2021 北京东城高三（上）期末

英　语

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）

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 school bus driver returned to college to become a high school history teacher, thanks to some _____1_____ students．

Clayton Ward is a history lover, and as such, _____2_____ the time he'd spend chatting with students about their history classes as he _____3_____ them to and from school．

"After several of these discussions, some of the students would tell me they wanted me to be their _____4_____," he said．"That small mention from those kids…it _____5_____ me and gave me the motivation to complete a goal I had started years ago．"

_____6_____, Ward went to college after his high school graduation; but after a year, he had to leave and soon started driving buses．But he still valued _____7_____, and talking with the students on the bus route renewed his sense of passion for expanding and teaching young minds．

Ward enrolled（注册）at a community college in May 2019, and _____8_____ to take his classes full time while also still driving his bus．

"It wasn't always _____9_____．I would drive my route in the morning and afternoon, take classes in between shifts and take night classes," he said．"I would think of those students and all the years I wanted to make this happen, and it helped me focus my energy．"

"You wouldn't think that kids can do something like that, to give me the _____10_____ and ambition to go back to school," Ward said．"It's kind of crazy that such a small thing can make such an impact on your life．"

1. A. energetic	B. supportive	C. considerate	D. generous
2. A. enjoyed	B. found	C. saved	D. missed
3. A. attended	B. watched	C. bussed	D. trained
4. A. driver	B. adviser	C. friend	D. teacher
5. A. aimed at	B. stuck with	C. occurred to	D. called on
6. A. Initially	B. Consequently	C. Apparently	D. Ultimately
7. A. success	B. communication	C. responsibility	D. education
8. A. hesitated	B. offered	C. managed	D. happened
9. A. suitable	B. hopeful	C. lucky	D. easy
10. A. right	B. drive	C. chance	D. freedom

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Adolph Kiefer, a famous swimmer, _____11_____(die）at the age of 98 in 2017. Kiefer was America's _____12_____ (old) living Olympic champion. He was the first in the world to break the one-minute mark in the 100-meter backstroke (仰泳) when he was a 16-year-old student. One year later, Kiefer won the gold medal in the 100-meter backstroke competition at the Olympic Games, _____13_____(set) a record that would stand for 20 years.

B

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

About 5, 000 years ago, a strange circle of blue stones were set up in Britain．The structure has 80 stones in all and each stone _____14_____（weigh）about three tons．No one is sure _____15_____ built the structure．One of the most popular beliefs is that the Celts built it．Some even think creatures from another planet who visited Earth left it behind just _____16_____（let）us know they were here．

C

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Have you ever attended a Cinco de Mayo festival? If you have not, you do not know what you are missing．_____17_____ Spanish, the words cinco de mayo mean fifth of May．It is a day for the _____18_____（celebrate）of the fighting spirit of Mexican people．The festival _____19_____（hold）both in Mexico and in parts of the United States, especially the Southwest, _____20_____ there is a larger Hispanic population．

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑．

A

To increase your chances of landing an assignment for a travel guidebook, you need to find out what the publishers are looking for．Here are links to their submission guidelines with a few special requirements and tips．

Fonor's

Fonor's is a publishing company of both travel guidebooks and online content covering thousands of destinations worldwide．Visit Fonors．com/about-us, and near the bottom of the page you'll find "Write for Us" with information for submitting articles．Do remember to attach a copy of one of your other works when contributing．

☆TIP: Fonor's always hires writers who live in the destinations they cover．So, it's good to remember: While you may want to write about a foreign destination, more than likely you're closer to being an expert about the place

where you live.

Workman

Workman publishes unique and unexpected travel guides such as 1, 000 Places to See Before You Die, and The Food Lover's Guide to Paris. Consider them if you're interested in writing a nontraditional travel guide. You can find their submission guidelines at workman. com/work-with-us. They require a typical nonfiction book proposal with a suggested table of contents and author information. A chapter of your other books is also required. Send your submissions to submissions@workman.com.

☆TIP: If they don't accept your article, you might be lucky enough to get feedback about why.

Lonely Planet

Writers can get in touch with Lonely Planet by visiting their "Become a Contributor" page at LonelyPlanet.com/contribute. At that page you'll find a form asking for a resume（简历）and links to your other writing, but there's also space for more travel-related information such as geographical knowledge and level of fluency in relevant languages.

☆TIP: You'll find they also accept articles for "Travel News". If they say yes, you may get another chance for a bigger job such as a guidebook.

For more information on publishers, please visit ContributorsDigest.com.

21. This passage is mainly for _____.

A. guides　　B. writers

C. travelers　　D. publishers

22. Who may provide advice on how to improve articles?

A. Fonor's.　　B. Workman.

C. Lonely Planet.　　D. Contributor's Digest.

23. What is required by all the companies?

A. Geographical knowledge.　　B. Nontraditional ideas.

C. Overseas experience.　　D. Previous writing.

B

Craig Foster, bare-chested, was diving in bitterly cold waters off the southern-most tip of Africa when he saw her--an octopus hiding under a coat of shells and stones.



Deeply attracted, he began following this incredibly shy creature. He kept coming back every day to the same place where he first met her, trying to stay very still in her presence. For weeks she refused him: hiding in her

home, or pushing her liquid body into the nearest crack to escape. And then, after Foster's dogged persistence for 26 days, she reached out and touched him.

In the documentary "My Octopus Teacher", this tender moment moves you in a way you never thought an octopus tentacle（触手）wrapped around a human hand could. The nature documentary won Best Feature at the EarthxFilm Festival 2020.

"If you gain the trust of that animal over a period of months, it will actually ignore you to a certain degree and carry on with its normal life, and allow you to step inside its secret world," Foster says in his documentary.

We see her outsmarting a shark by riding on its back, growing a new tentacle after surviving a shark attack, and finally wasting away after laying her eggs. "The octopus showed me many behaviors that were completely new to science," Foster says.

After years of filming some of the planet s most dangerous animals, Foster was burnt out, depressed, and disconnected. "I was struggling. My only way to heal felt like I needed to be in the ocean, my go-to happy place as a child," he says.

Completely involving himself in the underwater world has calmed his mind. Over the years other animals have reached out to make contact, including dolphins, whales and even sharks. "But nothing has compared to this 'once-in-a-lifetime' bond with the octopus," Foster says.

The octopus changed Foster's life forever. Foster says the octopus taught him that humans are part of the natural world, and not simply visitors. "Your own role and place in the natural world is the most precious gift we humans have received," he says.

24. Foster followed the octopus with _____.

A. great patience　　B. a professional goal

C. scientific curiosity　　D. an adventurous spirit

25. According to "My Octopus Teacher", the octopus _____.

A. enjoyed Foster's attention　　B. taught Foster surviving skills

C. placed trust in Foster gradually　　D. benefited from Foster's company

26. What did Foster learn from the experience?

A. The natural world offers many gifts.

B. Humans belong to the natural world.

C. The natural world never fails to impress.

D. Humans should protect the natural world.

C

Once small farmers in Masii, a remote village in Kenya, have picked their crops, all they can do is wait until a buyer trucks through. The system works fairly well for beans and corn, but mangoes-the area’s other main crop-spoil (腐烂) more quickly. If the trader is late, they rot.



mangoes

Obadiah Kisaingu, a farmer in Masii, estimates 40% of the village's mango crop is lost to spoilage. But a simple coating could change that. A company, SmartTech, has created a product that doubles the shelf life of fresh produce, enabling farmers like Kisaingu to access far-off, larger markets. More time for fresh produce on grocers' shelves also means less food waste-a $2.6 trillion problem, according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

James Rogers, CEO of SmartTech, who has a Ph. D in materials science, wanted to solve the problem for food much in the same way that oxide barriers preventing rust (锈) have achieved for steel. Fortunately, researchers have found when plants made the jump from water to land hundreds of millions of years ago, they developed cutin, a barrier which is made of fatty acids that link together to form a seal around the plant, helping keep water in.

The cutin was such a grand strategy that today you'll still find it across the plant kingdom. Not that it's exactly the same solution across the board: An orange can last longer than a strawberry not so much because of the thickness of its skin, but because of the difference in the arrangement of those cutin molecules (分子)on the surface. SmartTech's challenge was first identifying the key components of cutin. After extensive trials, Rogers and his team developed a natural and tasteless protective coating from plant material-stems, leaves and skins. The product extends the sweet spot between ripening and rot. And best of all, the treated produce doesn't require refrigeration.

SmartTech traveled a long road to get here. It was six years from launch before products applied with the substance were in stores. SmartTech-treated fruits and vegetables are already in large grocery chains in Europe and the U. S. and the company recently gained regulatory approval in several less developed countries in South America.

"SmartTech has huge potential to turn poor farmers in Africa into commercial farmers," says Rogers. "That means more money in pockets, and more food in stomachs." But whether the company can cost-effectively reach small farmers in far-off areas still remains a challenge.

27. The author mentions the small farmers in Kenya to _____.

A. stress their need for preserving produce

B. show their difficulty in harvesting crops

C. evaluate their loss caused by slow transport

D. help express their wish to reach larger markets

28. What can we learn about SmartTech's product?

A. It is financially supported by FAO.

B. It is intended to replace refrigeration.

C. It is designed to thicken produce's skin.

D. It is based on plants' own defence system.

29. What does James Rogers expect?

A. To profit farmers.
B. To earn more money.
C. To produce more food.
D. To expand grocery chains.

30. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. prove a theory
B. promote a product
C. introduce a company
D. present a technology

D

Elizabeth Spelke, a cognitive (认知的) psychologist at Harvard, has spent her career testing the world's most complex learning system-the mind of a baby. Babies might seem like no match for artificial intelligence (AI). They are terrible at labeling images, hopeless at mining text, and awful at video games. Then again, babies can do things beyond the reach of any AI. By just a few months old, they've begun to grasp the foundations of language, such as grammar. They've started to understand how to adapt to unfamiliar situations.

Yet even experts like Spelke don't understand precisely how babies — or adults, for that matter — learn. That gap points to a puzzle at the heart of modern artificial intelligence: We're not sure what to aim for.

Consider one of the most impressive examples of AI, Alpha Zero, a programme that plays board games with superhuman skill. After playing thousands of games against itself at a super speed, and learning from winning positions, Alpha Zero independently discovered several famous chess strategies and even invented new ones. It certainly seems like a machine eclipsing human cognitive abilities. But Alpha Zero needs to play millions more games than a person during practice to learn a game. Most importantly, it cannot take what it has learned from the game and apply it to another area.

To some AI experts, that calls for a new approach. In a November research paper, Francois Chollet, a well-known AI engineer, argued that it's misguided to measure machine intelligence just according to its skills at specific tasks. "Humans don't start out with skills; they start out with a broad ability to acquire new skills," he says. "What a strong human chess player is demonstrating is not only the ability to play chess, but the potential to fulfill any task of a similar difficulty." Chollet posed a set of problems, each of which requires an AI programme to arrange colored squares on a grid (格栅) based on just a few prior examples. It's not hard for a person. But modern machine-learning programmes-trained on huge amounts of data — cannot learn from so few examples.

Josh Tenenbaum, a professor in MIT's Center for Brains, Minds & Machines, works closely with Spelke and uses insights from cognitive science as inspiration for his programmes. He says much of modern AI misses the bigger picture, comparing it to a cartoon about a two-dimensional world populated by simple geometrical (几何形的) people. AI programmes will need to learn in new ways — for example, by drawing causal inferences rather than simply finding patterns. "At some point — you know, if you're intelligent — you realize maybe there's something else out there," he says.

31. Compared to an advanced AI programme, a baby might be better at _____.
A. labeling images
B. identifying locations
C. playing games
D. making adjustments

32. What does the underlined word "eclipsing" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Stimulating.
B. Measuring.
C. Beating.
D. Limiting.

33. Both Francois Chollet and Josh Tenenbaum may agree that _____.
A. AI is good at finding similar patterns

B. AI should gain abilities with less training

C. AI lacks the ability of generalizing a skill

D. AI will match humans in cognitive ability

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

A. What is exactly intelligence?

B. Why is modern AI advanced?

C. Where is human intelligence going?

D. How do humans tackle the challenge of AI?

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人空白处的最佳选项．选项中有两项为多余选项．

Most people admit extreme nervousness at even the thought of giving a speech._____35_____ Through speaking, we gain the power to share what we are thinking with others.

Actually, not only do most beginning speakers suffer anxiety at the thought of speaking in public, but even powerful speakers like Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D.Roosevelt were nervous before speaking._____36_____ Some people tremble, sweat, and experience shortness of breath and increased heartbeat. As they go through their speech, they may be so preoccupied with themselves that they lose contact with the audience, jump back and forth from point to point, and on occasion forget what they have planned to say._____37_____ And they still go on to deliver a strong speech. The secret is not to get rid of all of your feelings but to learn to channel and control your nervousness.

Very few people are so bothered by anxiety that they are unable to proceed with the speech._____38_____ Why? Because you must be a little more aroused than usual to do your best. A bit of nervousness gets the adrenaline (肾上腺素) flowing-and that brings you to speaking readiness.

Many speakers worry that others will notice how nervous they are-and that makes them even more self-conscious and nervous. A young woman reported that she broke out at home before each speech. She was amazed when other students said to her, “You seem so calm when you speak.” _____39_____ Once you realize that your audience does not perceive your nervousness to the degree that you imagine, you will remove one unnecessary source of anxiety.

The more experience you get in speaking, the better you become at coping with nervousness. As time goes on, you will come to find that having a group of people listening to you alone is a very satisfying experience.

A. The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

B. In fact, it would be harmful if you were not nervous.

C. Try getting feedback from your listeners after a speech.

D. The difference in nervousness among people is a matter of degree.

E. Yet you must learn to cope with nervousness because speaking is important.

F. Others, however, may get butterflies in their stomachs and feel weak in the knees.

G. Perhaps the most important time for coping with nervousness is shortly before the speech.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节 阅读表达（共 4 小题；第 1、2 题各 2 分，第 3 题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题．

Fashion's Melt Down

Throwaway culture is trashing the planet-but one young chemical engineer has her own way to turn it over．

Fast fashion has changed the way we dress．We buy more clothes, more often-but we wear them less．Alina Bassi, founder of Kleiderly, wants to give our clothing waste another chance at a useful life．

Bassi has always cared about the threat of climate change, but she actually started her career in the oil industry．After a few years, she landed at bio-bean, a startup that turned waste coffee grounds into products that could be burnt for heat and fuel．After a year, Bassi was keen to branch out-used coffee grounds are not the biggest threat facing the planet．Instead, she poured her efforts into tackling a much bigger global polluter: the fashion industry．

According to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, we produce 100 billion items of clothing per year, and this is set to double by 2050．But they don't last long enough to offset（抵消）the carbon cost of producing the material, creating the clothes, and then shipping them to customers．"It makes no sense that we have such a high carbon footprint for something so short-lived," Bassi says．

Using the principles of a circular economy, Bassi has developed a low-energy, multi-stage process to turn clothing fibres into an alternative to oil-based plastic．This new plastic can then be used by manufacturers in their existing machines, so that your old T-shirts and jeans will become different products instead of clothes, such as clothing hangers, or even furniture．

Fashion companies have some other ways to reduce fashion waste, from creating clothes designed to last, to recycling the fabric to make more clothing．But "a problem this big needs multiple solutions," Bassi says．"We think about the multiple lives of a product and how we can keep reusing it instead of letting it fall into landfills or incinerators（焚化炉）,"she says．

40. Why did Bassi switch her focus to the fashion industry?

41. Please paraphrase the underlined sentence in your own words．

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

Kleiderly can change old jackets and trousers into a new material, which can be used to make more clothing．

43. Please briefly present your own solution（s）to the throwaway problem in daily life．（about 40 words）

第二节（20 分）

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华．你的英国笔友 Jim 来邮件，询问你如何利用博物馆资源促进学习．请你给 Jim 回一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1．经历；

2．感受．

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

第一节 完形填空

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

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了学校公交车司机 Clayton Ward 在学生们的鼓励和支持下，完成大学学业，成为一名高中历史老师的故事。

【1 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在一些学生的支持下，一名校车司机回到大学成为了一名高中历史老师。A．energetic 精力充沛的；　　B．supportive 支持的；C．considerate 体贴的；D．generous 大方的。根据后文倒数第二段“I would think of those students and all the years I wanted to make this happen, and it helped me focus my energy.”可知，在学生们的支持下，作者重回大学，后来成为了一名高中老师。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意： Clayton Ward 是一位历史爱好者，因此，他很享受开公交车接送学生上下学时与他们聊历史课的时光。A．enjoyed 享受，喜欢；B．found 发现；C．saved 挽救；D．missed 思念，错过。根据前文“Clayton Ward is a history lover”可知，因为 Clayton Ward 是一个历史学科的爱好者，所以他很享受和学生们聊历史的时光。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

考查词动词词义辨析。句意同上。A．attended 参加，出席；B．watched 观看；C．bussed 用公共汽车运送；D．trained 训练。根据文章第一句“A school bus driver…”可知，Clayton Ward 是一个学校公交车司机，所以此处表示他开公交车送学生上学。故选 C。

【4 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在几次这样的讨论之后，一些学生会告诉我，他们想让我做他们的老师。A．driver 司机；B．adviser 顾问；C．friend 朋友；D．teacher 老师。根据后文“and talking with the students on the bus route renewed his sense of passion for expanding and teaching young minds．”可知，孩子们想要 Clayton Ward 成为他们的老师。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：那些孩子提到的那一点，一直萦绕着我，给了我动力去完成我多年前就开始的目标。A．aimed at 皆在；B．stuck with 坚持，固执（想法等）；　　C．occurred to 突然想到；D．called on 要求，呼吁。根据后文“gave me the motivation to complete a goal …”可知，孩子们的提议一直在作者的脑海中挥之不去。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：起初，Ward 在高中毕业后上了大学。A．Initially 最初，起初；B．Consequently 因此；C．Apparently 明显地；D．Ultimately 最终。根据后文“ but after a year, he had to leave and soon started driving buses．”可知，最初 Clayton Ward 是上了大学的，后来才去开公交车的。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但他仍然重视教育，在巴士路上与学生们的交谈重新激发了他对拓展和教育年轻思想的热情。A．success 成功；　　B．communication 交流；C．responsibility 责任；D．education 教育。根据空后一句描述和转折连词 but 可知，此处表示 Clayton Ward 依然很重视教育的。故选 D。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Ward 于 2019 年 5 月进入一所社区大学学习，他在设法全日制上课的同时还开公交车。A．hesitated 犹豫；B．offered 提供；C．managed 设法；D．happened 发生。因为还在开公交车，所以此处需用动词 managed，表示设法全日制上课。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这并不总是容易的。A．suitable 合适的；B．hopeful 有希望的；C．lucky 幸运的；D．easy 容易的。根据后文“I would drive my route in the morning and afternoon, take classes in between shifts and take night classes”可知，要想兼顾开车和上课并不是一件容易的事情。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你不会想到孩子们能做这样的事，给我动力和雄心回到学校。A．right 权力；B．drive 动力；C．chance 机会；D．freedom 自由。根据空后“It's kind of crazy that such a small thing can make such an impact on your life．”可知，孩子们的话给了 Clayton Ward 动力和雄心，让他重返大学校园，并成为一名老师。故选 B。

第二节 语法填空

A

【答案】11. died　　12. oldest　　13. setting

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了奥运冠军 Adolph Kiefer 的生平事迹。

【11 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：著名游泳者阿道夫·基弗于 2017 年去世，享年 98 岁。分析句子并结合全文时态可知，此处使用一般过去时，表示过去发生的动作。故填 died。

【12 题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：基弗是美国历史年纪最大的奥运会冠军。分析句子可知，前文提及 age of 98 in 2017 可知，此处所述为年纪最大的奥运会冠军。故填 oldest。

【13 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：一年后，基弗在奥运会的 100 米仰泳比赛中获得金牌，创下了 20 年的纪录。分析句子可知，句中存在谓语动词 won，此处使用非谓语动词形式，且逻辑主语 Kiefer 与 set 之间为主动关系，因此使用现在分词作伴随状语。故填 setting。

B

【答案】14. weighs　　15. who　　16. to let

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了英国蓝色石头怪圈的由来。

【14 题详解】

考查主谓一致和动词时态。句意：该结构共有 80 块石头，每块石头重约三吨。分析句子可知，and 前句时

态为一般现在时，且后句主语为 each stone，根据主谓一致原则，此处使用一般现在时第三人称单数形式。故填 weighs。

【15 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：没有人确定是谁建造了这个结构。 分析句子可知，be sure（of）是固定句型，of 后接宾语从句，且从句中缺少人作主语，因此使用联系词 who 引导宾语从句。故填 who。

【16 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：有些甚至认为来自另一个星球的生物访问过地球，只是为了让我们知道他们在这里而已。分析句子可知，句中存在谓语动词 left，此处使用不定式 to let 非谓语动词作 left it behind 的目的状语。故填 to let。

C

【答案】17. In　　18. celebration　　19. is held　　20. where

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了五月五日节的由来。

【17 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在西班牙语中，cinco de mayo 一词的意思是 5 月 5 日。分析句子可知，此处表示在西班牙语中，因此使用介词 in 构成抽象地点状语，且位于句首首字母需大些。故填 In。

【18 题详解】

考查名词。句意：今天是庆祝墨西哥人民战斗精神的一天。分析句子可知，空前存在冠词，因此此处使用名词形式。故填 celebration。

【19 题详解】

考查被动语态与主谓一致。句意：这个节日在墨西哥和美国部分地区举行，特别是在西南部，那里的西班牙裔人口较多。分析句子可知，festival 与 hold 之间为被动关系，因此使用被动语态，且主语为单数，根据主谓一致原则可知使用 is held。故填 is held。

【20 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：这个节日在墨西哥和美国部分地区举行，特别是在西南部，那里的西班牙裔人口较多。分析句子可知，此处为定语从句，先行词为 the Southwest,在从句中地点状语，因此使用关系副词 where 引导定语从句。故填 where。

第二部分：阅读理解

A

【答案】21. B　　22. B　　23. D

【分析】本文是应用文。文章主要介绍了三个出版社接受文章的标准，出版社网址以及一些特殊要求和提示。

【21 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章第一段“To increase your chances of landing an assignment for a travel guidebook, you need to find out what the publishers are looking for．Here are links to their submission guidelines with a few special requirements and tips.（为了增加你得到编写旅行指南工作的机会，你需要明白出版商想要的是什么。以下是他们网站的链接，其中有一些特殊要求和提示。）”可以推知，本篇文章主要是通过介绍一些出

版社，为作家提供机会。故选 B 项。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章“**Workman**”部分的小贴士“If they don't accept your article, you might be lucky enough to get feedback about why.（如果他们不接受你的文章，你可能会很幸运地得到关于原因的反馈。）”可知 BWorkman. 可以就如何改进文章提供建议。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章“**Fonor's**”部分“Do remember to attach a copy of one of your other works when contributing.（请记住在投稿时附上您的其他作品的副本。）”和“**Workman**”部分“A chapter of your other books is also required.（你的其他书籍的一章也是必需的。）”以及“**Lonely Planet**”部分“At that page you'll find a form asking for a resume（简历）and links to your other writing.(在那一页，你会看到一张要求提供简历和你其他作品的链接的表格。)”可以推知，所有公司都要求作者有作品，即有写作经验。故选 D 项。

B

【答案】24. A　　25. C　　26. B

【分析】本文是记叙文。文章通过讲述克雷格·福斯特与章鱼之间的暖心故事，向我们展示了人类是自然界的一部分。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章第二段“And then, after Foster's dogged persistence for 26 days, she reached out and touched him.（然后，在福斯特顽强坚持了 26 天之后，她伸出触手摸了摸他。）”可知，福斯特通过 26 天获得了章鱼的信任，这需要很大的耐心。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章第三段“In the documentary "My Octopus Teacher", this tender moment moves you in a way you never thought an octopus tentacle（触手）wrapped around a human hand could. The nature documentary won Best Feature at the EarthxFilm Festival 2020.（在纪录片《我的章鱼老师》中，这个温柔的时刻以一种你从未想到过的方式打动了你，一只章鱼的触须缠绕在人的手上，这部自然纪录片赢得了 2020 年地球电影节的最佳影片奖。）”可以推知章鱼通过接触，逐渐开始信任福斯特了。故选 C 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章最后一段“The octopus changed Foster's life forever. Foster says the octopus taught him that humans are part of the natural world, and not simply visitors.（章鱼永远改变了福斯特的生活。福斯特说章鱼教会他人类是自然世界的一部分，而不仅仅是游客。）”可知福斯特从这次经历中认识到了人类是属于自然界的。故选 B 项。

C

【答案】27. A　　28. D　　29. A　　30. D

【分析】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了一个公司研发出了一种能使农产品保存的更好，从而为农民谋利的技术。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章第二段“Obadiah Kisaingu, a farmer in Masii, estimates 40% of the village's mango crop is lost to spoilage. But a simple coating could change that. A company, SmartTech, has created a product that doubles the shelf life of fresh produce, enabling farmers like Kisaingu to access far-off, larger markets.(Masii 的农民 Obadiah Kisaingu 估计，该村 40%的芒果作物因腐败而损失。但一种简单的涂层可以改变这种状况。一家名为 SmartTech 的公司发明了一种产品，使新鲜农产品的保质期延长了一倍，使 Kisaingu 这样的农民能够获得遥远的食物，更大的市场)”可知，作物易腐烂，作者提到肯尼亚的小农场主是为了强调他们保存农产品的需要。故选 A 项。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第三段“Fortunately, researchers have found when plants made the jump from water to land hundreds of millions of years ago, they developed cutin, a barrier which is made of fatty acids that link together to form a seal around the plant, helping keep water in.(幸运的是，研究人员发现，亿万年前，当植物从水跃到陆地时，它们产生了角质，一种由脂肪酸组成的屏障，这些脂肪酸连接在一起形成植物周围的密封，帮助保持水分)”可知，SmartTech 的产品建立在植物自身防御系统的基础上。故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。通过文章最后一段“‘‘SmartTech has huge potential to turn poor farmers in Africa into commercial farmers,” says Rogers. “That means more money in pockets, and more food in stomachs.” (“SmartTech 有巨大的潜力将非洲的贫困农民转变为商业农民，”Rogers 说，“这意味着口袋里有更多的钱，肚子里有更多的食物。”)”可知，James Rogers 希望为农民谋利。故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。文章主要讲述了一种能使农产品保存的更好，从而为农民谋利的技术。由此推知，这篇文章的主要目的是介绍一项技术。故选 D 项。

D

【答案】31. D　　32. C　　33. C　　34. A

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章通过比较人工智能和人类的智能，想要告诉我们——什么是真正的智力。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“They’ve started to understand how to adapt to unfamiliar situations.(他们开始懂得如何适应陌生的环境)”可知，与高级人工智能程序相比，婴儿可能更善于做出调整。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线单词前一句“After playing thousands of games against itself at a super speed, and learning from winning positions, Alpha Zero independently discovered several famous chess strategies and even invented new ones. (在以超快的速度与自己对弈数千场，并从获胜位置中学习之后，阿尔法零独立地发现了几种著名的国际象棋策略，甚至发明了新的策略)”可推知，阿尔法零超越了人类的认知能力，所以划线单词“eclipsing”的意思是“超过，胜过”，划线句意是：它看起来确实像是一台超越人类认知能力的机器。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段最后一句“What a strong human chess player is demonstrating is not only the

ability to play chess, but the potential to fulfill any task of a similar difficulty. (一位强大的人类棋手展示的不仅是下棋的能力，还有完成任何类似难度任务的潜力)”和最后一段“AI programmes will need to learn in new ways — for example, by drawing causal inferences rather than simply finding patterns. (人工智能程序将需要以新的方式学习——例如，通过得出因果推论，而不是简单地寻找模式)”可推知， Francois Chollet 和 Josh Tenenbaum 可能同意人工智能缺乏一种技能的泛化能力。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

主旨大意题。阅读文章，并根据第二段“Yet even experts like Spelke don't understand precisely how babies — or adults, for that matter — learn. That gap points to a puzzle at the heart of modern artificial intelligence: We're not sure what to aim for. (然而，即使是像斯皮尔克这样的专家也不能确切地理解婴儿——或成人——是如何学习的。这一差距指向了现代人工智能的一个核心难题:我们不确定该以什么为目标)”可知，本文讲述了所谓真正的智力到底是什么。故选 A。

第二节根据短文内容

【答案】35. E　　36. D　　37. F　　38. B　　39. C

【分析】本文是议论文。文章通过举例说明了如何应付对于演讲的紧张情绪，以及适度紧张对演讲的益处。

【35 题详解】

上文“Most people admit extreme nervousness at even the thought of giving a speech.”说明大多数人都认为一想到要演讲就感到极度紧张，空格处承上启下，下文“Through speaking, we gain the power to share what we are thinking with others.(通过演讲，我们获得了与他人分享我们所想的东西的力量)”说明了演讲的重要性。由此可知，E 项“但是你必须学会应付紧张，因为演讲很重要。”承上启下，符合文意。且 E 项中的“nervousness”与上文一致，“speaking”与下文一致。故选 E 项。

【36 题详解】

下文“Some people tremble, sweat, and experience shortness of breath and increased heartbeat.(有些人会发抖，出汗，呼吸急促，心跳加快)”介绍了一部分人紧张时的表现。段末“And they still go on to deliver a strong speech.(而且他们还会继续发表强有力的演讲)”又介绍了另一类人紧张时候的表现，这说明人与人之间的紧张程度是不同的。D 项“人与人之间紧张表现的不同是一个程度的问题。”符合文意。故选 D 项。

【37 题详解】

上文“Some people tremble, sweat, and experience shortness of breath and increased heartbeat. As they go through their speech, they may be so preoccupied with themselves that they lose contact with the audience, jump back and forth from point to point, and on occasion forget what they have planned to say.(有些人会发抖，出汗，呼吸急促，心跳加快。当他们讲完演讲时，他们可能会全神贯注于自己，以至于与听众失去联系，时不时地跳来跳去，有时会忘记他们计划要说的话)”说明了一类人紧张的表现。下文“And they still go on to deliver a strong speech.(而且他们还会继续发表强有力的演讲)”说明设空处介绍了另一类人在应对紧张时的表现。F 项“然而，另一些人可能会感到胃里七上八下，膝盖发软。”承上启下，符合文意。故选 F 项。

【38 题详解】

下文“Why? Because you must be a little more aroused than usual to do your best. A bit of nervousness gets the

adrenaline flowing — and that brings you to speaking readiness.(为什么？因为你必须比平时更兴奋一点才能做到最好。一点点紧张会让肾上腺素分泌，这会让你准备好说话)”说明了适度紧张的必要性。又通过文中的“Why?”得知下文是为了解释设空处提出的论点，B 项“事实上，如果你不紧张的话是有害的。”符合文意。故选 B 项。

【39 题详解】

上文“She was amazed when other students said to her, “You seem so calm when you speak.”(当其他学生对她说：“你讲话的时候看起来很平静”时，她很惊讶)”说明学生的反馈与她的心理预期不同，空格处承上启下，下文“Once you realize that your audience does not perceive your nervousness to the degree that you imagine, you will remove one unnecessary source of anxiety.(一旦你成功了意识到你的听众并没有像你想象的那样感觉到你的紧张，你将消除一个不必要的焦虑来源)”说明了演讲后获得反馈的重要性。C 项“试着在演讲后从听众那里得到反馈。”符合本段观点。故选 C 项。

第三部分：书面表达

第一节 阅读表达

【答案】40. Because it's a much bigger global polluter.

41. There's no point in paying such a high carbon cost for products that don't last long. /We produce much CO_2 while making and shipping clothes. We throw them away shortly after we buy them. It's not right.

42. Kleiderly can change old jackets and trousers into a new material, which can be used to make more clothing. According to the passage, the new material can be used to make different products.

43. 略

【分析】本文是说明文。文章介绍了如何将时尚产业转换成可以重复利用，减少污染的环保产业。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Instead, she poured her efforts into tackling a much bigger global polluter: the fashion industry.（相反，她致力于解决一个更大的全球污染源：时尚产业。）”可知 Bassi 把重点转向时装业是因为它是一个更大的全球污染源。故答案为 Because it's a much bigger global polluter.

【41 题详解】

考查词句猜测题。根据“According to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, we produce 100 billion items of clothing per year, and this is set to double by 2050. But they don't last long enough to offset（抵消）the carbon cost of producing the material, creating the clothes, and then shipping them to customers. ”根据埃伦·麦克阿瑟基金会（Ellen MacArthur Foundation）的数据，我们每年生产 1000 亿件服装，预计到 2050 年将翻一番。但它们的持续时间不足以抵消生产这种材料、制造这些服装，然后再将它们运到客户手中的碳成本。所以对于如此短暂的东西，我们产生如此高的碳足迹，这毫无意义。故答案为“There's no point in paying such a high carbon cost for products that don't last long. ”或“We produce much CO_2 while making and shipping clothes. We throw them away shortly after we buy them. It's not right. ”

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据文章第五段“This new plastic can then be used by manufacturers in their existing machines,

so that your old T-shirts and jeans will become different products instead of clothes, such as clothing hangers, or even furniture.（这种新塑料可供制造商在现有的机器中使用，这样你的旧 T 恤和牛仔裤将成为不同的产品，而不是衣服，比如衣架，甚至家具。）”可知“克莱德利可以把旧的夹克和裤子变成新的材料，用来制造更多的衣服”中。 “more clothing. ”是错误的。故答案为 Kleiderly can change old jackets and trousers into a new material, which can be used to make more clothing.

【43 题详解】

考查开放性试题。我认为为了环保，我们在日常生活中最好少使用一次性用品，例如塑料袋，一次性筷子，一次性纸杯等等。故参考答案为 Some people in order to covet convenient, will the use of disposable products. In the long run, a person to use disposable goods will make many trees die. So, for the sake of our health, health for our children and grandchildren, we shouldn’t continue to use disposable goods.

第二节

44. 【答案】Dear Jim,

I'm glad to hear from you. Personally, I find museums a great source of knowledge and beneficial to study.

Actually, my classmates and I often go to museums and attend exhibitions of all kinds. Such visits have helped us gain access to excellent resources and fresh perspectives on different subjects.

Once, in order to better understand "Ancient Chinese Inventions" in the history class, my class went to China Science and Technology Museum. Viewing delicate exhibits and listening to the guide's introduction, I was deeply impressed by the wisdom and creativity of ancient Chinese people.

Many museums also offer online shows or lectures nowadays. Visiting their websites proves to be a rewarding experience.

By the way, London is home to many fantastic museums. How do you make the most of them? Do write and tell me about it.

Yours,

Li Hua

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给英国笔友 Jim 回一封电子邮件，告诉他如何利用博物馆资源促进学习。

【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态主要为一般现在时，少量现在完成时和一般过去时。

结构：总分法

总分法指把主题句作为总说，把支持句作为分说，并以这种方式安排所写内容。

要求：

经历

感受

第二步：列提纲（重点词组）

a great source of knowledge and beneficial to study; gain access to; in order to; be deeply impressed by; offer online shows or lectures; prove to be; by the way

第三步：连词成句

Personally, I find museums a great source of knowledge and beneficial to study.

Such visits have helped us gain access to excellent resources and fresh perspectives on different subjects.

Once, in order to better understand "Ancient Chinese Inventions" in the history class, my class went to China Science and Technology Museum.

I was deeply impressed by the wisdom and creativity of ancient Chinese people.

根据提示词及关键词（组）进行遣词造句 ，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）

表并列补充关系：Also, By the way, And

表目的：In order to

连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰。

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Once, in order to better understand "Ancient Chinese Inventions" in the history class, my class went to China Science and Technology Museum. 用 in order to 不定式作目的状语。

[高分句型 2] Viewing delicate exhibits and listening to the guide's introduction, I was deeply impressed by the wisdom and creativity of ancient Chinese people. be impressed by 使用了现在分词作状语。