2018 北京昌平高三（上）期末

英　　语

2018.1

单选

1.I cannot tell whether she is old or young, _____ I have never seen her.

A.and　　B.for　　C.but　　D.or

2.---Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

---Yes, I _____ by the hostess.

A.was treated　　B.would be treated　　C.treated　　D.had treated

3.---Mr. Smiths is not in the office at present.

---All right. I _____ him later.

A.visit　　B.have visited　　C.will visit　　D.will be visiting

4.You can use either WeChat wallet or PayPal _____ products in this shopping mall.

A.purchasing　　B.to purchase　　C.purchased　　D.having purchased

5. _____ the course too difficult to follow, I decided to move to a lower level.

A.Realize　　B.Realizing　　C.To realize　　D.Realized

6.High-speed rail changes life. That is_____ we keep building it.

A.what　　B.where　　C.which　　D.why

7.Download the app_____ you're able to read news.

A.where　　B.that　　C.which　　D.when

8.---I'm afraid I can't follow the teacher in my first lesson.

---Take it easy. You_____ guess your way through the lesson.

A.might　　B.should　　C.need　　D.can

9.My foreign teacher Jack is a kung fu fan. He_____ Tai Chi since he came to Beijing.

A.has been practicing　　B.practiced　　C.practices　　D.was practicing

10. _____ some people regard as a drawback is seen as a plus by many others.

A.Whether　　B.That　　C.What　　D.How

11.I take my smart phone with me every day, ____ I want to record wonderful moments.

A.in case　　B.now that　　C.even i f　　D.as if

12.---How long does one thousand dollars last?

--- _____ with care, it will last for four weeks.

A.To spend　　B.Spent　　C.Spending　　D.Spend

13.Our self-developed large passenger plane _____ 730 orders and more orders are on the way.

A.received B.receives C.had received D.has received

14.What would you do if you_____ this was the last night of the world?

A.should know B.would know C.knew D.had known

15.Your quality of life directly depends on_____ convenient public transport is in your city.

A.why B.that C.whether D.how

完形填空

16

I Was There

I was heading to the gym one cold evening in late autumn. As I walked through a parking lot, I saw a homeless man. He was__1__ in to sleep against the wall surrounding a trash-bin （垃圾桶）. As I __2__ by, my heart sank.

I was about half a block past him when I turned and walked back. I knew it was not a good idea to __3__ this man. Many people in the streets suffer from mental illness. As a woman, it was__4__ for me to ask a strange man if he needed __5__ . And it was getting dark. I was shivering with fright as I stood before the man. "Sir, I live over there. " I pointed to my house and explained that our community police officers said they would try to help the homeless find __6__ if we called. I asked if it was okay to call the police, and he said that it was. Since I did not__7__ a cell phone, I made a call at a nearby business.

When I __8__, I told him I had made the call and asked if it was okay for me to wait with him. I was afraid the police would pass by and not __9__ him. I did not want him to be invisible. Again, he __10__ agreed. He then asked, "Do you think they'll find me an apartment?"

I did not know and felt even __11__ with stopping. A person should know the answer to the question, and I did not. But I answered, "I think they will get you __12__ tonight and get your information. Then,__13__ time, I think they will be able to find some place for you." As he was __14__ that, I added in earnest, "Sir, it's too cold to __15__out here."

I did not have any money or food with me - just two water bottles. I smiled, pulled out one of the water bottles and offered it to him. He took the __16__ and then sat up, as if he wanted to respect the effort I made. He thought for a moment and the began drinking.

When the __17__ arrived, they assured me that he would have shelter and even thanked me.

I have sometimes wondered why I __18__ that night. I knew very little about the homeless that cold night. But that calm man reminded me that __19__ here will always be people who are better able to do something, sometimes you __20__ stop because you are the one who is there.

1.A.settling B.giving C.taking D.checking

2.A.stood B.walked C.sat D.lay

3.A.bother B.hurt C.interview D.ignore

4.A.casual	B.unwise	C.serious	D.unfamiliar
5.A.help	B.rest	C.comfort	D.advice
6.A.housing	B.belonging	C.food	D.phone
7.A.lose	B.repair	C.borrow	D.carry
8.A.visited	B.left	C.returned	D.waited
9.A.see	B.suspect	C.seize	D.accept
10.A.excitedly	B.calmly	C.generously	D.eagerly
11.A.pleasant	B.curious	C.natural	D.anxious
12.A.reply	B.invitation	C.clothes	D.shelter
13.A.in	B.over	C.on	D.by
14.A.concluding	B.repeating	C.digesting	D.regretting
15.A.talk	B.drink	C.sleep	D.feed
16.A.bag	B.bottle	C.hand	D.money
17.A.passers-by	B.volunteers	C.policemen	D.doctors
18.A.exercised	B.arrived	C.called	D.stopped
19.A.if	B.since	C.unless	D.though
20.A.could	B.will	C.must	D.would

阅读理解

17

A

Line dancing is a group dance often associated with American country music. Dancers form a line and perform steps in time with each other and the music. This type of dancing became particularly popular in America in the 1970s. Line dancing took off in many other countries in the 1990s thanks to country hits such as Billy Ray Cyrus's "Achy Breaky Heart".

Tap dancing is performed by dancers with metal soles（鞋底）on their shoes. This makes a distinctive tapping sound. There are no clear origins of tap dancing and various forms have been found in Africa, Ireland, England and the West Indies.

Morris dancing is an English folk dance traditionally performed in spring. Dancers in and step together as a group, often using sticks or swords and waving handkerchiefs in the air. This type of dancing is mostly performed in rural areas of England.

Irish dancing is a group dance made popular in 1994 by the "Riverdance" show. The dance is performed by kicking the legs quickly and precisely while maintaining the upper body still. Performers traditionally dance to Irish folk music.

Northern Soul dance movement started in England in the 1960s. It was part of the craze for Northern Soul music, an American Motown style which was particularly popular in areas of northern England such as Manchester.

Salsa is a Latin dance which is performed by couples. Throughout the dance, the upper body remains more or less level while the hips sway from side to side. This is known as the "Cuban hip movement". Although the dance originated in the Caribbean, it is popular all over the world.

Break dancing is an urban dance style which originated in New York in the 1970s. The dance evolved among young people as a form of street entertainment. It is mostly performed to hip-hop music and involves a number of gravity-defying moves such as balancing on one hand. Break dancing became popular after being featured in music videos such as Run DMC's "It's Like That".

(1)What do we learn about Line dancing?

A.It is danced in pairs.

B.Dancers kick the legs.

C.Dancers keep upper body still.

D.It is danced to the country music.

(2)Which of the following pictures shows Morris dancing?

A.B.C.D.

(3)The passage intends to_____ .

A.teach people how to dance

B.introduce some types of dances

C.compare the popularity of dances

D.describe the development of dances

18

B

Luke Fortune drove from a small town in Central Oregon to Portland, where he parked his car in a paid garage overnight. The next morning, he discovered that the car's window had been damaged, along with his dreams for the future: his backpack and computer were gone.

"Everything important to me was on that computer," said Fortune, 21，who is studying to become a paramedic（护理人员）. "My classwork, every paper I'd written, and all the programs I needed for my paramedic tests. Every letter I was working on for job applications. I felt sick."

Two days after the theft, another young man was standing outside his apartment, also in Portland. Masoud Almazrouei, 29, was an exchange student from the United Arab Emirates. He had been approached by a man who said he had a computer for sale. Only $200. Almazrouei, who had been in the United States for only a year, needed a computer, so he bought it, took it

home, and turned it on. Within seconds, he saw files and photographs.

"I wondered who would sell a computer with all of this on it," he said. "I realized it could be stolen." Almazrouei found what appeared to be the owner's cell phone number and called it. "This guy with a thick accent told me he had my computer," Fortune said. "He told me the story and said it was his fault. I thought it was a scam. I told him if he really had the computer, he should take it to the police."

Soon after, a police officer called Fortune to say that a man had dropped the computer off and had said he was sorry. He passed along the man's number.

Fortune called and thanked Almazrouei and insisted on paying him a reward of $200, the money he was out. Almazrouei refused. He said it was his mistake to buy the computer from someone he didn't know. More important, he said, it was his honor and duty to return the laptop to the rightful owner. "I saw a photo of this man in his paramedic uniform," Almazrouei said. "They help people. He is a good man. I don't want my money back."

When the story made it to the local papers, Almazrouei received a call from Wim Wiewel, the president of Portland State University, where Almazrouei is studying economics. Impressed with his student's virtue, Wiewel gave Almazrouei a new computer. "We thought since you gave back the laptop, we should give you a laptop so that you'll have one," Wiewel told him. "We're very proud of you."

(1)Fortune felt sick after the theft, mainly because_____ .

A.the window of his car was broken

B.important files were on the computer

C.he couldn't take academic courses

D.he paid much money for the backpack

(2)What does the underlined word "scam" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A.An illegal trick.

B.An unfair game.

C.A false punishment.

D.A special experience.

(3)Why did Almazrouei return the laptop to Fortune?

A.He got a new one.

B.It did not work well.

C.It was a stolen computer.

D.He was asked to do so by the police.

(4)What does the author intend to convey?

A.Honesty.

B.Freedom.

C.Friendship.

D.Justice.

19

C

Students take lunch breaks at school every day, and grown-ups take them at their jobs. Almost everyone stops to eat at some point in his or her day, and that includes astronauts.

Eating a meal in space takes some extra planning and preparation. Weightlessness raises a set of concerns — from storing the food safely to making sure that crumbs （碎屑） don't float off and jam the equipment.

Colonel John Glenn was the first American to circle the Earth. When he made his three - Orbit trip around Earth on February 20, 1962, he brought along a little something to eat. It wasn't much, but it made him the first person in history to have a space meal.

Glenn was part of NASA's Project Mercury, the United States' first manned space program. He and his co-astronauts feasted on bite-sized cubes, freeze-dried powders, and nutritious goo squeezed from aluminum tubes. None of it tasted very good, they all agreed, and eating in zero gravity took a lot more concentration than eating at the NASA cafeteria. Still, it was better than going hungry.

Project Gemini flew ten two-person space missions during 1965 and 1966. By then, the astronaut' food cubes were coated with gelatin （凝胶） to prevent crumbling. At the same time, improved packaging made it easier to put moisture （水分） into freeze-dried foods. Best of all, scientists had figured out ways to improve the menu. Gemini's astronauts could choose from such delicacies as shrimp cocktail, chicken and vegetables, and butterscotch pudding or applesauce.

Then came the Apollo program, which in July 1969 placed the first person on the moon. The quality and variety of space food was even better. Apollo astronauts were the first ones to have hot water, which made it easier to prepare their freeze-dried meals. Special bags were introduced that kept food warm indefinitely. A new item called a "spoon bowl" had also been invented. It let astronauts eat with a spoon in a weightless environment.

Compared to crews on earlier spacecraft, the astronauts on Skylab (the United States' first space station) in the 1970s lived in comparative four-star luxury. Their orbiting home had a small dining room with footholds to keep the crew members in place as they gathered around the dinner table. They also had a refrigerator, a freezer, and 72 food items to choose from! In later tears, space shuttle astronauts chose their own meals in "food evaluation" sessions before Professionals helped them construct diets that provided 100 percent of their nutritional needs.

(1)What problem did Glenn's space meal in 1962 deal with?

A.Taste.

B.Nutrition.

C.Survival.

D.Appearance.

(2)The most effective change in Project Gemini was that astronauts had food .

A.within a capsule

B.in better packages

C.in the shape of cube

D.with various choices

(3)How did the Apollo program improve the way astronauts ate in space?

A.They dined around a table.

B.They had freeze-dried meals.

C.They ordered before taking off.

D.They ate warm food with a spoon.

(4)What is the passage mainly about?

A.The variety of the space food.

B.The life of astronauts in space.

C.The development of dining in space.

D.The achievements of the space projects.

20

D

We often think of the need for critical（批判性的）thinking in the context of nonscientific approaches to extraordinary statements about the natural world. We call that pseudoscience（伪科学）, and as a solution we often recommend more science course, especially those focusing on critical thinking. But critical thinking is not unique to the sciences. A study by two researchers at North Carolina State University, Anne McLaughlin and Alicia McGill, indicates that explicitly teaching critical thinking skills in a humanities course can significantly reduce students' beliefs in pseudoscience.

They worked with 117 students in three different classes. 59 students were in a psychology research methods class that did not specifically cover critical thinking. They served as the control group. The other 58 were in one of two courses on historical mysteries. Their courses were explicitly designed to develop skills in critical thinking. The control group students did not change their beliefs, but students in both history courses had lower beliefs in pseudoscience at the end of the term.

Even beliefs in specific topics not covered in the history courses went down, an indication that students were applying their critical thinking skills on their own. "The change we see in these students is important, because beliefs are extremely hard to change," said McLaughlin, associate professor of psychology at NG State.

Coauthor McGill, assistant professor of history at NG State, agrees. "This drives home the importance of teaching critical

thinking and the essential role that humanities can play in the process." She said the study may be especially timely right now. "Humanities courses: give students tools," she says. "Humanities also offer us historical and cultural perspective that allows us to put current events in context."

Their study, "Explicitly Teaching Critical Thinking Skills in a History Course", was published in Science & Education. It seems to be having some impact already. McLaughlin told the Skeptical Inquirer that they have received many emails from the media and other very inspiring. People seem hungry for critical thinking tools and students probably won't just pick up those skills without explicit instruction and practice.

Their study couldn't track students over time, but if the effects of the humanities courses successful teaching of critical thinking skills could be shown to keep existing over time, it would be an especially welcome advance. In the meantime, it is good for all of us to recognize that science course aren't the only academic route to teaching critical thinking and resisting pseudoscientific ideas.

(1)The underlined sentence in paragraph 3 indicates that _____ .

A.teaching critical thinking in history courses is effective

B.beliefs are really hard to change

C.the control group can freely practice their critical thinking

D.the participants suspect the topics covered in class

(2)How can humanities influence people's thinking according to McGill?

A.They help students evaluate positively.

B.They offer students new ways of thinking.

C.They give people science thinking tools.

D.They encourage people to predict the future.

(3)How does the author think of teaching critical thinking?

A.Critical thinking cannot be trained in a term.

B.Clear guidance and practice is quite necessary.

C.The effect of critical thinking cannot last long.

D.History courses are the most practical approach.

(4)According to McLaughlin, which of the following examples proves his opinion?

A."I love history even more."

B."I prefer science courses to humanities."

C."I come to doubt the historical mysteries."

D."I hardly put current events in cultural aspects."

七选五

21

3D printing: the future of food production?

3D printing is becoming more and more popular. __1__ People and businesses are able to create the things they need very quickly and easily using 3D printers.

But can you imagine printing food? Some scientists are trying to revolutionise the dining experience by doing this. They hope that having a 3D printer in the kitchen will become as commonplace as the microwave. Scientists say that they are easy to use: you simply have to select a recipe and put the raw food "inks" into the printer. __2__ This means that it would be very quick and easy to create tasty and nutritious meals.

__3__ There would be less need for traditional growing, transporting and packaging processes as food production would be a lot more efficient. For example, alternative ingredients （配料） such as proteins from algae, carrot leaves and insects could be turned into tasty products!

However, some people think that a future of 3D-printed food would be a disaster. It could take away many jobs, including those for growing, transporting and packaging food. Imagine a world where there was no need for farming or growing crops and the same tastes and textures could be printed from a raw "food ink". __4__ Also, there are concerns about then nutritional value of printed food: is it really possible to get the nutrients we need from food - based inks and gels （凝胶）? What's more, cooking and eating together with family and friends has long been a traditional and enjoyable activity. __5__

A.Likewise, traditional cafes and restaurants might lose business.

B.Printing food could also help people who suffer from a swallowing disorder.

C.You can also modify the instructions to make the food exactly how you want it.

D.They could program the printer to print softer versions of their favourite foods.

E.Using 3D printers to create your meals would also be saving the environment.

F.We are now able to print things such as clothing, musical instruments and cars.

G.It is hard to imagine a world where the joy of cooking is dead and meals can be created at the touch of a button.

书面表达

22

假设你的澳大利亚笔友 Mike 准备参加近期举行的汉语桥世界大学生中文比赛节目，他要讲述一个中国成语故事，来信请你推荐一个成语。请根据以下提示给他回信。

1．该成语的含义；

2．你的推荐理由。

注意：

1．词数不少于 50；

2．头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：成语 idiom

Dear Mike,

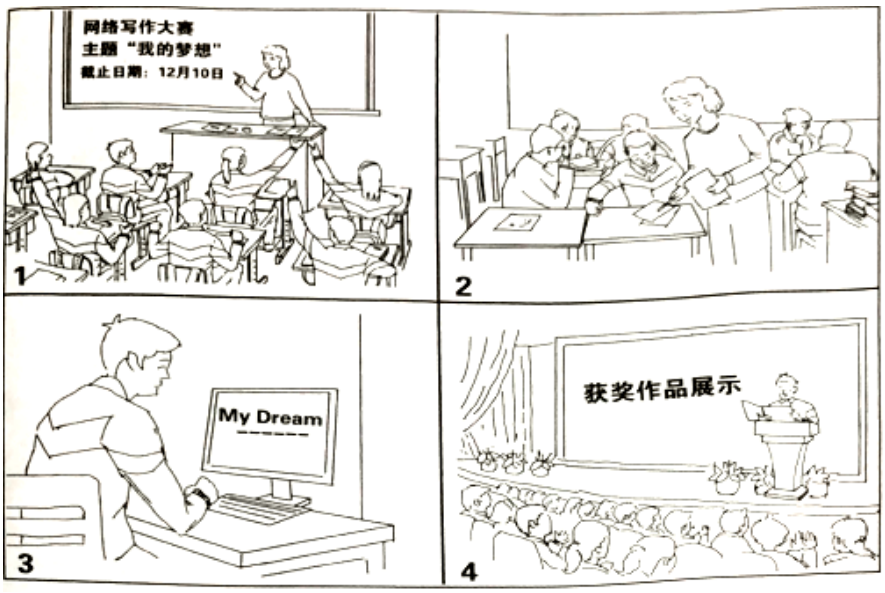
Yours,

Li Hua

23

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给校刊 "英语角" 写一篇英文稿件，介绍近期你们参加区里组织的以 "我的梦想" 为主题的高中英语网络写作大赛的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。



参考答案

单选

1【答案】

B

【解析】

考查连词。句意：我我从判断她年轻与否，因为我从没见过她。for 表示显而易见的原因。故选 B。

2【答案】

A

【解析】

考查一般过去时和被动语态。由情景可知我在过去被女主人招待。因此使用一般过去时。I 和 treat 之间为被动关系，我被招待，故使用被动语态，因此选 A。

3【答案】

C

【解析】

考查一般将来时。史密斯先生目前不在办公室，所以我将过会再来。因此使用一般将来时。故选 C。

4【答案】

B

【解析】

考查不定式。你可以用微信支付或者苹果支付在这个购物商城买东西。不定式表目的。故选 B。

5【答案】

B

【解析】

考查现在分词。意识到这门课太难跟了，我决定去上低水平的课程。realize 和 I 为主动关系，因此用现在分词做伴随状语，故选 B。

6【答案】

D

【解析】

考查表语从句。句意：高速轨道改变了我们的生活。这就是为什么我们不停地在建造它。故选 D。

7【答案】

A

【解析】

考查定语从句。从句中基本句子结构完整，故排除 B、C，先行词为 the app，是一个抽象的地点，句意：下载这个

应用，在这里你可以读到新闻。故选 A。

8【答案】

D

【解析】

考查情态动词。句意：---恐怕我第一堂课不能跟上老师讲的内容。---放松点。在上课过程中你可以找到适合你的方式。故选 D。

9【答案】

A

【解析】

考查现在完成进行时。由 since he came to Beijing 可知，动词从过去一直持续到现在。因此使用完成时。故选 A。

10【答案】

C

【解析】

考查疑问代词。根据句子结构，可知空格处引导主语从句且在从句中做宾语。句意：被一些人当作是缺点的东西却被许多其他的人看作优点。因此选 C 项。

11【答案】

A

【解析】

考查连词。句意：既然我想记录下美好的瞬间，我每天都带着只能手机。in case：以防；now that：既然；even if：即使；as if：似乎。故选 A。

12【答案】

B

【解析】

考查过去分词。句意：---1000 美元能花多久？---省着点花，大约四周。it 代指 1000 美元，钱与 spend（花费）之间为被动关系。因此使用过去分词，故选 B。

13【答案】

D

【解析】

考查现在完成时。句意：我们自主研发的大型客机已经收到了 730 份订单，还有更多的订单在路上。表示动作从过去一直持续到现在，用现在完成时，故选 D。

14【答案】

C

【解析】

考查虚拟语气。句意：如果你知道这是最后一晚，你会做什么？由句意可知本题考查对现在的虚拟，从句使用一般过去时，故选 C。

15【答案】

D

【解析】

考查宾语从句。句意：你的生活质量直接取决于你所处的城市公共交通的便捷程度。由句意可知答案选 D。

完形填空

16【答案】

ABDBA ADCAB DDBCC BCDAC

【解析】

1.考查动词。他安顿下来打算靠着垃圾桶附近的墙入睡。settle in：安顿；give in：屈服；take in：吸收；check in：办理入住。故选 A。

2.考查动词。当我路过的时候，我的心头一沉。故选 B。

3.考查动词。由下文作者的所作所为可知，作者觉得自己这样忽视一个路边的人不太好。故选 D。

4.考查形容词。作为一位女性，询问一位陌生男士是否需要帮助是不理智的。casual：随意的；unwise：理智的；serious：严峻的；unfamiliar：不熟悉的。故选 B。

5.考查动词。作为一位女性，询问一位陌生男士是否需要帮助是不理智的。故选 A。

6.考查名词。联系上下文可知，流浪汉缺少住处，所以我跟他说，如果我们报警可以帮助他找到住处。故选 A。

7.考查动词。我到别的地方去找电话打电话，由此可知我没有带手机。故选 D。

8.考查动词。当我回来的时候，我告诉他我已经打电话给警察了。故选 C。

9.考查动词。我担心警察会走过了，看不到他。故选 A。

10.考查副词。由文章最后 that calm man reminded me……可知这位男士很镇定。excitedly：兴奋地；calmly：淡定得；generously：慷慨的；eagerly：渴望得，急切得。故选 B。

11.考查形容词。我不知道警察能否给他找到住处，所以就更加担忧了。pleasant：开心的；curious：好奇的；natural：自然的；anxious：担忧的。故选 D。

12.考查名词。有上文说到：我不知道，但是我回答了，说明我回答说可以找到住处。reply：回复；invitation：要请；clothes：衣服；shelter：避难所。故选 D。

13.考查介词。我跟他说，今天能给你找到一处避难所，并且获取你的信息，然后，久而久之，他们会给你找到一个住处。in time：及时；over time：随着时间的流逝，久而久之；on time：准时；by time：按时间，计时。故选 B。

14.考查动词。当他正在理解我说的话的时候，我又真诚得说道……。conclude：包括；repeat：重复；digest：消化，

理解；regret：遗憾；后悔。故选 C。

15.考查动词。为了让他相信我说的话，我又添了一句，说：在这睡觉太冷了。故选 C。

16.考查名词。有上文可知，我给他说，然后他接过瓶子。故选 B。

17.考查名词。当警察来的时候，他们向我保证说会给他提供避难所，并且还感谢了我。故选 C。

18.考查动词。我有时候会纳闷儿我那天晚上为什么会停下来。故选 D。

19.考查连词。但是那个淡定的人提醒了我，是否总是会有一些能够更好的做一些事的人。故选 A。

20.考查情态动词。有时候你必须停下来，因为你就是那个在那个位置的人。故选 C。

阅读理解

17【答案】

(1)D　　(2)D　　(3)B

【解析】

(1)

细节题。由第一段第一句 Line dancing is a group dance often associated with American country music，可知答案选 D。

(2)

细节题。由第三段第二句 Dancers in and step together as a group, often using sticks or swords and waving handkerchiefs in the air，可知这种舞蹈的跳舞者经常手持棍或剑，故选 D。

(3)

主旨题。本文是一篇科普类的说明文，主要向读者介绍了几种不同类型的舞蹈。故选 B。

18【答案】

(1)B　　(2)A　　(3)C　　(4)A

【解析】

(1)

细节题。由第二段第一句 Everything important to me was on that computer，可知答案选 B。

(2)

猜词题。Fortune 收到 Almazrouei 的电话，以为这是个骗局，并告诉他，如果他真的有这台电脑，他应该去报警。故选 A。

(3)

细节题。由倒数第二段第三句 it was his honor and duty to return the laptop to the rightful owner，及上文可知，电脑是从一个小偷那买到的，故选 C。

(4)

写作目的题。作者借文章想赞颂 Almazrouei 诚实的品质，虽然自己花了钱买电脑，但因为电脑来路不明，是偷了别人的，当他发现后诚实得返回主人。故选 A。

19【答案】

(1)C (2)D (3)D (4)C

【解析】

(1)

细节题。由第四段最后一句 it was better than going hungry，可知有吃的总比饿着强，由此可知主要解决的是温饱问题。故选 C。

(2)

细节题。由第五段第四句 Best of all, scientists had figured out ways to improve the menu，可知最好的是改善了菜单，可选择的饭菜品种增加，故选 D。

(3)

细节题。由倒数第二段倒数第一和倒数第三句 Special bags were introduced that kept food warm indefinitely；It let astronauts eat with a spoon in a weightless environment，可知答案选 D。

(4)

主旨题。本文为科普类的说明文，主要讲了不同时期宇航员们在太空中的餐饮问题。故选 C。

20【答案】

(1)A (2)B (3)B (4)C

【解析】

(1)

推断题。由这句话可知，实验组的学生确实发生了变化，由此可推知在历史课程中教他们批判性思维会对他们的思维有一点影响。故选 A。

(2)

细节题。由第四段最后一句 Humanities also offer us historical and cultural perspective that allows us to put current events in context，可知学生思考提供了新视角。故答案选 B。

(3)

推断题。由倒数第二段最后一句 People seem hungry for critical thinking tools and students probably won't just pick up those skills without explicit instruction and practice，可知作者认为批判性思维的获得需要指导与实践，不能单单通过理论学习来获得。故选 B。

(4)

推断题。McLaughlin 的观点是：explicitly teaching critical thinking skills in a humanities course can significantly reduce students' beliefs in pseudoscience，即，在人文课堂上明确得教学生一些批判思维的技巧，这能明显得降低学生们对伪科学的信任程度。C 项： "我开始怀疑历史传说了" ，与该观点一致，故选 C。

七选五

21【答案】

1.F　　2.D　　3.E　　4.A　　5.G

【解析】

1.本段主要讲了 3D 打印越来越流行，F 项：我们能够打印一些诸如衣服、乐器和汽车等物品。故选 F。

2.此处讲了用 3D 打印技术打印食物的方法。先选食谱，然后将原材料放进打印机，最后给打印机编程，打印出自己需要的食物。D 项提及打印过程，且符合逻辑顺序，故选 D。

3.由后文可知本段主要讲了 3D 打印食物可能会带来一定的环境污染，E 项提及 3D 打印可以保护环境，故选 E。

4.本段讲到 3D 打印的一些弊端，段首提到 3D 打印食物可能会使一些职业消失，A 项：类似的传统的咖啡店和参观也可能消失。符合本段内容，故选 A。

5.本段继续讲 3D 打印食物的弊端，且在文意上较前文递进，本段讲了 3D 打印食物使人们丢失了一些家人团聚共进晚餐的乐趣。故选 G。

书面表达

22【答案】

略

【解析】

23【答案】

略