruf explains mirrors the way in which the ocean

circulation changes throughout the year. It also confirms, as was previously thought, that rivers are the main source of ocean microplastics.

Raising awareness of the issue of ocean microplastics among the public and politicians is just one of the researchers' future aims; they are also in conversation with Duteh non-profit The Ocean Cleanup and Finnish clean-technology specialist Clewat, which are interested in using the information to more efficiently target their trash-collection campaigns.

So far, only one year's worth of data have been processed since CYGNSS was launched in 2016. By looking at a longer time period, Ruf and Evans aim to determine whether the seasonal pattern is repeatable, and whether the concentration of micmplastics in the ocean is getting worse.

27. What is Paragraph 1 mainly about?

A. The limited knowledge about ocean microplastics.

B. The harm of ocean microplastics to sea creatures.

C. The methods of degrading ocean microplasties.

D. The previous research on ocean microplasties.

28. According to the passage, CYGNSS _____.

A. has offered data about the repeatable seasonal pattern

B. guides research ships to gather data about sea animals

C. provides unexpected data about the changes of sea surface

D. was designed to measure the distribution of ocean microplastics

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Microplastics will end up in the stomachs of the ocean organisms.

B. Mlicroplastics play a vital role in the yearly ocean circulation changes.

C. The surface of the ocean can get smoother with more microplastics in it.

D. The new way of tracking microplastics has helped prevent ocean pollution.

30. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce the technology of CYGNSS.

B. To present a way to study ocean microplastics.

C. To test an assumption on ocean microplastics.

D. To propose a new means of protecting the ocean.

D

Americans clearly love their museums. One of the most famous, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met), saw a record 6.5 million visitors in 2015. But record attendance doesn't necessarily translate into record revenue. Last month，the Met said it was trying to erase a USS10 million budget deficit. Meanwhile, one of its rivals，the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), was abundant in cash, but only about three million people stopped by in 2015. Why do some museums flourish while others flounder? My research leads me to believe there are three reasons: fashion, billionaires and demographics.

First, underlying the Met's financial challenges is the problem with the acquisitions policy. Recent directors of the Met did not add much to the museum's modern collection. The argument was that museums such as the MoMA were already providing such works in their collections and that the acquisition of contemporary art by living artists was problematic and risky. However, given the fact that museum-goers increasingly favor contemporary art, the revenue of the Met will likely fall if it isn't able to keep up with the tastes of the customers. And by the time it might recognize this, it's already too late to do much about it because the costs to acquire the in-demand art is sky-high. This leads to a second critical issue-the changing

distribution of income and its effects on museum finance and operation. We are living in a boom period for contemporary art. The number of auctions and art fairs has grown enormously to accommodate this growing market. In a world with about 1,800 billionaires, it only takes a relative few to drive high-end art prices to astronomical levels. Works by the German artist Gerhard Richter have generated $1.2 billion in sales in recent years. The soaring prices mean museums simply can't keep up and must usually depend on donations to assemble the best works, or they're priced out. Moreover, billionaires themselves are increasingly setting up their own private museums, further distancing the ability of public museums to get the good stuff.

A third interrelated problem is that demographic issues have put pressure on the revenue side. Unemployment, early retirements and the aging of the population in the US have contributed to increased attendance at museums. You might think it's a good thing, but more traffic means higher costs, and when those additional visitors don't result in more revenue, profitability goes down. This is because of the longstanding movement toward making museums "free" by having individuals, government or businesses "sponsor" the cost. But when that support gets reduced by budget costs or another reason, museums must either cover the cost themselves or lose patrons by suddenly charging fees. There is evidence that attendance rises when economic growth slows, but that's also when those "sponsors" are more likely to begin to disappear.

Museums will certainly continue to exist and provide us with invaluable insights into our culture. But they must exist under economic principles, and it'd be wise for their administrators to consider the economies in their calculations.

31. According to the author, _____.

A. MoMA saw a rise in donation due to its increased attendance

B. the Met failed to respond to the artistic tastes of modern visitors

C. the Met considered works of the living artists as questionable

D. MoMA added to its modern collection despite the budget deficit

32. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Billionaires control art auctions to price out public museums.

B. The boom of modern art will lead visitors to private museums.

C. The increase in visitors can hurt the profitability of museums.

D. Economic slowdowns result in a weakened interest in museums.

33. What is the author's attitude towards the future of museums in the US?

A. Pessimistic. B. Doubtful. C. Cautious. D. Uncertain.

34. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. How can Museums Boost Revenues?

B. Should Museums Charge Entrance Fees?

C. Will Museums Survive in a Fast-changing World?

D. What Causes the Financial Challenges of Museums?

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。

Website copywriting involves writing text and copy for websites. ____35____ Commercial websites may require standard sales-style copywriting, while informative or educational websites could require more structured material.

Almost all websites require some type of website copywriting. The material on a website is important not only to attract customers, but also to raise page ranks and create search engine traffic. This means that website copywriting can be somewhat different from regular writing because writers must write for two audiences.

Search engine optimization (SEO) can sometimes be important in website copywriting. SEO refers to the process of creating copy that is tailored toward catching the attention of popular search engines. ____36____.

An understanding of keywords and search engine behavior are important for SEO when writing copy for the web. ____37____ If those keywords are used properly and in the proper places within the article more traffic will come to the website via a search engine, and the owner of the website could have the potential of making more money.

Website copywriters often have to have both a writing background and a marketing background. A person who is acting as a website copywriter for a site usually needs to be able to write active prose that inspires action. They also need to be able to drive traffic to the site, so that customers can see the products for sale.

Being able to write effective sales copy may also be essential for website copywriting. ____38____ Content has to be well written in order to accomplish its goal, and adherence to standard writing rules is often a prerequisite to a well-written article.

____39____ People browsing the web tend to read differently than people reading a book or a newspaper. So the content must capture their attention quickly and be relatively easy to read, which often involves writing prose that is easily readable. Headings, bullet points, and simple language are often preferred as a result.

A. The type of copy that is required varies depending on the type of website.

B. Online companies may offer informational articles about products and services.

C. Website copywriters have to be familiar with basic grammar, style, and structure rules.

D. Internet copywriting also involves the composition of short headlines or advertisements.

E. Theoretically, the higher the SEO, the higher the number of readers that will be directed to the website.

F. Website copy not only serves the overall function of the website, but needs to capture the attention of readers.

G. This means copy for a website may have to contain certain keywords that people search when looking for something.

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。

For many students, having classes online makes them easily distracted. They face challenges when learning online.

A main source of distraction is digital technology. While electronic devices are required for online learning, they easily steal attention for long periods of time. Most students will hold their phones or leave them on their desks while studying. There is no doubt that during this time a text message from a friend can start a conversation that results in totally ignoring an assignment. Students might open new tabs to watch a fun video or scroll through social media threads. To overcome this challenge, students are encouraged to put all devices out of sight while working and build a solid timetable.

In addition to electronic devices, background noises can be a huge obstacle when it comes to online learning. In fact, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more. Television, family members, pets running in the house, or siblings listening to loud music can all be sources of interruption. Even weather can be a distraction! Imagine a strong wind blowing through the trees or a loud thunderstorm with rain. All these noises can end up disrupting students and affecting their study. A pair of headphones can minimize noise and help students stay on task.

Indeed, where and how we study can be a source of distraction as well. Some students wear comfortable pajamas while lying on their beds with laptops to watch class lectures. This can be a problem for concentration because humans mentally associate the bed with resting. Likewise, kitchens raise even more problems! Thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause a student to miss part of the class. This problem can be solved by trying to slowly train the brain to separate school time from resting and eating time. Also, a student can grab a light snack before class starts or even before starting an assignment.

Different students face different challenges at home. Students need to figure out ways to ensure they stay on track to achieve their academic goals.

40. According to the passage,what can students do to overcome distractions caused by digital technology while learning online?

41. Why do kitchens raise problems for students studying at home?

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

To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.

43. Please briefly introduce how online learning benefits you.(In about 40 words)

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。近期，你校英国外教 Jim 做了关于阅读方法的在线讲座。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1.表达感谢并简述你的收获；

2.说明你阅读中的困惑并寻求帮助。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

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（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。

My grandfather was a writer of many books. As a child and a teenager, I wrote ____1____, trying to be an author like him.When I ____2____ my first book, I was not sure if I should throw it out to the world or shelter it forever. That's why I went to grandpa that night, my faithful reader, who once again gave me tremendous ____3____。

"Did you bring the book? I heard you talk about it and I can't wait to see your ____4____."

"Oh yeah, the book. I completed it yesterday," I handed him the draft, "but I don't think it's that good..."

He turned to a random page and ____5____ more of the pages. "Why do you think this isn't good? It looks fine to me.Very heart-warming."

"Well, I'm not sure. It could be better than it is now."

"You can't expect for the book to be ____6____. Writing is a skill that takes time. You already finished the story, and now you have to ____7____ others what you've got." he passed the book back to me. "If people don't like it, then write again. Criticism is important, but you are going to have to keep on writing till you are ____8____ with your work."

"Is that how you became a writer?"

"Yes, and every other writer before me. You have to start from the ____9____ and then reach the top."

I finally broke out into a smile and he did too. I looked carefully at the book one more time. The pages bound together gave me hope for the future. That settled it. I was going to have to _____10_____ myself and let others see my work. For me and for my grandpa.

1. A. fast	B. well	C. nonstop	D. little
2. A. polished	B. finished	C. deleted	D. published
3. A. tasks	B. pressure	C. rewards	D. inspiration
4. A. progress	B. style	C. comment	D. reaction
5. A. copied	B. wrote	C. scanned	D. edited
6. A. perfect	B. unique	C. complex	D. practical
7. A. send	B. show	C. teach	D. sell
8. A. content	B. strict	C. patient	D. exhausted
9. A. end	B. failure	C. bottom	D. criticism
10. A. give up	B. count on	C. look after	D. get over

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。作者想成为爷爷那样的一位作家，但是在完成第一本书之后不确定是否应该拿给别人看，这时是爷爷给了他巨大的鼓励和启示，让他抛掉顾虑，重拾前行的勇气，继续向前。

【1 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我十几岁还是个孩子的时候，我不间断地写，希望成为一个像他那样的作家。A. fast 迅速的；B. well 健康的；C. nonstop 不间断的；D. little 小的。根据前文"My grandfather was a writer of many books."可知，作者的爷爷是一个作家，所以作者也希望通过不间断地写作最终成为一个作家。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我完成我的第一本书的时候，我不确定我是应该把它扔给世界还是永远保护它。A. polished 擦亮；B. finished 完成；C. deleted 删除；D. published 出版。根据后文“I completed it yesterday,”可知，作者已经完成了他的第一本书。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这就是为什么那天晚上要去找爷爷，我忠实的读者，他又一次给了我巨大的启示。A. tasks 任务；B. pressure 压力；C. rewards 报酬；D. inspiration 启示。根据后文“Why do you think this isn’t good? It looks fine to me.Very heart-warming.”可知，爷爷又一次给了我启示。故选 D。

【4 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你把书带来了吗？我听说你说过，我等不及要看你的进展。A. progress 进展；B. style 作风；C. comment 评论；D. reaction 反应。根据后文“Oh yeah. the book. I completed it yesterday,”可知，爷爷是要看看作者的书的进展情况。故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他转向一个随机的页面并浏览了更多的页面。A. copied 复制；B. wrote 写；C. scanned 浏览；D. edited 编辑。根据后文“Why do you think this isn’t good? It looks fine to me.Very heart-warming.”可知，作者的爷爷是在快速翻阅了更多的页面以后对作者的书做了评价。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：你不能指望这本书是完美的。A. perfect 完美的；B. unique 独特的；C. complex 复杂的；D. practical 现实的。根据后文“Writing is a skill that takes time.”可知，爷爷是在告诉作者写作是一个逐渐的过程，不可能一下就能写出完美的书。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：你已经完成了这个故事，现在你必须向别人展示你的故事。A. send 发送；B. show 展示；C. teach 讲授；D. sell 出售。根据后文“If people don’t like it, then write again.”可知，作品完成之后应该向别人展示，让人去评价。故选 B。

【8 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：批评是很重要的，但是你必须继续写作，直到你对你的工作很满意。A. content 满意的；B. strict 严格的；C. patient 耐心的；D. exhausted 疲惫不堪的。根据前文“If people don’t like it, then write again. ”以及后文“You have to start from the ____9____ and then reach the top.”可知，继续写作是为了达到最后的满意。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你必须要从底部开始然后才能到达顶端。A. end 结束；B. failure 失败；C. bottom 底部；D. criticism 批判；指责。根据前文“If people don’t like it, then write again. Criticism is important, but you are going to have to keep on writing till you are ____8____ with your work.”以及“Yes, and every other writer before me.”可知，每一名作家都需要从最初的不断接受批评到最后的对自己作品满意，即从最底部开始。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我必须要克服自己，让别人看到我的作品。A. give up 放弃；B. count on 指望；C. look after 照顾；D. get over 克服。根据前文“I looked carefully at the book one more time. The pages bound together gave me

hope for the future.That settled it.”可知，作者在爷爷的激励下已经战胜自我，决定继续前行，把自己的作品展示给别人看。故选 D。

第二节（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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Sophie dedicated her time to crafting “chemo comfort bags” for hospital patients. She decided to brighten the days of chemotherapy patients shortly after knowing ____11____ the treatment was like. ____12____ the help from her family, Sophie filled each bag with items that were meant to enhance comfort, including blankets, pillows and cozy socks. Last month, Sophie and her family ____13____(donate) ten comfort bags to patients. When ____14____(ask) how it felt to see that her comfort bags were making a difference in people’s lives, Sophie said, “It feels so nice.”

【答案】11. what

12. With　13. donated

14. asked

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了苏菲为需要化疗的患者制作“化疗舒适袋”的故事。

【11 题详解】

考查连词。句意：在了解了化疗是什么样子之后不久，她决定让化疗患者的日子变得更加美好。分析句子结构，空处引导宾语从句，作动词 knowing 的宾语，从句中缺少 like 的宾语，表示“什么”，应用 what 引导从句。故填 what。

【12 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在家人的帮助下，苏菲在每个袋子里装满了旨在提高舒适度的物品，包括毯子、枕头和舒适的袜子。结合语意，空处应用介词 with，构成短语 with the help from sb.，表示“在某人的帮助下”。故填 With。

【13 题详解】

考查时态。句意：上个月，苏菲和她的家人向病人捐赠了十个舒适袋。根据时间状语 last month 可知，动作发生在过去，句子应用一般过去时，且与主语是主动关系。故填 donated。

【14 题详解】

考查状语从句的省略。句意：当被问及看到她的舒适袋改变了人们的生活，她感觉如何时，苏菲说：“感觉真好。”结合语意，苏菲被别人询问感觉如何，从句为 When Sophie was asked how it felt to see that her comfort bags were making a difference in people’s lives，分析句子结构，When 引导时间状语从句，从句主语与主句主语一致，且从句中含有 be 动词，所以从句中的“主语+be 动词”可以省略。故填 asked。

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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Recently, many who drink milk have switched to plant-based milks ____15____(come) from almonds, soy or rice. And the newest star among them is oat milk. This creamy, delicious drink makes coffee, cereal, and baked goods taste delicious. Another reason for its ____16____(popular) lies in its benefits. Oat milk contains vitamins and minerals. It also has fiber,

which can help to reduce the risk of heart disease. It is ____17____(cheap) to make and requires less water to produce than some other plant-based milks. Some people believe it's an environmentally-friendly choice.

【答案】15. coming

16. popularity

17. cheaper

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。最近，许多喝牛奶的人已经改用杏仁、大豆或大米制成的植物性牛奶。其中最新的明星是燕麦牛奶。文章介绍了燕麦牛奶的好处。

【15 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：最近，许多喝牛奶的人已经改用杏仁、大豆或大米制成的植物性牛奶。分析句子结构可知 come 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 milks 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作定语。故填 coming。

【16 题详解】

考查名词。句意：它受欢迎　另一个原因是它的好处。此处作宾语，表示"受欢迎"应用名词 popularity，故填 popularity。

【17 题详解】

考查比较级。句意：与其他植物性牛奶相比，它的制作成本更低，需要的水也更少。根据后文"than some other plant-based milks"可知应用比较级。故填 cheaper。

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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Children are unwilling to seek help in school because they feel it makes them look incompetent. However, if they are afraid to ask for help, their learning experience ____18____(suffer). How can we help children overcome the barrier? First, teachers could create activities ____19____ each student becomes an "expert" on a different topic, and then children must ask for help to master all of the material. If seeking help ____20____(understand) as a commonplace classroom activity, kids may be less likely to think of it as an indication of one's ability.

【答案】18. will suffer

19. where　20. is understood

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了孩子们不愿意在学校里寻求帮助的原因以及解决方法。

【18 题详解】

考查时态。句意：然而，如果他们害怕寻求帮助，他们的学习经历就会受到影响。if 引导条件状语从句时，遵循"主将从现"原则，即主句使用一般将来时，从句使用一般现在时，空处为主句谓语，应用 will suffer。故填 will suffer。

【19 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：首先，教师可以创建活动，在活动中每个学生成为不同主题的"专家"，然后孩子们必须寻求帮助才能掌握所有材料。分析句子结构，空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词 activities，定语从句中缺少状语，表示"在活动中"，应用关系副词 where 引导从句。故填 where。

【20 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：如果寻求帮助被理解为一种普通的课堂活动，那么孩子们就不太可能认为它是一个人能力的体现。if 引导的条件状语从句应用一般现在时表示将来，且 understand 与主语 seeking help 之间是被动关系，空处应用一般现在时的被动语态，主语 seeking help 为动名词短语，be 动词应用 is。故填 is understood。

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

Institutions and individuals can subscribe to *Journal of Science* (JS) either by print or online. Ordering Procedures

Both institutions and individuals can complete their order form and submit payment to start their print and/or online subscription. Those who choose the print version receive access to the online service as well. They may also subscribe to online-only access to JS. Once the publisher has received payment, the institution or individual will begin receiving the print journal if they order the print option. They will receive an e-mail with instructions for obtaining access to the online edition. The e-mail will direct them to an online form. They will be asked to provide the following information necessary to activate their subscription to JS:

Institutions

·Contact name, title, phone, fax, and email

·Customer number(received via email)

·Institution's IP Address(es)

Individuals

·A username and password that you can easily remember

·Your name, phone number, and email address

·Your customer number (received via email)

With their subscription, they will receive 10 issues per year of the JS in addition to access to tables of contents, abstracts, full text searching, full text display, and PDFs, full access to all posted back content to 1860, for as long as the subscription is active. For institutions, access is limited to computers within a particular set of Internet IP addresses. Individuals will enjoy the advantage of having password access to JS from any device connected to the Internet. Without a subscription, access to tables of contents and abstracts is available.

Cost of Subscriptions

2022 Rates	Individual online-only	Individual print+online	Student online-only	Student print+online	Institution online-only	Institution print+online
U.S.	$80	$90	$40	$50	$240	$250
Foreign	$80	$90+ $35 Postage	$40	$50+ $35 Postage	$240	$250+ $35 Postage

Purchasing Individual Issues or Articles

You can purchase access to individual JS issues or articles. Browse through our current online content or our archive (going back to 1860), select the article you want access to, and click Add to Cart. You will be prompted to create an account at this time if you don't already have one. Purchases can be made by visiting our online store: *https://epay.ustore.edu/js.*

21. What is the procedure for online-only subscription?

①complete an order form ②receive an email with instructions

③activate the subscription ④submit payment

A. ③①②④ B. ①④②③ C. ①④③② D. ④①②③

22. How much does it cost a student in Beijing to subscribe to both print and online versions of JS 2022?

A. $80. B. $85. C. $90. D. $125.

23. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Those who subscribe to the print version have no access to online service.

B. Individual articles are not available unless you make a yearly subscription.

C. There is no limit on Internet IP addresses for either institutions or individuals.

D. People have access to tables of contents and abstracts even without subscription.

【答案】21. B 22. B 23. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章讲述了机构和个人可以选择印刷版或在线订阅《科学杂志》，以及订阅操作方式。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 Ordering Procedures 标题下“Both institutions and individuals can complete their order form and submit payment to start their print and/or online subscription. Those who choose the print version receive access to the online service as well. They may also subscribe to online-only access to JS. Once the publisher has received payment, the institution or individual will begin receiving the print journal if they order the print option. They will receive an e-mail with instructions for obtaining access to the online edition. The e-mail will direct them to an online form. They will be asked to provide the following information necessary to activate their subscription to JS:(机构和个人均可填写订购表格并提交付款，以开始打印和/或在线订阅。那些选择打印版本的人也可以使用在线服务。他们也可以订阅在线访问。一旦出版商收到付款，机构或个人将开始收到印刷期刊，如果他们订购印刷选项。他们将收到一封电子邮件，说明如何获得在线版本。电子邮件会把他们引向一个在线表格。他们将被要求提供以下必要的信息来激活他们的 JS 订阅)”可知网上订阅的流程是：提交订购表格→付款→收到邮件→激活订阅；故选 B。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Cost of Subscriptions 标题下：Student print + online 栏目下，可知，北京学生的印刷帮及网络版订阅费用=包括产品费用$50+运费$35=$85。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“Without a subscription, access to tables of contents and abstracts is available.(不需要订阅，就可以访问目录和摘要表)”。故选 D。

B

About 20 years ago, Daniel Hoffman, a classically trained violinist met a young musician playing in the town square in Marrakech, an ancient city in Morocco. They communicated in the little French they both knew, but their main common language was music. On the back of a motorbike of the fellow violinist, Hoffman weaved through the back streets of the city and then learned his first lessons in Andalusian music, the classical music of North Africa.

That experience gave birth to an idea: What would it be like to try to learn how to play different violin styles around the world in just one week? Oh. yes, and at the end of that week, play a concert. He even got a name for the concept “musical extreme sports”.

It took him almost two decades to launch that dream with a friend,who introduced him to the wonders of Kickstarter, a funding platform for creative projects. Up to now, the dream has taken the form of a new documentary currently airing on American public television stations called “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood.”

In the documentary, Hoffman travels to County Clare, Ireland, where he takes lessons with James Kelly, a master Irish violin player, for less than a week and then performs together with him in front of an audience, many of whom are star Irish musicians.

The film is what Hoffman hopes will be the first of an eventual series of short documentaries, showing him learning to play the violin in a variety of styles, includingthe folk music of south India, Sweden, Greece, Romania, and West Virginia.

That would add to his extensive repertoire(全部曲目), which already includes Balkan, Middle Eastern, and Turkish styles. “The big joke is what’s the difference between the fiddle and the violin? It’s the person who plays it,” says Niall Keegan, a traditional flute player. “It’s the music you make on it that makes it Irish or English or French or classical or jazz or whatever else. It’s how we imagine it and how we create through it that make it and give it character.”

“Otherwise, it’s just firewood,” he says, words that became the film’s title.

24. Where does Hoffman’s idea of musical extreme sports come from?

A. His exploration of the local music.

B. His cooperation with the young violinist.

C. His sightseeing tour on a motorbike seat.

D. His constantly changing taste in violin styles.

25. According to the passage, the series of documentaries _____.

A. help Hoffman to become a master violin player

B. are funded by American public television stations

C. introduce different styles of musicians around the world

D. record Hoffman’s experience in learning various violin styles

26. The title of the documentary “Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood” is used to emphasize _____.

A. the power of diversified artistic expression

B. the pleasure in learning traditional music

C. the technique of instrument playing

D. the importance of famous artists

【答案】24. A　25. D　26. A

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了小提琴家 Daniel Hoffman 尝试学习如何演奏世界各地不同风格的小提琴，并将这段经历拍成了纪录片。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“On the back of a motorbike of the fellow violinist, Hoffman weaved through the back streets of the city and then learned his first lessons in Andalusian music, the classical music of North Africa. (坐在小提琴手同伴的摩托车后座上，霍夫曼穿梭于城市的后街，然后开始学习安达卢西亚音乐，这是北非的古典音乐。)”和第二段“That experience gave birth to an idea: What would it be like to try to learn how to play different violin styles around the world in just one week? Oh. yes, and at the end of that week, play a concert. He even got a name for the concept ‘musical extreme sports’. (这段经历让我产生了一个想法：在短短一周的时间里，尝试学习如何演奏世界各地不同风格的小提琴，会

是什么感觉?哦。是的，在那个周末，开一场音乐会。他甚至为“音乐极限运动”这个概念取了个名字。)”可知，霍夫曼关于音乐极限运动的想法来自于对北非当地音乐的探索。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段“The film is what Hoffman hopes will be the first of an eventual series of short documentaries, showing him learning to play the violin in a variety of styles, including the folk music of south India, Sweden, Greece, Romania, and West Virginia. (霍夫曼希望这部电影能成为一系列短纪录片的第一部，展示他如何学习以各种风格拉小提琴，包括南印度、瑞典、希腊、罗马尼亚和西弗吉尼亚州的民间音乐。)”可知，这个系列纪录片记录了霍夫曼学习各种小提琴风格的经历。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第六段“‘The big joke is what’s the difference between the fiddle and the violin? It’s the person who plays it,’ says Niall Keegan, a traditional flute player. ‘It’s the music you make on it that makes it Irish or English or French or classical or jazz or whatever else. It’s how we imagine it and how we create through it that make it and give it character.’ (“最大的笑话是 fiddle 和 violin 有什么区别?”，传统长笛演奏家尼尔·基根说：“是你在上面演奏的音乐让它成为爱尔兰音乐、英国音乐、法国音乐、古典音乐、爵士乐或其他任何音乐。是我们如何想象它，如何通过它创造，成就并赋予了它个性。”)”可推知，小提琴的价值在于多元的艺术表现，你在上面演奏的音乐赋予它个性，“否则，它就是一根木柴”，所以纪录片的标题“Otherwise, It’s Just Firewood”强调了多元艺术表达的力量。故选 A。

C

Microplastics - tiny pieces of plastic waste less than five millimetres long that have been degraded by waves, wind and ultraviolet rays-have been discovered in the deepest oceanic trenches and within the stomachs of the organisms that live there, but we have little idea about where the great majority of them end up. More than eight million tonnes of plastic enters our oceans every year, comprising between 80 and 85 percent of all marine trash, but with inadequate data, there are concerns that these figures could be underestimates.

Currently, most of the data we have on microplastics are accidentally captured by research ships, which use plankton nets to collect marine-microorganism samples. However, researchers Christopher Ruf and Madeline Evans from the University of Michigan have discovered an innovative way to identify and track concentrations of microplastics in the ocean.

The technique relies on NASA’s Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite System (CYGNSS), a constellation of eight micro-satellites used to predict hurricanes that calculate wind speeds above the ocean by measuring the roughness of surface waters. As the satellites are continuously recording, Ruf and Evans realised that they collect a great deal of additional data. It was while analysing these data that they noticed some differences-times where the surface of the ocean appeared to be much smoother than it should, given the prevailing wind (盛行风) conditions.

Knowing that water isn’t roughened as much when it contains a lot of floating material, Ruf and Evans identified a pattern that linked areas of unusual smoothness and predicted microplastic distributions. They found that the difference between their measurements, and how much rougher the surface would be if winds of the same speed were blowing across clear water, was “highly correlated with the presence of microplastics, and the degree of the difference also correlated with the concentration of the plastics.”

The research reveals that there are seasonal variations,where the concentrations of microplastics tend to be higher in the summer and lower in the winter in a very clean, periodic way, which Ruf explains mirrors the way in which the ocean circulation changes throughout the year. It also confirms, as was previously thought, that rivers are the main source of ocean microplastics.

Raising awareness of the issue of ocean microplastics among the public and politicians is just one of the researchers' future aims; they are also in conversation with Duteh non-profit The Ocean Cleanup and Finnish clean-technology specialist Clewat, which are interested in using the information to more efficiently target their trash-collection campaigns.

So far, only one year's worth of data have been processed since CYGNSS was launched in 2016. By looking at a longer time period, Ruf and Evans aim to determine whether the seasonal pattern is repeatable, and whether the concentration of micmplastics in the ocean is getting worse.

27. What is Paragraph 1 mainly about?

A. The limited knowledge about ocean microplastics.

B. The harm of ocean microplastics to sea creatures.

C. The methods of degrading ocean microplasties.

D. The previous research on ocean microplasties.

28. According to the passage, CYGNSS _____.

A. has offered data about the repeatable seasonal pattern

B. guides research ships to gather data about sea animals

C. provides unexpected data about the changes of sea surface

D. was designed to measure the distribution of ocean microplastics

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Microplastics will end up in the stomachs of the ocean organisms.

B. Mlicroplastics play a vital role in the yearly ocean circulation changes.

C. The surface of the ocean can get smoother with more microplastics in it.

D. The new way of tracking microplastics has helped prevent ocean pollution.

30. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce the technology of CYGNSS.

B. To present a way to study ocean microplastics.

C. To test an assumption on ocean microplastics.

D. To propose a new means of protecting the ocean.

【答案】27. A　28. C　29. C　30. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了密歇根大学的研究人员发现了一种识别和跟踪海洋中微塑料浓度的创新方法。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段"Microplastics - tiny pieces of plastic waste less than five millimetres long that have been degraded by waves, wind and ultraviolet rays-have been discovered in the deepest oceanic trenches and within the stomachs of the organisms that live there, but we have little idea about where the great majority of them end up.(微型塑料——在最深的海沟和生活在那里的生物体的胃里发现的被海浪、风和紫外线降解的长度不到 5 毫米的塑料废料，但我们不知道绝大多数塑料废料最终会在哪里。)"以及本段内容可知，本段主要介绍了海洋微塑料有限的信息。故选 A 项。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段"The technique relies on NASA's Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite System (CYGNSS),a constellation of eight micro-satellites used to predict hurricanes that calculate wind speeds above the ocean by measuring the roughness of surface waters. As the satellites are continuously recording, Ruf and Evans realised that they collect a great deal

of additional data.(这项技术依赖于美国宇航局的旋风全球导航卫星系统（CYGNSS），这是一个由八颗微型卫星组成的星座，用于预测飓风，通过测量地表水的粗糙度来计算海洋上方的风速。随着卫星不断记录，鲁夫和埃文斯意识到他们收集了大量额外数据。)”可知，CYGNSS 收集到了有关海面变化的大量额外数据，可以提供有关海面变化的额外数据。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“Knowing that water isn’t roughened as much when it contains a lot of floating material(知道当水中含有大量漂浮物时，水不会变得那么粗糙)”可知，如果水中有微塑料时，水面会变得不那么粗糙，海洋表面会由于海中存在更多的微塑料变得更加光滑。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“However, researchers Christopher Ruf and Madeline Evans from the University of Michigan have discovered an innovative way to identify and track concentrations of microplastics in the ocean.(然而，密歇根大学的研究人员克里斯托弗·鲁夫和马德琳·埃文斯发现了一种识别和跟踪海洋中微塑料浓度的创新方法。)”以及文章内容可知，本文的主要目的是介绍一种研究海洋微塑料的创新方法。故选 B 项。

D

Americans clearly love their museums. One of the most famous, New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met), saw a record 6.5 million visitors in 2015. But record attendance doesn’t necessarily translate into record revenue. Last month，the Met said it was trying to erase a USS10 million budget deficit. Meanwhile, one of its rivals，the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), was abundant in cash, but only about three million people stopped by in 2015. Why do some museums flourish while others flounder? My research leads me to believe there are three reasons: fashion, billionaires and demographics.

First, underlying the Met’s financial challenges is the problem with the acquisitions policy. Recent directors of the Met did not add much to the museum’s modern collection. The argument was that museums such as the MoMA were already providing such works in their collections and that the acquisition of contemporary art by living artists was problematic and risky. However, given the fact that museum-goers increasingly favor contemporary art, the revenue of the Met will likely fall if it isn’t able to keep up with the tastes of the customers. And by the time it might recognize this, it’s already too late to do much about it because the costs to acquire the in-demand art is sky-high. This leads to a second critical issue-the changing distribution of income and its effects on museum finance and operation. We are living in a boom period for contemporary art. The number of auctions and art fairs has grown enormously to accommodate this growing market. In a world with about 1,800 billionaires, it only takes a relative few to drive high-end art prices to astronomical levels. Works by the German artist Gerhard Richter have generated $1.2 billion in sales in recent years. The soaring prices mean museums simply can’t keep up and must usually depend on donations to assemble the best works, or they’re priced out. Moreover, billionaires themselves are increasingly setting up their own private museums, further distancing the ability of public museums to get the good stuff.

A third interrelated problem is that demographic issues have put pressure on the revenue side. Unemployment, early retirements and the aging of the population in the US have contributed to increased attendance at museums. You might think it’s a good thing, but more traffic means higher costs, and when those additional visitors don’t result in more revenue, profitability goes down. This is because of the longstanding movement toward making museums “free” by having individuals, government or businesses “sponsor” the cost. But when that support gets reduced by budget costs or another reason, museums must either cover the cost themselves or lose patrons by suddenly charging fees. There is evidence that attendance rises when economic growth slows, but that’s also when those “sponsors” are more likely to begin to disappear.

Museums will certainly continue to exist and provide us with invaluable insights into our culture. But they must exist under economic principles, and it'd be wise for their administrators to consider the economies in their calculations.

31. According to the author, _____.

A. MoMA saw a rise in donation due to its increased attendance

B. the Met failed to respond to the artistic tastes of modern visitors

C. the Met considered works of the living artists as questionable

D. MoMA added to its modern collection despite the budget deficit

32. What can we infer from the passage?

A Billionaires control art auctions to price out public museums.

B. The boom of modern art will lead visitors to private museums.

C. The increase in visitors can hurt the profitability of museums.

D. Economic slowdowns result in a weakened interest in museums.

33. What is the author's attitude towards the future of museums in the US?

A. Pessimistic. B. Doubtful. C. Cautious. D. Uncertain.

34. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. How can Museums Boost Revenues?

B. Should Museums Charge Entrance Fees?

C. Will Museums Survive in a Fast-changing World?

D. What Causes the Financial Challenges of Museums?

【答案】31. B 32. C 33. C 34. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了美国的博物馆如今存在赤字的问题，作者认为主要是时尚、亿万富翁和人口统计数据这三个原因，并分别展开了说明。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中"However, given the fact that museum-goers increasingly favor contemporary art, the revenue of the Met will likely fall if it isn't able to keep up with the tastes of the customers.(然而，鉴于参观博物馆的人越来越喜欢当代艺术，如果不能跟上顾客的品味，大都会博物馆的收入可能会下降)"可知，大都会未能对现代游客的艺术品味作出反应。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中"You might think it's a good thing, but more traffic means higher costs, and when those additional visitors don't result in more revenue, profitability goes down.(你可能认为这是一件好事，但更多的流量意味着更高的成本，而当这些额外的访客不能带来更多的收入时，盈利能力就会下降)"可推知，游客数量的增加会损害博物馆的盈利能力。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段"Museums will certainly continue to exist and provide us with invaluable insights into our culture. But they must exist under economic principles, and it'd be wise for their administrators to consider the economies in their calculations.(博物馆肯定会继续存在，并为我们提供了解我们文化的宝贵见解。但它们必须存在于经济原则之下，对它们的管理者来说，在计算中考虑经济是明智的)"可推知，作者对美国博物馆的未来持谨慎态度。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Americans clearly love their museums. One of the most famous, New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met), saw a record 6.5 million visitors in 2015. But record attendance doesn’t necessarily translate into record revenue. Last month，the Met said it was trying to erase a USS10 million budget deficit. Meanwhile, one of its rivals，the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), was abundant in cash, but only about three million people stopped by in 2015. Why do some museums flourish while others flounder? My research leads me to believe there are three reasons: fashion, billionaires and demographics.(美国人显然喜欢他们的博物馆。其中最著名的是纽约大都会艺术博物馆，2015 年参观人数达到创纪录的 650 万。但创纪录的上座率并不一定转化为创纪录的收入上个月，伦敦警察局表示，他们正在努力消除 1000 万美元的预算赤字。与此同时，它的竞争对手之一现代艺术博物馆资金充裕，但 2015 年只有大约 300 万人来参观。为什么一些博物馆繁荣兴旺，而另一些却在苦苦挣扎?我的研究让我相信有三个原因：时尚、亿万富翁和人口统计数据)”结合文章主要说明了美国的博物馆如今存在赤字的问题，作者认为主要是时尚、亿万富翁和人口统计数据这三个原因，并分别展开了说明。可知，D 选项“博物馆面临的财政挑战是什么？”最符合文章标题。故选 D。

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。

Website copywriting involves writing text and copy for websites. ____35____ Commercial websites may require standard sales-style copywriting, while informative or educational websites could require more structured material.

Almost all websites require some type of website copywriting. The material on a website is important not only to attract customers, but also to raise page ranks and create search engine traffic. This means that website copywriting can be somewhat different from regular writing because writers must write for two audiences.

Search engine optimization (SEO) can sometimes be important in website copywriting. SEO refers to the process of creating copy that is tailored toward catching the attention of popular search engines. ____36____.

An understanding of keywords and search engine behavior are important for SEO when writing copy for the web. ____37____ If those keywords are used properly and in the proper places within the article, more traffic will come to the website via a search engine, and the owner of the website could have the potential of making more money.

Website copywriters often have to have both a writing background and a marketing background. A person who is acting as a website copywriter for a site usually needs to be able to write active prose that inspires action. They also need to be able to drive traffic to the site, so that customers can see the products for sale.

Being able to write effective sales copy may also be essential for website copywriting. ____38____ Content has to be well written in order to accomplish its goal, and adherence to standard writing rules is often a prerequisite to a well-written article.

____39____ People browsing the web tend to read differently than people reading a book or a newspaper. So the content must capture their attention quickly and be relatively easy to read, which often involves writing prose that is easily readable. Headings, bullet points, and simple language are often preferred as a result.

A. The type of copy that is required varies depending on the type of website.

B. Online companies may offer informational articles about products and services.

C. Website copywriters have to be familiar with basic grammar, style, and structure rules.

D. Internet copywriting also involves the composition of short headlines or advertisements.

E. Theoretically, the higher the SEO, the higher the number of readers that will be directed to the website.

F. Website copy not only serves the overall function of the website, but needs to capture the attention of readers.

G. This means copy for a website may have to contain certain keywords that people search when looking for something.

【答案】35. A　36. E　37. G　38. C　39. F

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要解释了网站文案的概念以及如何创作网站文案。

【35 题详解】

根据上文“Website copywriting involves writing text and copy for websites.(网站文案包括为网站编写文本和文案)”以及后文“Commercial websites may require standard sales-style copywriting, while informative or educational websites could require more structured material.(商业网站可能需要标准的销售风格的文案，而信息性或教育性网站可能需要更结构化的材料)”可知，上文对网站文案进行了解释，而后文提到了商业网站和信息性或教育性网站需要不同类型的文案，故 A 选项“所需的文案类型因网站类型而异”符合语境，故选 A。

【36 题详解】

根据上文“Search engine optimization(SEO) can sometimes be important in website copywriting. SEO refers to the process of creating copy that is tailored toward catching the attention of popular search engines.(搜索引擎优化（SEO）有时在网站文案中很重要。SEO 是指为吸引热门搜索引擎的注意而制作副本的过程)”可知，本句承接上文说明 SEO 在吸引读者数量上的作用：SEO 越高，网站的读者数量就越高。故 E 选项“理论上，SEO 越高，网站的读者数量就越高”符合语境，故选 E。

【37 题详解】

根据上文“An understanding of keywords and search engine behavior are important for SEO when writing copy for the web.(了解关键词和搜索引擎的行为是重要的搜索引擎优化时写的网页拷贝)”以及后文“If those keywords are used properly and in the proper places within the article. more traffic will come to the website via a search engine, and the owner of the website could have the potential of making more money.(如果这些关键字被正确地使用在文章的适当位置。更多的流量将通过搜索引擎进入网站，网站所有者可能会有赚更多钱的潜力)”可知，上文提到了关键字的作用，后文提到关键词的使用位置会影响所有者的收入，故本句是在解释网站文案的制作中关键字的意义，故 G 选项“这意味着一个网站的文案可能必须包含某些关键字，人们在寻找某些东西时可以搜索”符合语境，故选 G。

【38 题详解】

根据上文“Being able to write effective sales copy may also be essential for website copywriting.(能够写出有效　销售文案对网站文案也很重要)”以及后文“Content has to be well written in order to accomplish its goal, and adherence to standard writing rules is often a prerequisite to a well-written article.(为了实现目标，内容必须写得很好，遵守标准的写作规则通常是一篇好文章的先决条件)”可知，后文提到了遵守写作规则是一篇好文章的先决条件，可知本句是在说明网站文案的创作需要遵循写作规则，故 C 选项“网站文案必须熟悉基本的语法、风格和结构规则”符合语境，故选 C。

【39 题详解】

根据后文“People browsing the web tend to read differently than people reading a book or a newspaper. So the content must capture their attention quickly and be relatively easy to read, which often involves writing prose that is easily readable. Headings, bullet points, and simple language are often preferred as a result.(浏览网页的人倾向于阅读不同于阅读书籍或报纸的人。因此，内容必须迅速吸引他们的注意力，并且相对容易阅读，这通常包括写易于阅读的散文。因此，标题、项目符号和简单的语言通常是首选)”可知，后文内容提到了吸引读者注意力，F 选项中 attention 对应后文中 attention。故 F 选项“网站文案不仅服务于网站的整体功能，还需要吸引读者的注意”符合语境，故选 F。

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。

For many students, having classes online makes them easily distracted. They face challenges when learning online.

A main source of distraction is digital technology. While electronic devices are required for online learning, they easily steal attention for long periods of time. Most students will hold their phones or leave them on their desks while studying. There is no doubt that during this time a text message from a friend can start a conversation that results in totally ignoring an assignment. Students might open new tabs to watch a fun video or scroll through social media threads. To overcome this challenge, students are encouraged to put all devices out of sight while working and build a solid timetable.

In addition to electronic devices, background noises can be a huge obstacle when it comes to online learning. In fact, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more. Television, family members, pets running in the house, or siblings listening to loud music can all be sources of interruption. Even weather can be a distraction! Imagine a strong wind blowing through the trees or a loud thunderstorm with rain. All these noises can end up disrupting students and affecting their study. A pair of headphones can minimize noise and help students stay on task.

Indeed, where and how we study can be a source of distraction as well. Some students wear comfortable pajamas while lying on their beds with laptops to watch class lectures. This can be a problem for concentration because humans mentally associate the bed with resting. Likewise, kitchens raise even more problems! Thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause a student to miss part of the class. This problem can be solved by trying to slowly train the brain to separate school time from resting and eating time. Also, a student can grab a light snack before class starts or even before starting an assignment.

Different students face different challenges at home. Students need to figure out ways to ensure they stay on track to achieve their academic goals.

40. According to the passage,what can students do to overcome distractions caused by digital technology while learning online?

41. Why do kitchens raise problems for students studying at home?

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

To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.

43. Please briefly introduce how online learning benefits you.(In about 40 words)

【答案】40. They can put all devices out of sight while studying and build a solid timetable.

41 Because thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause them to miss part of the class.

42. *To avoid being disturbed by background noises students could <u>sit in a silent environment</u> or wear a pair of headphones.*

According to the passage, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more.

43. With online learning, I enjoy more flexibility in rearranging courses and completing tasks. It also allows me to learn at my own pace. For instance, I can start and pause the video when it suits me to ensure that I've really mastered the material.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了导致许多学生在线学习时分心的原因。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段"To overcome this challenge, students are encouraged to put all devices out of sight while working and build a solid timetable.(为了克服这一挑战，学生们被鼓励在学习时将所有设备放在看不见的地方，并制

定一个可靠的时间表。)”可知，学生在线学习时，可以把所有设备都放在视线之外，并制定一个可靠的时间表，以克服数码技术造成的分心。故答案为 They can put all devices out of sight while studying and build a solid timetable.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第四段“Likewise, kitchens raise even more problems! Thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause a student to miss part of the class.(同样，厨房也会带来更多的问题！经常想着食物可能会干扰学习或导致学生错过部分课程。)”可知，厨房会给在家里学习的学生带来问题，因为经常想着食物会干扰学习或导致他们错过部分课程。故答案为 Because thinking about food frequently can disturb studying or cause them to miss part of the class.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段“In addition to electronic devices, background noises can be a huge obstacle when it comes to online learning. In fact, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more.(除了电子设备之外，背景噪音也是在线学习的巨大障碍。事实上，坐在静默环境中往往更突出背景噪音。)”可知，静默环境会更突出背景噪音，所以为了避免受到背景噪音的影响，学生们不能坐在静默环境中。故答案为 *To avoid being disturbed by background noises, students could sit in a silent environment or wear a pair of headphones.*

According to the passage, sitting in a silent environment often emphasizes background noises even more.

【43 题详解】

开放性题目。通过在线学习，我可以更灵活地重新安排课程和完成任务。它也让我能够按照自己的节奏学习。例如，我可以在合适的时候启动和暂停视频，以确保我真正掌握了材料。故答案为 With online learning, I enjoy more flexibility in rearranging courses and completing tasks. It also allows me to learn at my own pace. For instance, I can start and pause the video when it suits me to ensure that I’ve really mastered the material.

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。近期，你校英国外教 Jim 做了关于阅读方法的在线讲座。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1.表达感谢并简述你的收获；

2.说明你阅读中的困惑并寻求帮助。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Jim,

Thank you very much indeed for the wonderful lecture you gave on reading methods. I’ve learnt really a lot, because you helped me overcome the bottleneck of my reading—how to increase the reading speed.

However, I am still puzzled by some difficulties in reading. For example, I find it hard to grasp the gist of the passages, and I also feel it hard to continue reading when confronted with new words. What can I do? Would you please give me some advice? I would be really grateful if you could help me out.

Thank you very much again. Your earliest reply would be appreciated.

Yours,

Li hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生用英文给你校英国外教 Jim 写一封电子邮件，表达对他关于阅读方法的在线讲座的感谢并简述你的收获，并说明你阅读中的困惑并寻求帮助。

【详解】1.词汇积累

困惑的：puzzled →confused

困难：difficulty →trouble

难的：hard →difficult

建议：advice →suggestion

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Your earliest reply would be appreciated.

拓展句：I'd appreciate it if you could reply at your earliest.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Thank you very much indeed for the wonderful lecture you gave on reading methods. (运用了省略关系代词的定语从句)

[高分句型 2] I've learnt really a lot, because you helped me overcome the bottleneck of my reading—how to increase the reading speed. (运用了 because 引导的原因状语从句)