

2020 年北京市朝阳区高三一模英语考试逐题解析

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

With our graduation day around the corner, I was busy preparing presents for my friends. As usual, I walked into the classroom, only (1) _____ (find) a big box standing there. Approaching, I saw my name (2) _____ (write) on it. I was quite shocked when the box (3) _____ (open) and I saw “myself”, a vivid statue, sitting inside smiling up at me. I was at a complete loss for words. It was the most unique, unconventional present in my life.

1.

【答案】 to find

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；only to find 表达意料之外的结果，本句翻译成“结果却发现一个大盒子立在那里”；故正确答案是 to find。

2.

【答案】 written / was written

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词/时态语态；提示词 write 为动词，而本句的谓语动词是 saw，因此可判定本题需填非谓语动词；而非谓语动词的逻辑主语是 my name，和 written 之间为被动关系；故正确答案是 written。同时，也可认为谓语动词 saw 后面成分为宾语从句，从句缺少谓语动词，时态为一般过去，语态为被动，故正确答案也可能是 was written。

3.

【答案】 was opened / opened

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；提示词 open 可为及物动词，根据本句中的 was 可知，

时态为一般过去时；主语 **the box** 为单数，通过翻译，盒子应该是被打开的，答案为 **was opened**；同时 **open** 也可作不及物动词使用，所在句意表达“盒子打开的那个时间”；故正确答案也可是 **opened**。

B

Analysis finds Earth's magnetic (有磁性的) field was in place by at least 3.7 billion years ago, as early life arose.

Scientists think that having a magnetic field (4) _____ (make) Earth more friendly to life. The field, (5) _____ is generated by liquid iron moving about in the planet's core, protects Earth (6) _____ energetic particles (粒子) flowing from the Sun. It helps the planet hold on to its atmosphere and maintain liquid water on its surface.

4.

【答案】 **makes**

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；提示词 **make** 为动词，根据本句中的 **think** 可知，时态为一般现在时；主语 **having a magnetic field** 为单数；故正确答案是 **makes**。

5.

【答案】 **which**

【解析】 本题考查定语从句；通过本句可以看出，主句完整，而从句不完整，缺主语，因此考查定语从句中的关系代词；通过翻译可知，此处代替的是 **the field**，指物；故正确答案是 **which**。

6.

【答案】 **from**

【解析】 本题考查介词；**protect...from** 意为保护.....不受损害，根据翻译“保护地球远离来自太阳的能量粒子的损害”可知，填 **from**；故正确答案是 **from**。

C

Do you have a mentor (导师) helping you make decisions in your life? If you do, then you are a very lucky person. (7) _____ if not, then read the book *Tuesdays* with

Morrie.

It tells the true story of the author, Mitch Albom, and his dying former professor, Morrie Schwartz. (8) _____ you read this book, you will learn some very meaningful lessons from a professor dying from Lou Gehrig's disease. When Mitch visits Morrie every Tuesday, the 78-year-old professor shares words of (9) _____ (wise) about love, life, communication, values, and openness with his former student. As a beautiful tale (10) _____ (deliver) many powerful lessons about life, this book should be high on everyone's reading list.

7.

【答案】 But

【解析】 本题考查连词；根据前句 *If you do, then you are a very lucky person.* 及本句 *if not* 可知，前后为转折关系；故正确答案是 *But*。

8.

【答案】 as/when/once/if/after

【解析】 本题考查状语从句；通过本句可以看出，从句 *you read this book* 与主句 *you will learn some very meaningful lessons from a professor dying from Lou Gehrig's disease* 的关系，即可以是先后关系，也可以是提供条件等关系；故正确答案是 *as/when/once/if/after*。

9.

【答案】 wisdom

【解析】 本题考查词性转换；根据空格前 *of*，可知此处应填 *wise* 的名词形式；故正确答案是 *wisdom*。

10.

【答案】 delivering

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；根据本句中的 as 作介词当“如同”讲，可知空格应填 deliver 的动名词形式；故正确答案是 delivering。

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。

Gidda's Team

The door closed behind Malik, making Mama look up from the hot meal. "Just in time for dinner. Will you _____ (11) Gidda, please?"

Gidda was staying in Malik's bedroom. He didn't _____ (12) giving up his room for his 82-year-old grandmother at first. But then she didn't leave. Malik _____ (13) over her suitcase on the floor. "Sorry," Gidda said. "I'm just a nuisance (讨厌的人) here. I'm _____ (14)." Malik didn't answer as he helped her up from her chair.

At dinner, Mama asked Malik, "How's your _____ (15) with the coach?"

Malik was captain of school soccer team, and he had to discuss a fundraiser with the coach. They'd have to raise hundreds of dollars to _____ (16) their old shirts, and that seemed unlikely unless Malik came up with a(n) _____ (17) plan.

Unwillingly, Malik said, "It's just team stuff." Changing the _____ (18), Malik turned to Gidda. "Do you want to go sit outside after dinner?"

Gidda agreed. In the soft warmth of the evening, Gidda settled herself beneath the enormous fig (无花果) tree. "Feels like home," she said. But Malik _____ (19), "It drops figs everywhere." Right then, a fig landed on his head. Gidda laughed, picked it up, and took a _____ (20). "Perfect. Pick me a bunch. I'll make fig cakes."

The next morning, Malik found Gidda making fig cakes in the kitchen. She offered him one. Malik, hoping it wasn't too awful, put it in his mouth. His eyes _____ (21) as he chewed. It was delicious. He eyed the tree in the backyard. How many fig cakes could it _____ (22)?

Malik grabbed his phone and started _____ (23) in a rush of excitement. An hour later, most of the soccer team gathered in the kitchen, and ate up fig cakes.

“Gidda’s Fabulous (极好的) Fig Cakes!” Malik said. “We’ll _____ (24) them! Gidda said they were easy to make; she’ll _____ (25) us how.”

At dinner that night, Gidda shared their plan with Mama, smiling _____ (26) as she repeated the title Malik gave on her, “Team Grandmother.”

The next day, the kitchen was full of _____ (27). Walking slowly among the excited boys, Gidda taught them to make fig cakes. Soon the fig cakes piled up.

As Malik _____ (28), Gidda’s Fabulous Fig Cakes were a huge hit and they were quickly sold out.

When the new _____ (29) arrived just in time for the opening game, Coach Garcia invited Gidda to watch. She arrived early, and waved at Malik. Then she turned _____ (30) to show off her shirt. On the back were the words *Team Grandmother*.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. watch | B. fetch | C. visit | D. serve |
| 12. A. allow | B. enjoy | C. consider | D. mind |
| 13. A. looked | B. handed | C. tripped | D. turned |
| 14. A. useless | B. unlucky | C. scared | D. nervous |
| 15. A. training | B. appointment | C. negotiation | D. meeting |
| 16. A. buy | B. replace | C. iron | D. abandon |
| 17. A. brilliant | B. random | C. original | D. personal |
| 18. A. plan | B. attitude | C. subject | D. way |
| 19. A. repeated | B. reported | C. explained | D. complained |
| 20. A. picture | B. test | C. bite | D. break |
| 21. A. widened | B. moved | C. focused | D. opened |
| 22. A. produce | B. donate | C. deliver | D. exchange |
| 23. A. running | B. texting | C. shouting | D. thinking |
| 24. A. present | B. send | C. sell | D. reserve |
| 25. A. prepare | B. show | C. choose | D. wrote |
| 26. A. proudly | B. politely | C. shyly | D. bitterly |
| 27. A. tension | B. hope | C. praise | D. energy |
| 28. A. promised | B. predicted | C. announced | D. identified |
| 29. A. socks | B. boots | C. uniforms | D. gloves |
| 30. A. back | B. away | C. down | D. around |

11.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前句中“Just in time for dinner,”，可知，到了吃晚餐的时间，妈妈是希望我去叫奶奶（Gidda）吃饭，fetch sb. 有叫某人的含义。其余选项含义为：watch（观看），visit（拜访），serve（服务）；故正确答案是 B。

12.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据后文“But then she didn't leave”以及“Malik didn't answer as he helped her up from her chair”可知，Malik 对奶奶的情绪是正态度，所以选择 mind，跟前面的 didn't 组合表示不介意。其余选项含义为：allow（允许），enjoy（喜欢），consider（考虑）；故正确答案是 D。

13.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据后文奶奶说“sorry”，可知因为奶奶的手提箱，Malik 发生了一些不好的事情，所以填 trip 和后面的 over 组合成短语 trip over 被...绊倒。其余选项和 over 组合的含义为：look over（检查），hand over（移交），turn over（把...反过来）；故正确答案是 C。

14.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是形容词题；根据前句“I'm just a nuisance here”，可知奶奶认为自己是一个让人讨厌的人，跟让人讨厌相关的人物特点就是 useless（无用的）。其余选项含义为：unlucky（不幸的），scared（害怕的），nervous（紧张的）；故正确答案是 A。

15.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；后文提到“he had to discuss a fundraiser with the coach;”可知 Malik 去见了教练，所以填 meeting（见面）。其余选项含义为：training（训练），appointment（约会），negotiation（谈判）；故正确答案是 D。

16.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据空格后“their old shirts”，以及空前“discuss the fundraiser with the coach”，可知他们需要赞助去 replace（换）掉旧队服。其余选项含义为：buy（买），iron（熨），abandon（放弃）；故正确答案是 B。

17.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是形容词题；根据前面“that seemed unlikely unless”可知后面需要出现一个正态度的词，所以选 brilliant（极好的）。其余选项含义为：random（随机的），original（最初的），personal（个人的）；故正确答案是 A。

18.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据后文“Do you want to go sit outside after dinner?”可知他们换了一个话题（subject），跟前面说的校服话题无关。其余选项含义为：plan（计划），attitude（态度），way（方式）；故正确答案是 C。

19.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据下文“it drops fig everywhere”（无花果掉得到处都是）。可知 Malik 是在抱怨（complain）。其余选项含义为：repeat（重复），report（报告），explain（解释）；故正确答案是 D。

20.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据前文动作“picked it up”，以及下文“Perfect”，可知奶奶尝了一口（take a bite）。其余选项和 take a 组合的含义为：take a picture（拍照），take a test（参加测试），take a break（休息一下）；故正确答案是 C。

21.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前句中“hoping it wasn't too awful,”可知，Malik 不认为这个蛋糕会好吃；而后句中“It was delicious.”说明蛋糕非常好吃，此处想表达他吃这个蛋糕时的惊讶。即，他的眼睛瞪大（widened）了当他咀嚼蛋糕时。其余选项含义为：moved（移动），focused（使...集中），opened（打开）；故正确答案是 A。

22.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前文可知，Malik 发现无花果蛋糕特别好吃，于是盯着这个无花果树，思考这棵无花果树能做出（produce）多少无花果蛋糕。其余选项含义为：donate（捐赠），deliver（递送），exchange（交换）；故正确答案是 A。

23.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前句“Malik grabbed his phone”得知他拿起手机，以及后文“An hour later, most of the soccer team gathered in the kitchen, ate up fig cakes.”可知，队员们都来到他家吃蛋糕了。因此此处应该是，他拿起手机给队员发短信（texting）。其余选项含义为：running（跑），shouting（喊），thinking（思考）；故正确答案是 B。

24.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前句可知 Malik 非常喜欢无花果蛋糕，以及后文倒数第二段“Gidda's Fabulous Fig Cakes were....quickly sold out.”可知，无花果蛋糕热卖，因此，此处应该是“我们将出售（sold）这些蛋糕”。其余选项含义为：present（呈现），send（发送），reserve（保留，预定）；故正确答案是 C。

25.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；前文提到“Gidda said they were easy to make;”以及本句后的“how”，可以推测出，此处是 Gidda 会给我们展示（show）如何做这个蛋糕。其余选项含义为：prepare（准备），choose（选择），wrote（写）；故正确答案是 B。

26.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是副词题；根据空格后“as she repeated the title Malik gave on her, ‘Team Grandmother’”可知，Gidda 非常开心得到了 Malik 及队友的认可，因此，此处应该是，她骄傲地（proudly）笑着当她重复着那个 Malik 给她的头衔。其余选项含义为：politely（礼貌地），shyly（害羞地），bitterly（苦涩地）；故正确答案是 A。

27.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据后一句“Walking slowly among the excited boys,”可知，Malik 及队友都在厨房里激动地学做蛋糕，因此厨房里应该是充满活力（energy），非常热闹的。其余选项含义为：tension（紧张），hope（希望），praise（表扬）；故正确答案是 D。

28.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据 24 空前“Gidda’s Fabulous Fig Cakes!”以及“We’ll sell them!”可知，Malik 吃到这个蛋糕的时候，就觉得这个蛋糕非常好吃，所以才产生了卖无花果蛋糕的想法，因此他一定认为这个蛋糕会大卖。所以此处，正如 Malik 预测（predicted）的那样，这个蛋糕大卖，并且迅速售罄。其余选项含义为：promised（承诺），announced（宣布），identified（识别）；故正确答案是 B。

29.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据文章第四段 “They’d have to raise hundreds of dollars to replace their old shirts.” 可知，此处应该指的是球服。即，“当这些球服 (uniforms) 在开幕式及时送到时...” 其余选项含义为：socks (袜子)，boots (靴子)，gloves (手套)；故正确答案是 C。

30.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是副词题；根据最后一句 “On the back were the words Team Grandmother.” 可知，背面印着“奶奶队”的字样，即，她转身 (turn around) 去炫耀她的球衣。其余选项含义为：turn back (往回走)，turn away (解雇)，turn down (拒绝)；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**Music for Life**

Learning music is important for the educational and personal development of young people!

Learning an instrument: how do pupils choose?

All our teachers are highly qualified and experienced musicians, and pupils can learn to play a wide range of

instruments, from the keyboard to the drums (鼓). We have open days when new pupils who are unsure which instrument to choose can come to the centre. They are able to speak to teachers about which instrument might be best for them, and they can also see and hear classes in action.

Who is responsible for buying the instruments?

Parents usually have to provide instruments. But parents of beginners are advised not to buy an instrument until they are told that a place is available. They should also find out from the teacher the most suitable type of instrument to get.

When and where do lessons take place?

Lessons are available in many schools, usually during the day. If there is no lesson available for a particular instrument in a particular school, other arrangements can be made at one of our music centres for lessons on Saturday afternoons or weekday evenings.

How are pupils taught?

Pupils can learn in small groups, in classes or individually, depending on their needs. Small groups of three pupils have lessons that last thirty minutes. Class lessons last forty-five minutes and have at least ten pupils. Individual lessons are offered only to pupils who have some experience.

Starting young: when can pupils begin?

Children are never too young to become interested in music. We have special "Musical Youth" classes for children from the age of 3 to 8. These are designed to encourage young children to enjoy music through a variety of activities including singing, musical games, listening and movement. "Musical Youth" classes take place on Saturday mornings with groups of about 18 children. A parent or other adult must attend each session, and they are encouraged to sit with their children and help them with the activities.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. New pupils can see classes on an open day.
- B. Pupils can learn special instruments on Sundays.
- C. Parents must accompany pupils during the learning process.
- D. Teachers at the centre can provide the right instruments for pupils.

31.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第二段最后，“the keyboard to the drums(鼓). We have open days when new pupils who are unsure which instrument to choose can come to the centre. They are able to speak to teachers about which instrument might be best for them, and they can also see and hear classes in action.”可知孩子可以来参加公开课；故正确答案是 A。

32. What is the best choice for children with some experience?

- A. Lessons for groups of ten.
- B. Individual lessons.
- C. Lessons for small groups of three.
- D. Special "Musical Youth" classes.

32.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第四段表格的最后一行“Individual lessons are offered only to pupils who have some experience.”可知对于有经验的学生个人课程是最佳的；故正确答案是 B。

33. The passage is intended for _____.

- A. teachers
- B. parents
- C. musicians
- D. pupils

33.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；根据文章大意，本文目的是介绍音乐课程相关的内容，写作对象不是孩子本身，而是孩子的父母。；故正确答案是 B。

B

Nenad Sestan was working in his office one afternoon in 2016, when he heard his lab members whispering with excitement over a microscope. He realized something beyond their expectations was happening.

The researchers, at Yale School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut, had found electrical activity in brains taken from dead pigs. With that shocking result, Sestan realized what had started as a side project to find ways to better preserve brain tissue for research had changed into a discovery that could redefine our understanding of life and death.

The excitement soon turned to concern, when the researchers thought they saw widespread, consistent electrical activity which can indicate consciousness (意识). Sestan brought in a neurologist, who determined the readout was actually an error, but the possibility had frightened them.

Sestan kept his cool and immediately did two things: he shut down the experiment and contacted the US National Institute of Health (NIH), as well as a Yale bioethicist (生物伦理学家). Over the next few months, experts discussed the potential ethical implications, such as whether the brains could become conscious and whether physicians needed to reconsider the definition of brain death.

They submitted the work to *Nature*. But before the final paper was published, Sestan met sharp criticism from the press. Some even suggested that the researchers were engineering immortality (永生), or maintaining a room full of living brains in jars. Neither he nor his team wanted to discuss the results until the paper was out, but as their inboxes filled with concerns and anger from animal rights activists and futurists, Sestan became depressed. He felt all they could do, however, was to hold off on

correcting public misunderstandings until the expert review process had run its course.

Since the paper was published in April, 2019, the team has been so busy fielding questions from the media and scientists that it hasn't performed any further experiments. Sestan wants to focus on his original questions and explore how long the brains can be maintained and whether the technology can preserve other organs.

"We want to get outside opinion before we do anything," Sestan says. "When you explore uncharted territory, you have to be extremely thoughtful."

34. What happened in the lab at Yale School of Medicine in 2016?

- A. A better method was found to maintain brain tissue.
- B. Researchers discovered how to redefine brain death.
- C. Brain from dead pigs were accidentally discovered alive.
- D. Researchers arrived at the expected results of the experiment.

34.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第二段第一句“The researchers, at Yale School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut, had found electrical activity in brains taken from dead pigs.”可知，研究者在已经死去的猪脑子里发现了 electrical activity，再结合第三段第二行的“electrical activity which can indicate consciousness”可知这就意味着猪是有意识的，从而得知死去的猪的脑子是活着的；故正确答案是 C。

35. Why did Nenad Sestan stop the experiment?

- A. He needed assistance with the final paper.
- B. He spotted a major mistake in the final result.
- C. He was frightened by the possibility of failure.
- D. He was concerned about the related moral issues.

35.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第三段第三行“Over the next few months, experts discussed the potential ethical implication, ...”可知，Nenad Sestan 之所以停止实验就是担心这可能涉及到伦理的范畴；故正确答案是 D。

36. What was people's reaction towards Nenad Sestan's experiment?

- A. The press were strongly opposed to the experiment.
- B. Some people supported the research on immortality.
- C. Nobody wanted to discuss the final result in advance.
- D. The public took a positive attitude towards the experiment.

36.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第五段第二句 “But before the final paper was published, Sestan met sharp criticism from the press.” 可知，Sestan 受到了媒体的强烈反对；故正确答案是 A。

37. How could we best describe Nenad Sestan?

- A. Responsible and reliable.
- B. Cooperative and creative.
- C. Determined and inspiring.
- D. Professional and cautious.

37.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；文章整体叙述了在科学实验中科学家遇到问题后，非常谨慎地停止了所有实验，认真去探究是否可以继续，严谨的科学态度表露无遗，这本身体现的也是科学家专业且职业的工作态度；故正确答案是 D。

C

A butterfly's wings can have many jobs besides keeping the insect high up in the air. They may be used to attract mates, or to warn potential attackers to stay away. All of these roles, though, depend on their unchanging



colouration. This plays into the idea that butterfly wings are dead tissue, like a bird's feathers. In fact, that's not true. For example, in some species male's wings have special cells releasing some chemicals which attract females.

Nanfang Yu, a physicist at Columbia University, in New York, has been looking into the matter. Together with Naomi Pierce, a butterfly specialist at Harvard University, he has now shown, in a paper published in *Nature Communications* in February, 2020, that butterfly wings are, indeed, very much alive.

Butterflies engaged in all of these heat-minimising activities even when the researchers blindfolded them. That suggested the relevant sensors were on the wings themselves. Dr Yu and Dr Pierce there searched those wings for likely looking sensory cells. They found some, in the form of neurons (神经元) that were similar to heat detectors known from other insects. They also uncovered disc-shaped cells that appeared to be similar to pressure-sensitive neurons. They guess that these are there to detect deformation of the wing — information an insect could use to control its flight pattern.

The third discovery they made to contradict the “dead wing” idea was that some butterfly wings have a heartbeat. A butterfly's wings have veins (静脉). These carry a bloodlike liquid which, researchers have now found in males, shows a pulse (脉搏) of

several dozen beats per minute. The source of this pulse appears to be the scent (气味) pad, a dark spot on the wings that produces the female-attracting chemicals. Apparently, this “wing heart” acts as a pump that helps bloodlike liquid through the scent pad.

In all their experiments simulating different environmental conditions, Dr Yu and Dr Pierce consistently found that, different parts of the wings are covered by different sorts of scales (鳞屑). In particular, tubes pass through scales over the scent pads. This improves their ability to spread heat away helps keep the living parts of a butterfly’s wings alive.

38. A bird's feathers are mentioned in Paragraph 1 to _____.

- A. introduce the latest research findings on a bird
- B. highlight the special feature of a bird's feathers
- C. show common knowledge about butterfly wings
- D. stress the difference between a butterfly and a bird

38.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查段落主旨；从本题题干分析，所考查的是举“a bird's feathers”这个例子的目的是什么。由文章第一段“like a bird's feathers”之中的“like”得出此处是拿鸟的羽毛在做类比。从逻辑的角度，类比的目的并不是强调自己，而是为了突出主体说明对象。因此，本文此处的目的也并不是强调鸟的羽毛，可以排除强调鸟的羽毛的选项 A 和选项 B。而再明确一下能够表示转折的“In fact, that's not true”在“like a bird's feathers”之后，也就是类比之后才发生转折。所以考生不应该按照转折之后的信息来错误地选择 D 之中的“difference”。转折可以告诉我们的信息是：转折之前是要被否定的常规认知，转折之后是引出本文的研究实验。再次明确本题所考的是类比之处的目的，而“like a bird's feathers”所在之处是常规认知，对应选项 C 之中的“common knowledge”。故正确答案是 C。

39. What can we learn from Dr Yu and Dr Pierce's experiments?

- A. Butterfly wings are complicated living organs.
- B. Butterfly wings have little reaction to external heat.
- C. The scent pads on some male butterfly wings are their hearts.
- D. Heat-minimising activities help detect deformation of the wings.

39.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；由文章第二段最后“butterfly wings are, indeed, very much alive”可以得出文章所描述的研究实验最终得到的结果是蝴蝶的翅膀是“活的”，可以对应选项 A 的“living”。无论是第四段提到的“神经元”可以感应热，还是第五段提到的“静脉”，还有最后一段提到“鳞屑”，都是文章在描述关于蝴蝶翅膀上有什么的研究发现。可以看出蝴蝶翅膀并不简单，可以对应选项 A 的“complicated”。故正确答案是 A。

40. What is the function of scales over the scent pads?

- A. Attracting mates.
- B. Increasing blood flow.
- C. Covering powerful tubes.
- D. Producing the cooling effect.

40.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；由文章最后一段“This improves their ability to spread heat away and helps keep the living parts of a butterfly’s wings alive”可以得出鳞屑可以帮助散热，对应选项 D 中的“cooling effect”。故正确答案是 D。

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

- A. Seeing Is Believing
- B. More Than Meets The Eye
- C. Nothing Seek, Nothing Find
- D. Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds

41.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；本文为说明文，全文围绕研究人员对蝴蝶翅膀所做的研究来展开，得到的关于蝴蝶翅膀的一个一个发现。因此文章标题必须对应全文核心说明对象，既蝴蝶的翅膀。只有选项 B 暗含这种对应关系。故正确答案是 B。

D

Fact or Fiction?

Non-fiction can be broken down into many categories. One category is *literary non-fiction*, which is still based in fact but employs some of the storytelling elements that fiction uses. Literary non-fiction includes a type of autobiography (自传) called memoir. Memoir most often focuses on a certain period of the author's life. It is, by definition, rooted in truth. Still, people sometimes question whether memoir should be categorized as non-fiction at all.

As non-fiction, memoir is intended to be factual. Is this really the case, though, considering memoir relies on human memory? One classic study, led by psychologist Elizabeth Loftus, showed how easily an interviewer's choice of wording can influence an eyewitness's account of a traffic accident. It is therefore reasonable to wonder whether memoir should continue to be branded as non-fiction.

Certainly, human memory can be unreliable. However, a memoir author is undoubtedly writing about significant and impactful life events. Memories of such events are actually more reliable than others. Studies show that the more influential an event is, the more accurately people recall the details. As an emotionally charged event unfolds, the brain activity changes in a way that amplifies small details. This activity helps build a more precise and accurate memory.

Of course the brain is not a camera that can "save" any memory with perfect accuracy. But if memoir is questionable due to the imperfections of the human mind, then critics will have to tackle non-fiction more broadly. All writers are using their memories when they create, and moreover, they are relying on the memories of others. Journalists conduct interviews to tell a news story and history writers depend on the

accuracy of accounts from long ago. Yet they all rightfully fall under the umbrella of non-fiction.

Some people may doubt memoir not because they mistrust human memory, but because they mistrust the author's morality. Critics may suspect an author of making up events. However, there is no reason to be suspicious of memoir author's intentions. Writing a factual memoir that appeals to readers has the potential to be profitable for the author, and there is no motivation for a memoir writer to knowingly change or beautify the truth.

Looking beyond the author's own life events, memoir can inform readers about the world in the same way that other non-fiction can. Memoir has a way of relaying facts about anything from an occupation to brief fashion trends, all of it meaningful to the author.

42. The author introduces the topic in Paragraph 1 by _____

- A. illustrating why it is important to talk about memoir
- B. listing some interesting facts and features of memoir
- C. defining key terms that are discussed later in the passage
- D. making a comparison between autobiography and memoir

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章写法；通过第一段的第一句和第二句可知，此处在对 literacy non-fiction 进行归类与定义；而第三、四、五句在对 memoir 进行归类与定义；而这两个概念在下文中反复提及，因此第一段对下文提及的关键术语（key terms）进行了定义。故正确答案是 C。

43. What does the underlined word “amplifies” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Collect.
- B. Ignores.
- C. Absorbs.
- D. Enlarges.

43.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查猜词；根据前一句 the more accurately people recall details 和后一句的 more precise and accurate 可知，此处强调人们对细节回忆的精准，即此时的大脑活动能够将小的细节放大（enlarge），其他三项意思分别为：收集（collect）、忽视（ignore）、吸收（absorb）。故正确答案是 D。

44. We can learn from the passage that _____

- A. critics argue that a news story by a journalist is fiction.
- B. a memoir author's memory can be influenced by the interviewees
- C. memoir can't show readers facts about what an author experienced
- D. emotional moments can cause the creation of more detailed memories

44.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章推断；根据第三段第五、六句“As an emotional event unfolded, This activity helps build a more precise and accurate memory”可知，在回忆一件充满感情的事件时，大脑会对细节回忆的更加精准，即“感性的时刻会产生更多充满细节的回忆”。故正确答案是 D。

45. According to the passage, the author believes _____

- A. the most profitable memoirs are those shown to be the most factual
- B. many authors are untrustworthy, although many memoirs are fact-based
- C. memoir is rightfully categorized under the umbrella of literary non-fiction
- D. memory is too unreliable for memoir to be considered a type of non-fiction

45.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查主旨；需要把握文章的重点信息——如每个转折之后，作者都在反驳怀疑回忆录是否应归为非虚构类作品的观点。根据第四段最后一句“**They all rightfully fall under the umbrella of non-fiction**”，说明作者认为回忆录理所应当的划分为非虚构类作品；再结合文章最后一段第一句“**memoir can inform readers about the world in the same way that other non-fiction can**”，进一步印证了作者的这一观点。故正确答案是 C。

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。

What Your Nose Knows

Your sense of smell enriches your experience of the world around you. Different scents can change your mood or transport you back to a distant memory. Your ability to smell also plays a key role in your health. _____ (46)

The things we smell are actually the tiny molecules (分子) released by substances all around us. When we breathe in these molecules, they stimulate specialized sensory cells high inside the nose. _____ (47) But a given molecule can stimulate a combination of these receptors, creating a unique representation in the brain. We perceive that representation as a smell.

_____ (48) A stuffy (不通气的) nose or a harmless growth in the nose can block air and thus scents from reaching the sensory cells. Certain medications, like some blood pressure pills, can change smell, but these effects are usually temporary. Your smell should come back once you've recovered or stopped the medication. But some things can cause a long-lasting loss of smell. A head injury or virus, for example, can sometimes damage the nerves related to smell. _____ (49). According to Dr. Davangere Devanand, an expert on neurodegenerative (神经变性的) diseases and smell loss, the main reason appears to be that the functioning of the brain regions involved in smell and memory becomes damaged as we grow older.

But problems with your ability to smell may be more than normal aging. They can sometimes be an early sign of serious health conditions, such as Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease. Devanand's group is studying the relationships between smell

dysfunction and certain disease.

Researchers are also looking for ways to avoid smell loss. Some studies suggest that smell training may help you improve your ability to distinguish and identify scents.

(50) But the question remains as to whether and how this might work.

- A. Many things can cause smell loss.
- B. People may have lost their ability to smell before they notice it.
- C. Each of these sensory cells has only one type of scent receptor.
- D. It may improve your brain's ability to interpret low levels of scents.
- E. As people get older, many of them couldn't identify certain kind of smell.
- F. If your ability to smell declines, it can affect your physical well-being and everyday safety.
- G. And with age, there is a decline in the ability to smell to some extent in the nose, but much more in the brain itself.

46.

【答案】 F

【解析】 挖空方式：段尾空；解题语句：空前一句；考查方式：承接上文。空前一句表明，“嗅觉在人们的健康中扮演着重要角色”。选项 F 的意思是：“如果一个人的嗅觉下降了，那么他的健康状况也会相应受到影响”。选项意思与空前句衔接紧密，契合完美。故正确答案是 F。

47.

【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：承上启下。空前一句意思是：“当我们吸入这些分子时，它们会刺激鼻腔中的感受细胞”；选项 C 的意思是：“这些感受细胞中的单一个体只能是某一种气味的受体”；空后一句的意思是：“但是一定既定的分子却可以刺激一系列的气味受体，从而在大脑中创造出某种独特的反馈信号。而这，就是我们所说的气味。”可见，在内容上，C 选项的承上启下作用非常明显，故正确答案是 C。

48.

【答案】 A

【解析】 挖空方式：段首空；解题语句：空后两句；考查方式：引出下文。A 选项的意思是“很多种情况都可以导致嗅觉亏蚀”。而空后句意思是“鼻子不通气或鼻腔内部肿大都会阻碍气味传导到嗅觉细胞受体。某些控血压药物也会导致嗅觉暂时下降”。可见 A 选项的内容正是空后句内容的统领，故正确答案是 A。

49.

【答案】 G

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前、空后一句；考查方式：承上启下。空前句的意思是“头部受伤或细菌侵袭，都会导致嗅觉神经受损”，G 选项意思为：“并且随着年龄的增长，嗅觉也会有一定程度的亏蚀，但是此时不是受体细胞出了问题，而是大脑发生变化导致的”。而空后句引用 Dr. Davangere Devanand 的研究结果：“老年人嗅觉亏蚀主要是大脑的嗅觉相关区域受损而引发的”。从内容上可以明晰地判断出 G 选项的承上启下作用，故正确答案是 G。

50.

【答案】 D

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前、空后一句；考查方式：承上启下。

空前一句表明“气味训练可以帮助人们改善对气味的区分辨别能力”；而 D 选项本身意思是：“这可以改善人类大脑对于气味的敏感度”。空后一句意思是“但是为什么这种训练会起到成效依然有待进一步研究”。从内容上，D 选项的承上启下作用彰明较著。此外，本题的代词指代性也颇为清晰：D 选项中的 It 指代 smell training，空后句的 this 亦复如是。综合上述原因，故正确答案是 D。

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。你的美国好友 Jim 对中国文化十分感兴趣，你在英文报纸 *China Daily* 上看到“中华文化表情包设计大赛(*The China Daily Emoji Design Contest of Chinese Cultural Symbols*)”征集来自世界各地参赛作品的活动，请给他写一封邮件，邀请他参加投稿，内容包括：

1. 介绍稿件要求；
2. 告知投稿时间和方式；
3. 询问对方意向。

注意：1. 词数不少于 60；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 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卡指定区域内)

【范文】

Dear Jim,

How are you? Knowing you have keen interest in traditional Chinese culture, I'm writing to invite you to participate in The China Daily Emoji Design Contest of Chinese Cultural Symbols. The moment I read it on *China Daily* I knew that was perfect for you, so why not have a try?

According to the contest requirement, you can choose some typical Chinese cultural symbols like Chinese knot, Chinese calligraphy or the most popular Chinese animal — giant panda. Then, as far as I concerned, try to present your choice in a Chinese traditional form to express its inner cultural meaning, to which you can attach your understanding and ideas. As for the submission, all contestants are supposed to put the work, as well as its name, in an e-mail and send it to *China Daily* website by the end of June.

That's all information you need to know about this contest and I believe you will be the winner if you take part in. If you need any help during the preparation, just let me know!

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，为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文，讲述你在这个寒假居家自主学习的过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。



(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

【范文】

During the winter vacation, I succeeded in accomplishing the independent study, which proved to be meaningful and indelible.

On the first day of the winter vacation, I got down to making my schedule in detail. Plentiful courses ranging from required subjects to PE classes were properly arranged according to the school schedule and my spare time. I really regarded it as a wonderful opportunity to experience the independent study on my own and couldn't resist the desire to be involved in it as soon as possible.

Having finished making the plan, I devoted myself to carrying it out immediately. It was actually a great challenge for me because I found it hard to concentrate when studying at home. Fortunately, I adapted to this new way of study with my improved self-control.

Then came the online lectures several times a week. Together with my classmates, I took the online courses which required more concentration and self-discipline. Listening to the lectures given by our beloved teachers, we took notes attentively. Meanwhile, we interacted with our teachers actively, answering questions one by one. Exposed to various learning materials and efficient learning methods, I felt more than encouraged to study from home.

At the end of the winter vacation, I finished the independent study perfectly. When I recalled the whole process, I shared my precious learning experience with my parents. My father spoke highly of me with his thumb up. At the same time, my mother praised me for my achievement. An overwhelming sense of pride came over me.

It was through this experience that I realized that the independent study was beneficial. Never could it fade from my mind and I expected another independent study program like this.