2022 北京朝阳高三一模

英　　语

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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

Jeff Jensen was suffering from painful nerve damage in his leg and foot. He needed surgery, but he doubted if he could _____1_____it, even with insurance. “There’s nothing more _____2_____than seeing a bill for 18, 20, 24,000 dollars and going,” said Jensen.

Luckily for Jensen his doctor is Demetrio Aguila. The nerve specialist gives patients at his Healing Hands of Nebraska in Papillion the___3___to pay for surgery through community service instead of money. He calls it M25 Program. At the heart of his vision was the simple___4___ of people helping people.

Using an algorithm (算法) , the clinic calculates community service hours based on the price of the surgery. In Jensen’s case, the $12,000 operation equaled 560 hours of____5____at one of the local charitable organizations registered with the M25 Program. Jensen opted for the community service. Since hundreds of hours of community service would be___6___, Aguila encouraged others to help, and he___7___involved himself in it. “I had this hope that we would rekindle (重新激起) the enthusiasm for _____8_____in our neighbors and in ourselves,” he told CNN.

Jensen, whose surgery was completed in February 2020, was helped by more than 100 friends and strangers who freely offered to help at Orphan Grain Train, which donates food, clothing, and medicine nationally and globally.

“We can’t___9___the people in our own backyard,” said Aguila. “And we want to help more people like Jensen who have lost hope medically. If people come together to help other people, then our community is _____10_____.”

1. A. buy	B. afford	C. book	D. accept
2. A. depressing	B. shameful	C. confusing	D. dangerous
3. A. schedule	B. investment	C. instruction	D. option
4. A. judgment	B. curiosity	C. beauty	D. interest
5. A. helping out	B. moving about	C. hanging around	D. working out
6. A. exciting	B. boring	C. tough	D. enjoyable
7. A. even	B. almost	C. still	D. rather
8. A. training	B. understanding	C. learning	D. volunteering
9. A. trouble	B. cheat	C. ignore	D. hurt
10. A. served	B. lifted	C. tested	D. awarded

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分）

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。

A

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Do you take music and art classes? These classes, which are part of a group of classes often ___11___ (know) as arts education, allow students to learn new things in a creative way. Many people believe arts education ____12____(play) an important part in the lives of students. However, when schools need to save money, music and art programs____13____(cut) in most cases. This is because some people believe they matter less than other classes. Different opinions about music and art can affect the future of arts education, so it's important to understand these points of view.

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。

The name of Sorrento, a coastal town in Italy, had been put deep in my soul for a long time, mainly through hearing various____14____(performance) of the song "Come back to Sorrento". After consideration, I finally____15____(pay) a visit to Sorrento during the summer vacation. The town was considerably popular for American weddings and traditional food. One evening, while____16____(wander) on the street, I was attracted by a house. A proud citizen told me that was the restaurant____17____Sophia Loren, the famous actress, once dined. Perhaps what impressed me most about Sorrento was their lemons. The fruit provided the raw materials for lemon soaps on sale everywhere.

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。

Athletes are not only competitors, but good friends—that's a main attraction of the Olympics. That's ____18____ athletes send best wishes to their competitors, even if they have themselves lost. As competitors they compete for gold, but as friends they work together to challenge limits. The hugs received from other competitors are always remarked in the Games because the true Olympic spirit is____19____ victory and national boundaries. Winning a medal is definitely important, but one needs a golden heart to cope with all the difficulties on the field and still congratulate their competitors. That's what makes the Olympics____20____ (attract).

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



Now you can create your own streaming videos with ATEM devices! Simply connect your cameras, computers or microphones. Then push the buttons on the panel to switch video sources just like a professional broadcaster! You can even add titles, picture-in-picture overlays and mix audio! Then livestream to Zoom, Skype or YouTube!

➢ATEM Mini

ATEM Mini is a new and low-cost live production switcher. All the buttons are positioned on the front panel so it's very easy to learn. With ATEM Mini, you can create your own videos. There are 4 HDMI (高清多媒体接口) video inputs for connecting cameras and computers, plus a USB output that looks like a web camera so you can connect to Zoom or Skype. Besides, ATEM Mini is a really professional broadcast switcher, which means it has professional effects such as a DVE

(Digital Video Effect) for picture-in-picture effects commonly used for explaining computer slides. There are titles for presenter names, wipe effects switching between sources and a green screen keyer (键控器) for replacing background with pictures. ATEM Software Control for Mac and PC is also included, which allows access to more advanced broadcast features!

➢ATEM Mini Pro

The ATEM Mini Pro model includes all the features found in ATEM Mini, plus more! It has a built-in hardware streaming engine for livestreaming via its Ethernet (以太网) connection. This means you can livestream to YouTube, Facebook and Twitter in much better quality and with perfectly smooth motion. You can even connect a hard disk or flash storage to the USB connection and record your stream for upload later! Moreover, with so many cameras, computers and effects, things can get busy fast! The ATEM Mini Pro model features a multiview that lets you see all cameras, titles and programs, plus streaming and recording status all on a single TV or monitor.

If you want to learn more, visit www.blackmagicdesign.com.

21. With ATEM devices, you can_____.

A. exchange video sources with others　　B. take pictures and turn them into videos

C. livestream on social media platforms　　D. compete with a professional broadcaster

22. According to the passage, ATEM Mini Pro_____.

A. has more user-friendly buttons

B features more HDMI video inputs

C. can change the background of a picture

D. can display several views on a single screen

23. Where does the passage most probably come from?

A. A book review.　　B. A travel journal.

C. A science magazine.　　D. A research report.

B

I first discovered the Little Free Library concept while being on a 2015 vacation in Santa Barbara California. I fell in love with the idea of free literature-sharing boxes posted at the edges of parks and along sidewalks in neighbourhoods. And because our home was already filled with mountainous piles of books, my husband wasn't the least bit surprised when I suggested starting a Little Free Library of our own. In our garden shed (棚) , we filled the shelves with books from our personal collection. Over the next two months, strangers discovered our Little Free Library and began their regular visit.

My love of reading dates back to 1970, when I studied in a three-room primary schoolhouse on a dirt road. One day, I accidentally came to the basement library and I was fascinated by the picture books. Unfortunately, the books were later thrown away when the school discovered the basement was full of mould (霉). Happily, weeks later, a truck arrived with a trailer—which, with the help of our county's public library, had been transformed into a paradise (乐土) for those who enjoyed reading. Now I still remember the floor-to-ceiling shelves and the carpeted benches in it. Every time I left, I wrote my name on several sign-out cards, which were filled with names of children from neighbouring schools. We liked the same books and, although we never met, I considered them friends.

At the beginning of the first COVID-19 lockdown, our Little Free Library began to include children's stories. I witnessed mothers lifting their children for a look into the library. Walkers included our street in their route so they could check for new offerings. Some folks routinely drove from several blocks away to visit. From time to time, visitors filled

shelves with literary fiction, romances, poetry and a range of non-fiction. I smiled when people met me in the yard and commented that our Little Free Library was like a bird feeder.

We remain grateful that we have kept our Little Free Library open. It has become an alternative means of creating a community of people with mutual regard for humanity and the written word. We are together even when apart.

24. What inspired the author to start the Little Free Library?

A. Her large collection of books.
B. An experience during a vacation.
C. Her husband's encouragement.
D. Strangers' visit to her garden shed.

25. From the passage, we can learn that_____.

A. neighbouring schools donated books to the Little Free Library
B. the author's enthusiasm for reading started from her childhood
C. children wrote their names on the sign-out cards to meet friends
D. the county's public library became a perfect place for book lovers

26. People considered the Little Free Library a bird feeder because_____.

A. it provided food for thought
B. it attracted birds for shelter
C. visitors could feed birds here
D. people could exchange books here

C

Both misinformation, which includes honest mistakes, and disinformation, which involves an intention to mislead, have had a growing impact on teenage students over the past 20 years. One tool that schools can use to deal with this problem is called media literacy education. The idea is to teach teenage students how to evaluate and think critically about the messages they receive. Yet there is profound disagreement about what to teach.

Some approaches teach students to distinguish the quality of the information in part by learning how responsible journalism works. Yet some scholars argue that these methods overstate journalism and do little to cultivate critical thinking skills. Other approaches teach students methods for evaluating the credibility of news and information sources, in part by determining the incentive of those sources. They teach students to ask: What encouraged them to create it and why? But even if these approaches teach students specific skills well, some experts argue that determining credibility of the news is just the first step. Once students figure out if it's true or false, what is the other assessment and the other analysis they need to do?

Worse still, some approaches to media literacy education not only don't work but might actually backfire by increasing students' skepticism about the way the media work. Students may begin to read all kinds of immoral motives into everything. It is good to educate students to challenge their assumptions, but it's very easy for students to go from healthy critical thinking to unhealthy skepticism and the idea that everyone is lying all the time.

To avoid these potential problems, broad approaches that help students develop mindsets in which they become comfortable with uncertainty are in need. According to educational psychologist William Perry of Harvard University, students go through various stages of learning. First, children are black-and-white thinkers—they think there are right answers and wrong answers. Then they develop into relativists, realizing that knowledge can be contextual. This stage is the one where people can come to believe there is no truth. With media literacy education, the aim is to get students to the next level—that place where they can start to see and appreciate the fact that the world is messy, and that's okay. They have these fundamental approaches to gathering knowledge that they can accept, but they still value uncertainty.

Schools still have a long way to go before they get there, though. Many more studies will be needed for researchers to reach a comprehensive understanding of what works and what doesn't over the long term. "Education scholars need to take an ambitious step forward," says Howard Schneider, director of the Center for News Literacy at Stony Brook University.

27. As for media literacy education, what is the author's major concern?

A. How to achieve its goal. B. How to measure its progress.

C. How to avoid its side effects. D. How to promote its importance.

28. What does the underlined word “incentive” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Importance. B. Variety. C. Motivation. D. Benefit.

29. The author mentions stages of learning in Paragraph 4 mainly to_____.

A. compare different types of thinking

B. evaluate students’ mind development

C explain a theory of educational psychology

D. stress the need to raise students’ thinking levels

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

A. Media Literacy Education: Much Still Remains

B. Media Literacy Education: Schools Are to Blame

C. Media Literacy Education: A Way to Identify False Information

D. Media Literacy Education: A Tool for Testing Critical Thinking

D

How much time do you spend doing research before you make a big decision? There are people who go over every detail exhaustively before making a choice, and it is certainly possible to overthink things. But a fair number of individuals are quick to jump to conclusions. Psychologists call the latter a mental bias (偏见). In this case, the error is making a call based on the least of evidence.

A research by Carmen Sanchez, a professor at the University of Illinois, and David Dunning, a professor at the University of Michigan, has found that hasty judgments are often just one part of larger error-prone patterns in behavior and thinking. These patterns have costs. People who tend to make such jumps in their reasoning often choose a bet in which they have low chances of winning instead of one where their chances are much better.

To study jumping, researchers did an experiment to examine decision-making patterns among 600 people from the general population. They applied a thinking game, in which players encountered someone who was fishing from one of two lakes: in one lake, most of the fish were red; in the other, most were gray. The fisher would catch one fish at a time and stop only when players thought they could say which lake was being fished. Some players had to see many fish before making a decision. Others—the jumpers—stopped after only one or two. Participants were also asked questions to learn more about their thought patterns. It was found that the fewer fish a player waited to see, the more errors that individual made in other types of beliefs, reasoning and decisions.

So what is behind jumping? Researchers commonly distinguish between two pathways of thought: automatic, known as system l, which reflects ideas that come to the mind easily, spontaneously and without effort; and controlled, or system 2, consisting of effortful reasoning that is analytic, mindful and intentional. It was found that jumpers and non-jumpers were equally influenced by automatic thoughts. The jumpers, however, did not engage in controlled reasoning to the same degree as non-jumpers. It is system 2 thinking that helps people counterbalance mental biases introduced by system 1. A lack of system 2 thinking is also more broadly connected to their problematic beliefs and faulty reasoning.

In everyday life, the question of whether we should think things through or instead go with our heart is a frequent and important one. Recent studies show that even gathering just a little bit more evidence may help us avoid a major mistake. Sometimes the most important decision we make can be to take some more time before making a choice.

31. What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs?

A. Overthinking things is a mental bias.

B. Evidence is a necessity for judgments.

C. Jumping results from a wish to win a bet.

D. Jumpers have a tendency to a mental mistake.

32. What can we learn from the experiment?

A. Jumpers caught more fish than non-jumpers.

B. Non-jumpers gave quicker answers than jumpers.

C. Non-jumpers tended to see more fish before naming the lake.

D. People who saw fewer fish made fewer mistakes in reasoning.

33. According to the passage, in which situation is system 2 engaged more?

A. After comparing different brands and models, David purchased a car.

B. On hearing that the Apollo moon landings were faked, Mia believed it.

C. Seeing the dirty windows of a restaurant, Mary decided its food was bad.

D. When picking a doctor, Jim merely accepted the recommendation from a friend.

34. What does the author intend to tell us?

A. To reflect on our thought patterns regularly.

B. To think twice before we make our decisions.

C. To realize the consequences of faulty reasoning.

D. To adopt two pathways of thought before acting.

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。

Pets are like our family members and their good health is something that is very important to all pet owners. Just as the pollutants, such as carbon monoxide (一氧化物) and carbon dioxide in the air, affect our health, these same environmental nasties can affect our pets too.

____35____57% of dogs exposed to higher pollution levels developed brain diseases and showed signs of neuro problems. In a more recent study from the journal of *Veterinary Internal Medicine*, researchers found that cats with breathing problems were more likely to live in households with higher indoor air pollution.

Air purifiers have been brought into use in recent years. They work to remove harmful chemicals known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other environmental pollutants from the air.____36____But are they safe for pets? How can we ensure that they aren't harming our furry friends?

____37____The physical safety of using a mechanical device around pets is what we have to pay attention to. Air purifiers come in various shapes and sizes, from small desk-top units to large, free-standing models. In terms of physical harm, there is an existing risk of our pet becoming trapped in the electrical wire of our air purifier. Air purifiers are designed to be used in the home around children and their internal mechanisms should also be safe from small tails of our pets and other parts of their bodies. ____38____

Whether the air purifier improves or damages the health of our animals is also something we have to consider. The air purifiers are safe for pets, but only if they do not produce any ozone (臭氧) byproduct.____39____We should always stay away from the ones that produce even minimal quantities. We are always on the safe side by picking a standard air purifier with the classic 3-stage filtration (过滤) system of a pre-filter, HEPA filter and carbon activated filter.

Picking the wrong air purifier type can quickly make things worse for our pets. On the other hand, picking the correct air purifier can lead to a big increase in the quality of life for them.

A. At present many homes are equipped with these useful devices.

B. Before buying an air purifier, we should keep two aspects in mind.

C. Pet owners always pay close attention to the physical health of their pets.

D. Even the smallest pets shouldn't be able to access the insides of air purifiers.

E. This greatly depends on the type of air purifier and air cleaning technology used.

F. So always check the product specifications and try to find a model that does not produce any carbon monoxide.

G. A 2008 study published in *Brain and Cognition* showed that dogs' brains were negatively affected by the heavy pollution levels.

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。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Many parents are watchful about their kids' use of electronic devices and set strict limits for them to protect their children from the potentially harmful effects of too much screen time. But parents may be overlooking another device-related danger — secondhand screen time. It's meant to mirror the danger in regard to secondhand smoking. When parents are distracted by an electronic device and only give partial attention to their children, the kids are actually suffering from its influence.

Secondhand screen time can bring negative consequences. Kids, whose parents spend too much time with their devices, are more likely to develop addictive behaviours with devices as they grow. Excessive (过度的) device use also sends the message that the device and activities on it are more important than the children. This can lead to a breakdown in the parent-child relationship. When parents are absorbed in their devices, they may not realize their children are exposed to violent or mature content or fast-moving images that are overly stimulating for young brains.

Secondhand screen time is an issue parents need to be aware of regardless of their children's age. Parents can take the following tips to reduce its impact.

➢Focus on quality time

A child's cognitive, communication, social and emotional development happens via their relationships with their care providers. The more time parents spend looking at electronics, the less time they can devote to giving the kids their full attention. This doesn't mean parents should never use devices when they are together with their children. Parents need to be aware of how often they are fully engaged with their children without devices and make sure they offer quality interaction and attention.

➢Set an example

Parents often tell kids it's important to control device use, but if their experience with parents from early age is watching parents use devices frequently, children are much more likely to follow that model. By setting a good example, parents are sending to their kids the message "do as I do", which is more effective than "do as I say".

40. What is secondhand screen time according to the passage?

41. What problems does secondhand screen time bring to children?

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

➢Excessive device use gets in the way of maintaining a good parent-child relationship, so parents should never use devices in the presence of their children.

43. Apart from the tips mentioned in the passage, what other ways can you think of to reduce secondhand screen time? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校英国交换生 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他想报名参加主题为“魅力中国”(Charming China)的网络短视频大赛，向你征求创意，请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 推荐拍摄内容；

2. 说明推荐理由

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

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Luckily for Jensen, his doctor is Demetrio Aguila. The nerve specialist gives patients at his Healing Hands of Nebraska in Papillion the___3___to pay for surgery through community service instead of money. He calls it M25 Program. At the heart of his vision was the simple___4___ of people helping people.

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“We can’t___9___the people in our own backyard,” said Aguila. “And we want to help more people like Jensen who have lost hope medically. If people come together to help other people, then our community is _____10_____.”

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8. A. training	B. understanding	C. learning	D. volunteering
9. A. trouble	B. cheat	C. ignore	D. hurt
10. A. served	B. lifted	C. tested	D. awarded

【1~10 题答案】

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章讲述了，无法负担自己手术费的杰夫·詹森（Jeff Jensen）得到了来自 M25 项目的帮助。M25 项目是由神经专家德米特里奥·阿吉拉（Demetrio Aguila）创建的，他的病人可以选择通过社区服务而不是金钱来支付手术费用，他希望通过帮助别人，改善社会。

【1 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他需要做手术，但他怀疑自己是否负担得起，即使有保险。A. buy 买；B. afford 负担得起；C. book 预定；D. accept 接受。由上文的“He needed surgery, but he doubted if he could”和下文“杰夫·詹森接受了

M25 项目的帮助，通过社区服务而不是金钱来支付手术费用”的内容可知，杰夫·詹森应该是没有足够的钱，but 表转折，说明杰夫·詹森需要做手术，但怀疑自己是否负担得起手术费。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：詹森说：“没有什么比看到一张 18000 美元、20000 美元或 24000 美元的账单付账更令人沮丧的了。”A. depressing 令人沮丧的；B. shameful 可耻的；C. confusing 令人困惑的；D. dangerous 危险的。由上文语境可知，需要做手术的杰夫·詹森怀疑自己是否负担得起手术费，所以看到高昂的手术费账单很沮丧。故选 A 项。

【3 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这位神经专家让内布拉斯加州帕皮利昂的病人可以选择通过社区服务而不是金钱来支付手术费用。A. schedule 计划；B. investment 投资；C. instruction 指示；D. option 选择。由下文的“to pay for surgery through community service instead of money”和“Jensen opted for the community service.”可知，怀疑自己是否负担得起手术费的杰夫·詹森选择了社区服务来支付手术费用，说明这位神经专家让病人可以选择通过社区服务而不是金钱来支付手术费用。故选 D 项。

【4 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他的愿景的核心是帮助他人的简单之美。A. judgment 判断；B. curiosity 好奇；C. beauty 美好的东西；D. interest 兴趣。由下文的“people helping people”可知，帮助他人是一种美好的事情。故选 C 项。

【5 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：在詹森的案例中，这项价值 1.2 万美元的手术相当于在当地一家注册了 M25 项目的慈善组织提供 560 小时的帮助。A. helping out 帮助摆脱困境；B. moving about 频繁换工作、经常搬迁；C. hanging around 闲逛；D. working out 算出。由上文的“Using an algorithm (算法) , the clinic calculates community service hours based on the price of the surgery.”和下文的“Aguila encouraged others to help”可知，诊所使用一种算法，根据手术价格计算社区服务时间，结合常识可知，社区服务是免费为他人提供帮助的，且神经专家阿吉拉鼓励其他人提供帮助，可得出价值 1.2 万美元的手术相当于提供 560 小时的社区服务帮助。故选 A 项。

【6 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：由于数百小时的社区服务将是艰难的，阿吉拉鼓励其他人提供帮助，他甚至亲自参与其中。A. exciting 令人兴奋的；B. boring 无聊的；C. tough 艰难的；D. enjoyable 愉快的。由上文的“Since hundreds of hours of community service”可知，数百小时的社区服务时间太长了，所以此处应该是指完成它是艰难的。故选 C 项。

【7 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：由于数百小时的社区服务将是艰难的，阿吉拉鼓励其他人提供帮助，他甚至亲自参与其中。A. even 甚至；B. almost 几乎；C. still 仍然；D. rather 相当地。由上文的“Since hundreds of hours of community service would be___6___, Aguila encouraged others to help”可知，神经专家阿吉拉鼓励其他人提供帮助，但完成数百小时的社区服务时间很艰难，阿吉拉为了扩散帮助他人的简单之美，甚至亲身上阵、做出榜样，even 强调出乎意料。故选 A 项。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他告诉 CNN：“我有这个希望，我们会重新点燃邻居和我们自己的志愿工作热情。”A. training 训练；B. understanding 理解；C. learning 学习；D. volunteering 自愿做。由上文的“The nerve specialist gives

patients at his Healing Hands of Nebraska in Papillion the___3___to pay for surgery through community service instead of money.”和“the clinic calculates community service hours based on the price of the surgery”结合常识可知，社区服务是免费为他人提供帮助的，这是一种志愿服务，阿吉拉认为他的这项举措会让人们重新点燃志愿工作热情。故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“我们不能忽视自家后院的人（即同胞），”阿吉拉说。A. trouble 麻烦；B. cheat 欺骗；C. ignore 忽视；D. hurt 伤害。由下文的“And we want to help more people like Jensen who have lost hope medically.”可知，阿吉拉帮助像詹森这样在医学上失去希望的人，说明阿吉拉认为我们不能忽视自己的同胞。故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果人们团结起来帮助其他人，那么我们的社会就会得到提升。A. served 服务；B. lifted 提升；C. tested 测试；D. awarded 奖励。由上文的“If people come together to help other people”可知，阿吉拉认为如果人人都去帮助他人，社会就会变得美好，得到提升/改善。故选 B 项。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分）

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。

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。

Do you take music and art classes? These classes, which are part of a group of classes often ___11___ (know) as arts education, allow students to learn new things in a creative way. Many people believe arts education _____12_____(play) an important part in the lives of students. However, when schools need to save money, music and art programs____13____(cut) in most cases. This is because some people believe they matter less than other classes. Different opinions about music and art can affect the future of arts education, so it’s important to understand these points of view.

【11~13 题答案】

【答案】11. known

12. plays 13. are cut

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要讨论了艺术教育的重要性。

【11 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这些课程是一组通常被称为艺术教育的课程的一部分，它允许学生以一种创造性的方式学习新事物。be known as 为固定短语，意为“被称为”，句子已有谓语动词 are，空处需填过去分词作后置定语。故填 known。

【12 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：许多人认为艺术教育在学生的生活中起着重要的作用。believe 后面是省略了 that 的宾语从句，从句缺少谓语动词，此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语为 arts education，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填 plays。

【13 题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：然而，当学校需要省钱时，音乐和艺术课程在大多数情况下被削减。此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语 music and art programs 和 cut 为被动关系，需用被动语态，主语为 music and art programs，谓语动词使用复数形式。故填 are cut。

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。

The name of Sorrento, a coastal town in Italy, had been put deep in my soul for a long time, mainly through hearing various____14____(performance) of the song “Come back to Sorrento”. After consideration, I finally____15____(pay) a visit to Sorrento during the summer vacation. The town was considerably popular for American weddings and traditional food. One evening, while___16___(wander) on the street, I was attracted by a house. A proud citizen told me that was the restaurant___17___Sophia Loren, the famous actress, once dined. Perhaps what impressed me most about Sorrento was their lemons. The fruit provided the raw materials for lemon soaps on sale everywhere.

【14~17 题答案】

【答案】14. performances

15. paid　16. wandering

17. where

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了，作者在意大利海滨小镇索伦托旅行的故事。

【14 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：意大利海滨小镇索伦托的名字早已深入我心，主要是通过听《回到索伦托》这首歌的各种演出。performance 是可数名词，由 various 修饰，用名词复数形式做动词 hear 的宾语。故填 performances。

【15 题详解】

考查时态。句意：经过深思熟虑，我终于在暑假去了索伦托。此处缺乏谓语，结合全文时态可知，事情已发生，pay 时态用一般过去时。故填 paid。

【16 题详解】

考查时间状语从句省略句和现在分词。句意：一天晚上，我在街上闲逛时，被一栋房子吸引了。“当某人做某事时”用 while 引导时间状语从句，从句中用进行时，通篇时态是一般过去时，因此空格处是过去进行时 was wandering，又因时间状语从句的主语 I 和主句主语 I 一致，且从句中有 be 动词时，可省略从句中的主语 I 和 be 动词，因此空格处是现在分词 wandering，表主动进行。故填 wandering。

【17 题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。句意：一位自豪的市民告诉我，著名女演员索菲亚·罗兰曾经在那家餐厅用餐。此处是定语从句，先行词是 the restaurant，在从句中做地点状语，用关系副词 where。故填 where。

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。

Athletes are not only competitors, but good friends—that’s a main attraction of the Olympics. That’s _____18_____ athletes send best wishes to their competitors, even if they have themselves lost. As competitors they compete for gold, but as friends they work together to challenge limits. The hugs received from other competitors are always

remarked in the Games because the true Olympic spirit is_____19_____ victory and national boundaries. Winning a medal is definitely important, but one needs a golden heart to cope with all the difficulties on the field and still congratulate their competitors. That's what makes the Olympics_____20_____ (attract).

【18~20 题答案】

【答案】18. why

19. beyond　20. attractive

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了运动员要具备奥林匹克精神。

【18 题详解】

考查表语从句。句意：这就是为什么运动员们会给他们的竞争对手送上最好的祝福，即使他们自己输了。空处引导表语从句，从句缺少原因状语，需用连接副词 why 引导。故填 why。

【19 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在奥运会上，来自其他选手的拥抱常被展现出来，因为真正的奥林匹克精神超越胜利，超越国界。根据句意可知，此处表达"超越胜利，超越国界"。表示"超越"应用介词 beyond。故填 beyond。

【20 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这就是奥运会的魅力所在。"make+宾语+宾语补足语"为固定用法，空处需填形容词 attractive 作宾语补足语。故填 attractive。

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



Now you can create your own streaming videos with ATEM devices! Simply connect your cameras, computers or microphones. Then push the buttons on the panel to switch video sources just like a professional broadcaster! You can even add titles, picture-in-picture overlays and mix audio! Then livestream to Zoom, Skype or YouTube!

➢ATEM Mini

ATEM Mini is a new and low-cost live production switcher. All the buttons are positioned on the front panel so it's very easy to learn. With ATEM Mini, you can create your own videos. There are 4 HDMI (高清多媒体接口) video inputs for connecting cameras and computers, plus a USB output that looks like a web camera so you can connect to Zoom or Skype. Besides, ATEM Mini is a really professional broadcast switcher, which means it has professional effects such as a DVE (Digital Video Effect) for picture-in-picture effects commonly used for explaining computer slides. There are titles for presenter names, wipe effects switching between sources and a green screen keyer (键控器) for replacing background with pictures. ATEM Software Control for Mac and PC is also included, which allows access to more advanced broadcast features!

➢ATEM Mini Pro

The ATEM Mini Pro model includes all the features found in ATEM Mini, plus more! It has a built-in hardware streaming engine for livestreaming via its Ethernet (以太网) connection. This means you can livestream to YouTube, Facebook and Twitter in much better quality and with perfectly smooth motion. You can even connect a hard disk or flash storage to the USB connection and record your stream for upload later! Moreover, with so many cameras, computers and effects, things can get busy fast! The ATEM Mini Pro model features a multiview that lets you see all cameras, titles and programs, plus streaming and recording status all on a single TV or monitor.

If you want to learn more, visit www.blackmagicdesign.com.

21. With ATEM devices, you can_____.

A. exchange video sources with others　　B. take pictures and turn them into videos

C. livestream on social media platforms　　D. compete with a professional broadcaster

22. According to the passage, ATEM Mini Pro_____.

A. has more user-friendly buttons

B. features more HDMI video inputs

C. can change the background of a picture

D. can display several views on a single screen

23. Where does the passage most probably come from?

A. A book review.　　B. A travel journal.

C. A science magazine.　　D. A research report.

【21~23 题答案】

【答案】21. C　22. D　23. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了现在人们可以用 ATEM 设备创建自己　流媒体视频。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段中的“Now you can create your own streaming videos with ATEM devices! Simply connect your cameras, computers or microphones. Then push the buttons on the panel to switch video sources just like a professional broadcaster! (现在你可以用 ATEM 设备创建自己的流媒体视频了！只需连接摄像头、电脑或麦克风。然后按下面板上的按钮，像专业播音员一样切换视频源)”和“Then livestream to Zoom, Skype or YouTube! (然后到 Zoom、Skype 或 YouTube 视频直播)”可知，使用 ATEM 设备，您可以社交媒体平台上的直播。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。由倒数第二段中的“The ATEM Mini Pro model features a multiview that lets you see all cameras, titles and programs, plus streaming and recording status all on a single TV or monitor. (ATEM Mini Pro 型号具有多视图功能，可让您在单个电视或显示器上查看所有摄像头、标题和节目，以及流媒体和录制状态)”可知，ATEM Mini Pro 可以在一个屏幕上显示多个视图。故选 D 项。

23 题详解】

推理判断题。文章讲述了现在人们可以用 ATEM 设备创建自己的流媒体视频，可得出文章是有关科学技术的问题，所以可能出现在科学杂志上。故选 C 项。

B

I first discovered the Little Free Library concept while being on a 2015 vacation in Santa Barbara, California. I fell in love with the idea of free literature-sharing boxes posted at the edges of parks and along sidewalks in neighbourhoods. And

because our home was already filled with mountainous piles of books, my husband wasn't the least bit surprised when I suggested starting a Little Free Library of our own. In our garden shed (棚) , we filled the shelves with books from our personal collection. Over the next two months, strangers discovered our Little Free Library and began their regular visit.

My love of reading dates back to 1970, when I studied in a three-room primary schoolhouse on a dirt road. One day, I accidentally came to the basement library and I was fascinated by the picture books. Unfortunately, the books were later thrown away when the school discovered the basement was full of mould (霉). Happily, weeks later, a truck arrived with a trailer—which, with the help of our county's public library, had been transformed into a paradise (乐土) for those who enjoyed reading. Now I still remember the floor-to-ceiling shelves and the carpeted benches in it. Every time I left, I wrote my name on several sign-out cards, which were filled with names of children from neighbouring schools. We liked the same books and, although we never met, I considered them friends.

At the beginning of the first COVID-19 lockdown, our Little Free Library began to include children's stories. I witnessed mothers lifting their children for a look into the library. Walkers included our street in their route so they could check for new offerings. Some folks routinely drove from several blocks away to visit. From time to time, visitors filled shelves with literary fiction, romances, poetry and a range of non-fiction. I smiled when people met me in the yard and commented that our Little Free Library was like a bird feeder.

We remain grateful that we have kept our Little Free Library open. It has become an alternative means of creating a community of people with mutual regard for humanity and the written word. We are together even when apart.

24. What inspired the author to start the Little Free Library?

A. Her large collection of books.　　B. An experience during a vacation.

C. Her husband's encouragement.　　D. Strangers' visit to her garden shed.

25. From the passage, we can learn that_____.

A. neighbouring schools donated books to the Little Free Library

B. the author's enthusiasm for reading started from her childhood

C. children wrote their names on the sign-out cards to meet friends

D. the county's public library became a perfect place for book lovers

26. People considered the Little Free Library a bird feeder because_____.

A. it provided food for thought　　B. it attracted birds for shelter

C. visitors could feed birds here　　D. people could exchange books here

【24~26 题答案】

【答案】24. B　25. B　26. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者开办"免费小图书馆"的过程和意义。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段中的"I first discovered the Little Free Library concept while being on a 2015 vacation in Santa Barbara, California. (2015 年在加利福尼亚州圣巴巴拉度假时，我第一次发现了免费小图书馆的概念)"和"And because our home was already filled with mountainous piles of books, my husband wasn't the least bit surprised when I suggested starting a Little Free Library of our own. (因为我们家里已经堆满了堆积如山的书，当我建议建立一个我们自己的免费图书馆时，我丈夫一点也不惊讶)"可知，度假期间的经历启发了作者创建这个免费小图书馆。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段中的“My love of reading dates back to 1970, when I studied in a three-room primary schoolhouse on a dirt road. One day, I accidentally came to the basement library and I was fascinated by the picture books. (我对阅读的热爱可以追溯到 1970 年，当时我在一条土路上的一所三室小学学习。一天，我偶然来到地下室图书馆，我被图画书迷住了)”可得出，作者对阅读的热情始于童年。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。由倒数二段中的“our Little Free Library began to include children’s stories. I witnessed mothers lifting their children for a look into the library. Walkers included our street in their route so they could check for new offerings. Some folks routinely drove from several blocks away to visit. From time to time, visitors filled shelves with literary fiction, romances, poetry and a range of non-fiction. I smiled when people met me in the yard and commented that our Little Free Library was like a bird feeder. (我们的免费小图书馆包括了儿童故事。我看到母亲们抱着孩子走进图书馆。步行者将我们的街道包括在他们的路线中，以便他们可以查看新书供应。有些人通常会开车从几个街区以外的地方去参观。游客们不时会在书架上摆满文学小说、爱情小说、诗歌和一系列非小说类作品。当人们在院子里遇见我时，我笑了，说我们的免费小图书馆就像喂鸟器)”可知，说免费小图书馆是“喂鸟器”是因为人们来免费小图书馆是看书的，它给人们提供了精神食粮。故选 A 项。

C

Both misinformation, which includes honest mistakes, and disinformation, which involves an intention to mislead, have had a growing impact on teenage students over the past 20 years. One tool that schools can use to deal with this problem is called media literacy education. The idea is to teach teenage students how to evaluate and think critically about the messages they receive. Yet there is profound disagreement about what to teach.

Some approaches teach students to distinguish the quality of the information in part by learning how responsible journalism works. Yet some scholars argue that these methods overstate journalism and do little to cultivate critical thinking skills. Other approaches teach students methods for evaluating the credibility of news and information sources, in part by determining the incentive of those sources. They teach students to ask: What encouraged them to create it and why? But even if these approaches teach students specific skills well, some experts argue that determining credibility of the news is just the first step. Once students figure out if it’s true or false, what is the other assessment and the other analysis they need to do?

Worse still, some approaches to media literacy education not only don’t work but might actually backfire by increasing students’ skepticism about the way the media work. Students may begin to read all kinds of immoral motives into everything. It is good to educate students to challenge their assumptions, but it’s very easy for students to go from healthy critical thinking to unhealthy skepticism and the idea that everyone is lying all the time.

To avoid these potential problems, broad approaches that help students develop mindsets in which they become comfortable with uncertainty are in need. According to educational psychologist William Perry of Harvard University, students go through various stages of learning. First, children are black-and-white thinkers—they think there are right answers and wrong answers. Then they develop into relativists, realizing that knowledge can be contextual. This stage is the one where people can come to believe there is no truth. With media literacy education, the aim is to get students to the next level—that place where they can start to see and appreciate the fact that the world is messy, and that’s okay. They have these fundamental approaches to gathering knowledge that they can accept, but they still value uncertainty.

Schools still have a long way to go before they get there, though. Many more studies will be needed for researchers to reach a comprehensive understanding of what works and what doesn’t over the long term. “Education scholars need to take an ambitious step forward,” says Howard Schneider, director of the Center for News Literacy at Stony Brook University.

27. As for media literacy education, what is the author’s major concern?

A. How to achieve its goal. B. How to measure its progress.

C. How to avoid its side effects. D. How to promote its importance.

28. What does the underlined word “incentive” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Importance. B. Variety. C. Motivation. D. Benefit.

29. The author mentions stages of learning in Paragraph 4 mainly to_____.

A. compare different types of thinking

B. evaluate students’ mind development

C. explain a theory of educational psychology

D. stress the need to raise students’ thinking levels

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

A. Media Literacy Education: Much Still Remains

B. Media Literacy Education: Schools Are to Blame

C. Media Literacy Education: A Way to Identify False Information

D Media Literacy Education: A Tool for Testing Critical Thinking

【27~30 题答案】

【答案】27. A 28. C 29. D 30. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章就如何实现媒体素养教育目标，作者提出了不同的方法来帮助学生形成心态，让他们能够适应不确定性，但是在实现这一目标之前还有很长的路要走。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段中的“One tool that schools can use to deal with this problem is called media literacy education. The idea is to teach teenage students how to evaluate and think critically about the messages they receive. (学校可以用来解决这个问题的一个工具是媒体素养教育。这个想法是教青少年学生如何评估和批判性地思考他们收到的信息)”可知，关于媒体素养教育，作者最关心的是如何实现媒体素养教育的目标，即教青少年学生如何评估和批判性地思考他们收到的信息。故选 A 项。

【28 题详解】

词句猜测题。由第二段的“Other approaches teach students methods for evaluating the credibility of news and information sources, in part by determining the incentive of those sources. They teach students to ask: What encouraged them to create it and why? (其他方法教学生评估新闻和信息来源可信度的方法，部分是通过确定这些来源的 incentive。他们教学生问：是什么鼓励他们创造它，为什么？)”可知，通过鼓励学生询问是什么、为什么新闻和信息被创造出来来评估其来源可信度，这是从他人创造新闻和信息来源的动机入手，incentive 在此处意为“动机（Motivation）”。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段中的“According to educational psychologist William Perry of Harvard University, students go through various stages of learning. First, children are black-and-white thinkers—they think there are right answers and wrong answers. Then they develop into relativists, realizing that knowledge can be contextual. This stage is the one where people can come to believe there is no truth. With media literacy education, the aim is to get students to the next level—that place where they can start to see and appreciate the fact that the world is messy, and that’s okay. (哈佛大学的教育心理学家威

廉·佩里认为，学生会经历不同的学习阶段。首先，孩子们是非黑即白的思考者，他们认为有正确的答案和错误的答案。然后他们发展成为相对主义者，意识到知识可以是背景知识。在这个阶段，人们可以开始相信没有真相。通过媒体素养教育，目的是让学生们进入下一个层次，在那里他们可以开始看到并欣赏世界是混乱的，这很好)”可知，学生的思维水平是有层次的：非黑即白层次和相对主义者层次，所以他们会经历不同的学习阶段，每个学习阶段看问题的方式、角度和深度都不一样，而媒体素养教育是为了让学生们进入下一个层次，以提高学生思维水平，可得出第四段提到学习阶段主要是为了强调提高学生思维水平的必要性。故选 D 项。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。由第一段中的“Both misinformation, which includes honest mistakes, and disinformation, which involves an intention to mislead, have had a growing impact on teenage students over the past 20 years. One tool that schools can use to deal with this problem is called media literacy education. (在过去的 20 年里，包括无心之失和虚假信息在内的错误消息对青少年学生的影响越来越大。学校可以用来解决这个问题的一个工具是媒体素养教育)”和最后一段中的“Schools still have a long way to go before they get there, though. Many more studies will be needed for researchers to reach a comprehensive understanding of what works and what doesn’t over the long term. (然而，学校在实现这一目标之前还有很长的路要走。研究人员还需要进行更多的研究，才能全面了解什么在长期内起作用，什么不起作用)”及其它段落可知，文章就如何实现媒体素养教育目标，作者提出了不同的方法来帮助学生形成心态，让他们能够适应不确定性，但是在实现这一目标之前还有很长的路要走，A 项“媒体素养教育：路很长”符合文意。故选 A 项。

D

How much time do you spend doing research before you make a big decision? There are people who go over every detail exhaustively before making a choice, and it is certainly possible to overthink things. But a fair number of individuals are quick to jump to conclusions. Psychologists call the latter a mental bias (偏见). In this case, the error is making a call based on the least of evidence.

A research by Carmen Sanchez, a professor at the University of Illinois, and David Dunning, a professor at the University of Michigan, has found that hasty judgments are often just one part of larger error-prone patterns in behavior and thinking. These patterns have costs. People who tend to make such jumps in their reasoning often choose a bet in which they have low chances of winning instead of one where their chances are much better.

To study jumping, researchers did an experiment to examine decision-making patterns among 600 people from the general population. They applied a thinking game, in which players encountered someone who was fishing from one of two lakes: in one lake, most of the fish were red; in the other, most were gray. The fisher would catch one fish at a time and stop only when players thought they could say which lake was being fished. Some players had to see many fish before making a decision. Others—the jumpers—stopped after only one or two. Participants were also asked questions to learn more about their thought patterns. It was found that the fewer fish a player waited to see, the more errors that individual made in other types of beliefs, reasoning and decisions.

So what is behind jumping? Researchers commonly distinguish between two pathways of thought: automatic, known as system l, which reflects ideas that come to the mind easily, spontaneously and without effort; and controlled, or system 2, consisting of effortful reasoning that is analytic, mindful and intentional. It was found that jumpers and non-jumpers were equally influenced by automatic thoughts. The jumpers, however, did not engage in controlled reasoning to the same degree as non-jumpers. It is system 2 thinking that helps people counterbalance mental biases introduced by system 1. A lack of system 2 thinking is also more broadly connected to their problematic beliefs and faulty reasoning.

In everyday life, the question of whether we should think things through or instead go with our heart is a frequent and important one. Recent studies show that even gathering just a little bit more evidence may help us avoid a major mistake. Sometimes the most important decision we make can be to take some more time before making a choice.

31. What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs?

A. Overthinking things is a mental bias.

B. Evidence is a necessity for judgments.

C. Jumping results from a wish to win a bet.

D. Jumpers have a tendency to a mental mistake.

32. What can we learn from the experiment?

A. Jumpers caught more fish than non-jumpers.

B. Non-jumpers gave quicker answers than jumpers.

C. Non-jumpers tended to see more fish before naming the lake.

D. People who saw fewer fish made fewer mistakes in reasoning.

33. According to the passage, in which situation is system 2 engaged more?

A. After comparing different brands and models, David purchased a car.

B. On hearing that the Apollo moon landings were faked, Mia believed it.

C. Seeing the dirty windows of a restaurant, Mary decided its food was bad.

D. When picking a doctor, Jim merely accepted the recommendation from a friend.

34. What does the author intend to tell us?

A. To reflect on our thought patterns regularly.

B. To think twice before we make our decisions.

C. To realize the consequences of faulty reasoning.

D. To adopt two pathways of thought before acting.

【31~34 题答案】

【答案】31. D　32. C　33. A　34. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要向读者讲述了很多人做决定前会考虑，并对其进行了说明。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“In this case, the error is making a call based on the least of evidence.(在这种情况下，错误是基于最少的证据做出判断。)”和文章第二段“A research …has found that hasty judgments are often just one part of larger error-prone patterns in behavior and thinking. These patterns have costs. People who tend to make such jumps in their reasoning often choose a bet in which they have low chances of winning instead of one where their chances are much better.(伊利诺伊大学(University of Illinois)教授卡门·桑切斯(Carmen Sanchez)和密歇根大学(University of Michigan)教授戴维·邓宁(David Dunning)的一项研究发现，草率的判断往往只是行为和思维中容易出错的更大模式的一部分。这些模式有成本。那些倾向于在推理中做出这种跳跃的人通常会选择胜算不大的赌注，而不是胜算大得多的赌注。)”可知，文章前两段主要讲述了思维跳跃者往往会犯心理错误。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“The fisher would catch one fish at a time and stop only when players thought they could say which lake was being fished. Some players had to see many fish before making a decision. Others—the jumpers—stopped after only one or two.(渔民一次只能捕到一条鱼，只有当玩家认为他们能够说出在哪个湖钓鱼时才会停下

来。有些玩家在做出决定前必须看到许多鱼。其他人——思维跳跃者——只跳了一两次就停止了。)”可知，非跳跃思维者在给湖命名前倾向于看到更多的鱼。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段“and controlled, or system 2, consisting of effortful reasoning that is analytic, mindful and intentional. It was found that jumpers and non-jumpers were equally influenced by automatic thoughts. The jumpers, however, did not engage in controlled reasoning to the same degree as non-jumpers. It is system 2 thinking that helps people counterbalance mental biases introduced by system 1. A lack of system 2 thinking is also more broadly connected to their problematic beliefs and faulty reasoning.(受控的，或系统 2，由分析的，有意识的和有意的努力推理组成。研究发现，跳跃者和非跳跃者受到自动思维的影响是一样的。然而，跳跃者并没有像非跳跃者那样进行控制推理。正是第二系统的思维方式帮助人们对抗由第一系统引入的心理偏见。第二系统思维的缺乏也与他们有问题的信念和错误的推理有更广泛的联系。)”可知，在比较了不同的品牌和车型后，大卫购买了一辆汽车，符合系统 2。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“In everyday life, the question of whether we should think things through or instead go with our heart is a frequent and important one. Recent studies show that even gathering just a little bit more evidence may help us avoid a major mistake. Sometimes the most important decision we make can be to take some more time before making a choice.(在日常生活中，我们是应该深思熟虑，还是应该用心去做，这是一个频繁而重要的问题。最近的研究表明，即使再多收集一点证据，也可以帮助我们避免重大错误。有时候，我们做出的最重要的决定可能是在做出选择之前多花些时间。)”可知，作者想要告诉我们在行动之前应该三思而后行。故选 B。

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。

Pets are like our family members and their good health is something that is very important to all pet owners. Just as the pollutants, such as carbon monoxide (一氧化物) and carbon dioxide in the air, affect our health, these same environmental nasties can affect our pets too.

_____35_____57% of dogs exposed to higher pollution levels developed brain diseases and showed signs of neuro problems. In a more recent study from the journal of *Veterinary Internal Medicine*, researchers found that cats with breathing problems were more likely to live in households with higher indoor air pollution.

Air purifiers have been brought into use in recent years. They work to remove harmful chemicals known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other environmental pollutants from the air.____36____But are they safe for pets? How can we ensure that they aren’t harming our furry friends?

____37____The physical safety of using a mechanical device around pets is what we have to pay attention to. Air purifiers come in various shapes and sizes, from small desk-top units to large, free-standing models. In terms of physical harm, there is an existing risk of our pet becoming trapped in the electrical wire of our air purifier. Air purifiers are designed to be used in the home around children and their internal mechanisms should also be safe from small tails of our pets and other parts of their bodies. _____38_____

Whether the air purifier improves or damages the health of our animals is also something we have to consider. The air purifiers are safe for pets, but only if they do not produce any ozone (臭氧) byproduct.____39____We should always stay away from the ones that produce even minimal quantities. We are always on the safe side by picking a standard air purifier with the classic 3-stage filtration (过滤) system of a pre-filter, HEPA filter and carbon activated filter.

Picking the wrong air purifier type can quickly make things worse for our pets. On the other hand, picking the correct air purifier can lead to a big increase in the quality of life for them.

A. At present many homes are equipped with these useful devices.

B. Before buying an air purifier, we should keep two aspects in mind.

C. Pet owners always pay close attention to the physical health of their pets.

D. Even the smallest pets shouldn't be able to access the insides of air purifiers.

E This greatly depends on the type of air purifier and air cleaning technology used.

F So always check the product specifications and try to find a model that does not produce any carbon monoxide.

G. A 2008 study published in *Brain and Cognition* showed that dogs' brains were negatively affected by the heavy pollution levels.

【35~39 题答案】

【答案】35. G　36. A　37. B　38. D　39. E

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了，宠物的健康对所有宠物主人来说都非常重要，比如有呼吸问题的猫更可能生活在室内空气污染较高的家庭中，因此选择一款适当的空气净化器很重要，文章就如何确保空气净化器不会伤害我们的宠物做出了说明。

【35 题详解】

由下文"57% of dogs exposed to higher pollution levels developed brain diseases and showed signs of neuro problems. (57%的狗暴露在高污染水平下，会患上脑部疾病，并表现出神经问题的迹象)"可知，G 选项"2008 年发表在《大脑与认知》杂志上的一项研究表明，狗的大脑受到严重污染水平的负面影响。"引出高污染对狗大脑的负面影响，承接下文讲狗因高污染会出现脑部疾病问题。故选 G 项。

【36 题详解】

由上文"Air purifiers have been brought into use in recent years. (空气净化器近年来已投入使用)"和下文"But are they safe for pets? How can we ensure that they aren't harming our furry friends? (但是它们对宠物安全吗？我们如何确保它们不会伤害我们毛茸茸的朋友？)"可知，在空气净化器已投入使用的前提下，人们开始思考它们对于宠物是否安全，说明有些家庭已经使用了这种有用的设备——空气净化器，才会提出下文的疑问，承接上下文，A 选项"目前许多家庭都配备了这些有用的设备。"切题。故选 A 项。

【37 题详解】

由上文"But are they safe for pets? How can we ensure that they aren't harming our furry friends? (但是它们对宠物安全吗？我们如何确保它们不会伤害我们毛茸茸的朋友？)"，下文第四段"The physical safety of using a mechanical device around pets is what we have to pay attention to. (在宠物周围使用机械设备的身体安全是我们必须注意的)"和第五段"Whether the air purifier improves or damages the health of our animals is also something we have to consider. (空气净化器是否改善或损害动物的健康也是我们必须考虑的问题)"可知，下文就上文提到的空气净化器对于宠物是否安全的问题，下文从两个方面入手，确保人们买到合适的空气净化器，承接上下文，B 选项"在购买空气净化器之前，我们应该记住两个方面。"切题。故选 B 项。

【38 题详解】

由上文“In terms of physical harm, there is an existing risk of our pet becoming trapped in the electrical wire of our air purifier. Air purifiers are designed to be used in the home around children and their internal mechanisms should also be safe from small tails of our pets and other parts of their bodies. (就身体伤害而言，我们的宠物存在被困在空气净化器电线中的风险。空气净化器设计用于有儿童的家庭，其内部机制也应安全，不受我们宠物的小尾巴及其身体其他部位的影响)”可知，空气净化器对宠物有危险，但用于儿童家庭的空气净化器是安全的，不会伤害宠物的小尾巴及其身体其他部位，所以最小的宠物也能免受进入空气净化器的伤害，承接上文，D 选项“即使是最小的宠物也不能进入空气净化器的内部。”切题。故选 D 项。

【39 题详解】

由上文“Whether the air purifier improves or damages the health of our animals is also something we have to consider. The air purifiers are safe for pets, but only if they do not produce any ozone (臭氧) byproduct. (空气净化器是否改善或损害动物的健康也是我们必须考虑的问题。空气净化器对宠物是安全的，但前提是它们不会产生任何臭氧副产品)”，下文“We are always on the safe side by picking a standard air purifier with the classic 3-stage filtration (过滤) system of a pre-filter, HEPA filter and carbon activated filter. (我们总是出于安全考虑，选择了一款标准的空气净化器，该净化器采用经典的三级过滤系统，包括前置过滤器、高效空气过滤器和碳活性过滤器)”和最后一段“Picking the wrong air purifier type can quickly make things worse for our pets. On the other hand, picking the correct air purifier can lead to a big increase in the quality of life for them. (选择错误的空气净化器类型会很快让我们的宠物变得更糟。另一方面，选择正确的空气净化器可以大大提高他们的生活质量)”可知，空气净化器是否改善或损害动物的健康与空气净化器的空气净化技术和类型相关，承接上下文，E 选项“这在很大程度上取决于空气净化器的类型和使用的空气净化技术。”切题，This 指代上文“The air purifiers are safe for pets, but only if they do not produce any ozone (臭氧) byproduct”。故选 E 项。

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

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

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Many parents are watchful about their kids’ use of electronic devices and set strict limits for them to protect their children from the potentially harmful effects of too much screen time. But parents may be overlooking another device-related danger — secondhand screen time. It’s meant to mirror the danger in regard to secondhand smoking. When parents are distracted by an electronic device and only give partial attention to their children, the kids are actually suffering from its influence.

Secondhand screen time can bring negative consequences. Kids, whose parents spend too much time with their devices, are more likely to develop addictive behaviours with devices as they grow. Excessive (过度的) device use also sends the message that the device and activities on it are more important than the children. This can lead to a breakdown in the parent-child relationship. When parents are absorbed in their devices, they may not realize their children are exposed to violent or mature content or fast-moving images that are overly stimulating for young brains.

Secondhand screen time is an issue parents need to be aware of regardless of their children’s age. Parents can take the following tips to reduce its impact.

➢Focus on quality time

A child’s cognitive, communication, social and emotional development happens via their relationships with their care providers. The more time parents spend looking at electronics, the less time they can devote to giving the kids their full attention. This doesn’t mean parents should never use devices when they are together with their children. Parents need to be

aware of how often they are fully engaged with their children without devices and make sure they offer quality interaction and attention.

➢Set an example

Parents often tell kids it's important to control device use, but if their experience with parents from early age is watching parents use devices frequently, children are much more likely to follow that model. By setting a good example, parents are sending to their kids the message "do as I do", which is more effective than "do as I say".

40. What is secondhand screen time according to the passage?

41. What problems does secondhand screen time bring to children?

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

➢Excessive device use gets in the way of maintaining a good parent-child relationship, so parents should never use devices in the presence of their children.

43. Apart from the tips mentioned in the passage, what other ways can you think of to reduce secondhand screen time? (*In about 40 words*)

【40~43 题答案】

【答案】40. It is a device-related danger that children experience when parents are distracted by an electronic device and only give partial attention to their children.

41. Secondhand screen time can cause addictive behaviours, a breakdown in the parent-child relationship and exposure to overly stimulating content.

42. ➢ *Excessive device use gets in the way of maintaining a good parent-child relationship, so parents should never use devices in the presence of their children.*

According to the passage, it's not that parents should never use devices when a child is present. Parents just need to be aware of how often they are fully engaged with their children without devices.

43. Parents can install a software on their phones that can control how much time they spend on the devices. At the set time, their devices will automatically turn off, thus reducing the effect of secondhand screen time on their children.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了二手屏幕时间的概念和危害，并就如何减少其危害，提出了一些建议。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段中的"parents may be overlooking another device-related danger — secondhand screen time. When parents are distracted by an electronic device and only give partial attention to their children, the kids are actually suffering from its influence(父母可能会忽视另一个与电子设备相关的危险———二手屏幕时间。当父母被电子设备分散注意力，只给予孩子部分关注时，孩子实际上正在遭受它的影响)"可知，二手屏幕时间实际上是一种与电子设备相关的危险。当父母被电子设备分散注意力，只给予孩子部分关注时，孩子就会遭受到电子设备的影响。故答案为 It is a device-related danger that children experience when parents are distracted by an electronic device and only give partial attention to their children.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段"Secondhand screen time can bring negative consequences. Kids, whose parents spend too much time with their devices, are more likely to develop addictive behaviours with devices as they grow. Excessive (过度的) device use also sends the message that the device and activities on it are more important than the children. This can lead to a

breakdown in the parent-child relationship. When parents are absorbed in their devices, they may not realize their children are exposed to violent or mature content or fast-moving images that are overly stimulating for young brains.(二手屏幕时间会带来负面影响。 如果孩子的父母花太多时间在他们的电子设备上，那么他们在成长过程中更有可能对电子设备上瘾。 过度使用手机还会让人觉得手机和手机上的活动比孩子更重要。 这可能会导致亲子关系的破裂。 当父母全神贯注于他们的设备时，他们可能没有意识到他们的孩子接触的是暴力或成熟的内容，或快速移动的图像，这些对孩子的大脑来说过于刺激)”可知，二手屏幕时间可能会使孩子对电子设备上瘾，家长和孩子关系破裂，让孩子接触过度刺激性的内容，比如暴力或成熟的内容等等。故答案为 Secondhand screen time can cause addictive behaviours, a breakdown in the parent-child relationship and exposure to overly stimulating content.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据倒数第二段中的“This doesn’t mean parents should never use devices when they are together with their children. Parents need to be aware of how often they are fully engaged with their children without devices and make sure they offer quality interaction and attention(这并不意味着父母和孩子在一起时绝不应该使用电子设备。 家长需要意识到，在没有电子设备的情况下，他们与孩子充分互动的频率有多高，并确保它们提供高质量的互动和关注)”可知，父母和孩子在一起时可以使用电子设备，而不是绝对不能使用电子设备。因此，so parents should never use devices in the presence of their children 这种说法是错误的，应该根据题目要求在其下面画线。因此，父母和孩子在一起时并不是不可以使用电子设备。但是，父母要意识到在没有电子设备的情况下，他们与孩子的互动频率有多高。故答案为 According to the passage, it’s not that parents should never use devices when a child is present. Parents just need to be aware of how often they are fully engaged with their children without devices.

【43 题详解】

考查推理判断。除去文章提到的建议，家长可以通过科技手段，强制减少自己对电子设备的使用，从而减少二手屏幕时间对孩子的影响。故答案可以为 Parents can install a software on their phones that controls how much time they spend on the phone. At the set time, their devices will automatically turn off, thus reducing the effect of secondhand screen time on their children.

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校英国交换生 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他想报名参加主题为“魅力中国”(Charming China)的网络短视频大赛，向你征求创意，请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 推荐拍摄内容；

2. 说明推荐理由。

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

【44 题答案】

【答案】*Dear Jim,*

I'm glad to know that you are going to take part in the short video contest "Charming China", and I'd like to share some of my ideas with you.

Maybe you can make a video about the Shougang Big Air Venue, which now provides recreational activities for the public after the Winter Olympics. There you can experience driverless vehicles. Those cute autonomous cars, which integrate artificial intelligence, 5G and Beidou technologies, are used to transport visitors, sell and deliver goods and conduct security patrols. You will impress your audience by filming the vehicles rapidly and accurately reach users and destinations, saving manpower and time.

I'm sure your work will be absolutely eye-catching and prize-winning! Looking forward to your good news!

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给想报名参加主题为"魅力中国"网络短视频大赛的英国交换生 Jim，回信向他提出相关创意，推荐他拍摄什么东西。

【详解】1.词汇积累

参加：take part in→participate in

想要做某事：would like to do sth.→feel like doing sth.

迅速地：rapidly→quickly

引人注目的：eye-catching→conspicuous

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：There you can experience driverless vehicles.

拓展句：The Shougang Big Air Venue is a place where you can experience driverless vehicles.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Maybe you can make a video about the Shougang Big Air Venue, which now provides recreational activities for the public after the Winter Olympics. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】Those cute autonomous cars, which integrate artificial intelligence, 5G and Beidou technologies, are used to transport visitors, sell and deliver goods and conduct security patrols. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)