

## 2019年北京市海淀区高三一模英语逐题解析

## 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45分）

## 第一节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

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

## A

Old Tom had four sons. He wanted them (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) not to judge things too quickly. So he sent them to look at an apple tree in different seasons. The first son went in winter, the second in spring, the third in summer, and the youngest in autumn. When they all came back, he called them together to describe (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they had seen. The sons had different (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (opinion). Tom then told them that they shouldn't judge a tree, or a person, by only one season.

1.

【答案】 to learn

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；want sb to do sth 固定搭配，故正确答案是 to learn。

2.

【答案】 what

【解析】 本题考查宾语从句；空后整个句子做 describe 的宾语，且本从句不完整，缺指代上文提到的在不同季节看到的苹果的情况，做宾语，指的是物，故用 what 引导从句；故正确答案是 what。

3.

【答案】 opinions

【解析】 本题考查名词单复数；空格前 different 为形容词，形容词修饰名词，由于不同的意见表示多个，且 opinion 为可数名词，因此空格处名词应用复数形式；故正确答案是 opinions。

## B

Everyone (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) snow. But when school stays open despite the snow, it can be really annoying. However, there is one upside of going to school (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a cold winter day: you might be smarter. So far, researchers who study the brain (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that cold temperatures make us think more quickly since messages travel faster among our brain cells. So the scientists say (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (hang) out on a cold morning may boost the result of any test that day.

4.

【答案】 loves

【解析】 本题考查动词时态语态；句意为“人人喜欢雪”，一般现在时，谓语动词应该用单数第三人称；故正确答案是 loves。

5.

【答案】 on

【解析】 本题考查介词；句意为“在寒冷的冬天上学有一个好处”，横线处需用介词来补全时间状语，泛指在某天应该用介词 on，故正确答案是 on。

6.

【答案】 have found

【解析】 本题考查动词时态语态；由 so far 时间状语，可以看出此处时态应该用现在完成时，由于主语 researchers 研究人员为复数，为动作发出者；故正确答案是 have found。

7.

【答案】 hanging

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；动名词做主语；故正确答案是 hanging。

## C

A black hole is a spot in space that has (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (power) gravity. Its gravity is so strong that it pulls everything nearby into it, stars, planets and other things. Black holes form when a star dies. When that happens, a huge amount of matter crowds into a very small space, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ becomes very dense. Black holes (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about in 1783 first. That year, one scientist said that in the universe, there might be places with strong gravity to trap light, although he didn't use the term "black hole".

8.

【答案】 powerful

【解析】 本题考查形容词；横线后面是名词，形容词修饰名词，故正确答案是 powerful。

9.

【答案】 which

【解析】 本题考查定语从句；主句先行词为 small space，指物，在非限制性定语从句中做主语，故正确答案是 which。

10.

【答案】 were talked

【解析】 本题考查动词时态语态；主语是黑洞，复数形式，时间状语是 in 1783 表示过去时间，且黑洞被谈论，所以应该用被动语态，故正确答案是 were talked。

## 第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，共30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。

**My Perfect Imperfect Life**

A few years ago, I was standing at the barre (扶手杠) waiting for my adult ballet class when I heard a voice behind me. "So, do you have this perfect life?"

My first reaction was to \_\_\_\_\_ (11) who was being asked such an odd question. Then I remembered there were only two of us in the room. When I turned \_\_\_\_\_ (12), the other woman was looking straight at me.

I had no idea how to answer it. Was she \_\_\_\_\_ (13)? Who has a perfect life? Sure, occasionally I did find the perfect dress or the perfect pair of shoes, \_\_\_\_\_ (14) never would I use that word to describe anything about me or my life. I felt a twinge of guilt for somehow giving her that \_\_\_\_\_ (15).

She watched me. I finally \_\_\_\_\_ (16) to whisper a quick "No".

By then, the teacher had entered the room and turned on the music to start class. With a sigh of \_\_\_\_\_ (17), I moved my feet into the best position. But as soon as my knees bent for our first pose, I realized my \_\_\_\_\_ (18) had been disturbed. This woman's words wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ (19) echoing in my thoughts.

I wanted to know how she came up with her very mistaken \_\_\_\_\_ (20). If she knew anything about my life, she never would have had the \_\_\_\_\_ (21) to ask me that question.

I did my best to do our floor exercises in front of the mirror. For a few moments, I didn't see the usual \_\_\_\_\_ (22) of my older self attempting to use a beautiful art form to \_\_\_\_\_ (23) my gracefulness. I only saw the little girl whose father died when she

was two, the child who walked home from elementary school every day to an empty house, who learned to sew her own clothes to \_\_\_\_\_ (24) money.

Perfect. My life had been far from it.

When those memories \_\_\_\_\_ (25), I was left with a vision of the woman I had become, the woman \_\_\_\_\_ (26) by all those things I considered imperfect. I now saw the woman who had learned to be self-reliant, who \_\_\_\_\_ (27) her family and her friends, who didn't take life for granted. Was that the "perfect" this woman had detected?

I still don't know, but I no longer feel \_\_\_\_\_ (28) or I feel like I must keep track of all the difficult times to prove my life isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (29). If ever again asked whether my life is perfect, I would have a different \_\_\_\_\_ (30). Because now I see that, despite all its imperfection, it is.

11. A. notice      B. understand      C. wonder      D. expect
12. A. up      B. away      C. over      D. around
13. A. fair      B. serious      C. anxious      D. wise
14. A. but      B. or      C. for      D. and
15. A. intention      B. instruction      C. impression      D. invitation
16. A. learned      B. managed      C. agreed      D. planned
17. A. regret      B. surprise      C. pleasure      D. relief
18. A. concentration      B. patience      C. confidence      D. effort
19. A. escape      B. keep      C. stop      D. stand
20. A. idea      B. advice      C. reason      D. theory
21. A. right      B. urge      C. excuse      D. honor
22. A. reflection      B. preference      C. appearance      D. expression
23. A. experience      B. describe      C. replace      D. improve
24. A. collect      B. earn      C. spend      D. save
25. A. faded      B. failed      C. floated      D. flashed
26. A. buried      B. shaped      C. watched      D. followed
27. A. changed      B. welcomed      C. valued      D. protected
28. A. worried      B. guilty      C. cautious      D. desperate
29. A. comfortable      B. ordinary      C. perfect      D. meaningful
30. A. solution      B. message      C. approach      D. answer

11.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据后一句 “Then I remembered there were only two of us in the room.” 可知作者是在寻找说话人，也就是想知道(wonder)说话人是谁。其余选项含义为：notice (注意到)，understand (理解)，expect (期待)；故正确答案是 C。

12.

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】** 本题是介词题；根据前一句 “Then I remembered there were only two of us in the room.” 以及前文可知作者一开始很想知道是谁在说话，而又突然记起房间里只有两个人，因此需要转身(turned around)才能知道对方在看着自己。其余选项含义为：turn up (出现)，turn away (拒绝)，turn over (翻转)；故正确答案是 D。

13.

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】** 本题是形容词题；根据后一句 “Who has a perfect life?” 可知作者认为没有人拥有完美的生活，因此怀疑对方是否是认真的(serious)。其余选项含义为：fair (公平的)，anxious (焦急的)，wise (聪明的)；故正确答案是 B。

14.

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】** 本题是连词题；根据前一句中的 “the perfect dress” 以及 “the perfect pair of shoes” 可知作者曾用 “perfect” 形容过裙子和鞋，但是(but)还从未想过用这个词来形容生活；其余选项含义为：or (或者)，for (由于)，and (并且)；故正确答案是 A。

15.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；根据前文 “I have no idea to answer it.”，以及后面几句话中作者进行的思考，可知作者不知道该如何回答好这个问题，但又为给对方留下这种印象(impression)而感到难过。其余选项含义为：intention (意图)，instruction (指导)，invitation (邀请)；故正确答案是 C。

16.

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据前一句 “She watched me.”，以及上文 “I have no idea to answer it.” 可知作者并不知道该如何回答，而对方又正看着自己，因此作者只能设法(manage to do)快速、小声地说了句 “No.”。其余选项含义为：learned (学习), agreed (同意), planned (计划)；故正确答案是 B。

17.

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；根据上文，作者不知道该如何回答，只能小声、快速地回答 “No.”，可知，当老师进入教室开始上课时，作者是松了一口气(relief)的。其余选项含义为：regret (遗憾), surprise (惊讶), pleasure (快乐)；故正确答案是 D。

18.

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；根据下文，这个女人的问题一直在作者的脑海里出现可知，作者的专注力(concentration)被分散了。其余选项含义为：patience (耐心), confidence (自信), effort (努力)；故正确答案是 A。

19.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据后文 “I wanted to know how she came up with her very mistaken idea.” 可知作者一直想知道这个女人为什么会问这样的问题，而这个女人的问题也从未在脑海中停止(stop)回响。其余选项含义为：escape (逃跑), keep (保持), stand (忍受)；故正确答案是 C。

20.

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；根据前文可知，作者一直在思索这个女人是如何想出这个错误想法(idea)的。其余选项含义为：advice (建议), reason (理由), theory (理论)；故正确答案是 A。

21.

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；根据空前句 “If she knew anything about my life, she never would have had the...” 可知，作者在用虚拟语气进行假设性陈述，如果对方知道关于自己人生的一些事情，就断然不会有动力 (urge) 去问作者的人生是否完美。其余选项含义为：right (权利)，excuse (借口)，honor (荣耀)；故正确答案是 B。

22.

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；根据空前一句 “I did my best to do our floor exercises in front of the mirror.” 可知作者常常在镜子前练习，所以此处作者有一段时间没有看到镜子中过去的自己的映像 (reflection)。其余选项含义为：preference (偏爱)，appearance (外貌)，expression (表情)；故正确答案是 A。

23.

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据空格前 “use a beautiful art form” 可知作者在使用美丽的艺术服装来提升 (improve) 自己的优雅度。其他选项含义为：experience (经历)，describe (描绘)，replace (替代)；故正确答案是 D。

24.

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据前文 “who learned to sew her own clothes” 可知作者是在省钱 (save)。其余选项含义为：collect (收集)，earn (挣钱)，spend (花钱)；故正确答案是 D。

25.

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据后文 “I was left with a vision of the woman I had become” 可知作者的回忆已经褪去 (fade) 且回归到现实。其余选项含义为：failed (失败)，floated (漂浮)，flashed (闪现)；故正确答案是 A。

26.

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据前后句可知，作者看着自己现在的样子，感到正是那些不完美的事塑造(shape)了现在的自己。其余选项含义为：buried（埋葬），watched（观看），followed（追随）；故正确答案是 B。

27.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 本题是动词题；根据本段，作者一直在描述自己好的方面“self-reliant”以及“didn't take life for granted”可知作者对家人和朋友也是珍惜(value)的；其余选项含义为：changed（改变），welcomed（欢迎），protected（保护）；故正确答案是 C。

28.

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】** 本题是形容词题；本题与前文中“I felt a twinge of guilt”相呼应，可知作者曾经感到愧疚，但现在不会再有愧疚的(guilty)感觉。其余选项含义为：worried（担忧），cautious（谨慎的），desperate（绝望的）；故正确答案是 B。

29.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 本题是形容词题；全文最后两句是扣题句，是对标题“My Perfect Imperfect Life”进行呼应。其余选项含义为：comfortable（舒适的），ordinary（普通的），meaningful（有意义的）；故正确答案是 C。

30.

**【答案】 D**

**【解析】** 本题是名词题；本句是对前文的呼应，作者开篇便讲述了当别人问自己关于“So, do you have this perfect life?”时，自己没有回答好。而如今，当她意识到正是以往的不完美才塑造了现在完美的自己时，再有人问这样的问题时，她会有不同的回答(answer)。其余选项含义为：solution（解决），message（信息），approach（方法）；故正确答案是 D。

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30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

Ray Tokuda, a 54-year-old Japanese American, is proud of the title his school has given him. He is a Shifu, a Chinese word literally meaning a master, mentor or senior practitioner of martial arts.



Tokuda has reason to be proud. He has been involved with Chinese martial arts for almost four decades. After learning them at the martial arts school in New Mexico State, today he is among the most experienced kung fu teachers of the school.

Practicing martial arts two to three hours and helping students improve their skills have become Tokuda's daily routine. He expects to practice and teach martial arts for the rest of his life. "I'm still learning. It's worth more than a lifetime to learn Chinese martial arts," he said. "Once I started, I just couldn't stop. I think it's also the magic of Chinese culture."

Tokuda was sent to the martial arts school when he was 10. He still remembers how unwilling he was when starting out. "My father had always wanted to learn Chinese martial arts but never got the chance, so he put his kid in," he said. "I was so afraid at that time because I thought kung fu was all about fighting."

But things changed after he learned that martial arts were more than punching and

kicking.

“One of the things martial arts teach me is overcoming adversity,” Tokuda said. “As a little kid, my first lesson was like, oh, look, this is a thing that I can get through by diligence, perseverance (毅力) and dedication, and that was priceless for my life.”

Learning Chinese martial arts opened a gateway for him to better understand Chinese culture because he could hear a lot of ancient Chinese kung fu-related stories. “It is like in America, where we hear stories about knights in shining armor and King Arthur and noble deeds done,” he said. “I feel martial arts preserve something of ancient China that can’t be found in books. They are sort of an oral history.”

Tokuda has also been invited to various events in his home state to showcase traditional Chinese culture, including the dragon dance and lion dance, which he also learnt at the martial arts school. Because of this, he is now considered a cultural envoy (使者) in the eyes of the public.



31. Tokuda didn't want to learn kung fu because he had thought it was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. practical.
- B. magical.
- C. violent.
- D. difficult.

31.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据题干可定位到文章第四段第三行 “I was so afraid at that time because I thought kung fu was all about fighting.” 可知，Tokuda 不想学武术是因为他认为武术就是打架；故正确答案是 C。

32. From the passage, what can we learn about Tokuda?

- A. He learnt martial arts from his father.
- B. He is the founder of the kung fu school.
- C. He learnt from martial arts how to deal with difficulties.
- D. He is the most experienced kung fu teacher of his state.

32.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；A 选项提到他从他的父亲那习得武术。根据文章第四段第二行 “My father had always wanted to learn Chinese martial arts but never got the chance.” 可知，他的父亲从未学过武术，故 A 排除；B 选项意为他是该武术学校的创始人，D 选项意为他们是他们国家最有经验的武术老师，而文章第二段只提到他是该学校最有经验的武术老师，故 B、D 排除；C 选项意为他从学习武术中懂得如何处理困难。定位到文章第六段第一句，“One of the things martial arts teach me is overcoming adversity.” adversity 此处意为“逆境”；故正确答案是 C。

33. Which of the following words can best describe Tokuda?

- A. Modest and friendly.
- B. Devoted and persevering.
- C. Talented and humorous.
- D. Motivated and considerate.

33.

【答案】 B

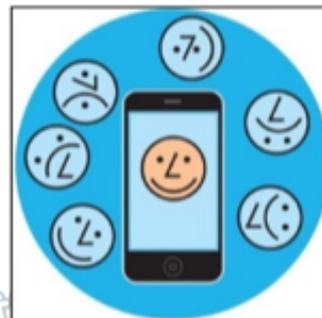
【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；考查人物特点，根据本文第三段第一句可以看出他每天练习两到三个小时的武术，并希望余生能够一直练习和教授武术。因此他对武术非常专注也非常有毅力；故正确答案是 B。



## B

**New App Helps People Remember Faces**

Large gatherings such as weddings and conferences can be socially overwhelming. Pressure to learn people's names only adds to the stress. A new facial-recognition app could come to the rescue, but privacy experts recommend proceeding with caution.



The app, called SocialRecall, connects names with faces via smartphone cameras and facial recognition, potentially avoiding the need for formal introductions. "It breaks down these social barriers we all have when meeting somebody," says Barry Sandrew, who created the app and tested it at an event attended by about 1,000 people.

After receiving an invitation to download SocialRecall from an event organizer, the user is asked to take two selfies and sign in via social media. At the event, the app is active within a previously defined geographical area. When a user points his or her phone camera at an attendee's face, the app identifies the individual, displays the person's name, and links to his or her social media profile. To protect privacy, it recognizes only those who have agreed to participate. And the app's creators say it automatically deletes users' data after an event.

Ann Cavoukian, a privacy expert who runs the Privacy by Design Center of Excellence praises the app's creators for these protective measures. She cautions, however, that when people choose to share their personal information with the app, they should know that "there may be unintended consequences down the road with that information being used in another context that might come back to bite you."

The start-up has also developed a version of the app for individuals who suffer

from prosopagnosia, or “face blindness,” a condition that prevents people from recognizing individuals they have met. To use this app, a person first acquires an image of someone’s face, from either the smartphone’s camera or a photograph, and then tags it with a name. When the camera spots that same face in real life, the previously entered information is displayed. The collected data are stored only on a user’s phone, according to the team behind the app.



34. SocialRecall is used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take photos
- B. identify people
- C. organize events
- D. make friends

34.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第一段“A new facial-recognition app could come to the rescue”和第二段“The app, called SocialRecall, connects names with faces via smartphone cameras and facial recognition, potentially avoiding the need for formal introductions.”可知，SocialRecall 是用来识别人脸的；与答案 B 选项“identify people”相符合，故正确答案是 B。

35. Paragraph 3 is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how the app works
- B. how the app was created
- C. what makes the app popular
- D. what people can do with the app

35.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查段落主旨；段落第一句表示，在接收到活动组织者下载 SocialRecall 的邀请后，使用者被要求拍两张自拍并在社交媒体上注册。并且之后的几句话“At the event.....”和“When a user.....”以及本段最后一句“.....it automatically deletes users’ data after an event.”都是在详细地说明 SocialRecall 在活动中具体是如何运行的。选项 A 符合题意并且与主旨相关，故正确答案是 A。

36. SocialRecall helps people with prosopagnosia by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. giving names to the photos kept in their smartphones
  - B. collecting information previously entered in the phone
  - C. providing the information of a person when they first meet
  - D. showing the person's information when it spots a stored face

36.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；通过题干中的 **prosopagnosia** 定位到最后一段。最后一段中 “To use this app, a person first acquires an image of someone's face, from either the smartphone's camera or a photograph, and then tags it with a name. When the camera spots that same face in real life, the previously entered information is displayed.” 意为：“使用这个软件，需要先从智能手机的摄像头或者相机取得某人的面孔，并为其标注一个名字。当摄像头在现实生活中发现与其同样的面孔时，之前输入的信息就会展现出来。” 即选项 D “当发现一张存储过的面孔时就会展现出这个人的信息” 符合题意，故正确答案是 D。

37. What can we learn about SocialRecall from the passage?

- A. It may put people's privacy at risk.
- B. It has caused unintended consequences.
- C. It can prevent some communication disorders.
- D. It is praised by users for its protective measures.

37.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查推理判断；文章倒数第二段：“She cautions, however, that when people choose to share their personal information with the app, they should know that “there may be unintended consequences down the road with that information being used in another context that might come back to bite you.” 可知隐私专家建议，当人们选择分享他们的个人信息时，他们应该知道如果将来这些信息被用在不同的情况下，有可能会有无法预料的后果回来反咬他们一口，与 A 选项“它可能会将人的隐私置于险境”信息相符。故正确答案是 A。

## C

GOING TO UNIVERSITY is supposed to be a mind-broadening experience. That statement is probably made in comparison to training for work straight after school, which might not be so encouraging. But is it actually true? Jessika Golle of the University of Tübingen, in Germany, thought she would try to find out. Her result, however, is not quite what might be expected. As she reports in *Psychological Science* this week, she found that those who have been to university do indeed seem to leave with broader and more inquiring minds than those who have spent their immediate post-school years in vocational (职业的) training for work. However, it was not the case that university broadened minds. Rather, work seemed to narrow them.

Dr. Golle came to this conclusion after she and a team of colleagues studied the early careers of 2,095 German youngsters. The team used two standardized tests to assess their volunteers. One was of personality traits, including openness, conscientiousness (认真) and so on. The other was of attitudes, such as realistic, investigative and enterprising. They administered both tests twice—once towards the end of each volunteer's time at school, and then again six years later. Of the original group, 382 were on the intermediate track, from which there was a choice between the academic and vocational routes, and it was on these that the researchers focused. University beckoned for 212 of them. The remaining 170 chose vocational training and a job.

When it came to the second round of tests, Dr. Golle found that the personalities of those who had gone to university had not changed significantly. Those who had undergone vocational training and then got jobs were not that much changed in personality, either—except in one crucial respect. They had become more

conscientious.

That sounds like a good thing, certainly compared with the common public image of undergraduates as a bunch of lazybones. But changes in attitude that the researchers recorded were rather worrying. In the university group, again, none were detectable. But those who had chosen the vocational route showed marked drops in interest in tasks that are investigative and enterprising in nature. And that might restrict their choice of careers.

Some investigative and enterprising jobs, such as scientific research, are, indeed beyond the degreeless. But many, particularly in Germany, with its tradition of vocational training, are not. The researchers mention, for example, computer programmers and finance-sector workers as careers requiring these traits. If Dr. Golle is correct, and changes in attitude brought about by the very training Germany prides itself on are narrowing people's choices, that is indeed a matter worthy of serious consideration.

38. Which of the following can best replace “beckoned for” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Examined
- B. Attracted
- C. Organized
- D. Recognized

38.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查词义猜测；根据文章第二段，Dr.Goll 开展了一次研究并对 382 位被调查者进行了跟踪测试，其中，大学吸引了 212 位参与者，剩余的 170 位选择了职业的培训并得到了工作。因此，beckoned for 与 B 选项表达一致；故正确答案是 B。

39. What can we learn from the research?

- A. The degreeless have not changed in personalities.
- B. Going to university is a mind-broadening experience.
- C. Working straight after school narrows people’s minds.
- D. College students pride themselves on their education.

39.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查推理判断；首先通过文章第三段，低学历的那些人在性格上并没有那么大的变化，但是也是有一些变化的，A 选项过于绝对，B 选项与文章主旨不符，D 选项文章并未提及，C 选项正是文章主旨，也整个调查的结论；故正确答案是 C。

40. According to the last two paragraphs, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. college students enjoy a very good public image
- B. the undergraduates have changed significantly in attitude
- C. the degreeless are much better at dealing with challenging tasks
- D. people show less interest in investigative jobs due to vocational training

40.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；文章第四段和第五段主要阐述了通过职业的培训，人们对于研究性的工作没有了兴趣。A选项和C选项并未提及，B选项与文章主旨相反；故正确答案是D。

41. What is the author's attitude towards the finding?

- A. Concerned.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Unclear.
- D. Sceptical.

41.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查主旨；根据文章第四段“**But changes in attitude that the researchers recorded were rather worrying.**”得知句意为：“但是，根据研究者记录的态度上的变化是更加令人担心的”，可知，作者的态度是担心的。A选项为“担心的”，B选项为“乐观的”，C选项为“不清楚的”，D选项为“怀疑的”；故正确答案是A。

## D

Smile! It makes everyone in the room feel better because they, consciously or unconsciously, are smiling with you. Growing evidence shows that an instinct for facial mimicry (模仿) allows us to empathize with and even experience other people's feelings. If we can't mirror another person's face, it limits our ability to read and properly react to their expressions. A review of this emotional mirroring appears on February 11 in *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*.

In their paper, Paula Niedenthal and Adrienne Wood, social psychologists at the University of Wisconsin, describe how people in social situations copy others' facial expressions to create emotional responses in themselves. For example, if you're with a friend who looks sad, you might "try on" that sad face yourself without realizing you're doing so. In "trying on" your friend's expression, it helps you to recognize what they're feeling by associating it with times in the past when you made that expression. Humans get this emotional meaning from facial expressions in a matter of only a few hundred milliseconds.

"You reflect on your emotional feelings and then you generate some sort of recognition judgment, and the most important thing that results in is that you take the appropriate action – you approach the person or you avoid the person," Niedenthal says. "Your own emotional reaction to the face changes your perception of how you see the face in such a way that provides you with more information about what it means."

A person's ability to recognize and "share" others' emotions can be prevented when they can't mimic faces. This is a common complaint for people with motor

diseases, like facial paralysis (瘫痪) from a stroke, or even due to nerve damage from plastic surgery. Niedenthal notes that the same would not be true for people who suffer from birth, because if you've never had the ability to mimic facial expressions, you will have developed compensatory ways of interpreting emotions.

People with social disorders associated with mimicry or emotion-recognition damage, like autism (自闭症), can experience similar challenges. "There are some symptoms in autism where lack of facial mimicry may in part be due to limitation of eye contact," Niedenthal says.

Niedenthal next wants to explore what part in the brain is functioning to help with facial expression recognition. A better understanding of that part, she says, will give us a better idea of how treat related disorders.

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42. According to the passage, facial mimicry helps \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. convey one's own feelings clearly
- B. change others' emotions quickly
- C. respond to others' expressions properly
- D. develop friendship with others easily

42.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 本题考查文章细节；根据题干中的“facial mimicry”定位到文章的第一段第二句话；该句提到越来越多的证据表明，面部模仿的本能让我们领会到，甚至能体验别人的情感；C选项帮助我们合理的回应其他人的面部表情是这句话的同义改写；故正确答案是C。

43. We can know from Paragraph 4 and 5 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people with motor diseases may also suffer from autism
- B. people born with facial paralysis may still recognize emotions
- C. people with social disorders can't have eye contact with others
- D. people receiving plastic surgery have difficulty in mimicking faces

43.

**【答案】 B**

**【解析】** 本题考查文章细节；根据题干中的“paragraph 4 and 5”定位到文章的第四五两段；这两段主要说的是：如果身患一些疾病而导致面部表情的缺失，会让“情感镜像”现象失效。其中第四段的最后一句提及天生面瘫的人时说到：如果一个人天生就不具备模仿面部表情的能力，那么在解读情感层面就会具有其他补偿性或者替代性的方法；B选项：天生面瘫的人可能仍然能够识别感情是这句话的同义改写；故正确答案是B。

44. According to Niedenthal, the next step of the study will focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how we can treat brain disorders
- B. what can be done to regain facial mimicry
- C. how our brain helps us with emotional mirroring
- D. what part of our brain helps recognize facial expression

44.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据题干中的“the next step of the study”定位到文章的最后一段首句；这句话提到，下一步是探索研究人脑的哪一部分在帮助人们识别面部表情方面起作用。D选项是这一句的同义改写；故正确答案是D。

45. The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discuss how people react positively to other's smiles
- B. draw people's attention to those with social disorders
- C. introduce a new trend in facial expression recognition
- D. explain how emotional mirroring affects people's empathy

45.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；根据题干可知考察文章主旨。而主旨题答案通常出现在文章的开头部分，或者需要对文章每段的主要内容进行归纳得出。文章首段最后一句提到：一项关于“emotional mirroring”的研究出现在了一本科学杂志上，已经告知文章的说明对象是“emotional mirroring”；第二段用例子说明人们在社交场景中是如何模仿对方的面部表情来做出合理的回应的；第三段说人们做出相应的认知判断后，采取合理的措施去应对对方；第四五两段主要讲如果身患一些疾病而导致面部表情的缺失，会让“情感镜像”现象失效；最后一段给出了研究的下一阶段的方向。根据关键词“emotional mirroring”以及全文的主要内容，文章主要讲述了“emotional mirroring”是如何影响人们的情感共鸣的；故正确答案是 D。

## 第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Benefits of Sports

Doing sports is a physical, mental and social adventure. It's a great way for children to take a break from academics and release extra energy. It also helps them lead fuller and happier lives as regular sports have proven to improve overall well-being.

The physical benefits of doing sports are probably the most obvious. Regardless of your fitness level when you start playing sports, you'll notice an increase in your overall fitness once you're involved. \_\_\_\_\_ (46) Basketball players focus on strength training; football players work on speed while track athletes train through longer runs. The training process helps promote physical fitness and performances in competitions.

\_\_\_\_\_ (47) Playing sports contributes to mental health, helping to increase confidence and self-worth. A pat on the back, high-five from a teammate, or handshake after a match really boosts a child's confidence. Words of praise and encouragement from the coach, parents and other players raise the self-worth.

\_\_\_\_\_ (48) So after a game, it's a better idea to ask "Did you enjoy the game?" rather than "Did you win?"

Children who participate in sports might also benefit from the social aspect, feeling part of a group, building up accountability and leadership. \_\_\_\_\_ (49) Teamwork involves both being dependable as a teammate and learning to rely on your teammates to achieve a positive outcome. Teamwork breeds accountability and challenges you to be responsible for your actions. Being part of a team gives you an

opportunity to be a leader.

Discipline is another social advantage. Most organized sports require a strict training and practice schedule. As a student-athlete, you need to balance academics and athletics. \_\_\_\_\_ (50)

There is no shortage of reasons to find a sport to get involved in. Are you ready to go? Pick one and get moving!

- A. It's not just your body that benefits from sports.
- B. Therefore, playing sports is going to make you more fit.
- C. But remember, a child's self-worth should not be distinguished by victory or loss.
- D. If you play group sports, you'll be part of a team that takes direction from a coach.
- E. Nearly every sport requires physical activity and the skills needed to be competitive.
- F. Among these, learning how to function as part of a team is the most important advantage.
- G. Only with strict discipline can you be successful both in the classroom and in the sports field.

46.

**【答案】 E**

**【解析】** 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空后两句；考查方式：与下文承接。空后举例表明，“篮球运动员注重力量训练；足球运动员注重速度训练，而田径运动员注重长跑训练。训练过程有助于促进比赛中的体能和表现。”其中，“篮球，足球，以及田径运动”与选项 E 中“every sport”相对应；“力量，速度和长跑训练”与选项 E 中“physical activity and the skills”相对应；故正确答案是 E。

47.

**【答案】 A**

**【解析】** 挖空方式：段首空；解题语句：空前一段首句以及空后一句；考查方式：承上启下。空前一段首句表明，“做运动对身体的好处是最明显的”。空后一句强调“做运动有助于心理健康”，因此空格部分需起到过渡的作用，与选项 A “不止你的身体受益于运动”相对应；故正确答案是 A。

48.

**【答案】 C**

**【解析】** 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后一句；考查方式：连接上下文。空前一句表明，“来自教练，父母和其他球员的赞扬和鼓励会提升自我价值”，但空后则强调比赛过后要关注孩子们是否享受比赛而非输赢，前后句意发生转折。选项 C 中表明孩子的自我价值不应该通过胜负来区分，与此处句意相匹配；故正确答案是 C。

49.

**【答案】 F**

**【解析】** 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后两句；考查方式：连接上下文。选项 F “among these”，与空前 “part of a group, accountability and leadership” 相对应；其次，选项中 “function as part of a team” 与空后 “teamwork” 相对应；故正确答案是 F。

50.

【答案】 G

【解析】 挖空方式：段尾空；解题语句：空前两句；考查方式：总结上文。选项 G 中“discipline”与本段首句相对应，“classrooms and the sports field”与空前一句“academics and athletics”相对应；故正确答案是 G。



第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他暑假将  
来北京参加“外国人唱中国歌大赛”，希望你为他推荐一首中文歌曲。请给他回邮件，  
内容包括：

1. 推荐曲目；
2. 推荐理由；
3. 你的祝愿。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

本篇作文是推荐信。首段要注意交际，写出很荣幸给 Jim 推荐一首歌、并且提及题干给出的背景及推荐意图，第二段说明推荐理由，最后结尾写祝愿及希望。本篇写作除了要包含最基本的内容要点，还需要开放性的构思，比如提出的建议及理由。建议考生平时加强构思能力，以合理的逻辑进行写作，才能完成“解决实际问题”的写作任务。此外，考生需要熟悉应用文写作的层次结构，注意逻辑连词的使用。语言方面，建议选择生活化的词汇和交际词句，慎用难词，做到准确简洁。



【范文】

Dear Jim,

Having learnt that you will participate in the singing competition “Chinese songs for foreigners” in your last letter, I’m so proud of you! It’s my great honor to give you some advice and my recommendation for you is the song called You and Me, the theme song of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

The reason I thought this song would be the perfect choice are as follows. For one thing, You and Me, standing out from thousands of songs in 2008, sounds so beautiful while it bears such profound significance that brings worldwide people together. For another, it’s a catchy song with simple lyrics and melody, making it easy to learn in a short time for a non-native speaker like you.

I sincerely hope my suggestion is helpful to you and I’m sure you will be excellent. Looking forward to your wonderful performance!

Yours,

Li Hua

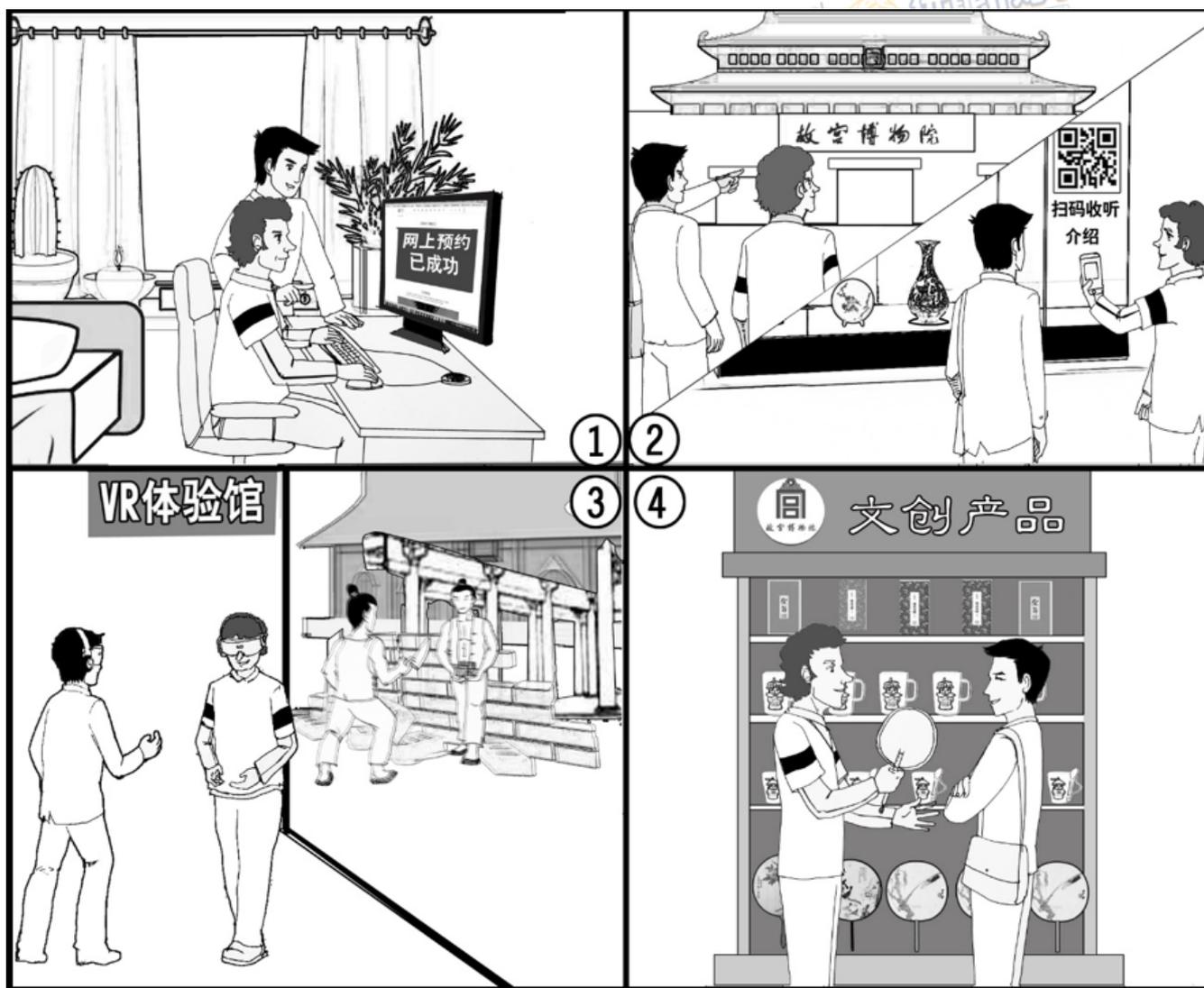


第二节 (20分)

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，以“A New Way to Explore the Forbidden City”为题，用英语写一篇短文向校刊“英语园地”投稿，记述上周末你带英国朋友 Jim 游览故宫的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：二维码 QR code



(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

本篇文章以“探索故宫的新方式”为主题，围绕我和英国朋友的一次出游活动展开，属于游览活动的范畴，同时加入了对新科技元素相关的写作能力的考查，契合时代特征，也贴合考生的实际生活。四幅图的要点分别是：**【网上预订】**、**【现场游览与收听介绍】**、**【VR 体验】**、**【购买文创纪念品】**。考生应该注意的是一切围绕着得分点进行答题。第一，注意要点齐全且表达准确。第二，要注意打开作文分数的上限要靠文章合理且丰富的展开，既包括了对中文内容的合理设计，又包括了对英文词句的灵活且恰当的使用。第三，要控制整篇文章中各种错误的出现，严格避免不通顺的信息传递，避免各种词法、句法等细节错误。另外，注意图与图之间的衔接过渡，以及结尾处可以围绕中心进行升华。



【范文】

## A New Way to Explore the Forbidden City

Last weekend, I, together with Jim, one of my British friends, had a very special experience in the Forbidden City, which offered us a wonderful chance to explore the unparalleled charm of the old palace in a brand-new way.

Thanks to the online booking system, instead of queueing up and waiting for a long time, we made our reservation at home with great ease the day before our visit, which brought us a lot of convenience.

Early on the next morning, we arrived at the magnificent attraction with much excitement. At the entrance, I gave Jim a brief introduction about the significance it enjoyed in history. As we entered the museum, various chinaware collections caught our attention. What impressed us most was that we could get access to the vivid audio stories behind the treasures simply by scanning the QR codes beside them.

Then came the most unbelievable part, where we could go back in time and experience the constructing process of the palace with the assistance of the cutting-edge Virtual Reality devices. Through “building” the wall brick by brick, we realized how much effort was put into the grand project. As the tour came to an end, we reached a stand vending handicrafts with rich cultural meaning and unique creativity. I bought Jim an original Chinese-style fan as a souvenir, and he loves it so much.

I believe this short yet fantastic memory will never fade away from my mind, as it provides us with an incredible way marked with high-tech to admire our traditional cultural heritage.

## 2019年北京市海淀区高三一模

### 英 语

#### 参考答案及评分标准

#### 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45分）

##### 第一节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. to learn | 2. what/whatever |
| 3. opinions | 4. loves         |
| 5. on       | 6. have found    |
| 7. hanging  | 8. powerful      |
| 9. which    | 10. were talked  |

##### 第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，共30分）

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. A | 23. D | 24. D | 25. A |
| 26. B | 27. C | 28. B | 29. C | 30. D |

#### 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

##### 第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30分）

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. C | 32. C | 33. B | 34. B | 35. A |
| 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. C | 40. D |
| 41. A | 42. C | 43. B | 44. D | 45. D |

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

46. E      47. A      48. C      49. F      50. G

## 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

## 第一节（15分）

## 一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分15分，按4个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以档次的要求来衡量，确定或降低档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可以接受。

## 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

分值	评分标准说明
第一档 (13分 - 15分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 内容完整，条理清楚； 交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (9分 - 12分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求； 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求；

	<p>语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</p> <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
<p>第三档</p> <p>(4分 - 8分)</p>	<p>未恰当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>内容不完整；</p> <p>所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</p> <p>未能清楚地传达信息。</p>
<p>第四档</p> <p>(1分 - 3分)</p>	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>写了少量相关信息；</p> <p>语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</p>
<p>0</p>	<p>未能传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。</p>

## One Possible Version

Dear Jim,

Having learnt that you will participate in the singing competition “Chinese songs for foreigners” in your last letter, I’m so proud of you! It’s my great honor to give you some advice and my recommendation for you is the song called You and Me, the theme song of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

The reason I thought this song would be the perfect choice are as follows. For one thing, You and Me, standing out from thousands of songs in 2008, sounds so beautiful while it bears such profound significance that brings worldwide people together. For another, it’s a catchy song with simple lyrics and melody, making it easy to learn in a short time for a non-native speaker like you.

I sincerely hope my suggestion is helpful to you and I’m sure you will be excellent. Looking forward to your wonderful performance!

Yours,

Li Hua



## 第二节（20分）

## 一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为20分，按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于60，从总分中减去1分。

## 二、内容要点：

1. 网上预约；
2. 到达故宫，收听讲解；
3. VR体验；
4. 欣赏或购买文创产品。

## 三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18分-20分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 覆盖了所有内容要点；</li> <li>· 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇；</li> <li>· 语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力；</li> <li>· 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。</li> </ul> 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。

15分 - 17分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 覆盖了所有内容要点；</li> <li>· 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求；</li> <li>· 语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；</li> <li>· 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。</li> </ul> <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
12分 - 14分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 覆盖了内容要点；</li> <li>· 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求；</li> <li>· 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</li> </ul> <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第四档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
6分 - 11分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容；</li> <li>· 所用句式和词汇有限；</li> <li>· 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地传达信息。</p>
第五档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1分 - 5分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 明显遗漏主要内容；</li> <li>· 句式单调、词汇贫乏；</li> <li>· 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul>
0分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

## One Possible Version

### A New Way to Explore the Forbidden City

Last weekend, I, together with Jim, one of my British friends, had a very special experience in the Forbidden City, which offered us a wonderful chance to explore the unparalleled charm of the old palace in a brand-new way.

Thanks to the online booking system, instead of queueing up and waiting for a long time, we made our reservation at home with great ease the day before our visit, which brought us a lot of convenience.

Early on the next morning, we arrived at the magnificent attraction with much excitement. At the entrance, I gave Jim a brief introduction about the significance it enjoyed in history. As we entered the museum, various chinaware collections caught our attention. What impressed us most was that we could get access to the vivid audio stories behind the treasures simply by scanning the QR codes beside them.

Then came the most unbelievable part, where we could go back in time and experience the constructing process of the palace with the assistance of the cutting-edge Virtual Reality devices. Through “building” the wall brick by brick, we realized how much effort was put into the grand project. As the tour came to an end, we reached a stand vending handicrafts with rich cultural meaning and unique creativity. I bought Jim an original Chinese-style fan as a souvenir, and he loves it so much.

I believe this short yet fantastic memory will never fade away from my mind, as it provides us with an incredible way marked with high-tech to admire our traditional cultural heritage.