2022 北京丰台高三一模

英　　语

本试卷共 12 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟.考生务必格答案答在答题卡上，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。

笔试（共三部分 100 分）

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。

Though new term had begun for weeks, the new girl Molly still remained ___1___ around her classmates. Now she was sitting at the picnic table alone. She seemed unsure of what to do or say, yet I could see her eyes longing for ___2___.

Brianna, the class clown, was standing near the playground making the other students laugh, as usual. “Brianna, Molly looks awfully ___3___. Would you invite her to join us?” I said.

Brianna sighed. I could tell that she was ___4___ to do what I was asking of her, but I also knew she was so sweet and kind. I had specifically ___5___ her for this task. She looked at her friends, then at Molly.

Knowing this choice was ___6___ her, I reached into my pocket and pulled out a D-buck, our class currency(货币). I needed to ___7___ her cooperation.

“Here, I’ll ___8___ you for your time.”

She offered an insincere smile, grasped the green paper, and headed off.

I watched closely as the girls talked. When they finally walked back together, I sighed with ___9___.

A minute later, Brianna came back and handed me the D-buck.

“I shouldn’t keep this.” Her eyes fell to her feet, _____10_____ radiating from her quiet voice. “I don’t want Molly to think I only went to get her so I could earn a D-buck. She’s my friend.”

Then Brianna skipped back to amuse her classmates again, and who laughed for the first time that week? Molly.

1. A. satisfied	B. surprised	C. awkward	D. ashamed
2. A. trust	B. acceptance	C. understanding	D. respect
3. A. angry	B. puzzled	C. serious	D. lonely
4. A. unwilling	B. eager	C. determined	D. disappointed
5. A. studied	B. selected	C. supported	D. examined
6. A. comforting	B. warming	C. paining	D. protecting
7. A. consider	B. permit	C. check	D. ensure
8. A. help	B. pay	C. prepare	D. forgive
9. A. relief	B. concern	C. sorrow	D. regret
10. A. excitement	B. courage	C. guilt	D. impatience

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

A

阅读短文，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。

Space exploration began in 1957, when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union. Yuri Gagarin ____11____ (become) the first person to orbit(环绕) the earth in 1961. In 1969, Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk ____12____ the moon. Since then, space exploration has advanced very ____13____ (rapid). It has produced, much ____14____ (amaze) technology that brings changes to the world.

B

阅读短文，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。

Leaf-cutter ants are interesting. ____15____(look) for leaves, the larger ants usually go out in groups. They bite of bits of leaves and carry them back. Watching these ants march in single file, carrying leaves, is quite a sight. These ants can carry a leaf that ____16____ (weigh) 20 times more than they do. The leaves ____17____ (collect) by the ants are not for eating. They are brought back so fungus(真菌) can grow on them. Tho fungus is the food for the ants.

C

阅读短文，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。

Storyboards are a set of drawings to tell a story and a powerful way to visually present information. The original storyboards, ____18____ were used in movie-making, showed stories broken up into pieces. Each piece of the story ____19____ (draw) out on a card and stuck to a board in order. People were then able to talk about and revise the story by checking one part at a time. That is ____20____ I know about storyboards.

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

Dear Jim O'Connor,

My name is Annie Le and I am writing to you on behalf of the Native Health Community Garden, a group of people working on starting a community garden in the Mesa Neighborhood.

While searching for potential garden locations, we came across your house located at West Southern Avenue. We are asking about the possibility of using your land as the site of our garden.

In general, a community garden is a space where plants are grown and taken care of by a group of people in the community. Community gardens improve the quality of life, offer more chances to talk to each other and beautify neighborhoods while providing green food and therefore reducing the household cost of food.

To ensure the smooth running of the project, elected volunteers would be in charge. You would have access to all these volunteers and they would like to answer any questions you may have.

I have included some general information about community gardens and what they can bring to a community. We would love to speak with you in person or over the phone to discuss what hosting community garden on your land would involve. Issues may include discussing an agreement rental charges, garden rules, and water access. All the costs for the project will be covered by us. We would also like to present to you our vision of this space.

We would very much like to have your support. Thank you for your consideration and please feel free to contact me. Thank you again.

Respectfully,

Annie Le

21. Why did Annie Le write to Jim O'Connor.

A. To rent his land.

B. To offer him a job.

C. To invite him to join her group.

D. To inform him of the community garden.

22. According to the passage, what will the garden bring to the community?

A. More green projects.

B. Less water pollution.

C. More communication.

D. Higher cost of living

23. Annie Le would like to further discuss _____.

A. service cost

B. cooperation details

C. gardening skills

D. community development

B

Local barber (理发师) goes above and beyond for a little boy

"That day started all wrong," LaQuista Erinna said. "And we forgot his headphones. We were running late, traffic was horrible, so I knew it was going to be difficult that day."

When Erinna and her son finally arrived at their appointment, it seemed like there was no way 6-year-old Jackson, a boy with autism (自闭症), would be getting his hair cut.

"He just immediately got anxious," Erinna explained. "Usually I have to do some coaching to get him in the chair. He will put on his headphones, and we power through."

Erinna said Jackson is a typical little boy who loves to play and loves art. But some tasks can be sensory overload, and haircuts are one of them.

The stress was so intense for mom and son that almost two years went by before Jackson got another haircut. But this time, he was in the hands of Ree, the barber, and things were getting easier.

Ree noticed his Super Mario Bros shirt and told him that he needed to save Mario by making sure no hair got on him. She cut his hair while he moved and ran around the shop. She talked to him throughout the entire process, encouraging him and reminding him about protecting Mario to keep him engaged.

"It just touched me so much," Erinna said: "She nurtured that relationship. She gained his trust."

"I feel good I can go above and beyond for a child," Ree said. "I know children want to be free.They want to express themselves so I try to find a different strategy to make them feel comfortable"

Jackson's smile told the rest of the story.

Erinna was very moved by her son's haircut. She shared a video online, which has gotten millions of views. Given the huge response, Erinna also set up a special GoFundMe to support Ree to make sure she's able to continue to work and replace any lost income from the impact of the pandemic (流行病).

24. What usually helped to calm Jackson during haircuts?

A. His mother's trust.

B. His art books.

C. His barber's encouragement.

D. His headphones

25. How did Ree succeed in cutting Jackson's hair?

A. By in spring him to be brave

B. By cooperating with his mother.

C. By turning the haircut into a game.

D. By telling stories about Super Mario.

26. To express thanks to Ree, Erinna _____.

A. raised money to support her

B. advertised her hair cutting skills

C. got haircuts at her shop regularly

D. posted photos of Jackson's haircut online

27. Which of the following words can best describe Ree?

A. Kind and honest.　　B. Caring and generous.

C. Patient and creative.　　D. Confident and friendly.

C

The people who happen to be in a city center at any given moment may seem like a random collection of individuals. But new research featuring a simple mathematical law shows that urban travel patterns worldwide are, in fact, predictable despite location.

Researchers discovered what is known as an inverse square relation (平方反比关系) between the number of people in a given urban location and the distance they traveled to get there, as well as how frequently they made the trip. It may seem intuitive (直觉的) that people visit nearby locations frequently and distant ones less so, but the newly discovered relation accurately predicts, for instance, that the number of people coming from two kilometers away five times per week will be the same as the number coming from five kilometers twice a week.

The researchers analyzed data from about eight million people between 2006 and 2013 in six urban locations. This study focused on locations and examined how many people were visiting, from how far and how requently. The researchers found that all the unique choices people make—from dropping kids at school to shopping-obey this inverse square law.

One explanation for this strong statistical patter is that traveling requires time and energy, and people have limited resources for it. At the core is the effort that people are willing to invest collectively to travel to certain locations, trying to optimize their days.

Understanding these patterns is important not only for planning the placement of new shopping centers or public transportation but also for modeling disease transmission within cities, says Kathleen Stewart, a geographer and mobility researcher.

Many researchers estimate travel with "gravity models", which assume that movement between cities is proportional (成比例的) to their population sizes. But these models do not account for travel patters within cites—information that is particularly critical in dealing with disease transmission Epidemiologist (流行病学家) Sam Scarpino says models based on this new finding might better track that flow.

"Those organizational patterns have really profound (深远的) implications on how COVID will spread," Scarpino says. In a smaller rural location, where many people regularly go to the same grocery store, the entire town will experience sharp peaks of infections as the virus sweeps through the community. But in a bigger city, the spread takes longer he explains, because mini epidemics can occur in each neighborhood somewhat separately.

28. What does the underlined word "optimize" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Slow down.　　B. Keep a record of.

C. Think back on.　　D. Make the most of.

29. Why does the author mention "gravity models" in Paragraph 6?

A. To introduce the travel patterns within cities.

B. To stress the importance of tracking diseases.

C. To compare the urban and rural infection rates.

D. To show the advantage of the inverse square law.

30. Which of the following can be supported by the newly discovered law?

A. Diseases spread faster in rural areas than big cities.

B. Trip distance seldom influences people's travel choices.

C. Epidemics are harder to discover in big cities than in rural areas,

D City residents are likely to make frequent trips to a distant place.

D

Earlier this week the online UK supermarket Ocado told its customers that it had "limited ability" to deliver ice ream. Why? Because the price of natural gas has increased greatly, which has hit the supply of CO_2 in the UK. And that has led to a cut in the supply of dry ice that supermarkets use to keep food cool in their delivery vans (小型货车). So no ice cream.

This mini crisis has been fairly quickly resolve, for now at least. However, that doesn't mean you shouldn't worry. This incident serves as a timely reminder of just how reliant we are on fossil fuels. Despite our optimistic enthusiasm for wind and solar power, one way or another oil and gas use is shot through every part of our economic and social lives. That will be the case for many decades to come.

In his recently updated book *There is No Planet B*. Mike Berners-Lee lays out the challenge When we talk about shifting from fossil fuels to clean energy of one kind or another, we aren't discussing taking the amount of energy we use now and producing that amount in a different way. Instead, our target is always on the move. The more energy we can get our hands on, the more we use—even if our use of it becomes more efficient.

Energy usage is going to keep rising, while energy transitions (转变) tend to both take a very long time and never actually end. We just pile new sources on top of old. The world still uses much the same amount of traditional biomass (wood etc) as it did 100 years ago. We are running to stand still. This will change. But not as fast as you might like to think. In 2019, 33 percent of our new power generation needs were met by renewable energy. That's a start. But 40 percent were met by natural gas.

There's urgency here of course—which might speed things up. But there is something else that might slow us down. It didn't take much to move people to fossil fuels—they are relatively easy to extract, relatively easy to transport, hugely energy dense and efficient and, of course, cheap. Until their externalities were understood, who could possibly have objected? Our current transition is different: people and companies will switch not because the new sources are easier to access, cheaper or more energy dense but because regulation mandates that they must.

Either way, the truth is that whether we like it or not our energy transition involves long term reliance on fossil fuels. That means we should stop <u>demolising</u> them. Instead, we should focus on making their extraction cleaner and more efficient while we wait for the engineering challenges around a renewables-led future to be solved.

If we don't do this—if we allow ourselves to be beguiled by the idea that solar is so advanced that we no longer need filthy fuels to have ice cream, we, will find the future held back by needlessly expensive energy—and almost certainly ice-cream free.

31. What do the first two paragraphs mainly show?

A. The necessity for traditional fuels.

B. Our enthusiasm for clean energy.

C. The seriousness of energy crisis.

D. UK's dependence on dry ice.

32. According to Mike Berners-Lee, _____.

A. we have more types of energy on hand

B. the use of energy becomes more efficient

C. energy transition is far from being realized

D. we are closer to the aim of replacing fossil fuels

33. The underlined word “demolising” in Paragraph 6 can be replaced by _____.

A. wasting　　B. devaluing

C. distributing　　D. justifying

34. What is the writer’s attitude toward the transition to the renewable energy?

A. Indifferent.　　B. Defensive.

C. Disapproving.　　D. Cautious.

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。

Rethinking Obesity(肥胖症)

In principle it sounds simple: eat less and move more. This dietary advice for dealing with obesity has been around for decades. ____35____ So why hasn’t this approach to weight control worked?

One possibility is that we haven’t tried hard enough. Perhaps we have lacked the discipline and willpower to maintain healthy dietary and exercise habits—a challenge made more difficult today for those surrounded by inexpensive, tasty highly processed foods.

____36____ In a recent paper, my colleagues and I question the basic assumption of whether taking in more calories than you burn really is the primary cause of obesity. We argue that we are driven to overeat because we are getting fatter.

The key to how this works in obesity is insulin (胰岛素) processed, rapidly digestible carbohydrates (碳水化合物食品) raise our insulin level too high. ____37____ A few hours after eating a high-carb meal, the number of calories in the blood stream falls suddenly, so we get hungrier sooner after eating.

The two opposing views of cause and effect in obesity have very different implications for how to prevent and treat weight problems. The usual approach focuses on how much to eat, with prescriptions (处方) for daily calorie intake. ____38____ Higher-fat foods may help get rid of body fat, a possibility supported by clinical trials comparing high-fat diets with low-fat ones.

This way of thinking might help explain why calorie restriction usually fails long before a person with obesity approaches an ideal body weight. A low-calorie, low-fat diet further restricts an already limited supply of energy to the body, worsening hunger without addressing the underlying tendency to store too many calories in body fat. ____39____

Although much more research will be needed to test this idea, it is time to question the basic assumptions about cause and effect calories and weight gain that have controlled our thinking.

A. Yet, worldwide obesity rates just keep going up.

B. In our view the emphasis should be place a on what to eat.

C. It is important to control the amount of food consumed by us.

D. Obesity is a disease that affects 650 million adults worldwide.

E. Or perhaps the problem is the focus on “calorie balance” itself.

F. Weight loss becomes a battle between mind and metabolism(新陈代谢).

G. This causes fat cells to take in to many calories, leaving fewer for the rest of the body.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

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

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区城作答。

Every year more of us try and reduce our impact on the planet. A refill shop, or zero waste shop, gives you a choice to go green.

Refill shops tend to be small, independent stores that sell non-packaged goods. Most of the time they will be dry ones like rice and nuts produced directly in the local sites, which means less carbon footprint from farm to plate. They can also be many other sustainable (可持续的) products, like refill cleaning products and soaps. Shoppers only need to bring containers they already own and refill them from larger containers in the store.

Refill and zero-waste shops are usually located in communities. Buying from within walking distance clearly, is more sustainable and kinder to the planet, and your community. If you're walking down the street to your local refill shop. then you're doing great but if you're driving hours away to find your closest shop, then the transport may cancel out any benefits of what you buy. Remember, it's the whole process not just the end product.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of shopping at local refill shops is that they encourage us to think about our consumer habits. They make us pause and think about how we can make positive changes for the environment.

If you can shop local and from independent refill shops, then you should. It doesn't have to be all the time but minimising waste and choosing refills where you can will make a positive difference.

40. What are refill shops?

41. According to the passage, what is the most important value of refill shopping?

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

- *Refill shops are built in communities within walking distance because driving to these shops can cost monev*.

43. In reality, refill shops have not won much popularity yet. What do you think might be the possible reason(s)?(*In about 40 words*)

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你校来自英国的交换生 Jim 发邮件请你推荐一门学校特色课程：请你用英文给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1.你推荐的课程；

2.你的理由。

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）

【1~10 题答案】

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者请 Brianna 帮助新来的女孩 Molly 融入新的集体，并答应给 Brianna 班级的货币。Brianna 与 Molly 聊天之后，成为了朋友，并内疚地把班级货币还给了作者。

【1 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：虽然新学期已经开始了几个星期，但新来的女孩 Molly 在同学面前仍然感到很尴尬。A. satisfied 感到满意的；B. surprised 感到惊奇的；C. awkward 尴尬的；D. ashamed 惭愧的。根据下文““Brianna, Molly looks awfully ___3___.”可知，新来的 Molly 感到很尴尬，故选 C。

【2 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她似乎不知道该做什么或说什么，但我却看到她渴望被接纳的眼睛。A. trust 信任；B. acceptance 接受、接纳；C. understanding 理解；D. respect 尊敬。根据“Now she was sitting at the picnic table alone. She seemed unsure of what to do or say”可知，Molly 刚到新的班级，认识新的同学，她不知道做什么和说什么，无法融入新的集体，故推知 Molly 渴望获得新同学的接纳和认可，故选 B。

【3 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Brianna，Molly 一个人看起来很孤独。A. angry 生气　；B. puzzled 困惑的；C. serious 严肃的；D. lonely 孤独的。根据上文“Now she was sitting at the picnic table alone.”可知，Molly 独自坐着，所以她应该是看起来孤独的，故选 D。

【4 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Brianna 叹了一口气。我看得出来，她不愿意做我要她做的事，但我也知道她是如此的善良。A. unwilling 不愿意的；B. eager 渴望的；C. determined 决心的；D. disappointed 感到失望的。根据上文“Brianna sighed.”可知，Brianna 叹了一口气，说明 Brianna 不愿意做我要她做的事，故选 A。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我特意选择了她来执行这项任务。A. studied 学习；B. selected 选择；C. supported 支持；D. examined 仔细检查。根据上文“I could tell that she was ___4___ to do what I was asking of her, but I also knew she was so sweet and kind.”可知，Brianna 很善良，所以我选择 Brianna 去邀请 Molly，故选 B。

【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：知道这个选择让她很痛苦，我把手伸进口袋，掏出一个 D-buck——我们班的货币。A. comforting 安慰；B. warming 使温暖；C. paining 使苦恼；D. protecting 保护。根据上文“Brianna sighed.”可知，Brianna 不愿意做我要她做的事，故推知我的请求使她感到苦恼，故选 C。

【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我需要确保她的合作。A. consider 考虑；B. permit 允许；C. check 检查；D. ensure 确保。根据“I reached into my pocket and pulled out a D-buck, our class currency.”可知，我为了让 Brianna 去邀请 Molly，给 Brianna 班级货币。故推知我想确保 Brianna 能答应我的请求，与我合作。故选 D。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：给你，我会为你的时间付 D-buck 的。A. help 帮助；B. pay 支付；C. prepare 准备；D. forgive 原谅。根据“I reached into my pocket and pulled out a D-buck, our class currency.”可知，我为了让 Brianna 去邀请 Molly，给 Brianna 班级货币，花班级货币买她的时间。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当她们最后一起走回去时，我松了一口气。A. relief 宽慰、解脱；B. concern 关心；C. sorrow 悲伤；D. regret 后悔。根据“I watched closely as the girls talked.”及“When they finally walked back together”可知，Brianna 答应了我的请求，陪 Molly 一起聊天然后一起走，一切都很顺利。故推知我不再担心 Molly 孤单一人，所以松了口气，故选 A。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我不应该保留这个。”她的目光落在脚上，内疚从她平静的声音中散发出来。A. excitement 兴奋；B. courage 勇气；C. guilt 内疚；D. impatience 不耐烦。根据“I shouldn’t keep this.”及“Her eyes fell to her feet”可知，Brianna 认为自己不该为了要 D-buck，才和 Molly 聊天，低下了头。通过动作描写可知，Brianna 为自己的行为感到很内疚，故选 C。

【11~14 题答案】

【答案】11. became

12. on　13. rapidly

14. amazing

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了太空探索及其它的的变化。

【11 题详解】

考查时态。句意：在 1961 年，Yuri Gagarin 成为第一位环绕地球轨道的人。根据时间状语 in 1961 可知，时态应是一般过去时，故谓语动词变过去式，故填 became。

【12 题详解】

考查介词。句意：1969 年，Neil Armstrong 是第一个在月球上行走的人。根据句意可知，此处考查短语 on the moon，表示“在月球上”。介词 on 表示“在……上”，故填 on。

【13 题详解】

考查副词。句意：从那时起，太空探索取得了非常快速的进展。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处用副词 rapidly，作状语，修饰 advanced，表示“讯速地”，故填 rapidly。

【14 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：它产生了许多令人惊叹的技术，为世界带来了改变。根据句子结构可知，此处用形容词 amazing，作定语，修饰名词 technology，表示“令人惊叹的”，故填 amazing。

【15~17 题答案】

【答案】15. To look

16. weighs　17. collected

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种蚂蚁的生活习性。

【15 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了寻找树叶，较大的蚂蚁通常成群外出。分析句式结构可知，此处用非谓语中的动词不定式作目的状语，表示“为了”寻找树叶，又因为位于句首，所以首字母要大写。故填 To look。

【16 题详解】

考查主谓一致。句意：这些蚂蚁能搬动比自己重 20 倍的树叶。结合句意，分析句子可知，提示词 weigh 表示“重……；有……重”，是 that 引导的定语从句中谓语动词，先行词 a leaf 是单数名词，是从句中作主语，所以从句谓语动词也用第三人称单数形式。故填 weighs。

【17 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：蚂蚁采集的叶子不是用来吃的。分析句式结构可知，此处用非谓语作后置定语，因为所给提示词 collect 与其逻辑主语 The leaves 之间是被动关系，所以应该用过去分词作后置定语。故填 collected。

【18~20 题答案】

【答案】18. which

19. was drawn

20. what

【解析】

【导语】本文是一片说明文。文章主要介绍了作者对情节串连图板的了解。

【18 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：最初的情节串连图板，用于电影制作，显示的故事被分解成碎片。句中先行词为 storyboards，在非限定性定语从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【19 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：故事的每一部分都画在一张卡片上，并按顺序粘在一块木板上。陈述过去事情，用一般过去时。主语 Each piece of the story 与 draw 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。故填 was drawn。

【20 题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：这就是我对情节串连图板　了解。分析句子结构可知，本句为表语从句，从句缺少宾语，指物，所以用连接代词 what 引导。故填 what。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

【21~23 题答案】

【答案】21. A　22. C　23. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍 Annie Le 写信给 Jim O’Connor，想要租 Jim O’Connor 的地，与 Jim O’Connor 谈合作的细节 。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“We are asking about the possibility of using your land as the site of our garden. (我们想向您询问将您的土地用作我们花园场地的可能性。)”及第五段“Issues may include discussing an agreement rental charges,

garden rules, and water access. All the costs for the project will be covered by us. (问题可能包括讨论协议租金，花园规则和用水。所有项目的费用都是我们出。)”可知，Annie Le 给 Jim O’Connor 写信的目的是想租 Jim O’Connor 的地。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Community gardens improve the quality of life, offer more chances to talk to each other and beautify neighborhoods while providing green food and therefore reducing the household cost of food. (社区花园可以改善生活质量，提供了更多相互交谈的机会，美化了社区，同时提供了绿色食物，从而降低了家庭食物成本。)”可知，花园将为社区提供更多交流的机会。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段“We would love to speak with you in person or over the phone to discuss what hosting community garden on your land would involve. Issues may include discussing an agreement rental charges, garden rules, and water access. (我们很乐意面对面或通过电话与您交流，讨论在您的土地上托管社区花园将涉及什么。问题可能包括讨论协议租金，花园规则和用水。)”及“We would also like to present to you our vision of this space. (我们还想向您介绍我们对这块空间的看法。)”可知，Annie Le 想和 Jim O’Connor 讨论更多的合作细节，故选 B。

【24~27 题答案】

【答案】24. D　25. C　26. A　27. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了对于患有自闭症的 6 岁男孩杰克逊来说，理发是一件很困难的事情。理发师里把艰难的一天变成了一场特殊的比赛。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“And we forgot his headphones. We were running late, traffic was horrible, so I knew it was going to be difficult that day.(我们忘了他的耳机。我们要迟到了，交通也很糟糕，所以我知道那天会很难熬。)”和第三段“Usually I have to do some coaching to get him in the chair. He will put on his headphones, and we power through. (通常我需要做一些指导才能让他坐到椅子上。他会戴上耳机，然后我们就接通了。)”可知，通常耳机能帮助杰克逊在理发时冷静下来。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第六段“Ree noticed his Super Mario Bros shirt and told him that he needed to save Mario by making sure no hair got on him. She cut his hair while he moved and ran around the shop. She talked to him throughout the entire process, encouraging him and reminding him about protecting Mario to keep him engaged.(丽注意到他的超级马里奥兄弟衬衫，并告诉他，他需要确保他身上没有头发，以拯救马里奥。他在店里跑来跑去的时候，她给他剪了头发。在整个过程中，她都在和他说话，鼓励他，提醒他要保护马里奥，让他沉浸其中。)”可知，丽把理发变成保护马里奥的游戏，成功剪掉杰克逊的头发。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Given the huge response, Erinna also set up a special GoFundMe to support Ree to make sure she’s able to continue to work and replace any lost income from the impact of the pandemic (流行病).(厄琳娜对儿子的发型非常感动。她在网上分享了一段视频，获得了数百万的浏览量。鉴于巨大的反响，厄琳娜还设立了一个

GoFundMe 特别基金来支持丽，以确保她能够继续工作，并弥补因疫情影响而失去的收入。)”可知，为了表达对里的感谢，欧琳娜筹集了资金来支持她。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第六段“Ree noticed his Super Mario Bros shirt and told him that he needed to save Mario by making sure no hair got on him. She cut his hair while he moved and ran around the shop She talked to him throughout the entire. process, encouraging him and reminding him about protecting Mario to keep him engaged.(丽注意到他的超级马里奥兄弟衬衫，并告诉他，他需要确保他身上没有头发，以拯救马里奥。他在店里跑来跑去的时候，她给他剪了头发，整个过程中她都在跟他说话。鼓励他，提醒他要保护马里奥，让他沉浸其中。)”和第八段“‘I feel good I can go above and beyond for a child,’ Ree said. ‘I know children want to be free.They want to express themselves so I try to find a different strategy to make them feel comfortable’(“我觉得很好，我可以为一个孩子做得更好，”丽说。“我知道孩子们想要自由。他们想要表达自己，所以我试图找到一种不同的策略，让他们感到舒服。”)”可推断，丽为跑来跑去并患有自闭症的孩子理发，说明她很有耐心；丽用游戏的方式并尝试用不同的策略为孩子理发，说明她具有创造性。故选 C。

【28~30 题答案】

【答案】28. D　29. D　30. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述一项新研究，利用简单数学定律预测全球城市旅行模式，并介绍该定律的优点。

【28 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第四段“One explanation for this strong statistical patter is that traveling requires time and energy, and people have limited resources for it. (这种深刻的统计模式的一种解释是，行走需要时间和精力，而人们的资源有限。)”可知，人们的资源、时间和精力有限，所以人们要使他们的一天达到最优化的效果。故推知 optimize 的意思是“使最优化”与 make the most of 意义一致，故选 D。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第六段“Many researchers estimate travel with “gravity models”, which assume that movement between cities is proportional (成比例的) to their population sizes. But these models do not account for travel patters within cites—information that is particularly critical in dealing with disease transmission Epidemiologist (流行病学家) Sam Scarpino says models based on this new finding might better track that flow. (许多研究人员使用“重力模型”来估计旅行，该模型假设城市之间的移动与其人口规模成比例的。但这些模型没有考虑到城市内部的旅行。这些信息在处理疾病传播时尤其重要。流行病学家 Sam Scarpino 表示，基于这一新发现，可能会更好地跟踪这种流动。)”可知，本段主要说明“重力模型”的缺点，它没有考虑到城市内部的旅行，会对处理疾病传播有影响。第五段“Understanding these patterns is important not only for planning the placement of new shopping centers or public transportation but also for modeling disease transmission within cities, says Kathleen Stewart, a geographer and mobility researcher. (地理学家和移动性研究员 Kathleen Stewart 说：“了解这些模式不仅对于规划新购物中心或公共交通的布局很重要，而且对于模拟城市内的疾病传播也很重要。”)”说明了平方反比原理的优点。故推知，作者在第六段中提到 gravity models 是为了展现重力模型的缺点及平方反比原理的优点，故选 D。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“In a smaller rural location, where many people regularly go to the same grocery store, the entire town will experience sharp peaks of infections as the virus sweeps through the community. But in a bigger city, the spread takes longer he explains, because mini epidemics can occur in each neighborhood somewhat separately. (在一个较小的农村地区，许多人经常去同一家杂货店，随着病毒席卷整个社区，整个城镇将经历急剧的感染高峰。他解释说：“但在一个更大的城市，传播需要更长的时间，因为小型流行病可以轻微地、单独地发生在每个社区。”)”可知，病毒在农村地区的传播速度比在大城市传播的速度快，故选 A。

【31~34 题答案】

【答案】31. A　32. C　33. A　34. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述我们对化石燃料的依赖及能源转移的前景和缺点。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“This incident serves as a timely reminder of just how reliant we are on fossil fuels. Despite our optimistic enthusiasm for wind and solar power, one way or another oil and gas use is shot through every part of our economic and social lives. That will be the case for many decades to come. (这一事件及时地提醒我们，我们是多么依赖化石燃料。尽管我们对风能和太阳能发电充满热情、抱有乐观的看法，但石油和天然气的使用以这种或那种方式贯穿于我们经济和社会生活的方方面面，今后几十年的情况也将如此。)”可知，石油和天然气这样的传统燃料对我们生活非常重要。故前两段主要讲传统燃料的重要性，故选 A。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“Energy usage is going to keep rising, while energy transitions (转变) tend to both take a very long time and never actually end. We just pile new sources on top of old. The world still uses much the same amount of traditional biomass (wood etc) as it did 100 years ago. We are running to stand still. (能源使用量将继续上升，而能源转变往往需要很长时间，而且永远不会真正结束。我们只是在旧的资源之上堆积新的来源。世界仍然使用与 100 年前相同数量的传统生物量（木材等）。我们仍然一动不动，没有改变。)”可知，能源转变耗时长，不会真正结束，故推知能源转变很难实现，故选 C。

【33 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第六段“Either way, the truth is that whether we like it or not our energy transition involves long term reliance on fossil fuels. (不管怎样，事实是，无论我们喜欢与否，我们的能源转型都需要长期依赖化石燃料。)”根据下文“ Instead, we should focus on making their extraction cleaner and more efficient while we wait for the engineering challenges around a renewables-led future to be solved.”（相反，在我们等待由可再生能源主导的未来的工程挑战被解决的同时，我们应该专注于使它们的开采更加清洁和高效。）可知，我们不能浪费化石燃料，故 demolishing 的意思是“浪费”，与 wasting 意义一致，故选 A。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第六段“Either way, the truth is that whether we like it or not our energy transition involves long term reliance on fossil fuels. (无论哪种方式，事实是，无论我们喜欢与否，我们的能源转转变都涉及对化石燃料的长期依赖。)”及最后一段“If we don’t do this—if we allow ourselves to be beguiled by the idea that solar is so advanced that we no longer need filthy fuels to have ice cream, we, will find the future held back by needlessly expensive energy—and almost certainly ice-cream free. (如果我们不这样做——如果我们允许自己被太阳能的先进所欺骗，以至于我们认为不再需

要肮脏的燃料来生产淇淋，我们就会发现未来被不必要的昂贵能源所阻碍——几乎可以肯定的是，没有冰淇淋。)”可知，我们仍然长期依赖化石燃料。如果只是依赖可再生能源的转移，我们将被这些能源所阻碍，故推知，作者认为不能只是依赖可再生能源，对转变成可再生能源持小心谨慎的态度。故选 D。

【35~39 题答案】

【答案】35. A　36. E　37. G　38. B　39. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了过去治疗肥胖　饮食建议并不奏效，我们需要重新思考减肥的方法。

【35 题详解】

根据前句“This dietary advice for dealing with obesity has been around for decades. (这种治疗肥胖的饮食建议已经存在了几十年。)”和后句“So why hasn’t this approach to weight control worked?(那么，为什么这种控制体重的方法不起作用呢?)”可知，控制体重的饮食建议并没有阻止肥胖率的上升。所以 A“Yet, worldwide obesity rates just keep going up.(然而，全球的肥胖率却在不断上升。)”符合上下文语境。故选 A。

【36 题详解】

根据后句“In a recent paper, my colleagues and I question the basic assumption of whether taking in more calories than you burn really is the primary cause of obesity. (在最近的一篇论文中，我和我的同事对以下基本假设提出了质疑：摄入的热量是否真的比燃烧的热量多是肥胖的主要原因。)”可知，作者认为肥胖的主要原因可能是“热量平衡”问题本身引起的。所以 E“Or perhaps the problem is the focus on “calorie balance” itself.(或许问题出在“热量平衡”本身。)”符合上下文语境。故选 E。

【37 题详解】

根据前句“The key to how this works in obesity is insulin (胰岛素) processed, rapidly digestible carbohydrates (碳水化合物食品) raise our insulin level too high.(肥胖　关键在于胰岛素的处理，快速消化的碳水化合物会使我们的胰岛素水平过高。)”可知，后句陈述胰岛素水平过高所导致的结果。所以 G“This causes fat cells to take in to many calories, leaving fewer for the rest of the body(这会导致脂肪细胞吸收很多卡路里，留给身体其他部位的热量就少了。)”符合上下文语境。故选 G。

【38 题详解】

根据前句“The usual approach focuses on how much to eat, with prescriptions (处方) for daily calorie intake. (通常的方法关注的是吃多少，以及每日卡路里摄入量的处方。)”和后句“Higher-fat foods may help get rid of body fat, a possibility supported by clinical trials comparing high-fat diets with low-fat ones.(高脂肪食物可能有助于消除体内脂肪，这一可能性得到了高脂肪饮食与低脂肪饮食对比临床试验的支持。)”可知，作者认为以前的方法是错误的，应该关注食物的选择上。所以 B“In our view the emphasis should be place a on what to eat.(在我们看来，重点应该放在吃什么上。)”符合上下文语境。故选 B。

【39 题详解】

根据前文“This way of thinking might help explain why calorie restriction usually fails long before a person with obesity approaches an ideal body weight. A low-calorie, low-fat diet further restricts an already limited supply of energy to the body, worsening hunger without addressing the underlying tendency to store too many calories in body fat. (这种思维方式可能有助于解释为什么在一个肥胖的人接近理想体重之前，卡路里限制通常就失效了。低热量、低脂肪的饮食进一步限制了身体本已有限的能量供应，加剧了饥饿感，却没有解决身体脂肪中储存过多卡路里的潜在倾向。)”可知，过去减

肥的思想并没有解决人体新陈代谢的问题。所以 F“Weight loss becomes a battle between mind and metabolism(新陈代谢).(减肥变成了思维和新陈代谢之间的战争。)”符合上下文语境。是对上文的总结。故选 F。

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

【40~43 题答案】

【答案】40. Refill shops are small, independent stores that sell non-packaged goods.

41. The most important value of refill shopping is that it cncourages us to think about our consumer habits.

42. According to the passage, refill shops are built in communities within walking distance because walking to refill shops is environmentally-friendly.

43. 言之有理即可。

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了零浪费商店为环保所做出的努力。

【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Refill shops tend to be small, independent stores that sell non-packaged goods.(零浪费商店往往规模较小，出售非包装商品的独立商店。)”可知，零浪费商店是出售非包装商品的小型独立商店。故答案为 Refill shops are small, independent stores that sell non-packaged goods.

【41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“Perhaps the most significant aspect of shopping at local refill shops is that they encourage us to think about our consumer habits.(或许，在本地零浪费商店购物最重要的方面是，它们鼓励我们思考自己的消费习惯。)”可知，零浪费购物最重要的价值在于它鼓励我们去思考我们的消费习惯。故答案为 The most important value of refill shopping is that it encourages us to think about our consumer habits.

【42 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Refill and zero-waste shops are usually located in communities. Buying from within walking distance, clearly, is more sustainable and kinder to the planet, and your community.(零浪费商店通常位于社区。很明显，在步行距离内购买更可持续，对地球和你的社区更友善。)”可知，零浪费商店建在社区内步行，因为步行去商店是环保的。故答案为 According to the passage, refill shops are built in communities within walking distance because walking to refill shops is environmentally-friendly.

【43 题详解】

开放题。本题是分析零浪费商店还没有赢得多少人气的原因。言之有理即可。参考答案为 Refill shops have not won much popularity yet, because the goods which refill shops sell are not rich enough and can't meet customer's demands. It may not be convenient for some elderly people to shop in such stores.

第二节（20 分）

【44 题答案】

【答案】Dear Jim,

How is it going? I’m writing to recommend a distinctive course to you — Chinese Kungfu.

This course is perfect for you. First, it is great for your overall health. Chinese Kungfu involves a lot of body movements, which can make you stronger and more flexible. It can also reduce your stress and keep you in a relaxed mood. What’s more, the course is interactive. During the training, you can get positive feedback and learn how to cooperate with others. I’m sure you can benefit a lot from it.

Are you ready to give it a go? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生向来自英因的交换生 Jim 发邮件推荐一门学校特色课程。

【详解】1.词汇积累

推荐：recommend→suggest/advise

此外：besides → what's more

包括：involve→include

合作：cooperate with→ deal with/get along well with

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：During the training, you can get positive feedback and learn how to cooperate with others.

拓展句：When you are training, you can get positive feedback and learn how you can cooperate with others.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Chinese Kungfu involves a lot of body movements, which can make you stronger and more flexible.（运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句）

【高分句型 2】I'm sure you can benefit a lot from it.（运用了省略 that 的宾语从句）