2021 北京石景山高三一模

英　　语

考生须知 1.本试卷共 10 页，共三道大题，44 道小题，满分 100 分。考试时间 90 分钟。

2.在答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。

3.试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，选择题请用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题请用黑色字迹签字笔作答，在试卷上作答无效。

4.考试结束，请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 完形填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When it came time to vote for the speaker at graduation in the class meeting, Ms. Lenihan asked who would like to be our class speaker. Being a (an) ____1____ girl, I tried not to make eye contact. Seeing several classmates go up to the front to state why they should be the speakers, I felt a sense of ____2____. But at last Ms. Lenihan ____3____ in front of us and said, "We will have another meeting this week, and I expect to see more participation. I am ____4____ that some of you are just sitting there when you should be up here!" When she said those words, I looked up to see she was glaring right at me. I felt so nervous, but knowing she had so much ____5____ in me, I should not let her down.

After spending the whole week practicing a speech, I stood up in front of my classmates. There were eight to ten other participants, and I didn't ____6____ much for myself. When the votes came in the next day, Ms. Lenihan announced that the class chose me! I would have to stand up in front of our entire school to make a speech. My ____7____ level went through the roof, but Ms. Lenihan told me she was glad that I had stepped up to the ____8____.

Over the next month I worked on my graduation speech. When I stood up in front of the whole school, I was still nervous, ____9____ when I looked at Ms. Lenihan, I remembered the whole reason I was up there was that she believed in me. I believe I ____10____ that day, and will always remember the encouragement that Ms. Lenihan gave me.

1. A. shy	B. honest	C. outgoing	D. lazy
2. A. duty	B. shame	C. loss	D. relief
3. A. stayed up	B. climbed up	C. marched up	D. pulled up
4. A. disappointed	B. depressed	C. embarrassed	D. frightened
5. A. faith	B. interest	C. pride	D. ambition
6. A. win	B. expect	C. prove	D. share
7. A. threat	B. anxiety	C. excitement	D. depression
8. A. achievement	B. destination	C. failure	D. challenge

9. A. till　　B. then　　C. but　　D. so

10. A. proceeded　　B. promised　　C. encouraged　　D. changed

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

A

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

Once it snowed, I netted a bird. ____11____ (hold) it in my hands, I felt very excited. My father saw it and said he could turn this black bird into a colorful one. I didn't believe ____12____he said but decided to give it a go. I opened my hands and saw that the bird was edged with the color of the sunshine when it ____13____ (fly) in the sky freely. My father said no matter how beautiful a bird was, it would turn black when it was grasped in our hands and lost freedom.

B

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

China has achieved a total victory in lifting the whole nation out of poverty(贫困). The poverty relief policy was put forward in November 2013. ____14____ (finish) this task, about 800,000 officials have been sent to work at local levels. In the past 8 years, China ___15___(lift) 98.99 million poor rural ____16____ (resident) - a population larger than all but a few countries - out of poverty under the current poverty line.

C

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

Known as a famous social media influencer, Pamela shares her interests on social media platforms with her followers and has ____17____ (quick) grown her international following. She once ____18____ (say) in a lecture, "Sometimes in life, you are in the right place at the right time and you have a chance. If you don't take the chance at this particular moment, it____19____ (go) forever." Pamela is an inspiration for young women ____20____ want to achieve their goals by working hard.

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

There are a variety of clubs which provide social and cultural activities for students wishing to meet others with similar interests from the same or from different national backgrounds.

Charles Peguy Centre	**Royal Overseas League**

CPC is a French youth centre, providing advice, support and information to young Europeans aged between 18-25. Facilities include an information and advice service regarding education, work placement and general welfare rights. Moreover, the centre holds a database of jobs and accommodation in London. Members may use a fax machine, a copier and computers to surf online or check e-mails for free. Hours: Monday 14:00-17:00 Tuesday-Friday 10:00-17:00 Membership: £35 per year	Open 365 days per year, ROL is a club with facilities in London and Edinburgh with restaurants, bars and accommodation. There are branches around the world and 57 reciprocal clubs worldwide. Quarterly magazines, literary lectures, annual music and art competitions, and summer and winter programme of events are provided for members. Membership fees: aged 17-20, £47 per year aged 21-25, £70 per year For further information, please contact the membership secretary.
YMCA London Central	**Kensington Committee for Overseas Students**
YMCA is a social club. Most members are young English professionals, but overseas visitors are welcome. Facilities include photography, art, drama, pottery, language courses at different levels, badminton, fitness testing, cycling, yoga and other activities. Hours: weekdays 07:00-22:30 weekends 10:00-21:00 Membership fees: £125 per year Hotline: 05667932	KCOS is a society for young people from all countries. Each month there are some 40 parties, discos, visits to theatres, concerts, walks and other gatherings where members will be able to meet lots of people. A new programme is sent each month directly to members. The club arranges a weekly club night in a Covent Garden bar. To find out more, telephone the club or write (freepost) to the office. Hours: 10:30-17:30 Tel: 05663801

21. The passage is mainly for _____.

A. young English professionals.

B. local students from different backgrounds .

C. European students in London.

D. the youth wishing to meet different people.

22. According to the passage, which club can provide the places to live in?

A. CPC. B. ROL. C. YMCA . D. KCOS.

23. If you want more information about language study, you can _____.

A. make a phone call

B. go to the office in person

C. send a fax or an e-mail.

D. turn to the membership secretary.

B

I know what courage looks like. I saw it on a flight I took six years ago, and only now can I speak of it without tears filling eyes at the memory.

Our flight left the Orlando Airport one Friday morning. But immediately upon take-off, it was clear that something was wrong. The aircraft was bumping(颠簸) up and down. All the experienced travellers, including me, looked around with **knowing smiles**. If you fly much, you see these things and learn to act calmly about them. However, we did not remain calm for long.

Minutes after we were in the air, our plane began falling quickly. The pilot soon made a serious announcement. “We are having some difficulties,” he said. “Our indicators show that the control system has failed. We will be returning to the Orlando Airport. The flight attendants will prepare you for a bumpy landing. Also, if you look out of the windows, you will see that we are dumping fuel from the airplane. We want to have as little on board as possible in the event of a rough touchdown.” In other words, we were about to crash. Many travellers looked visibly frightened now. No one faces death without fear, I thought.

Then a couple of rows to my left, I heard a still calm voice, a woman’s voice, speaking in an absolutely normal conversational tone. I had to find the source of this voice. All around, people cried. Many screamed. Finally, I saw her. In this chaos, a mother was talking to her child. The woman, in her mid-30s, was staring full into the face of her daughter, who looked to be four years old. The child listened closely, sensing the importance of her mother’s words. The mother’s gaze held the child so fixed that she seemed untouched by the sounds of grief and fear around her.

Finally I leaned over and by some miracle could hear this soft sure voice with the tone of comfort. Over and over again, the mother said, “I love you so much. Remember, no matter what happens, I love you always.” Fortunately, our landing gear held at last and our touchdown was not a tragedy.

However, the voice I heard that day never faded. That mom showed me what a real hero looks like.

24. What does the author imply by saying “some travellers’ **knowing smiles**” in Paragraph 2?

A. They were used to this kind of experience.

B. They were quite familiar with each other.

C. They were well-educated passengers.

D. They were pretending to be calm.

25. What happened shortly after take-off?

A. The plane met bad weather and had to return immediately.

B. The flight indicators showed the plane’s control system failed.

C. One of the passengers was badly ill and the plane had to turn back.

D. A flight attendant explained flight safety instructions to the passengers.

26. Hearing the pilot’s announcement, how did most travellers respond?

A. They asked for help.

B. They remained calm.

C. They cried and screamed.

D. They rejected the bumpy landing.

27. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The shape of love.

B. The voice of courage.

C. The wisdom of a pilot.

D. The danger of a journey.

C

What is a port city?



The port city provides a rich understanding of the movement of people and goods around the world. We understand a port as a centre of island-sea exchange and a major force for cultural mixing.

Ports and harbours

Harbor is a physical concept　a shelter for ships; Port is an economic concept, a centre of land-sea exchange which demands goods for export and import. Some ports were developed from poor harbours which were improved with breakwaters(防水堤) and dredging(清淤). Madras and Colombo are examples of harbours expensively improved by enlarging, dredging and building breakwaters.

_____

Port cities become industrial, financial and service centres and political capitals because of their water connections and the urban concentration which draws to it railways, highways and air routes. Water transport means cheap access, the chief basis of all port cities. Many of the world's biggest cities, for example, London, New York, Shanghai, Tokyo and San Francisco began as ports-that is, with land-sea exchange as their major function. Although their port functions are no longer dominant now, they remain different kinds of places from non-port cities and their port functions account for that difference.

International city and trade

Port functions, more than anything else, can make a city more international. A port is open to the world. In it races, cultures, as well as goods from a variety of places, mix and enrich each other and the life of the city. But much domestic port trade has not been recorded. What evidence we have suggests that domestic trade was greater at all periods than foreign trade. Shanghai, for example, did most of its trade with other Chinese ports and inland cities, Calcutta traded mainly with other parts of India and so on.

Position of port city centre

Cities which began as ports keep the chief commercial and administrative centre of the city close to the waterfront. The centre of New York is in lower Manhattan between two river mouths, the city of London is on the Thames, Shanghai along the Bund. This is also true of Boston, Bombay, Madras, Bangkok and Singapore, where the commercial, financial, and administrative centres are still grouped around their harbours even though each city has expanded into a big one. Even a casual visitor cannot mistake them as anything but port cities.

28. Which port city is changed from a harbour by improving the facilities?

A. Singapore.　　B. Bangkok.　　C. New York.　　D. Madras.

29. Which would be the best heading for Paragraph 2?

A. Good ports, huge profit centres.

B. Once a port city, always a port city.

C. Water transport, basis of port cities.

D. Port functions, a feature of big cities.

30. What can we learn about port cities?

A. They have water connections.

B. They don't trade with inland cities

C. They are easily mistaken for harbours.

D. They moved their chief centres away from waterfront.

D

Nowadays, video gaming has made impressive gains in the field of standardized competition. One of the fashionable debates is whether competitive video games are sports or not. If cyberathletes are competing against formal teams in a formal environment, with real titles and monetary stakes on the line, it seems strange not to consider the activity a sport. However, unless something technologically odd gains complete control over our world in the next few decades, they never should be. Cyberathletes and eSports aren't incomparable to traditional athletes and sports because they require less physical exertion or dedication. They are incomparable because they are different from traditional sports in a number of ways.

Traditional sports are steadfast, and consistent in their structures and mechanics. A professional American football player from any past decade could be transplanted into a current football field, and would only have to be told of a few minor rule changes. The player would know what to do, where to go, and how to accomplish the ultimate goal. He may need to learn a few new plays, but it's fundamentally the same game. However, competitive video gaming has a variety of goals, and those goals are fluid and dynamic. A competitive video gamer from decades past might be aware of the final goal (winning the game, capturing the flag, eliminating the opposing team, etc.), but the execution (执行方式) would be completely foreign. Controls change, maps change, locations change, even the minute rules are adjusted on a regular basis. As a competitive video gamer, one needs to adapt to a much more aggressive ruleset than most sports or other games. Therefore the video game competitions are less likely to be properly regulated.

Most traditional sports are approachable by Everyman, even the esoteric(深奥的) ones, at least in an educational setting, where budgets and funding are set for them. While home computers are widely accessible, a large percentage of the gaming population is unable to participate in competitive gaming due to the high-standard computing requirements. Even decade-old competitive games like *Counter-Strike 1.6* require more equipment and gear than most traditional sports. A pick-up game of basketball, football, or soccer is far more accessible than a pick-up game of *Counter-Strike*.

Traditional sports are embedded in our culture for good reasons: they offer an entertaining diversion and a great form of physical activity for millions of worldwide fans. The principles and lessons gleaned from traditional sports emphasize teamwork, collaboration, and critical evaluations of any given game setting. While many of these lessons are applicable to competitive gaming, competitive video gamers are still distancing themselves from competing for "sport" status, when their pastime and trade is so fundamentally different and ever-changing at such a regular pace.

31. What is the author's opinion towards competitive video games?

A. They can be seen as sports due to their emphasis on teamwork.

B. They can be seen as sports due to their standardized regulations.

C. They can not be seen as sports due to their lack of physical and mental efforts.

D. They can not be seen as sports due to the inconsistent rules and high requirements.

32. What does the underlined word “foreign” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Difficult. B. Common. C. Typical. D. Different.

33. Why does the author mention *Counter-Strike* in Paragraph 3?

A. To explain the reason why eSports surpass traditional sports.

B. To explore the possibility that competitive video games will be sports.

C. To provide an example of the difference between eSports and traditional sports.

D. To account for the fact that the competitive features of video games are impressive.

34. How does the author develop his idea?

A. By quoting and citing.

B. By listing and analyzing.

C. By comparison and contrast.

D. By explaining and evaluating.

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。

The effects of working while attending school or college

Youths working while in school or college seems like a tradition in many countries and the trend is growing. A recent study has found that 80% of students in some countries have at least a part time job during their study years.

Why do students look for employment? _____35_____ Education costs are high, and college tuitions have grown considerably during the last few years. Moreover, parents also contribute less toward covering the education costs of their children, which means students must earn their own money while studying.

Having a job during school or college years affects the students’ personal and academic lives. First of all, employed students have less free time and, as a result, they can’t be around their family or friends as often as they would want. They lack sleep and are more stressed, and they may even develop health problems. Furthermore, student employment also impacts academic performance. A new research shows that students working more than 20 hours a week have lower grades than those who work less or not at all. ___36___

However, the benefits of student employment are also notable. It seems that employed students tend to be more engaged in academic activities than those who do not work, probably because they have developed a higher sense of responsibility.

___37___ Firstly, fresh graduates who already have work experience gained during their study years have better chances of landing a job. Employers usually prefer to hire a graduate with workplace experience, because they needn’t spend too much time and resources to train the new employee. Secondly, studies show that working learners are more likely to move into a managerial position soon after graduating. _____38_____ As they try different jobs during their school years, they are more aware of their job preferences and target field, and thus far less confused than fresh graduates who have never worked.

To sum up, because of financial difficulties, many youths look for employment while attending school or

college, and this can have positive or negative effects on their lives.

___39___ In this way, employed students can gain noteworthy advantages in terms of career path after they graduate.

A. The main cause is financial pressure.

B. Student employment has an effect on future careers as well.

C. The government has increased funding for higher education.

D. They state that the job limits the number of classes they can take.

E. Employed students know what type of work field would be best fit for them.

F. Finally, employed students develop a better appreciation of the career path to pursue.

G. So guidance should be given to help them keep a proper balance between study and work.

第三部分:书面表达(共两节，32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题；第 1-2 题每小题 2 分，第 3 题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分)

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后　横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

Can a robot really freestyle?

Engineers at the Georgia Institute of Technology, led by Gil Weinberg, have designed the first musical robot capable of not only playing music, but creating it. His name is Shimon. Weinberg, who is a musician, engineer, and professor of musical technology, found himself in a creative rut(俗套) and decided to create a robot that could inspire him with new musical ideas. Shimon was trained on a vast data set of everything from progressive rock to jazz to rap. His works really surprise human listeners.

Up until recent advancements, applications of AI (artificial intelligence) have mostly consisted of well-defined tasks, but many are concerned that new technology like Shimon could result in lost jobs for millions of people, even those in creative industry.

While the concern of an offing future in which humans are entirely replaced by robots certainly isn't unfounded, a much more likely future is one in which robots work alongside humans to improve their work. Experts say that AI will actually create jobs for humans, not destroy them. The Guardian recently reported that by 2037, AI will create more than 7 million new jobs in the healthcare, education, and science fields in the UK.

Shimon is showing us what can happen when robots don't just work for us, but with us. Instead of putting any of our favorite musicians out of work, robots will certainly be challenging and inspiring them in new ways. The cooperation between humans and robots can produce new and attractive music, leading to novel musical outcomes. Thanks to the innovation of Weinberg and his team, rap battles, jam sessions, and symphony orchestras alike may begin to look and act considerably different.

40. What can Shimon do?

41. Why did Gil Weinberg create Shimon?

42. According to the passage, please decide which part of the following statement is false, then underline it and explain why.

Nowadays AI creates many jobs for humans, but it has a negative effect on the work of artists.

43. As a student, what is your opinion about AI applied in your daily life? (About 40 words)

第二节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

44. 假如你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 对中国的数字化生活很感兴趣，来信询问相

关情况。请你给他回邮件，内容包括：

1. 介绍你身边的数字化生活；

2. 阐述你的看法；

3. 询问对方情况。

注意：1. 词数不少于 80；

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 完形填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者自己是一个害羞的女孩，最终在老师的帮助下站在全校师生面前发表毕业演讲。

【1 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：作为一个害羞的女孩，我尽量不去和别人有眼神交流。A.shy 害羞的；B.honest 诚实的；C.outgoing 外向的；D.lazy 懒的。根据句中的“I tried not to make eye contact.”可知，作者是一个害羞的女孩。故选 A 项。

【2 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：看到几个同学走到前面去陈述为什么他们应该是演讲者，我感到如释重负。A.duty 责任；B.shame 羞愧；C.loss 损失；D.relief 欣慰。根据语境可知，有好几个同学主动表示要做班级的发言人，害羞的作者不需要参与演讲，所以感到如释重负。故选 D 项。

【3 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：但最后勒尼汉老师走到我们面前说：“这周我们还将举行一次会议，我希望看到更多的参与。我很失望，你们中有些人应该站在这里，却只是坐在那里！”A.stayed up 熬夜；B.climbed up 爬上；C.marched up 挺进；D. pulled up 停下。根据“in front of us and said,”可知，勒尼汉老师走到学生们的前面讲话。故选 C 项。

【4 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但最后勒尼汉老师走到我们面前说，“这周我们还将举行一次会议，我希望看到更多的参与。我很失望，你们中有些人应该站在这里，却只是坐在那里！”A.disappointed 失望的；B.depressed 沮丧的；C.embarrassed 尴尬的；D.frightened 害怕的。根据句中“some of you are just sitting there when you should be up here!”可知，勒尼汉老师对不踊跃参加的同学感到失望。故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我感到很紧张，但是知道她对我有这么多的信心，我不应该让她失望。A.faith 信念；B.interest 兴趣；C.pride 自豪；D.ambition 雄心。短语 have faith in，意为“相信”。根据句中“I should not let her down.”以及下文“When I stood up in front of the whole school, I was still nervous, 9 when I looked at Ms. Lenihan, I remembered the whole reason I was up there was that she had faith in me.(当我站在全校师生面前的时候，我仍然很紧张，但当我看着勒尼汉老师的时候，我想起我之所以站在那里，是因为她相信我)”可知，勒尼汉老师对作者很有信心。故选 A 项。

【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：还有 8 到 10 个参与者，我对自己的期望不高。A.win 赢得；B.expect 期望；

C.prove 证明；D.share 分享。根据语境可知，因为还有 8 到 10 位参与选拔的同学，作者对自己能否成功地成为班级的演讲者的期望不高。故选 B 项。

【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的焦虑程度飙升到了极点，但勒尼汉老师告诉我，她很高兴我接受了挑战。A.threat 威胁；B.anxiety 焦虑；C.excitement 激动；D.depression 抑郁，沮丧。根据上句“I would have to stand up in front of our entire school to make a speech.(我将不得不站在我们全校（师生）的面前发表演讲)”可知，作者要站在全校师生面前发表演讲，这是一个挑战，所以非常焦虑。故选 B 项。

【8 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的焦虑程度飙升到了极点，但勒尼汉老师告诉我，她很高兴我接受了挑战。A.achievement 成就；B.destination 目的地；C.failure 失败；D.challenge 挑战。根据“Being a(an) _____1_____ girl, I tried not to make eye contact.(作为一个害羞的女孩，我尽量不去和别人有眼神交流)”可知，作者是个害羞的女孩，能够战胜自我，在全校师生面前发表演讲，这是一个挑战。故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：当我站在全校师生面前的时候，我仍然很紧张，但当我看着勒尼汉老师的时候，我想起我之所以站在那里，是因为她相信我。A.till 直到；B.then 然后；C.but 但是；D.so 因此。根据语境可知，设空处的前后句子为转折关系，所以用转折连词 but。故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我相信那天我改变了，也会永远记得勒尼汉老师给我的鼓励。A. proceeded 开始；B. promised 答应；C. encouraged 鼓励；D.changed 改变。根据本句中“and will always remember the encouragement that Ms. Lenihan gave me.”可知，勒尼汉老师给作者鼓励，使他能减缓紧张情绪，所以作者相信自己改变了。故选 D 项。

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】11. Holding

12. what　　13. was flying

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲述作者抓住一只鸟并在父亲的劝说下将它放飞的故事。

【11 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：把它握在手里，我感到很兴奋。句中逻辑主语 I 与 hold 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故填 Holding。

【12 题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：我不相信他说的话，但决定试一试。分句句子可知，本句为宾语从句，从句 said 缺少宾语，指物，所以用连接词 what。故填 what。

【13 题详解】

考查时态。句意：我张开双手，看见那鸟儿在天空中自由地飞翔，四周镶着太阳的颜色。陈述过去事情，用一般过去时。根据句意可知，表示“鸟正在自由飞翔的时候”，所以用过去进行时，表示过去在某一时

间段或某一段时间内正在发生或进行的动作。故填 was flying。

【答案】14. To finish

15. has lifted

16. residents

【解析】

【分析】本文是新闻报道。介绍中国已经成功地彻底帮助全国摆脱贫困。扶贫政策于 2013 年 11 月提出，大量的官员被派往地方工作，成功帮助贫困人口脱贫。

【14 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了完成这个任务，大约 80 万名官员已被派往地方各级工作。分析句子可知，finish 此处为目的状语，不定式形式作目的状语，置句首单词首字母大写，故填 To finish。

【15 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在过去的 8 年里，中国已经消除了 9899 万贫困农村人口，按照当前的贫困线脱离贫困的人口比除了少数国家外的大部分国家都要多。由时间状语 In the past 8 years 可知，用现在完成时，主语是单数，故填 has lifted。

【16 题详解】

考查名词。句意同上。resident“居民”是可数名词，由 98.99 million 修饰，用复数，故填 residents。

【答案】17. quickly

18. said　　19. will be gone/##will go

20. who##that

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了帕梅拉是著名的社交媒体影响者，她鼓舞了那些想通过努力工作实现目标的年轻女性。

【17 题详解】

考查副词。句意：帕梅拉是著名的社交媒体影响者，她在社交媒体平台上与粉丝分享自己的兴趣，并迅速拥有了国际粉丝。修饰动词 grown，用副词形式。故填 quickly。

【18 题详解】

考查时态。句意：她曾在一次演讲中说：“生活中，有时你在正确的时间出现在正确的地方，你有机会。如果你在这个特定的时刻不抓住这个机会，它就会永远消失。”根据 once 可知，陈述过去事情，用一般过去时。故填 said。

【19 题详解】

考查时态。句意：她曾在一次演讲中说：“生活中，有时你在正确的时间出现在正确的地方，你有机会。如果你在这个特定的时刻不抓住这个机会，它就会永远消失。”if 的条件状语从句中，从句用一般现在时，主语用将来时。句中用动词 go 作谓语或形容词 gone 作表语。故填 will be gone/ will go。

【20 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：帕梅拉鼓舞了那些想通过努力工作实现目标的年轻女性。句中先行词为 young women，在定语从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 who 或 that 引导。故填 who/that。

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)

【答案】21. D　　22. B　　23. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇应用文，介绍了四个俱乐部的相关信息。

【21 题详解】

推理判断题。根据首段“There are a variety of clubs which provide social and cultural activities for students wishing to meet others with similar interests from the same or from different national backgrounds.”（有各种各样的俱乐部，为希望与来自相同或不同国家背景的兴趣相投的学生提供社会和文化活动）可知，本文主要是写给那些希望遇见不同的人的年轻人。故选 D 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Royal Overseas League** 的方框“ROL is a club with facilities in London and Edinburgh with restaurants, bars and accommodation.”（罗尔俱乐部在伦敦和爱丁堡都有设施，有餐厅、酒吧和住宿。）可知，ROL 可以提供住宿的地方。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一个方框“The club arranges a weekly club night in a Covent Garden bar. To find out more, telephone the club or write (freepost) to the office.”（俱乐部每周在考文特花园酒吧安排一次俱乐部之夜。欲知详情，请致电俱乐部或写信免费邮寄至办公室）可知，如果你想了解更多关于语言学习的信息可以打电话。故选 A 项。

【答案】24. A　　25. B　　26. C　　27. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了在飞机飞行中控制系统损坏，在所有人惊恐之时，一位母亲一遍又一遍的抚慰是这次飞行意外的勇气之声。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“All the experienced travellers, including me, looked around with knowing smiles. If you fly much, you see these things and learn to act calmly about them.”（所有有经验的旅客，包括我在内，都环视四周，会心一笑。如果你经常乘飞机，你会看到这些东西，学会冷静对待它们）可知，作者在第二段中用“一些旅客会心的微笑”说明他们已经习惯了这种经历。故选 A 项。

25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段飞行员说的话“Our indicators show that the control system has failed.”（我们的指示器显示控制系统已经失效。）可知，起飞后不久飞行指示器显示飞机的控制系统失灵了。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“All around, people cried. Many screamed.”（周围的人都在哭喊，许多人都在尖叫）可知，听到机长的通知后，大多数旅客的反应是哭喊尖叫。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章倒数第二段“Finally, I leaned over and by some miracle could hear this soft sure voice with the tone of comfort. Over and over again, the mother said, “I love you so much. Remember, no matter what happens, I love you always.” Fortunately, our landing gear held at last and our touchdown was not a tragedy.”（终于，我弯下身去，奇迹般地听到了这轻柔而坚定　声音，声音里充满了安慰。母亲一遍又一遍地说:“我非常爱你。记住，无论发生什么，我永远爱你。“幸运的是，我们的起落架终于挂住了，我们的着陆并不是一场悲剧。）及全文可知，本文主要就是讲述在飞机遇到险情的时候，一位母亲一遍又一遍地安慰，这是勇气之声。故选 B 项。

【答案】28. D　　29. B　　30. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了 Ports 和 harbours 的概念，以及港口城市的特点和优势。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Ports and harbours** 下的“Some ports were developed from poor harbours which were improved with breakwaters(防水堤) and dredging(清淤). Madras and Colombo are examples of harbours expensively improved by enlarging, dredging and building breakwaters.”（有些港口是由较差的港湾发展而来，经防波堤和疏浚工程加以改善。马德拉斯(Madras)和科伦坡(Colombo)就是通过扩建、疏浚和建造防波堤而花费巨资改善港口的例子。）可知，Madras 通过改善设施而从 harbour 变成了 Port。故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据下文“Although their port functions are no longer dominant now, they remain different kinds of places from non-port cities and their port functions account for that difference.”（虽然它们的港口功能不再占主导地位，但它们仍然是不同于非港口城市的地方，它们的港口功能是造成这种差异的原因。）及本段内容可知，本段主要介绍曾经是港口城市的将永远是港口城市。故选 B 项。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二个小标题下的“Port cities become industrial, financial and service centres and political capitals because of their water connections and the urban concentration which draws to it railways, highways and air routes.”（港口城市成为工业、金融和服务中心和政治首都，是因为它们的水路连接和吸引铁路、公路和航空航线的城市集中。）可知，港口城市是用水连接的。故选 A 项。

【答案】31. D　　32. D　　33. C　　34. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇议论文。文章作者通过将传统体育运动和电子竞技进行比较和对比，来论证电子竞技游戏不能被视作运动的观点。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“As a competitive video gamer, one needs to adapt to a much more aggressive ruleset than most sports or other games. Therefore the video game competitions are less likely to be properly regulated.（作为一名有竞争力的电子游戏玩家，你需要适应比大多数运动或其他游戏更具侵略性的规则。因此，电子游戏竞赛不太可能得到适当的监管。）”以及第三段“While home computers are widely

accessible, a large percentage of the gaming population is unable to participate in competitive gaming due to the high-standard computing requirements.（虽然家用电脑随处可见，但由于对电脑的高标准要求，很大一部分游戏玩家无法参与竞争性游戏。）”可推断，作者认为竞争性电子游戏由于规则不一致，要求高，不能被视为运动。故选 D 项。

【32 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据前文“A professional American football player from any past decade could be transplanted into a current football field, and would only have to be told of a few minor rule changes. The player would know what to do, where to go, and how to accomplish the ultimate goal. He may need to learn a few new plays, but it’s fundamentally the same game. However, competitive video gaming has a variety of goals, and those goals are fluid and dynamic.（过去任何一个十年的职业美国橄榄球运动员都可以被迁移到现在的足球场上，而且只需要被告知一些小的规则变化。玩家将知道该做什么，去哪里以及如何完成最终目标。他可能需要学习一些新玩法，但游戏本质上是一样的。然而，竞争性电子游戏有各种各样的目标，而且这些目标是动态的。）”可知，电子竞技玩家操作对于传统的体育运动是不同的，所以 foreign 是“不同的”之意。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“Most traditional sports are approachable by Everyman, even the esoteric(深奥的) ones, at least in an educational setting, where budgets and funding are set for them. While home computers are widely accessible, a large percentage of the gaming population is unable to participate in competitive gaming due to the high-standard computing requirements.（大多数传统体育项目，即使是那些晦涩难懂的项目，至少在有预算和资金支持的教育背景下，普通人都能接受。虽然家用电脑随处可见，但由于对电脑的高标准要求，很大一部分游戏玩家无法参与竞争性游戏。）”以及接下来以《反恐精英》举例即使是像《反恐精英 1.6》这样有 10 年历史的竞技游戏也需要比大多数传统运动更多的装备。篮球、足球或足球的临时游戏比《反恐精英》的临时游戏更容易上手。因此推断作者在第三段中提到《反恐精英》是为了举例说明电子竞技和传统体育的区别。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Cyberathletes and eSports aren’t incomparable to traditional athletes and sports because they require less physical exertion or dedication. They are incomparable because they are different from traditional sports in a number of ways.（电子竞技者和电子竞技与传统运动员和体育项目并不是不可比拟的，因为它们需要的体力和投入较少。它们是无可比拟的，因为它们与传统体育在很多方面不同。）”；第二段“Traditional sports are steadfast, and consistent in their structures and mechanics.（传统的体育运动在结构和力学上是坚定的，一致的。）”以及第三段“Most traditional sports are approachable by Everyman, even the esoteric(深奥的) ones, at least in an educational setting, where budgets and funding are set for them.（大多数传统体育项目，即使是那些晦涩难懂的项目，至少在有预算和资金支持的教育背景下，普通人都能接受。）”可推断，作者通过比较和对比来论证他的观点。故选 C 项。

第二节 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

【答案】35. A　　36. D　　37. B　　38. F　　39. G

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在学习期间找工作的利弊。

【35 题详解】

根据前文“Why do students look for employment?（学生为什么要找工作?）”以及下文“Education costs are high, and college tuitions have grown considerably during the last few years.（教育成本很高，大学学费在过去几年中大幅增长。）”可知，划线句讲的是学生找工作是迫于经济压力。A 选项“The main cause is financial pressure.”（主要原因是财政压力。）符合题意，故选 A 项。

【36 题详解】

根据前文“Having a job during school or college years affects the students' personal and academic lives（在中学或大学期间有一份工作会影响学生的个人生活和学业。）”可知，本段是围绕工作影响学业来叙述的。D 选项“They state that the job limits the number of classes they can take.”（他们说这份工作限制了他们能上的课程数量。）符合题意，故选 D 项。

【37 题详解】

根据前文“Firstly, fresh graduates who already have work experience gained during their study years have better chances of landing a job.（首先，已经在学习期间获得了工作经验的应届毕业生有更好的机会找到工作。）”可知，本段是讲述学生在学习期间兼职对未来找工作的益处。B 选项“Student employment has an effect on future careers as well.”（学生就业对未来的职业生涯也有影响。）符合题意，故选 B 项。

【38 题详解】

根据前文“As they try different jobs during their school years, they are more aware of their job preferences and target field, and thus far less confused than fresh graduates who have never worked.（当他们在学校里尝试不同的工作时，他们更清楚自己的工作偏好和目标领域，因此远没有那些从未工作过的应届毕业生那么困惑。）”可知，在学校里找工作的学生能更清楚的认识自我职业道路。F 选项“Finally, employed students develop a better appreciation of the career path to pursue.”（最后，就业的学生对自己所追求的职业道路有了更好的认识。）符合题意，故选 F 项。

【39 题详解】

根据前文“To sum up, because of financial difficulties, many youths look for employment while attending school or college, and this can have positive or negative effects on their lives.（总之，由于经济困难，许多年轻人在上学或上大学的时候就找工作，这对他们的生活有积极的或消极的影响。）”以及下文“In this way, employed students can gain noteworthy advantages in terms of career path after they graduate.（通过这种方式，就业的学生毕业后在职业道路方面可以获得明显的优势。）”可知，我们要协调好挣钱与学业之间的平衡。G 选项“So guidance should be given to help them keep a proper balance between study and work.”（所以应该给予指导，帮助他们在学习和工作之间保持适当的平衡。）符合题意，故选 G 项。

第三部分:书面表达(共两节，32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题；第 1-2 题每小题 2 分，第 3 题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分)

【答案】40. Shimon can not only play music, but create it.

Playing music and creating music.

Play and create music.

41. He created Shimon to inspire him with new musical ideas.

To inspire him with new musical ideas.

42. Nowadays AI creates many jobs for humans, but it has a negative effect on the work of artists.

According to the passage, AI can work with artists to improve their work rather than affect it negatively. By cooperating with AI, artists can be inspired and motivated in new ways, which may lead to new and attractive artistic outcomes.

43. In my opinion, AI has both benefits and drawbacks. On the one hand, AI improves our study and life in several ways. It upgrades our learning style, such as AI teaching, which offers true freedom in time, space and studying pace. AI also brings great convenience to our life, like smart housing system. On the other hand, we also risk losing our independent mind if we rely on AI too much. So we should react to the effects of AI wisely.

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过音乐技术教授温伯格设计出了首个不仅能演奏音乐，还能创造音乐的机器人——西蒙来引出对人工智能的讨论。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段“the first musical robot capable of not only playing music, but creating it. His name is Shimon.（首个不仅能演奏音乐，还能创造音乐的音乐机器人。他的名字叫西蒙）”可知，西蒙会演奏和创造音乐，故答案为 Shimon can not only play music, but create it./Playing music and creating music./Play and create music.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段“Weinberg, who is a musician, engineer, and professor of musical technology, found himself in a creative rut(俗套) and decided to create a robot that could inspire him with new musical ideas.（温伯格是一名音乐家、工程师和音乐技术教授，他发现自己在创作上陷入了一种俗套，于是决定创造一种能激发他新的音乐灵感的机器人）”可知，他创造西蒙是为了激发他的音乐灵感，故答案为 He created Shimon to inspire him with new musical ideas./To inspire him with new musical ideas.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据最后一段“Instead of putting any of our favorite musicians out of work, robots will certainly be challenging and inspiring them in new ways. The cooperation between humans and robots can produce new and attractive music, leading to novel musical outcomes.（机器人不会让我们最喜欢的音乐家失业，它肯定会以新的方式给他们带来挑战和启发。人类和机器人之间的合作可以产生新的和有吸引力的音乐，带来新的音乐结果）”可知，人工智能并没有对艺术家的工作产生负面影响，故答案为 Nowadays AI creates many jobs for humans, but it has a negative effect on the work of artists.

According to the passage, AI can work with artists to improve their work rather than affect it negatively. By cooperating with AI, artists can be inspired and motivated in new ways, which may lead to new and attractive artistic outcomes.

【43 题详解】

主观题。本题为主观题，答案不唯一，本文是讲述人工智能这一对象，可对于人工智能的利弊方面自由发

挥。以下答案供参考：In my opinion, AI has both benefits and drawbacks. On the one hand, AI improves our study and life in several ways. It upgrades our learning style, such as AI teaching, which offers true freedom in time, space and studying pace. AI also brings great convenience to our life, like smart housing system. On the other hand, we also risk losing our independent mind if we rely on AI too much. So we should react to the effects of AI wisely.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

44. 【答案】Possible version 1:

Dear Jim,

Glad to know you're interested in the digital life of Chinese, I'd like to tell you something about it around me.

To tell you the truth, I can't help feeling amazed at the great changes that digital life has brought to us. With a smart phone in hand, I can do almost anything. Just name a few on the list –learning online, getting medical service on the Internet and shopping with a click. I can even travel across China without taking cash!

As a young student, I surely enjoy living in such a digital world. It gives me easy access to abundant resources, news and learning materials alike. If only I wish, it offers the chance to better myself, physically or mentally. However, the digital life also has its downsides. Many elderly Chinese feel left behind, including my grandparents. So I often try to help them keep up.

How about the digital life in your country? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Possible version 2:

Dear Jim,

Learning that you are interested in the digital life of Chinese, I'd like to tell you something about it around me.

You know, the advanced digital technology has changed our lifestyle fundamentally. To me, I can almost pay everything via a mobile phone, such as transportation, food and entertainment. My city has upgraded services, and we can pay bills online, including electricity, gas, water and heating. We can also enjoy reading from e-libraries, visiting virtual museums and even get medical services online.

I feel the digital life has brought great convenience to us and improved our life and work in a way beyond imagination. If only I wish, I can access abundant resources and better myself academically and physically. However, it does have its downside. The biggest one is the risk of privacy and data leak, which deserves better coping. Another is that many elderly get left behind. I feel the young have a duty to help them keep up.

How about the digital life in your country? Looking forward to your reply and your coming to explore our digital world one day.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给英国笔友 Jim 写封邮件，向他介绍中国的数字化生活。

【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态主要为一般现在时。

结构：总分法

总分法指把主题句作为总说，把支持句作为分说，并以这种方式安排所写内容。

要求：

1. 介绍你身边的数字化生活；

2. 阐述你的看法；

3. 询问对方情况。

第二步：列提纲 （重点词组）

be interested in; would like to; To tell sb. the truth; can’t help doing; enjoy doing; access to; leave behind; try to; keep up; how about; look forward to

第三步：连词成句

1. Glad to know you’re interested in the digital life of Chinese, I’d like to tell you something about it around me.

2. To tell you the truth, I can’t help feeling amazed at the great changes that digital life has brought to us.

3. As a young student, I surely enjoy living in such a digital world.

4. Many elderly Chinese feel left behind, including my grandparents.

5. So I often try to help them keep up.

6. How about the digital life in your country?

7.Looking forward to your reply.

根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）（供参考）

1.表文章结构顺序：First of all, Firstly/First, Secondly/Second⋯ And then, Finally, In the end, At last

2.表并列补充关系：What is more, Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition As well as, not only⋯but (also), including,

3.表转折对比关系：However, On the contrary, but, Although +clause(从句), In spite of+ n/doing, On the one hand⋯,On the other hand⋯ Some⋯,while others⋯,as for, so⋯that⋯

4.表因果关系：Because, As, So, Thus, Therefore, As a result

连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰。

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Glad to know you’re interested in the digital life of Chinese, I’d like to tell you something about it around me.这句话运用了省略连接词 that 的宾语从句。

[高分句型 2] If only I wish, it offers the chance to better myself, physically or mentally. 这句话运用了不定式作定语。