2022 北京西城高三二模

英　　语

本试卷共 15 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。

考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

I woke up one morning with six hungry kids and just 75 cents in my pocket. Their father was gone. He had never been much more than a presence they ___1___. Now that he had decided to leave, there would be no more beatings, ___2___ no food either.



I washed the kids and then ___3___ them into my old 51 Chevy and drove off to find a job.

I tried to ___4___ whoever would listen that I was willing to learn anything. I had to have a job. The last place we went to was the Big Wheel truck stop. They needed someone from 11 pm to 7 am. They paid $0.65 an hour and I could start immediately.

I called the babysitter and ___5___ with her. We came to an agreement—$1 a night. So every morning I gave her $1 of my tip money—___6___ half of what I averaged every night!

As weeks went by, the tires on my Chevy began to leak. One miserable morning, I ___7___ myself to the car and found four tires in the back seat. New tires! “Had angels(天使) taken up residence in Indiana?” I ___8___.

I was now working six nights instead of five and it still wasn’t enough. Christmas was coming and there was no money for toys. Clothes were a worry too.

On Christmas Eve, the usual customers were drinking coffee in the Big Wheel. There were the truckers, Les, Frank, and Jim. These ___9___ all just sat around and talked. When it was time for me to go home, I found several boxes in my Chevy filled with little jeans, toys and an enormous turkey. I could not believe my eyes!

I was crying with gratitude And I will never forget the joy on the faces of my little ones that _____10_____ morning.

Yes, there were angels in Indiana that long-ago December morning. And they all hung out at the Big Wheel truck stop.

1. A. ignored	B. appreciated	C. feared	D. recognized
2. A. so	B. but	C. because	D. or
3. A. loaded	B. moved	C. invited	D. handed
4. A. question	B. teach	C. consult	D. convince
5. A. argued	B. bargained	C. agreed	D. planned
6. A. only	B. definitely	C. fully	D. clearly
7. A. dragged	B. rolled	C. directed	D. carried
8. A. prayed	B. concluded	C. announced	D. wondered

9. A. visitors B. regulars C. neighbors D. strangers

10. A. comfortable B. satisfying C. precious D. educational

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。

Humans like to live near rivers and they often find ____11____(they) needing to cross them. The simplest way across a river is to ford it. Fording is to find ____12____ the river is shallow and cross it safely without using a boat. It means ____13____(pretend) the river is not there, continuing to walk, and hoping for the best. But sometimes even water at shallow areas can be surprisingly dangerous, ____14____ is because it's not always easy to tell how fast the water is moving. It only takes ankle-deep water to sweep a person off their feet.

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。

Since last month more than half of America's school districts ____15____(report) "severe" or "desperate" school bus driver shortages. Suffering like this makes them thankful for people like Michael Mason. Driving a school bus isn't Michael Mason's first job; he used to work for the government. But unlike many retirees, Mason is not sitting home and relaxing. ____16____(lend) a helping hand, he started a new job—a bus driver. Mason hopes to inspire others in the community. He says, "I believe if all of us give a little something, we ____17____(make) a difference in the world."

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。

Once upon a time lighthouses, built to help guide ships away from dangerous rocks and reefs, ____18____（locate）in wild, remote areas. They were considered ____19____（lonely）places in the world to live and work. Today, with automatic lighting that can guide ships at sea, the lighthouse is a thing of the past. Still, many lighthouses throughout the world have been preserved ____20____ museums or important buildings. Some have even been turned into restaurants or hotels. They are places for people to visit and to go back in time.

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

GRANDPARENTS WILL LOVE THESE GADGETS
Grandparents deserve the finer things in life. Now it's time to reward your loved ones with some great gifts. To help family shoppers out, we've put together a list of gadgets that won't break the bank. These gifts for grandparents make everything more enjoyable. Money can't buy happiness, but sometimes it can help promote your connection.
001 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO LOVE TO READ



All-new Kindle Paperwhite is a worthwhile upgrade for grandparents who like reading e-books. This version features a larger 6.8-inch display and adjustable warm light. Grandparents will have no trouble operating it. The new one provides 32GB—plenty of space for favorite book titles.

Price: 32GB—$190（an additional $20 for the ad-free version）

002 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO ARE FAR AWAY



Being apart from children and grandchildren is difficult, but Filimin Friendship Lamps can ensure grandparents are never out of mind even if they’re out of sight. Each family member connects the Friendship Lamp to Wi-Fi. It takes little effort to set up and use. Keep one, give the other to grandparents, and whenever you touch your lamp, theirs will light up too. You can customize these lamps with over 200 color options.

Price: $105（10% discount if you buy on Filimin’s website）

003 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO ENJOY CONVENIENCE



Nothing beats a warm cup of coffee on a freezing winter morning, and the Ember Temperature Control Smart Mug keeps drinks at the perfect temperature no matter how long it takes grandma or grandpa to enjoy their coffee or tea. It hardly requires any complex steps to use. The temperature can be controlled via smartphone app. Purchase it in our physical stores today.

Price: $99.95（$180 for two）

004 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO LOSE THINGS



Nothing is more frustrating than being ready to go somewhere important and being unable to find the car keys. Esky makes lost keys a thing of the past. Four receivers can be attached to grandparents’ most treasured items. By just pressing

the color-coded button on the transmitter, grandparents can be led to lost items by a beeping sound. You can order it on Amazon.

Price: $24.99（$20 in May）

21. What information can we get from the advertisement?

A. The Ember Mug can keep drinks warm for a limited time.

B. It is impossible to skip advertisements while using Kindle Paperwhite.

C. Users know their family are thinking of them when the Friendship Lamp is on.

D. Clicking a button on the Esky receiver enables users to find things they've lost.

22. What feature do the four products have in common?

A. Online availability.　　B. Easy operation.

C. Special discount.　　D. Smartphone control.

23. Who is this advertisement intended for?

A. Family members wanting to buy gifts for their elders.

B. Sales people studying grandparents' preferences.

C. Companies selling products to elderly people.

D. Grandparents favoring advanced technology.

B

My name is Stella Young. I grew up in a very small country town in Victoria. I had a very normal, low-key kind of upbringing. I went to school; I hung out with my friends; I fought with my younger sisters. It was all very normal. And when I was 15, a member of my local community approached my parents and wanted to submit my name for a community achievement award. My parents said, "Hmm, that's really nice, but there's kind of one obvious problem with that. She hasn't actually achieved anything." And they were right. You know I went to school, I got good marks, and I had a very low-key after-school job in my mum's hairdressing salon.

Years later, I was on my second teaching round in a Melbourne high school, and I was about 20 minutes into a year-11 Legal Studies class when a boy put up his hand and said, "Hey Miss, when are you going to start your speech?"

And I said, "What speech?"

And he said, "You know, like, your motivational speaking. You know, when people in wheelchairs come to school, they usually say, like, inspirational stuff. It's usually in the big hall."

And that was the moment I realized that this kid had only ever experienced disabled people as objects of inspiration.

For lots of us, disabled people are not our teachers or our doctors. We're not real people. We are there to inspire. Yeah, we've been sold the lie that disability is a bad thing, and to live with a disability makes you exceptional.

It's not a bad thing, and it doesn't make you exceptional. And in the past few years, we've been able to spread this lie even further through social media.

Life as a disabled person is actually somewhat difficult. We do overcome some things. But they have nothing to do with our bodies. I use the term "disabled people" purposely, because I subscribe to what's called the social model of disability. This model tells us that we are more disabled by the society that we live in than by our bodies and our diagnoses（诊断）.

I want to live in a world where we don't have such low expectations of disabled people that we are congratulated for getting out of bed and remembering our own names in the morning. I want to live in a world where we value disabled people's real achievement. And I want to live in a world where a year-11 kid in a Melbourne high school is not one bit surprised that his new teacher is a wheelchair user.

24. What can we learn from Stella Young in the first paragraph?

A. She couldn't get along well with her friends and sisters.

B. She played a key role at her mum's hairdressing salon.

C. She received an award for a great achievement.

D. She lived an ordinary life in a country town.

25. What can we infer from the dialogue between Stella Young and the boy?

A. The boy didn't have much life experience.

B. People have fixed ideas about the disabled.

C. The disabled can't find decent jobs because they are incapable.

D. Stella Young felt uncomfortable because of the boy's impoliteness.

26. According to the passage, Stella Young may agree that _____.

A. social media offends the public by spreading lies about the disabled

B. the disabled are less likely to be successful in their careers

C. society's attitude makes disabled people's life difficult

D. people's expectations of the disabled are too high

27. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. On the journey to becoming exceptional　　B. The secret behind my disability

C. Show sympathy to the disabled　　D. I'm not your inspiration

C

Music is a powerful thing. It awakens feelings and has the power to bring people together. But today, artists are not known for their music, but for how flashy their clothing is and how many times their wealthy relatives can get them out of jail(监狱). And thus, their music is lost.

Pop and rap music has developed into a shallow, image-addicted industry that lines up with what the public wants to hear and see, removing the focus on the actual music. Mainstream music is no longer composed of emotion, but instead, themes of money and fame. Photos and rumors fly while the music is ignored.

Not all musical groups or individual artists begin like this. Many of these artists are original and talented, but turn to the money side. Often their songs are written by experts who know what is appealing to a certain age group, and the musicians' faces can be seen on countless magazine covers. Soon their supposedly new and improved songs can be heard blasting out of car windows. But these songs are totally empty, lacking creativity and the original thirst of the artist to make an impact or convey(传递) a message.

MTV is not helping. It plays only what the public wants to hear. And unfortunately, the majority seems interested in either sickly sweet, generic pop or stereotypical(刻板的), bleeped-out rap. Kids and teens everywhere are swimming in these songs, which are often degrading to women and minorities, and inappropriate.

Almost all the girls in my dorm are addicted to the same songs. This was the case the previous year, and the year before that. Whenever I try to play music I enjoy, or introduce them to some decent songs, they say that everyone except me likes their music.

Why do most teenagers only listen to pop and rap music when so many other types exist? Maybe it's because everywhere we look, we are bombarded with the same music: on the radio, on TV, on the computer. At school, pop and rap are discussed all the time. Perhaps they have never listened to anything else. Or maybe peer pressure is part of it.

There is no solution to the “pop problem”. It’s called popular for a reason—many people enjoy it. There’s no easy way to change their views. My suggestion is not to buy music like this when you can explore something new. Expand your horizons. Dig up your parents’ old records and CDs. You never know what you might find.

28. The author probably prefers _____.

A. new pop songs meant for girls

B. original songs with deep meaning

C. catchy songs produced by popular singers

D. never-heard-before songs just recently discovered

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Many artists trade creativity for wealth and fame.

B. The public is responsible for the existence of music.

C. MTV promotes the songs favored by women and minorities.

D. Musicians singing about money is an ineffective way to attract fans.

30. What is most probably the author’s suggestion for young people?

A. Try to respect your peers’ music tastes.

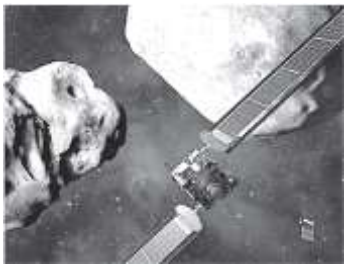
B. Deal with the “pop problem” patiently.

C. Expose yourself to various music styles.

D. Treasure the music from previous generations.

D

NASA will crash a spacecraft into an asteroid(小行星) to try to change its orbit, attempting to prevent humans going the same way as the dinosaurs.



Earth is constantly being disturbed by small pieces of debris(碎片), but they usually burn up or break up long before they hit the ground. Once in a while, however, something large enough to do significant damage makes impact. About 66 million years ago, one such crash is thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs. Someday, something similar could end human beings—unless we can find a way to tackle it.

NASA’s Double Asteroid Redirection Test(Dart) mission is the first attempt to test if such asteroid redirection is a realistic strategy: investigating whether a spacecraft can autonomously reach a target asteroid and intentionally crash into it, as well as measuring the amount of redirection. “If it works, it would be a big deal, because it would prove that we have the technical capability of protecting ourselves,” said Jay Tate, the director of the National Near Earth Object Information Center.

The 610kg Dart spacecraft is scheduled to be launched at the target—the Didymos system—a harmless pair of asteroids consisting of a 163-metre “moonlet” asteroid called Dimorphos that orbits a larger 780-metre asteroid called Didymos(Greek for “twin”). The plan is to crash the spacecraft into Dimorphos when the asteroid system is at its closest to Earth—about 6.8 million miles away.

About 10 days before impact, a miniaturized satellite called LiciaCube will separate from the main spacecraft, enabling images of the impact to be relayed back to Earth. Combined with observations from ground-based telescopes, and an onboard camera that will record the final moments before the crash, these recordings will enable scientists to calculate the degree to

which the impact has changed Dimorphos's orbit. The expectation is that it will change the speed of the smaller asteroid by approximately 1% and reduce its orbit around the larger asteroid.

Then, in November 2024, the European Space Agency's Hera spacecraft will visit the Didymos system and conduct a further close-up analysis of the consequences of this snooker(斯诺克) game, recording details such as the precise makeup and internal structure of Dimorphos, and the size and shape of the hole left by Dart. Such details are vital for transforming asteroid redirection into a repeatable technique.

Even then, it is impossible that any single redirection strategy would be enough. "The problem is that no two asteroids or comets are alike, and how you redirect one depends on a huge number of variables. There is no silver bullet in this game. What you need is a whole folder of different redirection methods for different types of targets," said Tate.

So while this may be one small step towards planetary protection, many more are likely to be necessary to avoid destruction.

31. What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?

A. To examine the impact of dinosaurs' extinction.

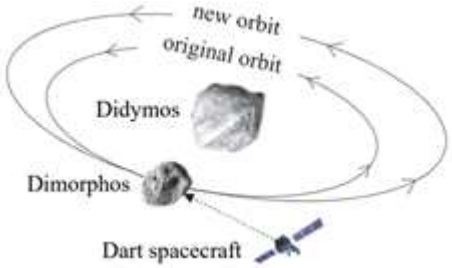
B. To explain the necessity of launching a spacecraft.

C. To show the damage caused by small pieces of debris.

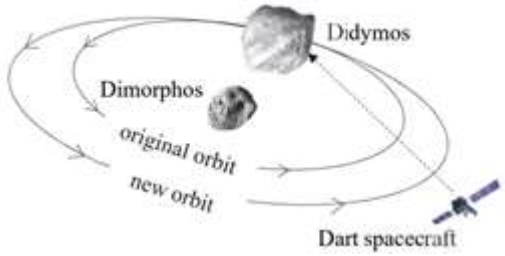
D. To highlight the crisis threatening human beings at present.

32. Which of the following pictures illustrates the mission?

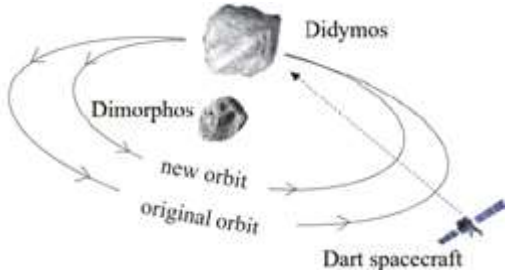
A.



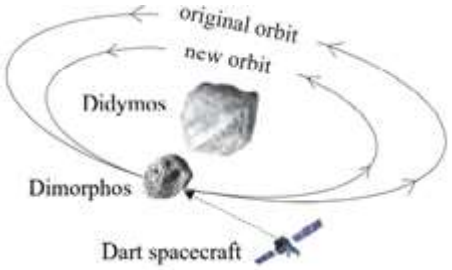
B.



C.



D.



33. What is the function of LiciaCube?

A. Sending impact data back to Earth.

B. Calculating the length of Dimorphos's orbit.

C. Helping the satellite separate from the spacecraft.

D. Recording the scientists' ground-based observations.

34. What does the underlined sentence "There is no silver bullet in this game" mean?

A. There is no challenge too big to overcome.

B. There is no possibility to satisfy NASA's needs.

C. There is no single solution to the complex problem.

D. There is no strategy to help make an obvious decision.

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。

Usually when someone is disgusted by something, he feels it is unpleasant and stays away from it, so disgust mostly protects people from getting sick. However, getting a little dirty can have its advantages. Studies show that kids under age one who physically interact with a dog will have a 13% reduction in the likelihood of developing asthma, a breathing problem.



being slimed

In the late 1860s, Charles Darwin proposed that being disgusted could have a developmental purpose. ____35____ He guessed that the early humans most likely to feel disgusted survived to pass on their genes (基因), while the more nutritionally daring died off.

____36____ It wasn't until the early 1990s, a time when gameshows eagerly slimed contestants, that disgust got more attention in psychological and behavioral research. Since then, scientists have identified different types of disgust and have explored how they affect the way we behave.

The research shows that Darwin was basically right: disgust is a major part of the behavioral immune system that protects people from disease, a collection of actions influenced by some of the most natural reactions that keep our bodies in superior condition. We already know that not all germs (病菌) are bad for us. ____37____ Science also tells us that getting a bit dirty helps people more readily fight disease.

"Disgust is associated with fewer infections, so it is a helpful emotion in disease-relevant contexts," says Joshua Ackerman, an associate professor of psychology at the University of Michigan. However, he says it can be a double-edged sword. ____38____ And some of those things could actually improve our health.

____39____ Disgust is part of society's balance. Too little, and we might get sick. Too much of it can harm our health. Figuring out this complex problem could help researchers understand a variety of human behaviors.

A. They work with our body to maintain a balance.

B. They were quite certain that being disgusted could benefit people.

C. Nobody is quite sure whether disgust is a positive or negative thing.

D. For many years afterward, though, scientists didn't pay much attention to disgust.

E. What he means is that it's also associated with dislike for unfamiliar things, like food.

F. Disgust became advanced to prevent our ancestors from eating spoiled food that might kill them.

G. Researchers across fields continue to explore disgust so we can better understand our world and ourselves.

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。

A new study asks the question: Do conversations end when people want them to? The answer is no.

The study included two parts.

The first part was an online survey that asked 806 people whether there was a moment recently they had wanted to end a conversation with a close friend and to estimate when that moment was in relation to when the talk reached its conclusion. The second part involved 252 people paired up with strangers in a lab to chat about whatever they felt like for anywhere between one and 45 minutes.

67 percent of the respondents in the first part of the study said they wanted the conversation to end before it actually did and most had secretly wished the chat had been either 50 percent longer or 50 percent shorter than it was.

"Whatever you think the other person wants, you may well be wrong," says Adam Mastroianni, a psychology researcher at Harvard University and the study's lead author. "So you might as well leave when it seems appropriate, because it's better to be left wanting more than less."

In the second part of the study, nearly 70 percent of the people reported wanting the conversation to be over before it ended. Just two percent of the conversations wrapped up at a time both people were happy with, and 30 percent of them ended when one of the parties wanted.

The researchers also asked study participants to guess when their conversational partners had wanted to stop talking. Those guesses were wrong, either over or underestimating the other person's desire to continue the talk, by about 64 percent of the conversation's actual length.

Taken together, the results suggest that we aren't very skilled at estimating each others' desires about when to end a conversation.

Thalia Wheatley, a social psychologist at Dartmouth College says the findings are important, adding that conversations are "an elegant expression of joint cooperation". However, she says, "It all falls apart at the end because we just can't figure out when to stop."

Mastroianni says his takeaway is that trying to guess what someone you're chatting with wants is almost pointless. "You really have no idea when the other person wants to go. So maybe, stop trying and just relax and enjoy the conversation."

40. Where were the two parts of the study carried out?

41. In what way were the participants' guesses wrong in the second part of the study?

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

It's easy to find a proper time to end a conversation with a close friend.

43. If you desire to end a conversation, would you tell the other person directly? Why or why not? （*In about 40 words*）

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校将在暑期举办英语夏令营活动，正在招募外籍志愿者担任助教。请给你的英国朋友 Jim 写封邮件，希望他参加招募，内容包括：

1. 夏令营相关信息;

2. 外籍助教的职责。

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。

I woke up one morning with six hungry kids and just 75 cents in my pocket. Their father was gone. He had never been much more than a presence they ___1___. Now that he had decided to leave, there would be no more beatings, ___2___ no food either.



I washed the kids and then ___3___ them into my old 51 Chevy and drove off to find a job.

I tried to ___4___ whoever would listen that I was willing to learn anything. I had to have a job. The last place we went to was the Big Wheel truck stop. They needed someone from 11 pm to 7 am. They paid $0.65 an hour and I could start immediately.

I called the babysitter and ___5___ with her. We came to an agreement—$1 a night. So every morning I gave her $1 of my tip money—___6___ half of what I averaged every night!

As weeks went by, the tires on my Chevy began to leak. One miserable morning, I ___7___ myself to the car and found four tires in the back seat. New tires! “Had angels(天使) taken up residence in Indiana?” I ___8___.

I was now working six nights instead of five and it still wasn’t enough. Christmas was coming and there was no money for toys. Clothes were a worry too.

On Christmas Eve, the usual customers were drinking coffee in the Big Wheel. There were the truckers, Les, Frank, and Jim. These ___9___ all just sat around and talked. When it was time for me to go home, I found several boxes in my Chevy filled with little jeans, toys and an enormous turkey. I could not believe my eyes!

I was crying with gratitude. And I will never forget the joy on the faces of my little ones that _____10_____ morning.

Yes, there were angels in Indiana that long-ago December morning. And they all hung out at the Big Wheel truck stop.

1. A. ignored	B. appreciated	C. feared	D. recognized
2. A. so	B. but	C. because	D. or
3. A. loaded	B. moved	C. invited	D. handed
4. A. question	B. teach	C. consult	D. convince
5. A. argued	B. bargained	C. agreed	D. planned
6. A. only	B. definitely	C. fully	D. clearly
7. A. dragged	B. rolled	C. directed	D. carried
8. A. prayed	B. concluded	C. announced	D. wondered
9. A. visitors	B. regulars	C. neighbors	D. strangers
10. A. comfortable	B. satisfying	C. precious	D. educational

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了生活拮据、独自抚养六个孩子的作者在圣诞前夕的早晨收到好心人送的圣诞礼物的暖心故事。

【1题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他是他们最害怕的人。A. ignored 忽视；B. appreciated 感激；C. feared 恐惧、害怕；D. recognized 承认。根据下文“Now that he had decided to leave, there would be no more beatings,”可知，作者的丈夫经常打孩子，因此孩子们都怕他，故选 C。

【2题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：既然他已经走了，他们就不会再挨打，但也不会有食物了。A. so 所以；B. but 但是；C. because 因为；D. or 否则。“there would be no more beatings”(不会再挨打)与“no food either”(也没有东西吃了)之间是转折关系，故选 B。

【3题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我给孩子们洗了澡，然后把他们放到我的 51 年产的旧雪佛兰车里，然后开车去找工作。A. loaded 装载；把.....装上；B. moved 移动；C. invited 邀请；D. handed 递交。根据下文“them into my old 51 Chevy and drove off to find a job.”可知，作者把孩子们放到车里，故选 A。

【4题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我试图让所有愿意听的人（给我面试机会的人）相信，我愿意学习任何东西。A. question 提问；B. teach 教；C. consult 咨询；D. convince 使信服。根据下文“I had to have a job.”可知，作者必须得找一份工作抚养孩子，因此要让给她面试机会的人相信，为了得到一份工作她愿意学习任何东西，故选 D。

【5题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我打电话给保姆，和她讨价还价。A. argued 争论；B. bargained 讨价还价；C. agreed 同意；D. planned 计划。根据下文“We came to an agreement—$1 a night.”可知，作者和保姆讨价还价，故选 B。

【6题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：所以每天早上我都给她 1 美元小费——整整相当于我每晚平均所挣小费的一半！A. only 仅仅；B. definitely 当然；C. fully 整整；足足；完全地；D. clearly 清晰地。根据下文“half of what I averaged every night!”可知，作者给保姆的看护费整整是自己每晚挣的钱的一半，此处用 fully(整整)强调作者给保姆的小费数量之大，故选 C。

【7题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一个悲惨的早晨，我拖着身子走到车前，发现后座上有四个轮胎。A. dragged 拖动；费劲地移动；B. rolled 滚动；C. directed 指引；D. carried 搬运。根据上文的讲述可知，丈夫走后，作者找了一份工作独自抚养六个幼小的孩子，每天肯定是疲惫不堪，此处用拖着身子体现出作者的不易，故选 A。

【8题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“天使们在印第安纳州定居了吗？”我心里在想。A. prayed 祈祷；B. concluded 推断；C. announced 宣布；D. wondered 想知道。根据上文“Had angels taken up residence in Indiana?”可知，作者心里在想，这个新轮胎一定是天使送的，此处是在突出作者的惊讶与不解，故选 D。

9题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这些常客围坐在一起聊天。A. visitors 游客；B. regulars 常客；C. neighbors 邻居；D. strangers 陌生人。根据上文“On Christmas Eve, the usual customers were drinking coffee in the Big Wheel. There were the

truckers, Les, Frank, and Jim."(圣诞节前夕，以前常来的顾客都在大转盘上喝咖啡。有卡车司机莱斯、弗兰克和吉姆)可知，这些人都是常客，故选 B。

【10 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我永远不会忘记那个珍贵的早晨我的孩子们脸上的喜悦。A. comfortable 舒适的；B. satisfying 令人满意的；C. precious 珍贵的；D. educational 有教育意义的。由上文"When it was time for me to go home, I found several boxes in my Chevy filled with little jeans, toys and an enormous turkey."(当我要回家的时候，我在雪佛兰里发现了几个盒子，里面装满了小牛仔裤，玩具和一只巨大的火鸡。)可知，作者在圣诞节前夕的早晨收到了好心人送的圣诞礼物，此处与前面的"One miserable morning"(一个悲惨的早晨)形成对比，指的是"珍贵的早晨"，突出人世间的温暖，故选 C。

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　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。

Humans like to live near rivers and they often find ____11____(they) needing to cross them. The simplest way across a river is to ford it. Fording is to find ____12____ the river is shallow and cross it safely without using a boat. It means ____13____(pretend) the river is not there, continuing to walk, and hoping for the best. But sometimes even water at shallow areas can be surprisingly dangerous, ____14____ is because it's not always easy to tell how fast the water is moving. It only takes ankle-deep water to sweep a person off their feet.

【答案】11. themselves

12. where　13. pretending

14. which

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是过河最简单的方法——涉水。

【11 题详解】

考查反身代词。句意：人类喜欢住在河流附近，他们经常发现自己需要过河。当主语和宾语一致时，用反身代词作宾语，they 的反身代词是 themselves，故填 themselves。

【12 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：涉水就是找到河流浅的地方，不用船安全地过河。分析句子结构可知，"the river is shallow"是宾语从句，从句中成分齐全，根据语境可知，句子表示"涉水就是找到河流浅的地方"，空格处意为"……的地方"，做地点状语，因此空格处是连接副词 where，故填 where。

【13 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：这意味着假装河流不存在，继续走，并期待最好的结果。根据语境可知，句子表示"这意味着假装河流不存在"，mean doing 意为"意味着做某事"，因此空格处用动名词 pretending 作宾语，故填 pretending。

14 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：但有时即使是浅水区的水也会令人惊讶地危险，这是因为很难判断水的移动速度。分析句子结构可知，空格处引导的是非限制性定语从句，从句中缺少主语，主语是前面整个主句所描述的事情，因此空格处用关系代词 which，故填 which。

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。

Since last month, more than half of America's school districts ____15____(report) "severe" or "desperate" school bus driver shortages. Suffering like this makes them thankful for people like Michael Mason. Driving a school bus isn't Michael Mason's first job; he used to work for the government. But unlike many retirees, Mason is not sitting home and relaxing. ____16____(lend) a helping hand, he started a new job—a bus driver. Mason hopes to inspire others in the community. He says, "I believe if all of us give a little something, we ____17____(make) a difference in the world."

【答案】15. have reported##have been reporting

16. To lend

17. will make

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲的是退休人员迈克尔·梅森通过开校车为社会做贡献。

【15 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：自上个月以来，超过一半的美国学区报告校车司机"严重"或"极度"短缺。由"Since last month"可知，句子时态用现在完成时，根据语境可知，美国学区报告校车司机"严重"或"极度"短缺这件事还可能继续下去，因此时态也可用现在完成进行时，即 have/has been doing，主语 districts 是复数，因此空格处用 have reported/have been reporting，故填 have reported/have been reporting。

【16 题详解】

考查不定式。句意：为了伸出援助之手，他开始了一份新工作——公共汽车司机。空格处用不定式表目 ，位于句首，首字母大写，故填 To lend。

【17 题详解】

考查时态。句意：我相信，如果我们每个人都付出一点，我们就会让世界有所不同。if 引导的是条件状语从句，状语从句用一般现在时表将来，因此主句用一般将来时，空格处是 will make，故填 will make。

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。

Once upon a time, lighthouses, built to help guide ships away from dangerous rocks and reefs, ____18____（locate）in wild, remote areas. They were considered ____19____（lonely）places in the world to live and work. Today, with automatic lighting that can guide ships at sea, the lighthouse is a thing of the past. Still, many lighthouses throughout the world have been preserved ____20____ museums or important buildings. Some have even been turned into restaurants or hotels. They are places for people to visit and to go back in time.

【答案】18. were located

19. the loneliest

20. as

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文件介绍了很久以前，建造灯塔是为了引导船只，而现如今，随着科技发展，灯塔的引导功能已成为过去式，有些变成了博物馆或重要建筑被保存下来，或者是餐馆，酒店等。它们变成了供人们参观和回到过去的地方。

【18 题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意：很久以前，建造灯塔是为了引导船只远离危险的岩石和暗礁，灯塔位于偏僻的荒野地区。分析句子可知，空处为句子的谓语，短语“be located in”表示“位于”，是固定短语，根据时间状语 once upon a time 可知时态为一般过去时，主语 lighthouses 为复数，be 动词用 were，故填 were located。

【19 题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：它们被认为是世界上最孤独的生活和工作的地方。根据句意和 in the world 可知，此处形容词应用最高级，表示“最孤独的”，最高级前应用定冠词 the 修饰，故填 the loneliest。

【20 题详解】

考查介词。句意：尽管如此，世界上仍有许多灯塔作为博物馆或重要建筑被保存下来。根据句意和宾语 museums or important buildings 可知，此处表示灯塔“作为”博物馆或重要建筑保存下来，应用介词 as 表示“作为”，故填 as。

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

GRANDPARENTS WILL LOVE THESE GADGETS

Grandparents deserve the finer things in life. Now it’s time to reward your loved ones with some great gifts. To help family shoppers out, we’ve put together a list of gadgets that won’t break the bank. These gifts for grandparents make everything more enjoyable. Money can’t buy happiness, but sometimes it can help promote your connection.

001 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO LOVE TO READ



All-new Kindle Paperwhite is a worthwhile upgrade for grandparents who like reading e-books. This version features a larger 6.8-inch display and adjustable warm light. Grandparents will have no trouble operating it. The new one provides 32GB—plenty of space for favorite book titles.

Price: 32GB—$190（an additional $20 for the ad-free version）

002 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO ARE FAR AWAY



Being apart from children and grandchildren is difficult, but Filimin Friendship Lamps can ensure grandparents are never out of mind even if they’re out of sight. Each family member

connects the Friendship Lamp to Wi-Fi. It takes little effort to set up and use. Keep one, give the other to grandparents, and whenever you touch your lamp, theirs will light up too. You can customize these lamps with over 200 color options.

Price: $105（10% discount if you buy on Filimin's website）

003 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO ENJOY CONVENIENCE



Nothing beats a warm cup of coffee on a freezing winter morning, and the Ember Temperature Control Smart Mug keeps drinks at the perfect temperature no matter how long it takes grandma or grandpa to enjoy their coffee or tea. It hardly requires any complex steps to use. The temperature can be controlled via smartphone app. Purchase it in our physical stores today.

Price: $99.95（$180 for two）

004 // FOR GRANDPARENTS WHO LOSE THINGS



Nothing is more frustrating than being ready to go somewhere important and being unable to find the car keys. Esky makes lost keys a thing of the past. Four receivers can be attached to grandparents' most treasured items. By just pressing the color-coded button on the transmitter, grandparents can be led to lost items by a beeping sound. You can order it on Amazon.

Price: $24.99（$20 in May）

21. What information can we get from the advertisement?

A. The Ember Mug can keep drinks warm for a limited time.

B. It is impossible to skip advertisements while using Kindle Paperwhite.

C. Users know their family are thinking of them when the Friendship Lamp is on.

D. Clicking a button on the Esky receiver enables users to find things they've lost.

22. What feature do the four products have in common?

A. Online availability.　　B. Easy operation.

C. Special discount.　　D. Smartphone control.

23. Who is this advertisement intended for?

A. Family members wanting to buy gifts for their elders.

B. Sales people studying grandparents' preferences.

C. Companies selling products to elderly people.

D. Grandparents favoring advanced technology.

【答案】21. C　22. B　23. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。广告介绍了可以赠送给长辈的四件礼物。

【21 题详解】

推理判断题。根据方框三产品 002 中“Being apart from children and grandchildren is difficult, but Filimin Friendship Lamps can ensure grandparents are never out of mind even if they’re out of sight. (与孩子和孙子孙女分开是很困难的，但 Filimin 友谊灯可以确保祖父母永远不会忘记他们，即使他们不在眼前。)”以及“Keep one, give the other to grandparents, and whenever you touch your lamp, theirs will light up too. (保留一盏，另一盏给祖父母，每当你触摸你的灯，他们的灯也会亮起来。)”可知，当友谊灯亮起时，用户知道他们的家人在想他们。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据产品 001 中“Grandparents will have no trouble operating it. (祖父母操作它不会有问题。)”、002 中“It takes little effort to set up and use. (设置和使用它几乎不需要什么努力。)”、003 中“It hardly requires any complex steps to use. (它几乎不需要使用任何复杂的步骤。)”和 004 中“By just pressing the color-coded button on the transmitter, grandparents can be led to lost items by a beeping sound. (只需按下发射器上的彩色编码按钮，祖父母就可以通过哔哔声找到丢失的物品。)”可知，四种产品的共同特点是操作简单。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，根据方框一 GRANDPARENTS WILL LOVE THESE GADGETS(祖父母会喜欢这些小玩意儿的)中“Grandparents deserve the finer things in life. Now it’s time to reward your loved ones with some great gifts. (祖父母应该得到生活中更好的东西。现在是时候用一些很棒的礼物来奖励你所爱的人了。)”可知，这则广告是为想给长辈买礼物的家庭成员设计的。故选 A 项。

B

My name is Stella Young. I grew up in a very small country town in Victoria. I had a very normal, low-key kind of upbringing. I went to school; I hung out with my friends; I fought with my younger sisters. It was all very normal. And when I was 15, a member of my local community approached my parents and wanted to submit my name for a community achievement award. My parents said, “Hmm, that’s really nice, but there’s kind of one obvious problem with that. She hasn’t actually achieved anything.” And they were right. You know I went to school, I got good marks, and I had a very low-key after-school job in my mum’s hairdressing salon.

Years later, I was on my second teaching round in a Melbourne high school, and I was about 20 minutes into a year-11 Legal Studies class when a boy put up his hand and said, “Hey Miss, when are you going to start your speech?”

And I said, “What speech?”

And he said, “You know, like, your motivational speaking. You know, when people in wheelchairs come to school, they usually say, like, inspirational stuff. It’s usually in the big hall.”

And that was the moment I realized that this kid had only ever experienced disabled people as objects of inspiration.

For lots of us, disabled people are not our teachers or our doctors. We’re not real people. We are there to inspire. Yeah, we’ve been sold the lie that disability is a bad thing, and to live with a disability makes you exceptional.

It’s not a bad thing, and it doesn’t make you exceptional. And in the past few years, we’ve been able to spread this lie even further through social media.

Life as a disabled person is actually somewhat difficult. We do overcome some things. But they have nothing to do with our bodies. I use the term “disabled people” purposely, because I subscribe to what’s called the social model of disability. This model tells us that we are more disabled by the society that we live in than by our bodies and our diagnoses（诊断）.

I want to live in a world where we don’t have such low expectations of disabled people that we are congratulated for getting out of bed and remembering our own names in the morning. I want to live in a world where we value disabled people’s real achievement. And I want to live in a world where a year-11 kid in a Melbourne high school is not one bit surprised that his new teacher is a wheelchair user.

24. What can we learn from Stella Young in the first paragraph?

A. She couldn’t get along well with her friends and sisters.

B. She played a key role at her mum’s hairdressing salon.

C. She received an award for a great achievement.

D. She lived an ordinary life in a country town.

25. What can we infer from the dialogue between Stella Young and the boy?

A. The boy didn’t have much life experience.

B. People have fixed ideas about the disabled.

C. The disabled can’t find decent jobs because they are incapable.

D. Stella Young felt uncomfortable because of the boy’s impoliteness.

26. According to the passage, Stella Young may agree that _____.

A. social media offends the public by spreading lies about the disabled

B. the disabled are less likely to be successful in their careers

C. society’s attitude makes disabled people’s life difficult

D. people’s expectations of the disabled are too high

27. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. On the journey to becoming exceptional　　B. The secret behind my disability

C. Show sympathy to the disabled　　D. I’m not your inspiration

【答案】24. D　25. B　26. C　27. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者是一位残疾人，在许多人的眼中，残疾人是给人们激励的演讲人，作者认为这是对残疾人的一种误解，残疾人也是正常人，也希望过着正常人的生活，不希望标签化。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“I grew up in a very small country town in Victoria. I had a very normal, low-key kind of upbringing. I went to school; I hung out with my friends; I fought with my younger sisters. It was all very normal.”（我在维多利亚州一个很小的乡村小镇长大。我的成长过程非常正常、低调。我去上学了；我和朋友们出去玩；我和妹妹们打架了。一切都很正常。）可知 Stella Young 在乡下过着普通的生活。故选 D 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段斯特拉·杨和男孩之间的对话内容以及“And that was the moment I realized that this kid had only ever experienced disabled people as objects of inspiration.”（就在那一刻，我意识到这个孩子只经历过残疾人作为灵感的对象。）可知我们可以从斯特拉·杨和男孩之间的对话中推断，人们对残疾人有着固定的看法。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Life as a disabled person is actually somewhat difficult. We do overcome some things. But they have nothing to do with our bodies. I use the term “disabled people” purposely, because I subscribe to what’s called the social model of disability. This model tells us that we are more disabled by the society that we live in than by our bodies and our diagnoses（诊断）.”（残疾人的生活其实有些困难。我们确实克服了一些困难。但它们与我们的身体无关。我故意使用“残疾人”这个词，因为我认同所谓的残疾社会模式。这个模型告诉我们，我们生活的社会比我们的身体和诊断更加残疾。）可知 Stella Young 可能同意社会的态度让残疾人的生活变得困难。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

标题判断题。根据最后一段“I want to live in a world where we don’t have such low expectations of disabled people that we are congratulated for getting out of bed and remembering our own names in the morning. I want to live in a world where we value disabled people’s real achievement. And I want to live in a world where a year-11 kid in a Melbourne high school is not one bit surprised that his new teacher is a wheelchair user.”（我想生活在这样一个世界里，我们对残疾人的期望不会如此之低，以至于我们早上起床并记住自己的名字而受到祝贺。我想生活在一个重视残疾人真正成就的世界里。我想生活在这样一个世界里，一个墨尔本高中 11 岁的孩子对他的新老师是轮椅使用者一点也不感到惊讶。）结合全文大意，可知本文的主题可以是以作者发生的这个故事话题“I’m not your inspiration”（我不是你的鼓舞人心的人）。故选 D 项。

C

Music is a powerful thing. It awakens feelings and has the power to bring people together. But today, artists are not known for their music, but for how flashy their clothing is and how many times their wealthy relatives can get them out of jail(监狱). And thus, their music is lost.

Pop and rap music has developed into a shallow, image-addicted industry that lines up with what the public wants to hear and see, removing the focus on the actual music. Mainstream music is no longer composed of emotion, but instead, themes of money and fame. Photos and rumors fly while the music is ignored.

Not all musical groups or individual artists begin like this. Many of these artists are original and talented, but turn to the money side. Often their songs are written by experts who know what is appealing to a certain age group, and the musicians’ faces can be seen on countless magazine covers. Soon their supposedly new and improved songs can be heard blasting out of car windows. But these songs are totally empty, lacking creativity and the original thirst of the artist to make an impact or convey(传递) a message.

MTV is not helping. It plays only what the public wants to hear. And unfortunately, the majority seems interested in either sickly sweet, generic pop or stereotypical(刻板的), bleeped-out rap. Kids and teens everywhere are swimming in these songs, which are often degrading to women and minorities, and inappropriate.

Almost all the girls in my dorm are addicted to the same songs. This was the case the previous year, and the year before that. Whenever I try to play music I enjoy, or introduce them to some decent songs, they say that everyone except me likes their music.

Why do most teenagers only listen to pop and rap music when so many other types exist? Maybe it’s because everywhere we look, we are bombarded with the same music: on the radio, on TV, on the computer. At school, pop and rap are discussed all the time. Perhaps they have never listened to anything else. Or maybe peer pressure is part of it.

There is no solution to the “pop problem”. It’s called popular for a reason—many people enjoy it. There’s no easy way to change their views. My suggestion is not to buy music like this when you can explore something new. Expand your horizons. Dig up your parents’ old records and CDs. You never know what you might find.

28. The author probably prefers _____.

A. new pop songs meant for girls　　B. original songs with deep meaning

C. catchy songs produced by popular singers　　D. never-heard-before songs just recently discovered

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Many artists trade creativity for wealth and fame.

B. The public is responsible for the existence of music.

C. MTV promotes the songs favored by women and minorities.

D. Musicians singing about money is an ineffective way to attract fans.

30. What is most probably the author's suggestion for young people?

A. Try to respect your peers' music tastes.

B. Deal with the "pop problem" patiently.

C. Expose yourself to various music styles.

D. Treasure the music from previous generations.

【答案】28. B　29. A　30. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了当下人们喜欢的流行音乐大多缺失了创造力和艺术家想传递的信息。建议年轻人要扩大视野，要关注音乐内在的内容。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段"Music is a powerful thing. It awakens feelings and has the power to bring people together.(音乐是一种强大的东西。它能唤醒感情，并能让人们团结在一起。)"，第二段"Mainstream music is no longer composed of emotion, but instead, themes of money and fame.(主流音乐不再以情感为主，而是以金钱和名誉为主题。)"以及第三段"But these songs are totally empty, lacking creativity and the original thirst of the artist to make an impact or convey(传递) a message.(但这些歌曲完全是空的，缺乏创造力和艺术家的原始渴望产生影响或传达消息。)"可知，作者推崇能够唤醒感情的音乐，批判以金钱和名誉为主题的音乐。即作者喜欢有创造性的能传递作者情感的音乐，而不是空洞的音乐。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段"Many of these artists are original and talented, but turn to the money side.(这些艺术家中有许多是原创的、有才华的，但却转向追求金钱名誉。)"可知，很多艺术家不再保持创造性，而是追求金钱名誉。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 My suggestion is not to buy music like this when you can explore something new. Expand your horizons. Dig up your parents' old records and CDs. You never know what you might find. (我的建议是，当你可以想要探索新事物时，不要购买这样的音乐。要扩大视野。翻出你父母的旧唱片 CD，你永远不知道你会发现什么。)"可知，作者建议年轻人扩大视野，探索新事物，而不是只购买流行音乐，由此可推知，作者建议年轻人要接触不同的音乐风格。故选 C。

D

NASA will crash a spacecraft into an asteroid(小行星) to try to change its orbit, attempting to prevent humans going the same way as the dinosaurs.



Earth is constantly being disturbed by small pieces of debris(碎片), but they usually burn up or break up long before they hit the ground. Once in a while, however, something large enough to do significant damage makes impact. About 66 million years ago, one such crash is thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs. Someday, something similar could end human beings—unless we can find a way to tackle it.

NASA's Double Asteroid Redirection Test(Dart) mission is the first attempt to test if such asteroid redirection is a realistic strategy: investigating whether a spacecraft can autonomously reach a target asteroid and intentionally crash into it, as well as measuring the amount of redirection. "If it works, it would be a big deal, because it would prove that we have the technical capability of protecting ourselves," said Jay Tate, the director of the National Near Earth Object Information Center.

The 610kg Dart spacecraft is scheduled to be launched at the target—the Didymos system—a harmless pair of asteroids consisting of a 163-metre "moonlet" asteroid called Dimorphos that orbits a larger 780-metre asteroid called Didymos(Greek for "twin"). The plan is to crash the spacecraft into Dimorphos when the asteroid system is at its closest to Earth—about 6.8 million miles away.

About 10 days before impact, a miniaturized satellite called LiciaCube will separate from the main spacecraft, enabling images of the impact to be relayed back to Earth. Combined with observations from ground-based telescopes, and an onboard camera that will record the final moments before the crash, these recordings will enable scientists to calculate the degree to which the impact has changed Dimorphos's orbit. The expectation is that it will change the speed of the smaller asteroid by approximately 1% and reduce its orbit around the larger asteroid.

Then, in November 2024, the European Space Agency's Hera spacecraft will visit the Didymos system and conduct a further close-up analysis of the consequences of this snooker(斯诺克) game, recording details such as the precise makeup and internal structure of Dimorphos, and the size and shape of the hole left by Dart. Such details are vital for transforming asteroid redirection into a repeatable technique.

Even then, it is impossible that any single redirection strategy would be enough. "The problem is that no two asteroids or comets are alike, and how you redirect one depends on a huge number of variables. There is no silver bullet in this game. What you need is a whole folder of different redirection methods for different types of targets," said Tate.

So, while this may be one small step towards planetary protection, many more are likely to be necessary to avoid destruction.

31. What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?

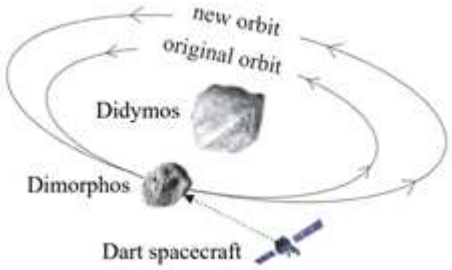
A. To examine the impact of dinosaurs' extinction.

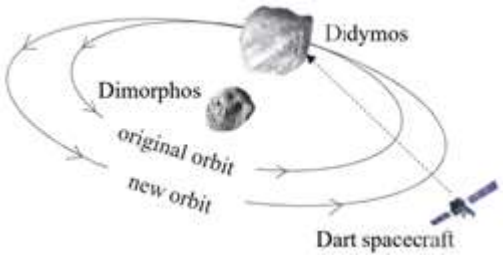
B. To explain the necessity of launching a spacecraft.

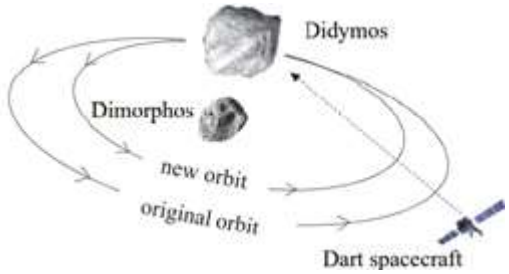
C. To show the damage caused by small pieces of debris.

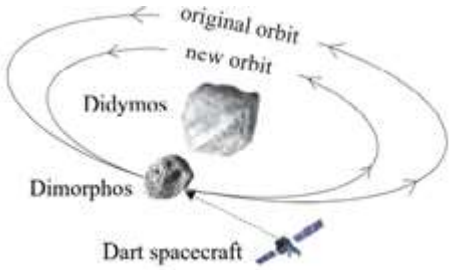
D. To highlight the crisis threatening human beings at present.

32. Which of the following pictures illustrates the mission?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

33. What is the function of LiciaCube?

A. Sending impact data back to Earth.

B. Calculating the length of Dimorphos's orbit.

C. Helping the satellite separate from the spacecraft.

D. Recording the scientists' ground-based observations.

34. What does the underlined sentence "There is no silver bullet in this game" mean?

A. There is no challenge too big to overcome.

B. There is no possibility to satisfy NASA's needs.

C. There is no single solution to the complex problem.

D. There is no strategy to help make an obvious decision.

【答案】31. B　32. D　33. A　34. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了美国宇航局将会撞击一颗小行星，试图改变它的轨道，试图阻止人类毁灭。

【31 题详解】

目的意图题。根据第二段"Earth is constantly being disturbed by small pieces of debris(碎片), but they usually burn up or break up long before they hit the ground. Once in a while, however, something large enough to do significant damage makes impact. About 66 million years ago, one such crash is thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs. Someday, something similar could end human beings—unless we can find a way to tackle it."(地球经常被小碎片所扰动，但它们通常在落地前很久就烧毁或碎裂了。然而，有时候，大到足以造成重大损害的东西会造成撞击。大约 6600 万年前，一次这样的撞击被认为消灭了恐龙。总有一天，类似的东西会毁灭人类，除非我们能找到解决的办法。)可知第二自然段主要讲述了地球可能会被其它小行星撞击而导致人类毁灭的后果，结合第一段"NASA will crash a spacecraft into an asteroid(小行星) to try to change its orbit, attempting to prevent humans going the same way as the dinosaurs. (美国宇航局将会撞击一颗小行星，试图改变它的轨道，试图阻止人类重蹈恐龙的覆辙。)"可知，地球可能会被其它小行星撞击而导致人类毁灭的后果，所以美国宇航局试图改变它的轨道，试图阻止人类重蹈恐龙的覆辙。由此可推知，第二段的目的是解释人类需要发射宇宙飞船的必要性。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“The 610kg Dart spacecraft is scheduled to be launched at the target—the Didymos system—a harmless pair of asteroids consisting of a 163-metre “moonlet” asteroid called Dimorphos that orbits a larger 780-metre asteroid called Didymos(Greek for “twin”). The plan is to crash the spacecraft into Dimorphos when the asteroid system is at its closest to Earth—about 6.8 million miles away.”(610kg 飞镖航天器计划发射到目标 Didymos 系统，这是一对由 163 米“月光”小行星组成的无缝小行星，轨道更大，780 米，称为 Didymos——希腊双星。计划是在小行星系统离地球最近的地方——大约 680 万英里外——将航天器撞上双形卫星。)可知新发射的航天器轨道更大，在小行星系统离地球最近的地方将航天器撞上双形卫星，结合图形，D 项图形表明中间为地球，较小的那个物体就是小行星，在小行星系统离地球最近的地方，也就是将航天器撞上双形卫星所运行的轨道——new orbit(新的轨道)，original orbit(原始轨道)是一对由 163 米“月光”小行星组成的无缝小行星的轨道。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段“About 10 days before impact, a miniaturized satellite called LiciaCube will separate from the main spacecraft, enabling images of the impact to be relayed back to Earth.”(在撞击前大约 10 天，一颗名为 LiciaCube 的小型卫星将与主航天器分离，使撞击图像能够传回地球。)可知 LiciaCube 的功能是将撞击数据发送回地球。故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据倒数第二段划线句子后句“What you need is a whole folder of different redirection methods for different types of targets”(你需要的是一整套不同类型目标的重定向方法)和前句“The problem is that no two asteroids or comets are alike, and how you redirect one depends on a huge number of variables.”(问题是，没有两颗小行星或彗星是一样的，你如何重定向一颗小行星或彗星取决于很多变量。)可知，没有两颗小行星或彗星是一样的，你如何重定向一颗小行星或彗星取决于很多变量，所以对此，解决方案并不是单一的，而是需要一整套不同类型目标的重定向方法，由此可知，划线句子“There is no silver bullet in this game”意义为：这个复杂的问题没有单一的解决方案。故选 C 项。

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。

Usually when someone is disgusted by something, he feels it is unpleasant and stays away from it, so disgust mostly protects people from getting sick. However, getting a little dirty can have its advantages. Studies show that kids under age one who physically interact with a dog will have a 13% reduction in the likelihood of developing asthma, a breathing problem.



being slimed

In the late 1860s, Charles Darwin proposed that being disgusted could have a developmental purpose. ____35____ He guessed that the early humans most likely to feel disgusted survived to pass on their genes (基因), while the more nutritionally daring died off.

____36____ It wasn't until the early 1990s a time when gameshows eagerly slimed contestants, that disgust got more attention in psychological and behavioral research. Since then, scientists have identified different types of disgust and have explored how they affect the way we behave.

The research shows that Darwin was basically right: disgust is a major part of the behavioral immune system that protects people from disease, a collection of actions influenced by some of the most natural reactions that keep our bodies in superior condition. We already know that not all germs (病菌) are bad for us. ____37____ Science also tells us that getting a bit dirty helps people more readily fight disease.

"Disgust is associated with fewer infections, so it is a helpful emotion in disease-relevant contexts," says Joshua Ackerman, an associate professor of psychology at the University of Michigan. However, he says it can be a double-edged sword. ____38____ And some of those things could actually improve our health.

____39____ Disgust is part of society's balance. Too little, and we might get sick. Too much of it can harm our health. Figuring out this complex problem could help researchers understand a variety of human behaviors.

A. They work with our body to maintain a balance.

B. They were quite certain that being disgusted could benefit people.

C. Nobody is quite sure whether disgust is a positive or negative thing.

D. For many years afterward, though, scientists didn't pay much attention to disgust.

E. What he means is that it's also associated with dislike for unfamiliar things, like food.

F. Disgust became advanced to prevent our ancestors from eating spoiled food that might kill them.

G. Researchers across fields continue to explore disgust so we can better understand our world and ourselves.

【答案】35. F　36. D　37. A　38. E　39. G

【解析】

【导语】本文是议论文。文章主要讲述厌恶感有时候也是有好处的。

【35 题详解】

根据上文"In the late 1860s, Charles Darwin proposed that being disgusted could have a developmental purpose. (在 19 世纪 60 年代后期，查尔斯·达尔文提出，厌恶可能有一个发展的目的)"可知，这里提到达尔文提出，厌恶可能有一个发展的目的，所以接下来，文章就要提到发展的目的是什么。选项 F"为了防止我们的祖先食用可能会杀死他们的变质食物，厌恶感变得更加严重。"和上文意思一致。故选 F。

【36 题详解】

根据下文"It wasn't until the early 1990s, a time when gameshows eagerly slimed contestants, that disgust got more attention in psychological and behavioral research. (直到 20 世纪 90 年代早期，当时运动员们热切地向选手们展示瘦身，厌恶感才在心理学和行为学研究中得到更多关注)"可知，在 20 世纪 90 年代之前，厌恶感并没有得到太多关注。选项 D"然而，之后的很多年里，科学家们并没有注意到厌恶感。"和下文意思一致。故选 D。

【37 题详解】

根据上文"We already know that not all germs (病菌) are bad for us. (我们已经知道，并不是所有的病菌对我们来说但是坏的)"可知，接下来要提到有些病菌是好的。选项 A"它们和我们的身体一起工作，以保持平衡。"和上文意思一致。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

根据上文“However, he says it can be a double-edged sword. (然而，他说，它可能是把双刃剑)”可知，接下来要解释他说是双刃剑指的是什么。选项 E“他的意思是，这也与不喜欢不熟悉的东西有关，比如食物。”和上文意思一致。故选 E。

【39 题详解】

根据下文“Figuring out this complex problem could help researchers understand a variety of human behaviors. (弄清楚这个复杂的问题可以帮助研究人员理解人类的各种行为)”可知，这里提到很多研究人员在一起研究厌恶感，就是为了更好的理解人类的各种行为，最终可以更好的理解世界和我们人类自己。选项 G“各个领域的研究人员继续研究厌恶感，这样我们就能更好地理解我们的世界和我们自己。”和下文意思一致。故选 G。

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。

A new study asks the question: Do conversations end when people want them to? The answer is no.

The study included two parts.

The first part was an online survey that asked 806 people whether there was a moment recently they had wanted to end a conversation with a close friend and to estimate when that moment was in relation to when the talk reached its conclusion. The second part involved 252 people paired up with strangers in a lab to chat about whatever they felt like for anywhere between one and 45 minutes.

67 percent of the respondents in the first part of the study said they wanted the conversation to end before it actually did, and most had secretly wished the chat had been either 50 percent longer or 50 percent shorter than it was.

“Whatever you think the other person wants, you may well be wrong,” says Adam Mastroianni, a psychology researcher at Harvard University and the study’s lead author. “So you might as well leave when it seems appropriate, because it’s better to be left wanting more than less.”

In the second part of the study, nearly 70 percent of the people reported wanting the conversation to be over before it ended. Just two percent of the conversations wrapped up at a time both people were happy with, and 30 percent of them ended when one of the parties wanted.

The researchers also asked study participants to guess when their conversational partners had wanted to stop talking. Those guesses were wrong, either over or underestimating the other person’s desire to continue the talk, by about 64 percent of the conversation’s actual length.

Taken together, the results suggest that we aren’t very skilled at estimating each others’ desires about when to end a conversation.

Thalia Wheatley, a social psychologist at Dartmouth College says the findings are important, adding that conversations are “an elegant expression of joint cooperation”. However, she says, “It all falls apart at the end because we just can’t figure out when to stop.”

Mastroianni says his takeaway is that trying to guess what someone you’re chatting with wants is almost pointless. “You really have no idea when the other person wants to go. So maybe, stop trying and just relax and enjoy the conversation.”

40. Where were the two parts of the study carried out?

41. In what way were the participants’ guesses wrong in the second part of the study?

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

It's easy to find a proper time to end a conversation with a close friend.

43. If you desire to end a conversation, would you tell the other person directly? Why or why not? （*In about 40 words*）

【答案】40. Online and in a lab.

41. By either over or underestimating the other person's desire to continue the talk.

42. It's easy to find a proper time to end a conversation with a close friend.

It's difficult to find a proper time to end a conversation with a close friend, because people have no idea when the other person wants to stop talking.

43. If I desire to end a conversation, I would not tell the other person directly beacause I just tend to relax and enjoy the conversation and do not want to hurt others' feelings.

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项新的研究提出了这样一个问题：对话是否会在人们希望结束的时候结束？答案是否定的。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据文章第三段第一句中"The first part was an online survey(第一部分是一项在线调查)"和第二句中"The second part involved 252 people paired up with strangers in a lab (第二部分，252 人与实验室中的陌生人配对)"可知，研究的两个部分是在线上和实验室里进行的。故答案为 Online and in a lab.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据文章第七段最后一句"Those guesses were wrong, either over or underestimating the other person's desire to continue the talk, by about 64 percent of the conversation's actual length.(这些猜测是错误的，高估或低估了对方想要继续谈话的欲望，约占实际谈话长度的 64%。)"可知，在研究的第二部分，参与者的猜测高估或低估了对方想要继续谈话的欲望。故答案为 By either over or underestimating the other person's desire to continue the talk.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据文章第八段"Taken together, the results suggest that we aren't very skilled at estimating each others' desires about when to end a conversation.(综上所述，研究结果表明，我们并不擅长评估对方何时结束谈话的意愿)"可知，找个合适的时间结束和亲密朋友的谈话是很不容易的，因为我们并不擅长评估对方何时结束谈话的意愿，所以所给句子中 easy 一词表述有误。故答案为 It's easy to find a proper time to end a conversation with a close friend. It's difficult to find a proper time to end a conversation with a close friend, because people have no idea when the other person wants to stop talking.

【43 题详解】

本题为开放型题目，言之有理即可，注意词数限制。题干：如果你想结束一段对话，你会直接告诉对方吗？为什么？为什么不？故答案为 If I desire to end a conversation, I would not tell the other person directly beacause I just tend to relax and enjoy the conversation and do not want to hurt others' feelings.

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校将在暑期举办英语夏令营活动，正在招募外籍志愿者担任助教。请给你的英国朋友 Jim 写封邮件，希望他参加招募，内容包括：

1. 夏令营相关信息;

2. 外籍助教的职责。

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,

I hope you're having a great week. I'm writing to ask if you have time during the summer holiday to do some volunteer work.

This coming summer, my school is going to hold an English Debate Camp, which will last for three weeks starting from July 18. The purpose of the camp is to teach students how to debate in English. The school plans to invite some foreigners to work as teaching assistants at the camp. Their responsibilities will include helping students with language skills and debate techniques.

If you are interested and available during that time, my school would greatly appreciate your assistance. For further information, you can log on to the school website.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校将在暑期举办英语夏令营活动，正在招募外籍志愿者担任助教。请给你的英国朋友 Jim 写封邮件，希望他参加招募。

【详解】1.词汇积累

询问：ask→inquire

举行：hold→host

目标：purpose→goal

担任：work as→serve as

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：The school plans to invite some foreigners to work as teaching assistants at the camp. Their responsibilities will include helping students with language skills and debate techniques.

拓展句：The school plans to invite some foreigners to work as teaching assistants at the camp, whose responsibilities will include helping students with language skills and debate techniques.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I'm writing to ask if you have time during the summer holiday to do some volunteer work. (运用了 if 引导宾语从句)

[高分句型 2] This coming summer, my school is going to hold an English Debate Camp, which will last for three weeks starting from July 18. (运用了 which 引导非限制性定语从句)