2023 北京延庆高三一模

英　　语

2023.03

考生须知	**1．考生要认真填写个人信息。** **2．本试卷共 11 页，三大部分(共 100 分)，考试时间 90 分钟。** **3．试题所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答;非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。** **4．考试结束后，考生应将答题卡按要求放在桌面上，待监考员收回。**

第一部分： 知识运用(共两节，30 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

Milo is a rescue dog adopted by 20-year-old Makayla Swift. One morning in November 2021, Swift opened her front door in Silver Spring, Maryland, and Milo ____1____ running.

Milo ran to the house across the street. He seemed unsatisfied with this house, so he ran to the one next door, Swift on his ____2____. Milo started scratching on the front door.

Swift was ____3____, because not everyone wants a strange dog on their property. But as she tried to ____4____ Milo away, she could hear a sound coming through an open upstairs window.

It was a voice yelling “Help!”

Hours earlier, around 4 a.m., Sherry Starr, 85, had risen from her bed. All of a sudden, standing there between the toilet and the tub, she slipped and fell heavily on the floor. She was ____5____ between the toilet and the tub and could not move at all. Starr was ____6____ and thought she was just going to die there.

For the next few hours, Starr practiced yelling: “Help! Help! Hellllp!”

Her voice was very ____7____ that no one could hear. Luckily, Milo ____8____ heard Starr the moment Swift opened her own front door.

Swift called the emergency number 911. When the ambulance workers arrived, they thought they’d have to remove the toilet to ____9____ Starr, but instead, they gave one last pull and out she popped. Though she was black and blue all over, Starr ____10____ a trip to the hospital.

Swift has known her own share of distress. Two years ago, her mother died. She says that Milo has helped her with her grief. “That dog is a blessing,” she says.

1. A. moved down	B. took off	C. reached out	D. pulled up
2. A. tail	B. head	C. body	D. feet
3. A. disappointed	B. confused	C. embarrassed	D. astonished
4. A. give	B. sweep	C. knock	D. drag
5. A. sunk	B. stuck	C. lifted	D. settled
6. A. surprised	B. bored	C. puzzled	D. scared
7. A. weak	B. sharp	C. rough	D. loud
8. A. apparently	B. hardly	C. slightly	D. temporarily
9. A. trap	B. drop	C. free	D. lay
10. A. avoided	B. failed	C. declined	D. continued

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1. 5 分，共 15 分)

A

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

I decided to volunteer for this year's half-marathon after the chairman of the organizing committee ____11____ (visit) my school. For the previous weeks, I had been trained on ____12____ to be a volunteer for it.

The exciting race began, Cathy and I waited patiently until word spread that the first runners would be arriving soon, we ____13____ (quick) poured water into the cups for them. After the last runner passed, Cathy and I started clearing up. Tired and wet with sweat, we felt good.

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。

According to some food experts, it is hardest to give up the food you grow up with. Of course, each person's comfort food largely depends on the place ____14____ they come — for a Chinese it might be a plate of dumplings with a saucer of vinegar, and for a native of the UK it might be the classic fish and chips, ____15____ (serve) hot, salty and sour. One mouthful of comfort food takes us back to our cultural roots, ____16____ (give) us the "taste of home" and relieving feelings of homesickness.

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。

During the opening ceremony of the 2022 FIFA World Cup, there was a surprise ____17____ (appear) by Hollywood actor Morgan Freeman.

The American superstar ____18____ (spot) with a young physically-challenged Qatari boy, Al Muftah. The boy was born with a rare condition known as CRS. It ____19____ (impact) the normal formation of the lower half of the body. But the determined young man refused to let his condition prevent his thirst ____20____ life and decided to take on a range of sports — tackling everything from rock climbing, football, ice hockey to swimming.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

GREAT BOOKS TO TEACH CHILDREN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

Here is a shortened list of books sponsored by the magazines *TIME* and *TIME for Kids* that are suitable for primary schoolers. To make the list, we considered how age-appropriate the material was, and whether the tone and story line left the reader feeling engaged and empowered rather than anxious or confused.

Experts recommend the youngest kids to read books that explore the beauty and fragility (脆弱) of nature. When developing an appreciation for the world around them, they can switch to books that show the cause and effect of how humans treat our planet, and why it's important to respect the environment. For older primary school kids, picture books can illustrate how our use of fossil (化石) fuels contributes to global warming. Most of the books on the list also offer lessons about how children, families, schools, and communities can make a difference.



THANK YOU, EARTH: A LOVE LETTER TO OUR PLANET

By April Pulley Sayre

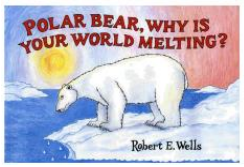
This photography book shows to us plants, animals and landscapes in vivid colors and descriptions. From up-close



THE LORAX

By Dr. Seuss

Thanks to its rhyme, and whimsical illustration, this classic tale is suitable for

images of insects to pictures of mountain ranges, the pages introduce children to the planets' diversity in a simple but effective way.	young children who can grasp the scarcity of natural resources, and also older kids who can see a danger in valuing profits over long-term environmental harm.
 **WE ARE WATER PROTECTORS** *By Carole Lindstrom* A tribute to native tribes that are protecting the planet, this book vividly shows the harms of oil pipelines. Kids will see the value of community action, while adults will recognize the story of the native tribes Standing Rock Sioux's fight against the Dakota Access Pipeline.	 **POLAR BEAR, WHY IS YOUR WORLD MELTING?** *By Robert E. Wells* This book introduces the greenhouse effect with illustrations showing how sunlight gets trapped. It then explains fossil-fuel energy, and our reliance on it for electricity and transportation. The pages are full of science.

21. To make the book list for kids, what should be considered first?

A. Confusing story line.　　B. The tone of anxiety.

C. The books sponsorship.　　D. Age-appropriate content.

22. What can kids learn from the book "WE ARE WATER PROTECTORS"?

A. They can see the value of community action.

B. They can know how to protect the native tribes.

C. They can recognize the story of the native tribes.

D. They can understand the importance of oil pipelines.

23. Which book explains how the greenhouse effect come into existence?

A. THE LORAX

B. WE ARE WATER PROTECTORS

C. POLAR BEAR, WHY IS YOUR WORLD MELTING?

D. THANK YOU, EARTH: A LOVE LETTER TO OUR PLANET

B

It was the day of the big cross-country run. Students from seven different elementary schools in and around the small town of 100-Mile House, British Columbia, were warming up and walking the route through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally saw David standing by himself off to the side by a fence. He was small for ten years old, with messy red hair. But his usual big toothy grin was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn't with the other children. The only response he gave me was he had decided not to run. What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event! David's cerebral palsy (脑瘫) prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his peers thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. It just took him longer. He had stubbornly run a total of twenty three kilometres in practice runs to prepare for that day's two-and-a-half-kilometre run, and he had asked me to come and watch. We sat down together on some steps, but David wouldn't look at me.

I quietly said, "David, if you don't want to run today, no one is going to make you. But if you're not running

because you're afraid someone is going to laugh, that's not a good enough reason. There will always be someone who will laugh and say mean things. Are you going to let them get in your way? If you really want to run, David, then you run!" I held my breath as David took this in. Then he looked at the field and said, "I'm gonna run."

The starter's gun sounded. But he had only gone a few metres before he tripped and fell flat on the ground. My heart sank. As I started to shout encouragement, David picked himself up and started again. All the other runners had disappeared over the hill. But it didn't matter. He had worked for it, and he wouldn't give up!

I waited anxiously by the finish line as the most runners completed and another race had begun. Still no David! I started to feel sick. Had I done the wrong thing? Could he have become lost? Finally, a small figure emerged from the forest. David raised his arms in triumph as he crossed the finish line to wild cheers and applause. He caught my eye, flashed me a toothy grin and said, "That was easy!"

24. What made David unable to run like other children?

A. His mental problem. B. His physical condition. C. His laziness. D. His hesitation.

25. David decided to run because _____.

A. he was encouraged to
B. he wanted to be the first
C. he was laughed into doing it
D. he knew it was a shorter distance

26. Which of the following can best describe David?

A. Brave and talkative.
B. Out-going and kind-hearted.
C. Lively and hard-working.
D. Optimistic and strong-willed.

27. By using the phrase "a toothy grin" in the last sentence, the writer intends to tell us about David's _____.

A. competence in finishing a run
B. positive attitude towards life
C. ability to win cheers and applause
D. efforts to catch others' attention

C



A gibbon

Making use of the wind, the water or, for more than half of all plant species, animals, plants disperse (散播) seeds far and wide. Frugivores — animals such as gibbons that feed on the fleshy fruits of plants — eat and then excrete (排泄) seeds away from the original tree. The African savanna elephant can carry seeds up to a record-breaking distance of 65 kilometres. This ability to shift geographical ranges will be crucial to plants when it comes to surviving climate change. However, just like all gibbon species, the African savanna elephant is endangered, its population down by 60 percent over the past 50 years.

Researchers in Denmark and the USA have published a new study into how the loss of seed-dispersing animals could affect the resilience (恢复力) of forests and other natural ecosystems. According to their research, this loss has already reduced the ability of plants to move in pace with climate change by 60 percent, and in some areas by as much as 95 percent.

Evan Fricke, lead author of the study, explains that in order to reach these results, they pulled together existing data from all previous studies and used machine learning to develop models that could estimate the seed dispersal potential of any animal, even ones that are now extinct.

The researchers found that, historically, the decline of seed-dispersing animals has had the greatest influence on plants across the temperate (温带的) regions of North and South America, Europe and southern Australia. "Our temperate ecosystems have lost a lot of the natural seed-dispersal function that they would have had." explains

Fricke, referring to large mammals that were once widespread in these regions.

Nevertheless, the poor conservation status of many seed-dispersing tropical animals puts plants in regions such as Southeast Asia and Madagascar most at risk today. Without the preservation of such animals, global seed dispersal could decline by a further 15 percent. “The direct implication of this decline is that many plant species will be unable to keep pace with a changing climate,” says Fricke. “That means the potential loss not only of plant biodiversity but of the ecosystem functions that those plants provide.”

As wildlife is lost, plants can no longer adapt and survive and forests become less sustainable, which reduces the amount of carbon they can store. They also lose their ability to support wildlife. Whole ecosystems are disrupted. The conclusion, Fricke says, is clear: we must conserve currently endangered species and restore the populations of important seed dispersers. “Independent of climate change, rewilding has the potential to benefit our ecosystems, but in a changing climate, it has the added benefit of increasing the climate resilience of those ecosystems,” he says.

28. The author mentions the African savanna elephant in Paragraph 1 is to _____.

A. highlight the problem　　B. predict the ending

C. express an opinion　　D. provide a solution

29. What does Fricke conclude from the study?

A. plants disperse seeds by way of animals excreting them.

B. rewilding can promote the climate resilience of our ecosystems.

C. seed-dispersing animals could hardly affect the natural ecosystems.

D. the loss of seed-dispersing animals has little influence on temperate regions.

30. Which would be the best title of the passage?

A. The Resilience of Ecosystems

B. The Conservation of Seed-dispersing Animals

C. Animals That Spread Seeds Are Essential — And Under Threat

D. Animals That Spread Seeds Are Endangered — And Well Protected

D

We’ve heard for years that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. But, it actually might be even more important than previously thought, according to a study published in the Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, which examined the effects of skipping meals and meal frequency as related to mortality (死亡率) and heart health.

The study, which was published in August of last year, sought to find out if eating behaviors like meal frequency, meal skipping, and time between meals were associated with all-cause and cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality.

The study consisted of 24,011 adults 40 years or older who participated from 1999 to 2014. Researchers looked at various eating behaviors of participants who self-reported their eating habits every 24 hours. Causes of death were tracked via death records through December 31, 2015.

After examining participants throughout the years, researchers found that certain eating behaviors were in fact linked to higher rates of premature death. Eating only one meal per day was associated with an increased risk of all-cause and CVD mortality while skipping breakfast was linked to an increased risk of CVD mortality, and skipping lunch or dinner was linked to an increased risk of all-cause mortality. Lastly, the study found that having meals too closely together (less than four and half hours apart) was also linked to all-cause premature death.

So, what does this mean for the average person? “At the end of the day what matters is that an individual can meet their nutritional needs for optimal (最佳) health,” explains Keri Gans, author of *The Small Change Diet*, “and breakfast typically is a good vehicle for nutrients associated with a decrease in cardiovascular risk, such as fiber and vitamins”. “If by **eliminating** meals they are missing out on important nutrients their body needs, then long term that can be harmful to their health,” leads to a “higher risk for certain cancers and heart disease,” she says.

While this study was large and comprehensive in many ways, there are also many limitations. It was mostly based on a 24-hour, self-reported dietary recall, "which may not always be the best method for dietary assessment," explains Gans. "The participants may not accurately recall what they ate or honestly report it leading to the potential of misinformation." Researchers noted that it was impossible to consider the role of sleep in the relationship between food and mortality, as well as a host of other unmeasured factors.

The bottom line is that while these findings about the relationships between meal skipping and mortality are important, there are a lot more factors that go into premature death.

31. What are mainly discussed in Paragraphs 3 and 4?

A. Research process and findings　　B. The cause and findings

C. Research subjects and purpose　　D. The topic and significance

32. What does the underlined word "eliminating" in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?

A. Reducing.　　B. Overeating.　　C. Skipping.　　D. Consuming.

33. What can we infer from the study?

A. Its limitations are fully taken into account in the study.

B. Consuming adequate nutrients is the key to maintain overall health.

C. The risk of all-cause premature death is unrelated to skipping dinner.

D. Researchers learned about eating behaviors by observing the participants.

34. What is the author's attitude towards skipping breakfast?

A. Favorable.　　B. Unconcerned.　　C. Skeptical.　　D. Disapproving.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

Why Boundaries at Work Are Essential

What is a boundary, you ask? A boundary is a limit defining you in relation to someone or something. ____35____ If you have informed someone that this is your office space, your desk, or your chair, you have attempted to set physical boundaries.

Letting co-workers know you are not comfortable shaking their hands or hugging them at a holiday party, especially with Covid at this time, is another example of setting a physical boundary. It is often easier to understand a physical boundary. Emotional or mental boundaries may be subtler (更微妙的). ____36____

Emotional boundaries are related to our feelings and how something or someone's behavior affects us. For example, if a boss treats you disrespectfully by yelling at you or a colleague frequently interrupts you in meetings, you are likely to feel hurt, embarrassed, and perhaps angry. Understandably, by having a courageous conversation with both your boss and co-worker about their behavior, the impact it has on you, and your expectations regarding future behavior, you are setting healthy emotional boundaries for yourself at work.

Sometimes we set a boundary that is a combination of both a physical and emotional one. ____37____ One example of this is being repeatedly asked to work late during the week/weekends or while on vacation. Another example is being required to see too many clients or patients to the point we feel tired at the end of the day and exhausted by Friday. Often, the above workplace demands lead to increased stress and a high potential for burnout (倦怠) over time.

Mental boundaries are related to our beliefs, values, cultural norms, ethics (道德), and standards. For example, you value a workplace culture that treats employees and clients with respect and dignity and acts ethically. After six months, you realize that company leaders are repeatedly behaving in ways not consistent with this. ____38____ Over time, this may lead to significant stress and physical symptoms within.

____39____ Boundaries serve many functions. They help protect us, clarify our responsibility, preserve our physical and emotional energy, and live our values and standards. Learning the skill of boundary setting helps empower us to prioritize our values and well-being and better manage our stress. Identifying, setting, and maintaining boundaries are skills — valuable skills that, unfortunately, we are often not taught in school or the

workplace.

A. Why are boundaries important?

B. However, they are equally, if not more, important.

C. Therefore, we need to tell the difference between them.

D. Setting a boundary in the above example may be quite helpful.

E. Boundaries can be physical, mental, emotional, tangible, or intangible.

F. Your values and ethical standards don't match with your company's, which likely will lead to internal conflict.

G. Such boundaries often involve being asked to do more than we feel capable of for an extended period of time.

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)

In today's modern era, technology is expanding rapidly and it is being used by mankind for their benefit. The major benefit that developing technology has provided is allowing individuals to work from home.

Organizations can save a huge amount of capital by making employees work from home. Moreover, this reduces other expenses associated with the workspace and accommodates an increased number of employees at the same time. As stated above, employers have the benefits of reducing the expenses associated with the workplace, borrowing land for the workplace. Since, nowadays, expenses of buildings and owning lands are very high, **this** could save the organizations a large sum of money.

To quote an example, India observes an extremely low rate in the companies that used to provide remote work prior to the pandemic hitting the global nations. Post the pandemic, several companies understood the importance of working from home and the associated benefits of working remotely. Thus, most of organizations have started promoting remote work due to which they have saved a huge amount of money and increased their turnover and productivity approaches.

The second major benefit associated with remote work is the lack of the necessity to travel, which reduces the chances of being stuck in traffic. This has increased productivity and efficiency at work and saved a potential amount of time for them that they could invest in other productive activities.

To summarize, it cannot be denied that developing technologies have a number of benefits to society as it has allowed individuals to manage their time effectively. Moreover, it also helps with social life balance.

40. According to this passage, what makes individuals able to work from home?

41. In the sentence "…**this** could save the organizations a large sum of money" in paragraph 2, what does "this" mean?

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

Working from home can do many benefits, because it reduces employers' capital as well as individuals' working time.

43. What do you think are disadvantages of working from home? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节(20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。你的外国笔友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国十二生肖感兴趣。请你给他回一封邮件介绍你的生肖，内容包括：

1. 简介中国的十二生肖；2. 你的生肖和生肖对你的影响。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词语：十二生肖 the twelve animal signs

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分： 知识运用(共两节，30 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一只救援犬听到对面邻居微弱的呼救声，从而使摔倒在厕所里的85 岁邻居得救的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：2021 年 11 月的一个早上，斯威夫特打开了她在马里兰州银泉的前门，米洛开始跑起来。A. moved down 后退；B. took off 匆忙离去；C. reached out 伸出；D. pulled up 拉起。根据下文“Milo ran to the house across the street. He seemed unsatisfied with this house, so he ran to the one next door”可知，小狗米洛开始跑起来。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他似乎对这所房子不满意，所以他跑到隔壁的房子，斯威夫特紧跟其后。A. tail 尾巴；B. head 头；C. body 身体；D. feet 脚。根据下文“But as she tried to ____4____ Milo away, she could hear a sound coming through an open upstairs window.”可知，主人斯威夫特紧紧跟着自己的小狗。固定搭配on one’s tail“紧紧跟随某人”。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：斯威夫特很尴尬，因为不是每个人都想让一只陌生的狗出现在他们的房子里。A. disappointed 失望的；B. confused 困惑的；C. embarrassed 尴尬的；D. astonished 惊讶的。根据下文“because not everyone wants a strange dog on their property.”及常识可知，斯威夫特感到很尴尬。故选 C。

【4 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是当她试图把米洛拖走的时候，她听到楼上一扇敞开的窗户里传来了声音。A. give 给；B. sweep 扫；C. knock 敲；D. drag 拖。根据上文“Swift was ____3____, because not everyone wants a strange dog on their property.”可知，斯威夫特试图把小狗拖走。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她被卡在马桶和浴缸之间，根本动不了。A. sunk 沉没；B. stuck 卡住；C. lifted 举起；D. settled 定居。根据下文“could not move at all.”可知，这位老人被卡在马桶和浴缸之间。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：斯塔尔很害怕，以为自己会死在那里。A. surprised 惊讶的；B. bored 无聊的；C. puzzled 困惑的；D. scared 害怕的。根据下文“thought she was just going to die there.”可知，这位老人很害怕。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她的声音很微弱，没有人能听到。A. weak 虚弱的；B. sharp 锋利的；C. rough 粗略的；D. loud 大声的。根据下文“that no one could hear.”可知，老人的声音非常的虚弱。故选 A。

【8 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：幸运的是，当斯威夫特打开自己的前门时，米洛显然听到了斯塔尔的声音。A. apparently 显然；B. hardly 几乎没有；C. slightly 轻微地；D. temporarily 暂时。根据上文“Milo started scratching on the front door.”及下文“the moment Swift opened her own front door”可知，显然小狗听到了老人虚弱的呼救声。故选 A。

【9题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当救护车工作人员到达时，他们认为他们必须拆除厕所来救斯塔尔，但相反，他们给了斯塔尔最后一拉，她就出来了。A. trap 抓捕；B. drop 下降；C. free 使解脱出来；D. lay 躺。根据上文“She was ____5____ between the toilet and the tub and could not move at all.”可知，此处指把老人从马桶和浴缸之间解脱出来。故选 C。

【10题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管她全身青一块紫一块，斯塔尔还是拒绝去医院。A. avoided 避免；B. failed 失败；C. declined 拒绝；D. continued 继续。根据上文“Though she was black and blue all over”可知，虽然受伤了，但是老人拒绝去医院。故选 C。

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1. 5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】11. visited

12. how 13. quickly

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者参加今年的半程马拉松比赛志愿者活动的过程。

【11题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在组委会主席参观我的学校后，我决定志愿参加今年的半程马拉松比赛。句子陈述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故填 visited。

【12题详解】

考查疑问词。句意：在之前的几周里，我一直在接受如何成为一名志愿者的培训。根据句意及所给句子可知，此处使用“疑问词+to do”结构，作 on 的宾语，表示“如何”，应用 how。故填 how。

【13题详解】

考查副词。句意：激动人心的比赛开始了，凯茜和我耐心地等待着，直到第一批选手即将到来的消息传开，我们迅速地把水倒进杯子里。此处修饰动词 poured，应用副词，作状语。故填 quickly。

B

【答案】14. where 15. served 16. giving

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。根据一些食品专家的说法，放弃伴随你长大的食物是最难的。每个人的舒适食物在很大程度上取决于他们来的地方，一口安慰的食物带我们回到我们的文化根源，给我们“家的味道”，缓解乡愁。

【14题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：当然，每个人的舒适食物在很大程度上取决于他们来的地方——对中国人来说，可能是一盘饺子和一碟醋，而对英国人来说，可能是经典的炸鱼薯条，热热的、咸咸的、酸酸的被端上来。分析句子可知，空处引导定语从句，修饰 the place，从句中作地点状语，用关系副词 where，故填 where。

【15题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意同上。分析句子可知，serve 用非谓语动词形式作状语，与逻辑主语 the classic fish and chips 是被动关系，用过去分词作状语，故填 served。

【16题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：一口安慰的食物带我们回到我们的文化根源，给我们“家的味道”，缓解乡愁。分析句子可知，give 用非谓语动词形式作状语，与逻辑主语 One mouthful of comfort food 是主动关系，用现在分词作状语，故填 giving。

C

【答案】17. appearance
18. was spotted
19. impacts
20. for
【解析】
【导语】本文是记叙文。讲述了卡塔尔世界杯与超级巨星摩根弗里曼一起出现的卡塔尔男孩——身残志坚的 Al Muftah。
【17 题详解】
考查名词。句意：在 2022 年卡塔尔世界杯的开幕式上，好莱坞演员摩根·弗里曼 (Morgan Freeman) 惊奇现身。不定冠词修饰单数名词，故填 appearance。
【18 题详解】
考查动词的时态语态和主谓一致。句意：这位美国超级巨星和一位身体有缺陷的年轻卡塔尔男孩一起出现。分析句子可知，spot 作谓语，与主语 superstar 是被动关系，且主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数，讲述过去发生的事情用一般过去时，故填 was spotted。
【19 题详解】
考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：它影响下半身的正常形成。分析句子可知，impact 作谓语，it 指代上文提到的 CRS，主语和谓语之间是主动关系，且主语是单数，谓语动词用单数，讲述事实用一般现在时，故填 impacts。
【20 题详解】
考查介词。句意：但是，这位意志坚强的年轻人拒绝让他的疾病阻止他对生活的热爱，决定进行一系列运动——从攀岩、足球、冰球到游泳，无所不包。thirst for“渴望”是固定短语，故填 for。
第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，38 分)
第一节(共 14 小题;每小题 2 分，共 28 分)
【答案】21. D　22. A　23. C
【解析】
【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了四本教孩子们气候变化的好书。
【21 题详解】
细节理解题。根据第一段中的“To make the list, we considered how age-appropriate the material was, and whether the tone and story line left the reader feeling engaged and empowered rather than anxious or confused.(为了制作这个列表，我们考虑了材料是否适合年龄，以及语调和故事情节是否让读者感到投入和赋权，而不是焦虑或困惑)”可知，为儿童制定书单时，应首先考虑适合儿童年龄的内容。故选 D。
【22 题详解】
细节理解题。根据 **WE ARE WATER PROTECTORS** 部分中的“Kids will see the value of community action, while adults will recognize the story of the native tribes Standing Rock Sioux’s fight against the Dakota Access Pipeline.(孩子们将看到社区行动的价值，而成年人将认识到当地部落 Standing Rock Sioux 对抗达科他管道的故事)”可知，孩子们能从《我们是水的保护者》这本书中学到社区行动的价值。故选 A。
【23 题详解】
细节理解题。根据 **POLAR BEAR, WHY IS YOUR WORLD MELTING?**部分中的“This book introduces the greenhouse effect with illustrations showing how sunlight gets trapped.(这本书通过插图介绍了温室效应，展示了阳光是如何被捕获的)”可知，POLAR BEAR, WHY IS YOUR WORLD MELTING?解释了温室效应是如何产生的。故选 C。

【答案】24. B　25. A　26. D　27. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲的是患有脑瘫的 David 想要放弃越野跑比赛，但是通过作者的鼓励，David 还是坚持参加了比赛，在他冲线的时候，全部人都为他感到高兴。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“David’s cerebral palsy (脑瘫) prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his peers thought of him as a regular kid.”(大卫的脑瘫使他不能像其他孩子一样走路或跑步，但在学校，他的同学们都认为他是一个普通的孩子。)可知，大卫患有脑瘫，因此可知，他的身体状况不允许他像其他孩子一样走路和跑步。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“I quietly said, “David, if you don’t want to run today, no one is going to make you. But if you’re not running because you’re afraid someone is going to laugh, that’s not a good enough reason. There will always be someone who will laugh and say mean things. Are you going to let them get in your way? If you really want to run, David, then you run!” I held my breath as David took this in. Then he looked at the field and said, “I’m gonna run.”

”(我平静地说:“大卫，如果你今天不想参加跑步，没有人会强迫你的。但如果你不是因为害怕别人会笑话而跑步，那就不是一个足够好的理由。总会有人嘲笑你，说些刻薄的话。你要让他们挡你的路吗?如果你真的想跑，大卫，那就跑吧!”当大卫理解这些时，我屏住了呼吸。然后他看着球场说:“我要跑。”)可推断，在作者的鼓励下，大卫决定跑。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“The starter’s gun sounded. But he had only gone a few metres before he tripped and fell flat on the ground. My heart sank. As I started to shout encouragement, David picked himself up and started again. All the other runners had disappeared over the hill. But it didn’t matter. He had worked for it, and he wouldn’t give up!(枪响了。但他只走了几米就绊倒了，倒在地上。我的心沉了下来。当我开始大声鼓励时，大卫站了起来，又开始了。所有其他的跑步者都消失在山上去了。但这并不重要。他为此努力了，他不会放弃！)”可推断，大卫摔倒后继续站起来跑步，说明他是意志坚强的，再根据倒数第一段的“Finally, a small figure emerged from the forest. David raised his arms in triumph as he crossed the finish line to wild cheers and applause. He caught my eye, flashed me a toothy grin and said, “That was easy!”(最后，一个小人影从森林里冒了出来。在疯狂的欢呼和掌声中，大卫冲过终点线，胜利地举起了双臂。他吸引了我的目光，向我咧嘴一笑，说：“这很容易！”)”可推断，大卫是乐观积极的。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第一段的“Finally, a small figure emerged from the forest. David raised his arms in triumph as he crossed the finish line to wild cheers and applause. He caught my eye, flashed me a toothy grin and said, “That was easy!”(最后，一个小人影从森林里冒了出来。在疯狂的欢呼和掌声中，大卫冲过终点线，胜利地举起了双臂。他吸引了我的目光，向我咧嘴一笑，说：“这很容易！”)”可知，大卫最终冲过了重点线，完成了跑步比赛，朝作者咧嘴笑，并说跑步是容易的，说明大卫完成了跑步是高兴的，说跑步是容易的，说明大卫对生活积极乐观，因此推断作者通过说大卫“咧嘴笑”，是为了告诉我们大卫对生活的积极的态度。故选 B。

【答案】28. A　29. B　30. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章通过研究讲述了传播种子的动物是必不可少的，对生态系统有益，但是这些动物目前处于危险中。

【28题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“The African savanna elephant can carry seeds up to a record-breaking distance of 65 kilometres. This ability to shift geographical ranges will be crucial to plants when it comes to surviving climate change. However, just like all gibbon species, the African savanna elephant is endangered, its population down by 60 percent over the past 50 years.(非洲热带草原大象可以携带种子长到65公里。这种改变地理范围的能力对植物对气候变化的生存至关重要。然而，就像所有的长臂猿物种一样，非洲热带稀树草原象也濒临灭绝，它的数量在过去的50年里减少了60%)”和第二段内容“Researchers in Denmark and the USA have published a new study into how the loss of seed-dispersing animals could affect the resilience (恢复力) of forests and other natural ecosystems. According to their research, this loss has already reduced the ability of plants to move in pace with climate change by 60 percent, and in some areas by as much as 95 percent.(丹麦和美国的研究人员发表了一项新的研究，研究了种子传播动物的丢失如何影响森林和其他自然生态系统的恢复力。根据他们的研究，这种损失已经使植物适应气候变化的能力下降了60%，在一些地区降低了95%)”可知，非洲热带稀树草原象可以长距离携带植物种子，改变地理范围，但是目前濒临灭绝，第二段讲述了研究表明种子传播动物的丢失影响森林和其他自然生态系统的恢复力，使得植物适应气候变化的能力下降。由此推知，提到非洲热带草原象是为了强调问题。故选A。

【29题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的““Independent of climate change, rewilding has the potential to benefit our ecosystems, but in a changing climate, it has the added benefit of increasing the climate resilience of those ecosystems,” he says.(“不受气候变化的影响，野生化有可能有利于我们的生态系统，但在气候变化中，它的好处是提高这些生态系统的气候恢复力，”他说)”可知，Fricke从研究中得出野生化可以促进我们的生态系统的气候恢复力。故选B。

【30题详解】

主旨大意题。第二段内容“Researchers in Denmark and the USA have published a new study into how the loss of seed-dispersing animals could affect the resilience (恢复力) of forests and other natural ecosystems. According to their research, this loss has already reduced the ability of plants to move in pace with climate change by 60 percent, and in some areas by as much as 95 percent.(丹麦和美国的研究人员发表了一项新的研究，研究了种子传播动物的丢失如何影响森林和其他自然生态系统的恢复力。根据他们的研究，这种损失已经使植物适应气候变化的能力下降了60%，在一些地区降低了95%)”和第四段的“Nevertheless, the poor conservation status of many seed-dispersing tropical animals puts plants in regions such as Southeast Asia and Madagascar most at risk today. Without the preservation of such animals, global seed dispersal could decline by a further 15 percent.(然而，如今许多散布种子的热带动物的保护状况不佳，使东南亚和马达加斯加等地区的植物处于危险中。如果不保护这类动物，全球的种子传播可能会进一步下降15%)”以及下文内容可知，文章主要讲述传播种子的动物是必不可少的，对生态系统有益，但是这些动物目前处于危险中。由此可知，C项“传播种子的动物是必不可少的——受到威胁”为最佳标题。故选C。

【答案】31. A　32. C　33. B　34. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章讲述我们一直听说早餐是一天中最重要的一餐。根据发表在《营养与饮食学会杂志》上的一项研究，它实际上可能比之前想象的更重要。

【31题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段内容“The study consisted of 24,011 adults 40 years or older who participated from 1999 to 2014. Researchers looked at various eating behaviors of participants who self-reported their eating habits

every 24 hours. Causes of death were tracked via death records through December 31, 2015.(这项研究包括 24011 名 40 岁以上的成年人，他们在 1999 年至 2014 年期间参与了这项研究。研究人员观察了参与者的各种饮食行为，这些参与者每 24 小时自我报告一次他们的饮食习惯。通过截至 2015 年 12 月 31 日的死亡记录追踪死亡原因)”可知，本段讲述研究过程，和第四段内容“After examining participants throughout the years, researchers found that certain eating behaviors were in fact linked to higher rates of premature death. Eating only one meal per day was associated with an increased risk of all-cause and CVD mortality while skipping breakfast was linked to an increased risk of CVD mortality, and skipping lunch or dinner was linked to an increased risk of all-cause mortality. Lastly, the study found that having meals too closely together (less than four and half hours apart) was also linked to all-cause premature death.(在对参与者进行了多年的研究后，研究人员发现，某些饮食行为实际上与更高的过早死亡率有关。每天只吃一顿饭与全因和心血管疾病死亡风险增加有关，而不吃早餐与心血管疾病死亡风险增加有关，不吃午餐或晚餐与全因死亡风险增加有关。最后，研究发现，进餐时间过近(间隔不到四个半小时)也与全因过早死亡有关)”可知，本段讲述研究发现，因此可知，三、四两段讲述研究过程和发现。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据前文“breakfast typically is a good vehicle for nutrients associated with a decrease in cardiovascular risk, such as fiber and vitamins(早餐通常是降低心血管疾病风险的营养物质的良好载体，比如纤维和维生素)”和下文“they are missing out on important nutrients their body needs, then long term that can be harmful to their health,” leads to a “higher risk for certain cancers and heart disease(他们失去了身体所需的重要营养物质，长此以往会对健康有害，“导致”患某些癌症和心脏病的风险更高)”可推断，早餐提供纤维和维生素，降低患心血管疾病的风险，下文说到错过了身体所需的重要物质，会导致患癌症和心脏病的奉献增高，因此推断划线部分表示：如果不吃早餐，划线词与 C 项“不做（应做的事等）”意思相近。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段的““At the end of the day what matters is that an individual can meet their nutritional needs for optimal (最佳) health,” explains Keri Gans(“在一天结束的时候，重要的是一个人能够满足他们对最佳健康的营养需求，”Keri Gans 解释说)”可推断，摄入足够的营养是保持整体健康的关键。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“We’ve heard for years that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. But, it actually might be even more important than previously thought, according to a study published in the Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, which examined the effects of skipping meals and meal frequency as related to mortality (死亡率) and heart health.(多年来，我们一直听说早餐是一天中最重要的一餐。但是，根据发表在《营养与饮食学会杂志》上的一项研究，它实际上可能比我们之前想象的更重要，该研究调查了不吃饭和吃饭频率与死亡率和心脏健康的关系)”可知，作者认为早餐比我们想象中更重要，因此推断作者对于不吃早餐是反对的，故选 D。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

【答案】35. E　36. B　37. G　38. F　39. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了为什么工作中的界限至关重要。

【35 题详解】

根据下文“If you have informed someone that this is your office space, your desk, or your chair, you have attempted to set physical boundaries.(如果你告诉别人这是你的办公室，你的桌子，或你的椅子，你已经试图设置物理边界)”可知，此处在讲述界限的类型。由此可知，E. Boundaries can be physical, mental, emotional,

tangible, or intangible.(界限可以是身体上的、精神上的、情感上的、有形的或无形的)能够衔接下文，符合此处语境。故选 E。

【36 题详解】

根据上文“It is often easier to understand a physical boundary. Emotional or mental boundaries may be subtler (更微妙的).(物理边界通常更容易理解。情感或精神界限可能更加微妙)”可知，此处在对比物理边界和情感或精神界限。由此可知，B. However, they are equally, if not more, important.(然而，它们即使不是更重要，也同样重要)能够承接上文，其中 they 指代上文中的“物理边界和情感或精神界限”，符合此处语境。故选 B。

【37 题详解】

根据下文“One example of this is being repeatedly asked to work late during the week/weekends or while on vacation. Another example is being required to see too many clients or patients to the point we feel tired at the end of the day and exhausted by Friday.(其中一个例子就是反复被要求在工作日/周末或假期加班。另一个例子是，我们被要求看太多的客户或病人，以至于我们在一天结束时感到疲惫，到周五就筋疲力尽了)”可知，此处讲述的是我们会被要求做一些超出我们感觉能力范围的事情。由此可知，G. Such boundaries often involve being asked to do more than we feel capable of for an extended period of time.(这种界限经常包括在很长一段时间内被要求做一些超出我们感觉能力范围的事情)能够衔接下文，符合此处语境。故选 G。

【38 题详解】

根据上文“For example, you value a workplace culture that treats employees and clients with respect and dignity and acts ethically. After six months, you realize that company leaders are repeatedly behaving in ways not consistent with this.(例如，你看重一种尊重员工和客户、行为合乎道德的职场文化。六个月后，你意识到公司领导的行为一再与此不一致)”及常识可知，当个人价值观和道德标准与公司不一致时，可能会导致内部冲突。由此可知，F. Your values and ethical standards don’t match with your company’s, which likely will lead to internal conflict.(你的价值观和道德标准与公司不一致，这可能会导致内部冲突)能够承接上文，符合此处语境。故选 F。

【39 题详解】

根据下文“Boundaries serve many functions. They help protect us, clarify our responsibility, preserve our physical and emotional energy, and live our values and standards.(边界有很多功能。它们有助于保护我们，明确我们的责任，保持我们的身体和情感能量，并实现我们的价值观和标准)”可知，本段主要介绍的是边界对我们很重要。由此可知，A. Why are boundaries important? (为什么界限很重要？)能够统领本段，符合此处语境。故选 A。

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)

【答案】40. Technology

41. Making employees work from home.

42. ***Working from home can do many benefits, because it reduces employers’ capital as well as individuals’ working time.*** Because working from home increases productivity and efficiency at work.

43. If the sense of responsibility is not strong, it will lead to low work efficiency. In addition, flexible time arrangement will also lead to unlimited extension of working hours.

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章分析了在家工作的优点。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段的“The major benefit that developing technology has provided is allowing

individuals to work from home.(技术发展带来的主要好处是允许个人在家工作。)”可知，技术使得个人能够在家里工作，故填 Technology。

【41 题详解】

考查词义猜测。根据第二段的“Organizations can save a huge amount of capital by making employees work from home. Moreover, this reduces other expenses associated with the workspace and accommodates an increased number of employees at the same time…Since, nowadays, expenses of buildings and owning lands are very high, **this** could save the organizations a large sum of money.(企业可以通过让员工在家工作来节省大量资金。此外，这减少了与工作空间相关的其他费用，并同时容纳了更多的员工。……因为，现在，建筑和拥有土地的费用非常高，这可以为组织节省一大笔钱。)”可知，this 指代上文提到的让员工在家工作，故填 Making employees work from home.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据倒数第三段的“Thus, most of organizations have started promoting remote work due to which they have saved a huge amount of money and increased their turnover and productivity approaches.(因此，大多数组织已经开始推广远程工作，因为他们节省了大量的资金，并增加了他们的营业额和生产力方法。)”和倒数第二段的“The second major benefit associated with remote work is the lack of the necessity to travel, which reduces the chances of being stuck in traffic. This has increased productivity and efficiency at work and saved a potential amount of time for them that they could invest in other productive activities.(远程工作的第二个主要好处是不需要出差，这减少了被困在交通中的机会。这提高了工作生产力和效率，并为他们节省了大量的时间，他们可以投资于其他生产活动。)”可知，在家工作有许多好处，因为它减少了雇主的资本并降低了雇工的工作时间，不是雇主的时间，因为在家工作提高了生产力和效率，故填 ***Working from home can do many benefits, because it reduces employers' capital as well as individuals' working time.*** Because working from home increases productivity and efficiency at work.

【43 题详解】

开放式试题。答案合理即可。例如我认为如果责任意识不强，会导致工作效率低。此外，灵活的时间安排也会导致工作时间无限延长。故填 If the sense of responsibility is not strong, it will lead to low work efficiency. In addition, flexible time arrangement will also lead to unlimited extension of working hours.

第二节(20 分)

44.【答案】*Dear Jim,*

I'm glad to know that you're interested in Chinese culture, especially 12 Chinese zodiac signs. As you know, 12 Chinese zodiac represent twelve different animals, each year one animal. These twelve animals play a significant role in Chinese culture and are often used in various forms of art, festivals, and even in daily life. They are often associated with certain characteristics and are believed to influence the personalities and fortunes of people born in their corresponding years.

In the Chinese zodiac, I'm a monkey. I am outgoing, lively, good with people, and have many friends. What's more, I am also resourceful, forward-looking, and competitive. What's the most important is that I have a good heart to others.

I hope my introduction is helpful to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，假设你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。你的外国笔友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国十二生肖感兴趣。请你给他回一封邮件介绍你的生肖，内容包括：1. 简介中国的十二生肖；2. 你的生肖和生肖对你的影响。

【详解】1.词汇积累

对……感兴趣：be interested in→have interest in

特别是：especially→particularly

重要的：significant→vital

此外：What’s more=Besides

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：In the Chinese zodiac, I’m a monkey. I am outgoing, lively, good with people, and have many friends.

拓展句：In the Chinese zodiac, I’m a monkey, so I am outgoing, lively, good with people, and have many friends

【点睛】[高分句型 1] As you know, 12 Chinese zodiac represent twelve different animals, each year one animal.(运用了 as 引导的非限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2] I’m glad to know that you’re interested in Chinese culture, especially 12 Chinese zodiac signs. (运用了 that 引导的宾语从句）