2022 北京西城高三一模

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。

A mystery man, known as Benny, has been spreading happiness — one $100 bill at a time for more than three years in and around Salem, Oregon.

He randomly ___1___ the bills in shops to be found, surprising and delighting unsuspecting shoppers. When it appeared that others might be trying to copy him, he started ___2___ his bills.

It is estimated that he has hidden more than $50,000 worth of $100 bills, and that's only what has been reported. Some people have been keeping track of ___3___ the bills are found, and notice that he has left them in stores, markets and fairs. Those who find one all have a similar tale about being ___4___ when a $100 bill, with the mark of "Benny", falls out of the packaging of something.

It is ___5___ how these bills always seem to end up in the right hands. They have helped people pay their electric bill, make their rent, and even provide the homeless with ___6___ for a couple of nights. But the real magic of Benny is that more than half of the ___7___ report paying it forward to their favorite non-profit or a stranger in need. Some of the most heartwarming stories involve children. ___8___ shopping for toys' they decide to buy school supplies for their classmates or groceries for the local food bank.

The bills are so ___9___ by some of the people who find them that they post them on their refrigerators or carry them in their purses. It's a _____10_____ they say, to give and be like Benny.

1. A. covers	B. buries	C. hides	D. stores
2. A. returning	B. checking	C. changing	D. signing
3. A. when	B. where	C. how	D. why
4. A. amazed	B. impressed	C. inspired	D. amused
5. A. acceptable	B. understandable	C. memorable	D. remarkable
6. A. food	B. clothing	C. shelter	D. transport
7. A. finders	B. sellers	C. losers	D. beggars
8. A. Thanks to	B. Instead of	C. But for	D. Apart from
9. A. protected	B. recommended	C. treasured	D. expected
10. A. chance	B. challenge	C. record	D. reminder

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

阅读下面短文，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。

Today, there are groups of native people around the world that still live a traditional lifestyle. Some live in remote parts of South America, ___11___ way of life is in danger of disappearing. The Korubo are native people who live in the Amazon rainforest. They make their own tools, grow their own crops, and hunt and fish. Their main weapons are clubs and poison-tipped arrows, used ___12___ both hunting and protecting their territory against ____13____(outsider).

B

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

A white telephone booth (电话亭), known as the Phone of the Wind, ___14___(sit) in a garden on top of a hill. Though ___15___(disconnect), the phone serves a surprising purpose: helping people speak out what they feel embarrassed to say in front of others.

___16___(think) about the idea for a long time, Sasaki finally built the booth. “My thoughts can’t be relayed over a regular phone line, so I want them ____17____(carry) on the wind. I hope others can also express their feelings in the same way.”

C

阅读下面短文，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。

Some Qin bamboo texts were discovered in a tomb in Hubei Province that contain many rules regarding ___18___ people were supposed to live and behave. Experts say these texts could prove the government in the third century BC handed out cruel punishments to people who ___19___(break) these rules. For instance, officials punished people who stole money by tattooing(刺青) their face. There are also other ancient laws in the texts. One of them is that when questioning a suspect, an official was ___20___(strict) forbidden from using physical force.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 11 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

Chinese Dual Language Immersion Program (CDLIP)



What is Dual Language Immersion?

Dual language immersion provides academic instruction in two languages. The Pasadena Unified School District currently offers a Chinese-English immersion program.

Why Choose the CDLIP?

Learning a second language awakens curiosity and respect for other nations and their cultures. Chinese is not only a rich language with a long literary tradition, but it has also emerged as an influential worldwide language. Our CDLIP promotes cross-cultural sensitivity, so that students can learn about the globalized world. For native Chinese speakers, our program ensures full development and mastery of English language arts while helping them become more fluent in their mother tongue.

Our Classrooms

The CDLIP serves primary school students, from kindergarten through second tirade. Grades 3, 4 and 5 will be added in September of 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively. The program is currently located at Luther Burbank Primary School. On any given day, you might find a classroom full of kindergarteners counting and sorting coins, first graders singing "The More We Get Together", or second graders describing physics experiments—all in Chinese!

How Does the Program Work?

CDLIP classrooms combine native and non-native speakers so that all students may succeed in both Chinese and English. We apply a Two-Way 90:10 Model. In kindergarten, 90% of the day's instruction is in Chinese and 10% is devoted to improving English oral language and the ability to read and write. As children progress through grade levels, the percentage of English instruction gradually increases, finally achieving a 50:50 split by fifth grade.

To Register Your Child

Language learning is a long-term process, so parents are asked to register their children for the full six years.

·Register online at www.pusd.us/oe between June 13 and 23.

·The program is free, supported by the Pasadena Unified School District.

·For kindergarten, no knowledge of Chinese is necessary. (Some knowledge of Chinese is expected for students entering grades 1-3.)

·Applications will be accepted after the deadline if spaces are still available.

·If you would like assistance completing your application, please contact Ms. Netty Li at Burbank Primary School (626) 396-5760 or visit PUSD Welcome Center.

21. After attending the CDLIP, students will be able to _____.

A. master Chinese arts　　B. understand world history

C. hand down traditional literature　　D. develop cross-cultural awareness

22. The CDLIP is intended for _____.

A. Chinese teaching assistants　　B. children and their parents

C. primary school students　　D. 1-3-year-old children

23. What can you find in CDLIP classes?

A. Kindergarteners spending more lime practicing reading.

B. Students learning through songs and activities.

C. Higher-grade students using mostly Chinese.

D. Students focusing on science vocabulary,

24. What can we learn about the registration?

A. Parents need to pay the program fee.

B. Students must be registered every year.

C. Spaces are usually available after the deadline.

D. PUSD Welcome Center offers help with registration.

B



Every summer he came to our village on his cycle. The cycle was full of coconuts and on the handle was his small red money purse and the machete that he used to cut the coconuts. He always wore a blue and black checkered lungi and was known for his toothless smile that tended to turn into a slight laugh.

He often announced the arrival of summer by standing under our village's Gulmohar tree. During the first touch of summer, red flowers fell on the ground and welcomed him to our village; soon the red flowers turned into long sword-like fruits which hung above his head as he cut the coconuts.

He never ate anything except paan (a kind of leaf), which he always could be seen chewing, and he just sat under the tree until someone approached him. Then, he would choose the best coconut, and with expert skill, carve it so that the person could drink the satisfying liquid.

For me he was an artist who knew how to carve the green coconut into an oasis (绿洲) of relief. He was the coconut whisperer, who knew which one had more water. Nobody ever talked about him, for he was of no significance to the busy people of our village. His existence will forever be tied to the shadow of the Gulmohar tree.

Nowadays, he doesn't do much business. Kids no longer care for coconut water; they want soft drinks. I know his weak body will fail him in the coming years. He will not visit our village, and with him, all my memories of summer will disappear. No one will miss him apart from the Gulmohar tree, his only friend.

My friends and I have stayed in the same village our whole life. Now, in our mid-thirties, we don't have time to talk about our childhood and the lite beyond the chains of society.

I've made up my mind. Tomorrow I will talk with him. I will listen to him and preserve him in my memory. I will tell him how important he was for me, how he defined summer for me, and, during every summer, how he nurtured (滋养) me with the coconut water, which was filled with his love. I will take in his smile one last time—a remembrance of my childhood innocence. I will hug him until my tears mix with his.

25. What did the kids of the village receive from the coconut seller?

A. Amusing toothless smiles.　　B. Refreshment in summer

C. Coconut carving skills.　　D. Invaluable experience.

26. In the eyes of the author, the coconut seller is _____.

A. a magician in his childhood　　B. a hero during changing limes

C. a survivor of a forgotten minority　　D. a protector of a precious tradition

27. What message does the author want to express?

A. Pass on what is yours to the next generation.

B. Free yourself from the pressure of society.

C. Enjoy the simple things in your busy life.

D. Appreciate something before it's gone.

C

One question every coach has beard in their coaching career is this.

"Why isn't my kid playing?"

The stupidity of many "win-at-all-cost" coaches in youth sports is neatly matched by that of "play-my-kid-or-else" parents at the high-school level.

When the games start to count, the main reason why your kid isn't playing is simple:

"They're just not good enough."

"He/she just isn't fast enough."

"He/she just isn't strong enough."

Good coaches however, are not usually that blunt. They are very skillful in not telling what you and I would consider the "truth". The thing is that many kids know what they're good at, and what they're not good at. When it comes to football, for instance, most of the middle-schoolers or freshmen already know the one or two kids who are good enough to play on the varsity team or to catch the eye of a college admissions officer. Their parents do not.

The rest play because they enjoy it, need the discipline, want to belong to a team, have dreamed of it since they were five or six, are trying to make their parents happy, need a varsity sport on their college application, or some combination of the factors above. Some of them don't possess much athletic skill, but make up for it by practicing, by getting stronger and quicker, and with on-field effort.

Far too many children today are living in a world where they never learn "no". They don't know how to handle disappointment and failure. Nor do they know how to react and move on when they don't get their own way.

It's awful when your kid isn't playing. Been there, done that. No reasonable parent wants to see their child hurt. But no one escapes this life unhurt, emotionally if not physically. When these kids move on in life, they are going to get rejected when they apply for college, fail to get the job they want, and taste failure and disappointment on multiple fronts.

Coaches should try to make sure everyone gets some playing time. But that should never come at the expense of other kids who are more talented, try harder or spend more time practicing. No child should ever go out for any team thinking they're going to be guaranteed a spot or playing time, no matter how loudly their parents complain.

In that sense, sports are a true mirror of life. No one is guaranteed "playing" time in life. For the most part, hard work, effort, planning and desire is rewarded. The benefits can be wonderful. But it's good to be prepared when it doesn't work out that way.

28. What does the underlined word "blunt" probably mean?

A. Impatient. B. Annoying. C. Direct. D. Serious.

29. The author believes that _____.

A. kids should learn how to face rejection in their life

B. people can live a life without being emotionally hurt

C. parents must help kids escape disappointment and failure

D. coaches need to ensure every student gets enough playing time

30. What probably motivated the author to write this passage?

A. Coaches' mistaken beliefs about varsity teams.

B. Parents' unrealistic views of kids' playing time.

C. Children's ignorance of the meaning of sports and life,

D. The public's doubts about why kids need to play sports.

D

The US scientists who created the first living robots say the life forms, known as xenobots, can now reproduce—and in a way not seen in plants and animals. Xenobots are formed from the stem cells of the African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis), from which it takes its name.

"Frogs have a way of reproducing that they normally use but when you liberate the stem cells from the embryo(胚胎) and you give them a chance to figure out how to be in a new environment, not only do they figure out a new way to move, but they also figure out apparently a new way to reproduce," said Michael Levin, a professor of biology at Tufts University, who was co-lead author of the new research.

Stem cells are unspecialized cells that have the ability to develop into different cell types. To make the xenobots, the researchers removed living stem cells from frog embryos and left them to develop.

"Most people think of robots as being made of metal, but it's not so much what a robot is made from but what it does, which is act on its own on behalf of people," said Josh Bongard, a computer science professor and robotics expert at the University of Vermont and lead author of the study. "In that way, it's a robot, but it's also clearly an organism made from frog cells."

The researchers found that the xenobots could replicate(自我复制). But it happened rarely and only in specific circumstances. The xenobots used "kinetic replication"—a process that is known to occur at the molecular(分子) level.

With the help of artificial intelligence, the researchers then tested billions of body shapes to make the xenobots more effective at this type of replication. The supercomputer came up with a C-shape that looked like Pac-Man, the 1980s video game. They found it was able to find tiny stem cells, gather hundreds of them inside its mouth, and a few days later the pack of cells became new xenobots.

"The AI didn't program these machines in the way we usually think about writing code. It shaped and sculpted and came up with this Pac-Man shape," Bongard said. "The shape is, in essence, the program. The shape influences how the xenobots behave to speed up this incredibly surprising process."

The xenobots are very early technology think of a 1940s computer—and don't yet have any practical applications. However, this combination of molecular biology and artificial intelligence could potentially be used in many tasks in the body and the environment. This may include things like collecting microplastics in the oceans, inspecting root systems and regenerative medicine. "There are many things that are possible if we take advantage of this kind of plasticity and ability of cells to solve problems," Bongard said.

31. According to Josh Bongard, a robot should be defined in terms of _____.

A. its function　　B. its reliability　　C. its appearance　　D. its material

32. What can we learn about xenobots from the passage?

A. Xenobots have copied stem cells using computer programs.

B. Specialized cells play a key role in the replication of xenobots.

C. AI makes it possible for xenobots to replicate more effectively.

D. The shape of xenobots was inspired from a video game in the 1980s.

33. What is the author's attitude towards future applications of xenobots?

A. Disapproving.　　B. Optimistic.　　C. Unconcerned.　　D. Objective.

34. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Where does the unnatural replication process lead?

B. Arc xenobots the future of artificial intelligence?

C The uncertain role of robot reproduction

D. Fact or fantasy? Robots can reproduce

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The Truth about Your Memory

What would you be without your memories? How important is your ability to remember the past and to draw on it to help you know what to do next? I'll answer tor you: It's right up there with breathing and eating. ____35____

However, most people know little about memory. A study by research psychologists Daniel Simons and Christopher Chabris asked people simple questions about memory and then compared their answers with those of experts in memory research. ___36___ For instance, to the question “Is there a ‘video camera’ in your head?” 63% of people surveyed strongly agreed or mostly agreed that human memory “works like a video camera, accurately recording the events we see and hear so that we can review and inspect them later.” None of the experts strongly agreed or mostly agreed that memory functions like that.

So how does memory work? ____37____ He means well and wants to help, but the best he can do is tell you stories. And like all good storytellers, he edits for impact, efficiency, functionality, and clarity. He tells you what he assumes you need to know. He also makes honest mistakes—lots and lots of them. Sometimes he just gets confused and leaves out something important. He could even include inaccurate information by accident.

In other words, there is no consistent or orderly sense to memory. A memory will be hidden away and connected Io other memories or concepts in ways that are not necessarily practical or logical. ____38____ Memories come to us in a way that is similar to how archaeologists and police detectives use bits of information to construct stories about past people and events.

____39____ Fortunately, enough has been revealed to offer us wise and safe guidance through daily life. Your memory is best thought of as helpful input. We don’t need to remember every detail about everything.

A. The researchers had a very tough time understanding human memories.

B. The human brain is still a mysterious universe in many ways, of course.

C. A research shows recalling the past can change the memory of what really happened.

D. The results show how far removed from reality the public's beliefs about memory are.

E. One would think that understanding how memory works would be a high priority for all people.

F. I prefer to describe it as something like an old man sitting by a campfire somewhere deep in your brain.

G. This is why a particular smell or sound may bring up a memory even though it wasn’t important in the original experience.

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，13 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。

What makes some people incapable of apologizing even when they’re clearly in the wrong?

People who cannot apologize often have deep feelings of low self-worth. When their delicate ego(自我) cannot absorb the blow of admitting they were wrong, their defense mechanisms kick in—they may place blame and even argue about basic facts to prevent the threat of having to lower themselves by offering an apology.

Unfortunately, many of us mistakenly interpret these people’s defensiveness as a sign of psychological strength. That’s because outwardly they appear to be tough individuals who refuse to back down. But this doesn’t show that they’re strong—it shows that they’re weak.

Admitting that we’re wrong is emotionally uncomfortable and painful to our sense of self. In order to take responsibility and apologize, our self-worth needs to be strong enough to absorb that discomfort. Indeed, if our self-worth is higher and more stable, we can tolerate the temporary discomfort that such an admission involves—without the walls around our ego falling down.

But if our self-worth is seemingly high but actually breakable, that discomfort can go through our defensive walls and score a direct hit to our ego. Indeed, the more fixed one’s defense mechanisms are, the more delicate the ego they’re protecting.

The mistake we often make when faced with someone who's habitually incapable of apologizing is to become angry and try to win our argument with them. But the sad reality is that we can never win. In these situations, the best we can do is make our points as calmly and as convincingly as we can and then disengage from the argument when it becomes unproductive—like when they disagree with the facts, come up with silly excuses or turn to mean remarks.

40. Why can't some people apologize?

41. What do many people mistakenly think of a non-apologizer's defensiveness?

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

►*When you are trying to win an argument with a non-apologizer, the best way is to express your anger and make your point as calmly and convincingly as possible.*

43. In addition to what is mentioned in the passage, what else can you do if your friend refuses to apologize to you? *(In about 40 words)*

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。最近你和父母就大学专业选择进行了讨论，大家看法并不完全一致。请给你的英国朋友 Jim 写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 陈述讨论情况；

2. 期望得到建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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A mystery man, known as Benny, has been spreading happiness — one $100 bill at a time for more than three years in and around Salem, Oregon.

He randomly ___1___ the bills in shops to be found, surprising and delighting unsuspecting shoppers. When it appeared that others might be trying to copy him, he started ___2___ his bills.

It is estimated that he has hidden more than $50,000 worth of $100 bills, and that's only what has been reported. Some people have been keeping track of ___3___ the bills are found, and notice that he has left them in stores, markets and fairs. Those who find one all have a similar tale about being ___4___ when a $100 bill, with the mark of "Benny", falls out of the packaging of something.

It is ___5___ how these bills always seem to end up in the right hands. They have helped people pay their electric bill, make their rent, and even provide the homeless with ___6___ for a couple of nights. But the real magic of Benny is that more than half of the ___7___ report paying it forward to their favorite non-profit or a stranger in need. Some of the most heartwarming stories involve children. ___8___ shopping for toys' they decide to buy school supplies for their classmates or groceries for the local food bank.

The bills are so ___9___ by some of the people who find them that they post them on their refrigerators or carry them in their purses. It's a ___10___ they say, to give and be like Benny.

1. A. covers	B. buries	C. hides	D. stores
2. A. returning	B. checking	C. changing	D. signing
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6. A. food	B. clothing	C. shelter	D. transport
7. A. finders	B. sellers	C. losers	D. beggars
8. A. Thanks to	B. Instead of	C. But for	D. Apart from
9. A. protected	B. recommended	C. treasured	D. expected
10. A. chance	B. challenge	C. record	D. reminder

【1~10 题答案】

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了神秘慈善家在城里到处藏百元大钞，帮助有需要帮助的人，并且爱心得到了传递。

【1 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他随机地把钱藏在商店里，让不知情的顾客发现，既惊喜又开心。 A. covers 覆盖；B. buries 埋葬；C. hides 隐藏；D. stores 储存。根据"It is estimated that he has hidden more than $50,000 worth of $100 bills, and that's only what has been reported."可知，神秘男子随机地把钱藏在商店里。故选 C。

【2题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当发现其他人可能试图模仿他时，他开始在钞票上签字。A. returning 返回；B. checking 核对；C. changing 改变；D. signing 签。根据“When it appeared that others might be trying to copy him,”可知，神秘男子在隐藏的钞票上签上字以防别人模仿他。故选 D。

【3题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：有些人一直在跟踪这些钞票是在哪里发现的，并注意到他把它们留在了商店、市场和集市上。介词 of 后接宾语从句，从句中缺少地点状语，所以用连接副词 where 引导。故选 B。

【4题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：那些找到钞票的人都有一个类似的故事，当一张印有“本尼”标志的 100 美元钞票从某个东西的包装上掉下来时，他们感到惊讶。A. amazed 惊讶的；B. impressed 印象深刻的；C. inspired 受鼓舞的；D. amused 愉快的。根据“when a $100 bill, with the mark of “Benny”, falls out of the packaging of something.”可知，不知情的顾客发现 100 美元掉下来会感到惊讶。故选 A。

【5题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：值得注意的是，这些钞票似乎总是落到正确的人手中。A. acceptable 可接受的；B. understandable 可理解的；C. memorable 难忘的；D. remarkable 非凡的；值得注意的。根据“how these bills always seem to end up in the right hands.”可知，钞票总是落到正确的人手中是让人值得注意的。故选 D。

【6题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它们帮助人们支付电费、交房租，甚至为无家可归的人提供几个晚上的栖身之所。A. food 食物；B. clothing 衣服；C. shelter 庇护所；D. transport 运输。根据“and even provide the homeless”可知，这些钱为无家可归提供几个晚上的栖身之所。故选 C。

【7题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但本尼的真正魔力在于，超过一半的发现者报告将钱转发给了他们最喜欢的非营利组织或需要帮助的陌生人。A. finders 发现者；B. sellers 卖方；C. losers 失败者；D. beggars 乞丐。根据“paying it forward to their favorite non-profit or a stranger in need.”可知，有一半的发现者将发现的钞票转给非营利组织和有需要的陌生人。故选 A。

【8题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：他们决定为同学们购买学习用品，或者为当地的食品银行购买食品杂货，而不是购买玩具。 A. Thanks to 多亏；B. Instead of 而不是；C. But for 要不是；D. Apart from 除……以外。根据“they decide to buy school supplies for their classmates or groceries for the local food bank.”可知，一些孩子发现钞票之后，而不是去买玩具。故选 B。

【9题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有些人发现这些钞票后非常珍视，他们把它们贴在冰箱上或放在钱包里随身携带。A. protected 保护；B. recommended 推荐；C. treasured 珍藏；珍视； D. expected 期盼。根据“by some of the people who find them that they post them on their refrigerators or carry them in their purses.”可知，有些人发现这些钞票后非常珍视，将它们收藏。故选 C。

【10题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们说这是一个提醒，去付出，像本尼一样。A. chance 机会；B. challenge 挑战；C. record 记录；D. reminder 提醒。根据“to give and be like Benny.”可知，有些人收藏这些钞票是为了作一个提醒，像本尼一样去帮助别人。故选 D。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

阅读下面短文，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。

Today, there are groups of native people around the world that still live a traditional lifestyle. Some live in remote parts of South America, ___11___ way of life is in danger of disappearing. The Korubo are native people who live in the Amazon rainforest. They make their own tools, grow their own crops, and hunt and fish. Their main weapons are clubs and poison-tipped arrows, used ___12___ both hunting and protecting their territory against ____13____(outsider).

【11~13 题答案】

【答案】11. whose

12. for　13. outsiders

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。今天，世界各地仍有许多土著部落过着传统的生活方式。有些人生活在南美洲的偏远地区，他们的生活方式正面临消失的危险。Korubo 人就是其中之一。

【11 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：有些人生活在南美洲的偏远地区，他们的生活方式正面临消失的危险。分析句子结构可知，“way of life is in danger of disappearing.”是非限定性定语从句，先行词为 some，指的是“有些人”，指人，且定语从句中缺少定语，应用关系代词 whose。故填 whose。

【12 题详解】

考查介词。句意：他们的主要武器是棍棒和毒箭，用于狩猎和保护他们的领土不受外来者入侵。be used for doing sth“被用来做某事”。故填 for。

【13 题详解】

考查名词。句意：他们的主要武器是棍棒和毒箭，用于狩猎和保护他们的领土不受外来者入侵。介词 against 后接名词 outsider(外来者)作宾语，且此处表示不止一个入侵者，用复数 outsiders。 故填 outsiders。

B

阅读下面短文，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。

A white telephone booth (电话亭), known as the Phone of the Wind, ___14___(sit) in a garden on top of a hill. Though ___15___(disconnect), the phone serves a surprising purpose: helping people speak out what they feel embarrassed to say in front of others.

___16___(think) about the idea for a long time, Sasaki finally built the booth. “My thoughts can’t be relayed over a regular phone line, so I want them ____17____(carry) on the wind. I hope others can also express their feelings in the same way.”

【14~17 题答案】

【答案】14. sits

15. disconnected

16. Having thought

17. to be carried

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了佐佐木在山顶建立一座电话亭，帮助人们说出他们在别人面前感到尴尬的话。

【14 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：一座白色的电话亭，被称为“风的电话”，坐落在山顶的花园里。根据文章时态可知，用一般现在时。主语为 A white telephone booth，所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 sits。

【15 题详解】

考查状语从句的省略。句意：虽然没有连接，但电话有一个令人惊讶的用途：帮助人们说出他们在别人面前感到尴尬的话。在 though 等引导的让步状语从句中，若谓语部分含有 be 动词，而主语又跟主句主语相同，则从句中主语和 be 动词常一起省略。主语 the phone 与 disconnect 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词形式。故填 disconnected。

【16 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：经过长时间的思考，佐佐木终于搭建了这个电话亭。逻辑主语 Sasaki 与 think 之间为主动关系，且动作发生在主句动作之前，所以用现在分词的完成式。故填 Having thought。

【17 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：我的思想无法通过普通的电话线传递，所以我希望它们能被风传递。want sb. to do sth.想要某人做某事。代词 them 指代 thoughts，与 carry 之间为被动关系，所以用不定式的被动式。故填 to be carried。

C

阅读下面短文，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。

Some Qin bamboo texts were discovered in a tomb in Hubei Province that contain many rules regarding ___18___ people were supposed to live and behave. Experts say these texts could prove the government in the third century BC handed out cruel punishments to people who ___19___(break) these rules. For instance, officials punished people who stole money by tattooing(刺青) their face. There are also other ancient laws in the texts. One of them is that when questioning a suspect, an official was ___20___(strict) forbidden from using physical force.

【18~20 题答案】

【答案】18. how

19. broke　20. strictly

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了考古发现一些秦朝竹简书，其中包含了许多关于当时人们应该如何生活和行为的规则。

【18 题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：在湖北的一个古墓中发现了一些秦朝竹简书，其中包含了许多关于人们应该如何生活和行为的规则。介词 regarding 后接宾语从句，从句缺少方式状语表示“如何”，所以用连接副词 how 引导。故填 how。

【19 题详解】

考查时态。句意：专家们说，这些文本可以证明公元前三世纪的政府对违反这些规则的人施以残酷的惩罚。分析句子可知，定语从句中缺少谓语动词。根据句中时间状语 in the third century BC 可知，发生在过去的事情，用一般过去时。故填 broke。

【20 题详解】

考查副词。句意：其中一条是，在讯问嫌疑人时，严禁官员使用体罚。修饰动词，用副词形式。故填 strictly。

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 11 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

Chinese Dual Language Immersion Program (CDLIP)



What is Dual Language Immersion?

Dual language immersion provides academic instruction in two languages. The Pasadena Unified School District currently offers a Chinese-English immersion program.

Why Choose the CDLIP?

Learning a second language awakens curiosity and respect for other nations and their cultures. Chinese is not only a rich language with a long literary tradition, but it has also emerged as an influential worldwide language. Our CDLIP promotes cross-cultural sensitivity, so that students can learn about the globalized world. For native Chinese speakers, our program ensures full development and mastery of English language arts while helping them become more fluent in their mother tongue.

Our Classrooms

The CDLIP serves primary school students, from kindergarten through second tirade. Grades 3, 4 and 5 will be added in September of 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively. The program is currently located at Luther Burbank Primary School. On any given day, you might find a classroom full of kindergarteners counting and sorting coins, first graders singing “The More We Get Together”, or second graders describing physics experiments—all in Chinese!

How Does the Program Work?

CDLIP classrooms combine native and non-native speakers so that all students may succeed in both Chinese and English. We apply a Two-Way 90:10 Model. In kindergarten, 90% of the day’s instruction is in Chinese and 10% is devoted to improving English oral language and the ability to read and write. As children progress through grade levels, the percentage of English instruction gradually increases, finally achieving a 50:50 split by fifth grade.

To Register Your Child

Language learning is a long-term process, so parents are asked to register their children for the full six years.

·Register online at www.pusd.us/oe between June 13 and 23.

·The program is free, supported by the Pasadena Unified School District.

·For kindergarten, no knowledge of Chinese is necessary. (Some knowledge of Chinese is expected for students entering grades 1-3.)

·Applications will be accepted after the deadline if spaces arc still available.

·If you would like assistance completing your application, please contact Ms. Netty Li at Burbank Primary School (626) 396-5760 or visit PUSD Welcome Center.

21. After attending the CDLIP, students will be able to _____.

A. master Chinese arts　　B. understand world history

C. hand down traditional literature　　D. develop cross-cultural awareness

22. The CDLIP is intended for _____.

A. Chinese teaching assistants　　B. children and their parents

C. primary school students　　D. 1-3-year-old children

23. What can you find in CDLIP classes?

A. Kindergarteners spending more lime practicing reading.

B. Students learning through songs and activities.

C. Higher-grade students using mostly Chinese.

D. Students focusing on science vocabulary,

24. What can we learn about the registration?

A. Parents need to pay the program fee.

B. Students must be registered every year.

C. Spaces are usually available after the deadline.

D. PUSD Welcome Center offers help with registration.

【21~24 题答案】

【答案】21. D　22. C　23. B　24. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。短文介绍了中文双语浸入式课程的相关信息。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Why Choose the CDLIP?中的“Our CDLIP promotes cross-cultural sensitivity, so that students can learn about the globalized world.”(我们的中文双语浸入式课程提高了跨文化的敏感度，这样学生就可以了解全球化的世界。)由此可知，参加了中文双语浸入式课程后，学生将能够培养跨文化意识。故选 D 项。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 Our Classrooms 中的“The CDLIP serves primary school students”(中文双语浸入式课程服务于小学生)根据 How Does the Program Work?中的“In kindergarten, 90% of the day’s instruction is in Chinese and 10% is devoted to improving English oral language and the ability to read and write. As children progress through grade levels, the percentage of English instruction gradually increases, finally achieving a 50:50 split by fifth grade.”(在幼儿园，每天 90%的教学内容是中文，10% 致力于提高英语口语和读写能力。随着孩子们在年级水平上的上升，英语教学的百分比逐渐增加，最终在五年级达到 50:50 的比例。)根据 To Register Your Child (为孩子登记) 中的“If you would like assistance completing your application, please contact Ms. Netty Li at Burbank Primary School (626) 396-5760 or visit

PUSD Welcome Center."(如果您需要帮助完成您的申请，请联系伯班克小学(626)396-5760 女士 Netty Li 或访问 PUSD 欢迎中心)由此判断出，中文双语浸入式课程是为小学生准备的。故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Our Classrooms 中的 "On any given day, you might find a classroom full of kindergarteners counting and sorting coins, first graders singing "The More We Get Together", or second graders describing physics experiments—all in Chinese!"(在任何一天，你都可能看到满教室的孩子在数硬币，一年级学生在唱"The More We Get Together"，二年级学生在用中文描述物理实验)可知，你能在中文双语浸入式课程发现学生通过歌曲和活动学习。故选 B 项。

24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 To Register Your Child (为孩子登记)中的"If you would like assistance completing your application, please contact Ms. Netty Li at Burbank Primary School (626) 396-5760 or visit PUSD Welcome Center."(如果您需要帮助完成您的申请，请联系伯班克小学(626)396-5760 女士 Netty Li 或访问 PUSD 接待中心)可知，PUSD 接待中心提供注册帮助。故选 D 项。

B



Every summer he came to our village on his cycle. The cycle was full of coconuts and on the handle was his small red money purse and the machete that he used to cut the coconuts. He always wore a blue and black checkered lungi and was known for his toothless smile that tended to turn into a slight laugh.

He often announced the arrival of summer by standing under our village's Gulmohar tree. During the first touch of summer, red flowers fell on the ground and welcomed him to our village; soon the red flowers turned into long sword-like fruits which hung above his head as he cut the coconuts.

He never ate anything except paan (a kind of leaf), which he always could be seen chewing, and he just sat under the tree until someone approached him. Then, he would choose the best coconut, and with expert skill, carve it so that the person could drink the satisfying liquid.

For me he was an artist who knew how to carve the green coconut into an oasis (绿洲) of relief. He was the coconut whisperer, who knew which one had more water. Nobody ever talked about him, for he was of no significance to the busy people of our village. His existence will forever be tied to the shadow of the Gulmohar tree.

Nowadays, he doesn't do much business. Kids no longer care for coconut water; they want soft drinks. I know his weak body will fail him in the coming years. He will not visit our village, and with him, all my memories of summer will disappear. No one will miss him apart from the Gulmohar tree, his only friend.

My friends and I have stayed in the same village our whole life. Now, in our mid-thirties, we don't have time to talk about our childhood and the lite beyond the chains of society.

I've made up my mind. Tomorrow I will talk with him. I will listen to him and preserve him in my memory. I will tell him how important he was for me, how he defined summer for me, and, during every summer, how he nurtured (滋养) me with the coconut water, which was filled with his love. I will take in his smile one last time—a remembrance of my childhood innocence. I will hug him until my tears mix with his.

25. What did the kids of the village receive from the coconut seller?

A. Amusing toothless smiles.　　B. Refreshment in summer

C. Coconut carving skills.　　D. Invaluable experience.

26. In the eyes of the author, the coconut seller is _____.

A. a magician in his childhood　　B. a hero during changing limes

C. a survivor of a forgotten minority　　D. a protector of a precious tradition

27. What message does the author want to express?

A. Pass on what is yours to the next generation.

B. Free yourself from the pressure of society.

C. Enjoy the simple things in your busy life.

D. Appreciate something before it's gone.

【25~27 题答案】

【答案】25. B　26. A　27. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要表达了作者对于卖椰子的人的回忆的思念，感恩与珍惜。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段"The cycle was full of coconuts and on the handle was his small red money purse and the machete that he used to cut the coconuts.(自行车上装满了椰子，车把上放着他的红色小钱袋和砍椰子用的大砍刀。)"和第三段"Then, he would choose the best coconut, and with expert skill, carve it so that the person could drink the satisfying liquid.(然后，他会选择最好的椰子，并以专业的技能，雕刻它，让人喝下令人满意的液体。)"可知，村里的孩子们从卖椰子的人那里得到了夏天的饮品——椰子汁。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段"For me he was an artist who knew how to carve the green coconut into an oasis of relief. He was the coconut whisperer, who knew which one had more water.(对我来说，他是一位艺术家，知道如何将绿色的椰子雕刻成浮雕的绿洲。他是椰子语者，知道哪一个有更多的水。)"可知，在作者眼中，卖椰子的人是他童年时代的魔术师。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段"He will not visit our village, and with him, all my memories of summer will disappear. (他不会再来我们村子了，和他一起，我所有关于夏天的记忆都会消失。)"和最后一段"I will tell him how important he was for me, how he defined summer for me, and, during every summer, how he nurtured me with the coconut water, which was filled with his love. I will take in his smile one last time—a remembrance of my childhood innocence. I will hug him until my tears mix with his.(我会告诉他他对我有多重要，他是如何定义夏天的，在每个夏天，他是如何用充满爱的椰子汁哺育我的。我要最后一次欣赏他的微笑——那是对我童年天真的回忆。我要拥抱他，直到我的眼泪和他的混合。)"及全文可知，文章主要表达了作者对于卖椰子的人的回忆的思念，感恩与珍惜。从而推断，作者想表达的信息是：在失去之前，要心存感激。故选 D。

C

One question every coach has beard in their coaching career is this.

"Why isn't my kid playing?"

The stupidity of many “win-at-all-cost” coaches in youth sports is neatly matched by that of “play-my-kid-or-else” parents at the high-school level

When the games start to count, the main reason why your kid isn’t playing is simple:

“They’re just not good enough.”

“He/she just isn’t fast enough.”

“He/she just isn’t strong enough.”

Good coaches, however, are not usually that blunt. They are very skillful in not telling what you and I would consider the “truth”. The thing is that many kids know what they’re good at, and what they’re not good at. When it comes to football, for instance, most of the middle-schoolers or freshmen already know the one or two kids who are good enough to play on the varsity team or to catch the eye of a college admissions officer. Their parents do not.

The rest play because they enjoy it, need the discipline, want to belong to a team, have dreamed of it since they were five or six, are trying to make their parents happy, need a varsity sport on their college application, or some combination of the factors above. Some of them don’t possess much athletic skill, but make up for it by practicing, by getting stronger and quicker, and with on-field effort.

Far too many children today are living in a world where they never learn “no”. They don’t know how to handle disappointment and failure. Nor do they know how to react and move on when they don’t get their own way.

It’s awful when your kid isn't playing. Been there, done that. No reasonable parent wants to see their child hurt. But no one escapes this life unhurt, emotionally if not physically. When these kids move on in life, they are going to get rejected when they apply for college, fail to get the job they want, and taste failure and disappointment on multiple fronts.

Coaches should try to make sure everyone gets some playing time. But that should never come at the expense of other kids who are more talented, try harder or spend more time practicing. No child should ever go out for any team thinking they’re going to be guaranteed a spot or playing time, no matter how loudly their parents complain.

In that sense, sports are a true mirror of life. No one is guaranteed “playing” time in life. For the most part, hard work, effort, planning and desire is rewarded. The benefits can be wonderful. But it’s good to be prepared when it doesn't work out that way.

28. What does the underlined word “blunt” probably mean?

A. Impatient. B. Annoying. C. Direct. D. Serious.

29. The author believes that _____.

A. kids should learn how to face rejection in their life

B. people can live a life without being emotionally hurt

C. parents must help kids escape disappointment and failure

D. coaches need to ensure every student gets enough playing time

30. What probably motivated the author to write this passage?

A. Coaches’ mistaken beliefs about varsity teams.

B. Parents’ unrealistic views of kids’ playing time.

C. Children’s ignorance of the meaning of sports and life,

D. The public’s doubts about why kids need to play sports.

【28~30 题答案】

【答案】28. C 29. A 30. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要就父母对于孩子不参与游戏的错误观点发表了自己的看法，作者认为，孩子在生活中应该学会如何面对拒绝，不应该以为父母的抱怨就能为自己在场上争得一席之地。

【28 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词后文“They are very skillful in not telling what you and I would consider the “truth”.(他们非常善于隐瞒你我认为的“真相”)”可知，好的教练善于隐瞒真相，即不会那么直接。故画线词意思是“直接的”。A. Impatient.无耐心的；B. Annoying.烦人的；C. Direct.直接的；D. Serious.严肃的。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第四段“Far too many children today are living in a world where they never learn “no”. They don’t know how to handle disappointment and failure. Nor do they know how to react and move on when they don’t get their own way.(今天，有太多的孩子生活在一个永远不会说“不”的世界里。他们不知道如何处理失望和失败。他们也不知道当他们没有得到自己的方式时，该如何反应和继续前进)”以及倒数第三段中“But no one escapes this life unhurt, emotionally if not physically. When these kids move on in life, they arc going to get rejected when they apply for college, fail to get the job they want, and taste failure and disappointment on multiple fronts.(但没有人能在生活中不受伤害，即使身体上不受伤害。当这些孩子在生活中继续前行时，他们会在申请大学时被拒绝，得不到他们想要的工作，并在多个方面尝到失败和失望的滋味)”可知，作者认为，孩子在生活中应该学会如何面对拒绝。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“The stupidity of many “win-at-all-cost” coaches in youth sports is neatly matched by that of “play-my-kid-or-else” parents at the high-school level.(在青少年体育运动中，许多“不惜一切代价取胜”的教练的愚蠢与高中阶段“孩子必须参与”的父母的愚蠢完全一致)”结合文章主要就父母对于孩子不参与游戏的错误观点发表了自己的看法，作者认为，孩子在生活中应该学会如何面对拒绝，不应该以为父母的抱怨就能为自己在场上争得一席之地。可推知，作者写这篇文章的动机可能是父母对孩子玩耍时间的不现实的看法。故选 B。

D

The US scientists who created the first living robots say the life forms, known as xenobots, can now reproduce—and in a way not seen in plants and animals. Xenobots are formed from the stem cells of the African clawed frog (Xenopus laevis), from which it takes its name.

“Frogs have a way of reproducing that they normally use, but when you liberate the stem cells from the embryo(胚胎) and you give them a chance to figure out how to be in a new environment, not only do they figure out a new way to move, but they also figure out apparently a new way to reproduce,” said Michael Levin, a professor of biology at Tufts University, who was co-lead author of the new research.

Stem cells are unspecialized cells that have the ability to develop into different cell types. To make the xenobots, the researchers removed living stem cells from frog embryos and left them to develop.

“Most people think of robots as being made of metal, but it’s not so much what a robot is made from but what it does, which is act on its own on behalf of people,” said Josh Bongard, a computer science professor and robotics expert at the University of Vermont and lead author of the study. “In that way, it’s a robot, but it’s also clearly an organism made from frog cells.”

The researchers found that the xenobots could replicate(自我复制). But it happened rarely and only in specific circumstances. The xenobots used “kinetic replication”—a process that is known to occur at the molecular(分子) level.

With the help of artificial intelligence, the researchers then tested billions of body shapes to make the xenobots more effective at this type of replication. The supercomputer came up with a C-shape that looked like Pac-Man, the 1980s video

game. They found it was able to find tiny stem cells, gather hundreds of them inside its mouth, and a few days later the pack of cells became new xenobots.

"The AI didn't program these machines in the way we usually think about writing code. It shaped and sculpted and came up with this Pac-Man shape," Bongard said. "The shape is, in essence, the program. The shape influences how the xenobots behave to speed up this incredibly surprising process."

The xenobots are very early technology think of a 1940s computer—and don't yet have any practical applications. However, this combination of molecular biology and artificial intelligence could potentially be used in many tasks in the body and the environment. This may include things like collecting microplastics in the oceans, inspecting root systems and regenerative medicine. "There are many things that are possible if we take advantage of this kind of plasticity and ability of cells to solve problems," Bongard said.

31. According to Josh Bongard, a robot should be defined in terms of _____.

A. its function B. its reliability C. its appearance D. its material

32. What can we learn about xenobots from the passage?

A. Xenobots have copied stem cells using computer programs.

B. Specialized cells play a key role in the replication of xenobots.

C. AI makes it possible for xenobots to replicate more effectively.

D. The shape of xenobots was inspired from a video game in the 1980s.

33. What is the author's attitude towards future applications of xenobots?

A. Disapproving. B. Optimistic. C. Unconcerned. D. Objective.

34. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Where does the unnatural replication process lead?

B. Arc xenobots the future of artificial intelligence?

C. The uncertain role of robot reproduction

D. Fact or fantasy? Robots can reproduce

【31~34 题答案】

【答案】31. A 32. C 33. B 34. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了科学家们创造出一批可以复制的"异种机器人"，并阐述了研究过程和发展前景。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段"Most people think of robots as being made of metal, but it's not so much what a robot is made from but what it does, which is act on its own on behalf of people,(大多数人认为机器人是由金属制成的，但问题不在于机器人是由什么制成的，而在于它能做什么，也就是代表人类独立行动。)"可知，根据 Josh Bongard 的说法，机器人应该根据它的功能来定义。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第六段"With the help of artificial intelligence, the researchers then tested billions of body shapes to make the xenobots more effective at this type of replication.(在人工智能的帮助下，研究人员测试了数十亿个体型，以使异种机器人在这种类型的复制上更有效。)"可知，人工智能使异种机器人更有效地复制成为可能。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“There are many things that are possible if we take advantage of this kind of plasticity and ability of cells to soh l problems(如果我们利用细胞的这种可塑性和能力来解决问题，就有可能实现很多事情。)”可推断，作者对异种机器人的未来应用持乐观态度。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“The US scientists who created the first living robots say the life forms, known as xenobots, can now reproduce—and in a way not seen in plants and animals.(创造出第一批活体机器人的美国科学家表示，这种被称为“异种机器人”的生命形式现在可以繁殖了，而且是以一种在动植物中未见过的方式。)”及全文可知，文章主要介绍了科学家们创造出一批可以复制的“异种机器人”，并阐述了研究过程和发展前景。所以“Fact or fantasy? Robots can reproduce(事实还是幻想?机器人可以复制)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选 D。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The Truth about Your Memory

What would you be without your memories? How important is your ability to remember the past and to draw on it to help you know what to do next? I’ll answer tor you: It’s right up there with breathing and eating. ____35____

However, most people know little about memory. A study by research psychologists Daniel Simons and Christopher Chabris asked people simple questions about memory and then compared their answers with those of experts in memory research. ___36___ For instance, to the question “Is there a ‘video camera’ in your head?” 63% of people surveyed strongly agreed or mostly agreed that human memory “works like a video camera, accurately recording the events we see and hear so that we can review and inspect them later.” None of the experts strongly agreed or mostly agreed that memory functions like that.

So how does memory work? ____37____ He means well and wants to help, but the best he can do is tell you stories. And like all good storytellers, he edits for impact, efficiency, functionality, and clarity. He tells you what he assumes you need to know. He also makes honest mistakes—lots and lots of them. Sometimes he just gets confused and leaves out something important. He could even include inaccurate information by accident.

In other words, there is no consistent or orderly sense to memory. A memory will be hidden away and connected Io other memories or concepts in ways that arc not necessarily practical or logical. ____38____ Memories come to us in a way that is similar to how archaeologists and police detectives use bits of information to construct stories about past people and events.

____39____ Fortunately, enough has been revealed to offer us wise and safe guidance through daily life. Your memory is best thought of as helpful input. We don’t need to remember every detail about everything.

A. The researchers had a very tough time understanding human memories.

B. The human brain is still a mysterious universe in many ways, of course.

C. A research shows recalling the past can change the memory of what really happened.

D. The results show how far removed from reality the public's beliefs about memory are.

E. One would think that understanding how memory works would be a high priority for all people.

F. I prefer to describe it as something like an old man sitting by a campfire somewhere deep in your brain.

G. This is why a particular smell or sound may bring up a memory even though it wasn’t important in the original experience.

【35~39 题答案】

【答案】35. E　36. D　37. F　38. G　39. B

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文。文章介绍了记忆很重要，作者介绍了很多人都不大了解的记忆的工作原理。

【35 题详解】

设空处在第一段段尾。上文“What would you be without your memories? How important is your ability to remember the past and to draw on it to help you know what to do next? I'll answer tor you: It's right up there with breathing and eating. (如果没有记忆，你会变成什么？记住过去并利用它来帮助你知道下一步该做什么，这种能力有多重要？我来回答你：它跟呼吸和进食一样重要)”；E 项“One would think that understanding how memory works would be a high priority for all people.(有人会认为，理解记忆是如何工作的，是所有人的首要任务)”；下文第一句“However, most people know little about memory. (然而，大多数人对记忆知之甚少)”，E 项在此有承上启下的功能：上文强调记忆很重要，所以理解记忆的工作原理是每个人的优先考虑事项，但是多数人知之甚少。语意连贯。故选 E 项。

36 题详解】

上文“A study by research psychologists Daniel Simons and Christopher Chabris asked people simple questions about memory and then compared their answers with those of experts in memory research.(心理学家 Daniel Simons 和 Christopher Chabris 进行了一项研究，他们问人们一些关于记忆的简单问题，然后将他们的答案与记忆研究专家的答案进行比较)”，D 项“The results show how far removed from reality the public's beliefs about memory are.(结果表明，公众对记忆的看法与现实相差甚远)”；下文“For instance, to the question 'Is there a 'video camera' in your head?' 63% of people surveyed strongly agreed or mostly agreed that human memory 'works like a video camera, accurately recording the events we see and hear so that we can review and inspect them later.' None of the experts strongly agreed or mostly agreed that memory functions like that.(例如，对于'你脑袋里有摄像机吗?'63%的受访者强烈同意或大部分同意，人类记忆'就像一台摄像机，准确地记录下我们所看到和听到的事件，以便我们日后回顾和审视它们。'没有一个专家强烈同意或大部分同意记忆功能是这样的)”，D 项与上文为顺接关系，下文则是举例呈现研究结果，语意连贯顺畅。故选 D 项。

37 题详解】

上文“So how does memory work? (那么记忆是如何工作的呢?)”，F 项“I prefer to describe it as something like an old man sitting by a campfire somewhere deep in your brain.(我更喜欢把它描述成一个老人坐在你大脑深处的某个地方的篝火旁)”，可知，F 项中的 it 指代上文的“记忆工作原理”；下文“He means well and wants to help, but the best he can do is tell you stories(他是好意，也想帮忙，但他能做的就是给你讲故事)”，句中的 he 指代 F 项中的 an old man sitting by a campfire somewhere deep in your brain。故选 F 项。

【38 题详解】

上文“A memory will be hidden away and connected Io other memories or concepts in ways that arc not necessarily practical or logical. (一段记忆将被隐藏起来，并以未必是实用的或符合逻辑的方式连接到其他记忆或概念上)”；G 项“This is why a particular smell or sound may bring up a memory even though it wasn't important in the original experience.(这就是为什么一种特定的气味或声音可能会唤起一段记忆，尽管它在最初的体验中并不重要)”，G 项中提及的 a particular smell or sound，即上文中的 other memories or concepts in ways that arc not necessarily practical or logical。故选 G 项。

【39 题详解】

设空处在段首。B 项“The human brain is still a mysterious universe in many ways, of course.(当然，在很多方面，人脑仍然是一个神秘的宇宙)”；下文“Fortunately, enough has been revealed to offer us wise and safe guidance through daily life.(幸运的是，在日常生活中，已经有足够的启示为我们提供了明智和安全的指导)”；B 项与下文有转折关系，衔接自然，语意连贯。故选 B 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，13 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。

What makes some people incapable of apologizing even when they’re clearly in the wrong?

People who cannot apologize often have deep feelings of low self-worth. When their delicate ego(自我) cannot absorb the blow of admitting they were wrong, their defense mechanisms kick in—they may place blame and even argue about basic facts to prevent the threat of having to lower themselves by offering an apology.

Unfortunately, many of us mistakenly interpret these people’s defensiveness as a sign of psychological strength. That’s because outwardly they appear to be tough individuals who refuse to back down. But this doesn’t show that they’re strong—it shows that they’re weak.

Admitting that we’re wrong is emotionally uncomfortable and painful to our sense of self. In order to take responsibility and apologize, our self-worth needs to be strong enough to absorb that discomfort. Indeed, if our self-worth is higher and more stable, we can tolerate the temporary discomfort that such an admission involves—without the walls around our ego falling down.

But if our self-worth is seemingly high but actually breakable, that discomfort can go through our defensive walls and score a direct hit to our ego. Indeed, the more fixed one’s defense mechanisms are, the more delicate the ego they’re protecting.

The mistake we often make when faced with someone who’s habitually incapable of apologizing is to become angry and try to win our argument with them. But the sad reality is that we can never win. In these situations, the best we can do is make our points as calmly and as convincingly as we can and then disengage from the argument when it becomes unproductive—like when they disagree with the facts, come up with silly excuses or turn to mean remarks.

40. Why can’t some people apologize?

41. What do many people mistakenly think of a non-apologizer’s defensiveness?

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

►*When you are trying to win an argument with a non-apologizer, the best way is to express your anger and make your point as calmly and convincingly as possible.*

43. In addition to what is mentioned in the passage, what else can you do if your friend refuses to apologize to you? *(In about 40 words)*

【40~43 题答案】

【答案】40. Because they often have deep feelings of low self-worth,

41. They think of it as a sign of psychological strength.

42. When you are trying to win an argument with a non-apologizer, the best way is to <u>express your anger</u> and make your point as calmly and convincingly as possible.

When you are trying to win an argument with a non-apologizer, the best way is to make your point as calmly and convincingly as possible and then disengage from the argument when it becomes unproductive.

43. 言之有理即可。

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一些人即使明知是错的也无法道歉的原因。

【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“People who cannot apologize often have deep feelings of low self-worth.(那些不会道歉的人往往有自我价值感较低的深层感受。)”可知，有些人不能道歉是因为他们经常有很深的自卑。故答案为 Because they often have deep feelings of low self-worth,

【41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Unfortunately, many of us mistakenly interpret these people’s defensiveness as a sign of psychological strength.(不幸的是，我们中的许多人错误地将这些人的防御性理解为心理力量的标志。)”可知，许多人错误地认为一个不道歉的人是防御性的，他们认为这是一种心理力量。故答案为 They think of it as a sign of psychological strength.

【42 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“In these situations, the best we can do is make our points as calmly and as convincingly as we can and then disengage from the argument when it becomes unproductive—like when they disagree with the facts, come up with silly excuses or turn to mean remarks.(在这种情况下，我们所能做的就是尽可能冷静地、令人信服地阐述自己的观点，然后在争论变得毫无意义时就退出——比如当他们不同意事实时，就想出愚蠢的借口或发表刻薄的言论。)”可知，当你试图赢得与一个不道歉的人的争论时要注意在争论变得毫无意义时退出。故答案为 When you are trying to win an argument with a non-apologizer, the best way is to express your anger and make your point as calmly and convincingly as possible.

When you are trying to win an argument with a non-apologizer, the best way is to make your point as calmly and convincingly as possible and then disengage from the argument when it becomes unproductive.

【43 题详解】

开放题。如果你的朋友拒绝向你道歉，你所能做的。考生言之有理即可。参考答案为：If they are not friends you interact with regularly, you can consider minimizing contact with them. But if they are close connections, you can accept their behavior and try to make your peace with them.

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。最近你和父母就大学专业选择进行了讨论，大家看法并不完全一致。请给你的英国朋友 Jim 写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 陈述讨论情况；

2. 期望得到建议。

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,*

How have you been recently? I'm writing to ask for your advice.

Last Sunday, I was talking with my parents about possible majors. My parents really want me to study biology since that's what my father majored in. They also think this field is full of jobs that will allow me to have a promising future. Though I respect my parents' wishes, I don't agree with them. I've loved art all my life, and I'm very good at drawing and painting. I am always hoping to go to the best art school in China. So what do you think I should do, listen to my parents or follow my dreams?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生就大学专业选择问题给你的英国朋友 Jim 写一封邮件。

【详解】1.词汇积累

建议：advice →suggestion

充满：be full of →be filled with

擅长：be good at →do well in

追逐我的梦想：follow my dream →pursue my dream

2.句式拓展

简单句变为复合句

原句：Last Sunday, I was talking with my parents about possible majors.

拓展句：Last Sunday, I was talking with my parents about possible majors that I would study in university.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] My parents really want me to study biology since that's what my father majored in.(运用了 what 引导的表语从句)

[高分句型 2]They also think this field is full of jobs that will allow me to have a promising future. (运用了宾语从句和 that 引导的定语从句)