

2020 年北京市西城区高三诊断性测试英语逐题解析

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

Mia rushed home and threw open the front door. Her mother turned around, surprised that Mia was home from school so early. "I won first place in the art contest!" she said (1) _____ pride and raised her head, expecting praise. Though Mia (2) _____ (work) eagerly on her art submission for weeks, her mother wasn't sure (3) _____ the project involved. "That's wonderful, Mia! What was the subject of your art project?" her mother asked. Smiling from ear to ear, Mia handed over her artwork. It was a portrait of her mother.

1.

【答案】 with

【解析】 本题考查介词；首先空格无提示词，且空后出现的 **pride** 是名词骄傲，**with** 和 **pride** 构成固定短语，翻译成骄傲地；故正确答案是 **with**。

2.

【答案】 had worked /worked

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；提示词 **work** 是动词，且除掉提示词以外，**though** 引导的从句中缺少谓语，因此判断考时态语态，主语 **Mia** 和 **work** 是主动关系，本句话无时间标志词，根据翻译“尽管 **Mia** 在她的提交艺术作品上忙活了好几周，她的妈妈还是不清楚她的作品是什么”由此可判断时态可以为过去完成时或者一般过去时；故正确答案是 **had worked/worked**。

3.

【答案】 what**【解析】** 本题考查名词性从句；首先由一个句子出现两个谓语 **wasn't** 和 **involved** 可判断考从句，因为主句 **her mother wasn't sure** 可判断主句不完整，所以判断是名词性从句，又因为从句不完整，**involve** 后缺少宾语，所以需要填连接代词，根据翻译“她的妈妈不确定她的方案包括什么”，所以选择连接代词 **what**；故正确答案是 **what**。**B**

A study found that adults aged 18 to 33 checked their smartphones 85 times a day, or once every 10 minutes. As I learned during my experiment, (4) _____ (place) some distance between myself and my device helped me devote myself to my work more (5) _____ (easy). By not having my smartphone, my distraction (消遣) time went down and thus my work time (6) _____ (spend) more efficiently and effectively. On numerous occasions, I found (7) _____ (I) wondering what to do with the afternoon since I had already completed my high-impact tasks for the day. With the extra time, I can finally enjoy the pleasures of life.

4.

【答案】 placing**【解析】** 本题考查非谓语；首先提示词 **place** 是动词放置，且句子中已有谓语 **helped**，因此本题考点是非谓语，并且非谓语在句子中做主语；故正确答案是 **placing**。

5.

【答案】 easily**【解析】** 本题考查副词；提示词 **easy** 为形容词，句意为“在我和手机间放置一些距离能够帮助我更容易地投身于工作”，可知 **easy** 在修饰动词 **devote**，因此应用副词形式故正确答案是 **easily**。

6.

【答案】 was spent

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；首先提示词为 spend 为动词，且除掉提示词以外句子中缺少谓语，因此可判断考时态语态，且主语 work time 和 spend 之间是被动关系，且 and 连接的并列结构，前面的谓语是 went down 是一般过去时，根据翻译：“我的消遣时间降低了并且我的工作被更有效率地度过了”可知 spend 这个动作应该是一般过去时；故正确答案是 was spent。

7.

【答案】 myself

【解析】 本题考查代词；首先提示词是 I 是代词，并且在句子中作宾语，句子的主语也是 I，当一个句子主语和宾语是同一个的时候，宾语用反身代词；故正确答案是 myself。

C

In June 2012, China's first manned deep-sea submersible(潜水器), Jiaolong, set a world diving record for submersibles of its kind by reaching a (8) _____ (deep) of 7,062 meters in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean. In 2017, China successfully tested a submersible (9) _____ (call) Shenhai Yongshi, capable of diving 4,500 meters. (10) _____ much of Jiaolong's equipment was imported, about 95 percent of Shenhai Yongshi and its core components were produced domestically, said Xu Qinan, the chief designer of Jiaolong.

8.

【答案】 depth

【解析】 本题考查名词；提示词 **deep** 为形容词，空前有冠词 **a**，所以后面应该加名词；故正确答案是 **depth**。

9.

【答案】 called

【解析】 本题考查非谓语；空格的提示词 **call** 是动词，本句的谓语是 **tested**，因此可判断考非谓语，故非谓语与逻辑主语 **call** 和 **submersible** 是被动关系，翻译成“被叫做深海勇士的潜水器”；故正确答案是 **called**。

10.

【答案】 Though/Although/While

【解析】 本题考查状语从句；空格无提示词，且句子中出现了两个谓语 **was imported** 和 **were produced** 可判断考从句，主句完整，并且空前无先行词，所以判断考状语从句，根据翻译“虽然蛟龙的大多数的装备是进口的，但是深海勇士的百分之九十五的装备和所有的核心元件都是自主生产的”由此判断是让步状语从句；故正确答案可以是 **Though/Although/While**。

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。

One morning in July 2011, a taxi sat wandering outside Petco Park stadium in San Diego. And Wade LeBlanc, a (an) _____ (11) pitcher (棒球投手) for the Padres, climbed in. "To the airport, please," he told the driver. LeBlanc was headed to Tucson, Arizona, home of the club's A-level branch organization at the time. He'd been sent down to the minors. Again. For the eighth time in three years.

"You're Wade LeBlanc," the taxi driver said.

"Right."

"You got some good stuff."

This _____ (12) the pitcher, after the previous night's disastrous performance.

"I think there are some things you should think about _____ (13)," the driver continued. "I don't know; I'm not a _____ (14). Maybe something like going over your head in your windup (摆臂动作)"

Wait, what? This guy was offering... _____ (15)? Earlier in his career, LeBlanc might have _____ (16). Or been angry. But today, he just _____ (17). He couldn't afford to dismiss anything. His career was on the line.

The next day, in Tucson, LeBlanc met his _____ (18). He said he was thinking about making _____ (19) to his windup. His coach agreed. Instead of keeping his hands tight to his chest at the beginning of his delivery, LeBlanc raised them briefly over his head, as the taxi driver had _____ (20).

LeBlanc included the new _____ (21) into his next start. And he was _____ (22), allowing only one hit over seven innings (回合). It was the turning

point in his career. Eight years later, LeBlanc is a pitcher for the Seattle Mariners. He signed the first contract extension of his Major League Baseball career—at age 33.

The funny thing about advice: We so often take it from the _____ (23) people. That is, we _____ (24) the advice of experts, while undervaluing the input of regular folk. Wade LeBlanc _____ (25) that trend, and he obtained the _____ (26).

“Expert advisers often make surprisingly inaccurate predictions about the future, yet people _____ (27) their suggestions nevertheless,” concluded Stanford University psychologists in a study published last year.

Now, not everyone took experts' advice. The more _____ (28) people become, the smaller the pool of advisers they _____ (29). Participants in positions of power ignored almost two thirds of the advice they received, according to one Harvard University study. Other participants—the control and low power groups—ignored advice about half as often. So it required a massive increase of modesty (谦虚) to do what Wade LeBlanc did: hear what the taxi driver was offering him and accept it as a(an) _____ (30).

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. excellent | B. struggling | C. ambitious | D. awkward |
| 12. A. surprised | B. concerned | C. disturbed | D. angered |
| 13. A. avoiding | B. making | C. trying | D. crossing |
| 14. A. player | B. director | C. joker | D. loser |
| 15. A. service | B. advice | C. chances | D. courses |
| 16. A. accepted | B. worried | C. smiled | D. laughed |
| 17. A. explained | B. interrupted | C. listened | D. guessed |
| 18. A. parents | B. coach | C. driver | D. fans |
| 19. A. changes | B. contributions | C. additions | D. objectives |
| 20. A. included | B. announced | C. suggested | D. resisted |
| 21. A. aim | B. effect | C. hobby | D. move |
| 22. A. patient | B. optimistic | C. brilliant | D. justified |
| 23. A. attractive | B. popular | C. humble | D. wrong |
| 24. A. overvalue | B. skip | C. ignore | D. involve |
| 25. A. identified | B. supported | C. opposed | D. started |
| 26. A. qualifications | B. benefits | C. prize | D. degree |
| 27. A. follow | B. abandon | C. provide | D. improve |
| 28. A. literary | B. successful | C. careful | D. negative |
| 29. A. tolerate | B. help | C. know | D. trust |
| 30. A. job | B. example | C. excuse | D. gift |

11.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是形容词题；根据后文：he had been sent down to the minors. Again. For the eight time in three years. 以及 His career was on the line. (处于危险中) 可知 Wade LeBlanc 这个棒球投手的职业生涯并不顺利。其余选项含义为：excellent (卓越的), ambitious (有野心的), awkward (笨拙的)；故正确答案是 B。

12.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据后一句“after the previous night's disastrous performance 和前一句司机肯定他的话可知在之前差的表现后司机还能够表扬他，应该是让他惊讶，其余选项含义为：concern (关心), disturb (打扰), anger (使生气)；故正确答案是 A。

13.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据后文内容以及 This guy was offering...可知这个司机在给棒球手提建议，所以用 trying 尝试比较合适。其余选项含义为：avoiding (避免), making (做), crossing (穿过)；故正确答案是 C。

14.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；可以利用同义词复现的方法，根据前后文可知 Wade LeBlanc 是一个棒球手，对应的身份是 player。其余选项含义为：director (导演), joker (开玩笑的人), loser (失败者)；故正确答案是 A。

15.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据上文司机对主人公所说的话并结合 offer 的搭配来看，可知司机在给他提建议。其余选项含义为：service(服务)， chances(机会)， courses (课程)；故正确答案是 B。

16.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据下文，“Or been angry”以及“But today, he just (listened)”可知在他以前的生涯中他可能会对别人的建议付之一笑或者生气，但今天他只是听着，以前的表现 laughed 或 be angry 与今天的只是听着这个动作构成转折关系；其余选项含义为：accepted (接受)， worried (担心)， smiled (微笑)；故正确答案是 D。

17.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；结合上一句“Or been angry. But today...”以及后文的 He couldn't afford to dismiss anything. His career was on the line.”可知今日的表现要和之前的表现形成对比。其余选项含义为：explained (解释)， interrupted (打断)， guessed (猜测)；故正确答案是 C。

18.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是名词题；可以根据下文的“his coach”可知主人公在他的教练对话。其余选项含义为：parents (父母)， driver (司机)， fans (粉丝)；故正确答案是 B。

19.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据上文 may be something like going over your head in your windup 司机提出的练习自己 He just listened 可知主人公听从了司机的建议，对自己的动作做出改变。其余选项含义为：contributions (贡献)，additions (添加)，objectives (目标)；故正确答案是 A。

20.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据本句 as the taxi drive_____ 可知这个动作是司机发出的，结合上文司机提出建议的内容以及主人公的动作可知主人公采取了司机的建议。其余选项含义为：included (包括)，announced (宣布)，resisted (反抗)；故正确答案是 C。

21.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据上文 “LeBlanc raised them briefly over his head, as the taxi driver had (suggested)” 可以得知 “LeBlanc 包括了 (新动作) 到他的新一轮开球中”。所以选择 D 项，动作。其余选项含义为：aim (目标)，effect (效果)，hobby (爱好)；故正确答案是 D。

22.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是形容词题；根据下文 “仅允许在七回合中击中一次”，可以得知 “他非常 (出色)”。所以选择 C，词意为 “出色”。其余选项含义为：patient (耐心的)，optimistic (乐观的)，justified (合理的)；故正确答案是 C。

23.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是形容词题，根据上一句，“The funny thing about advice : ” 可以得知作者的感情色彩是负向，所以选择我们经常听取(错误的)人的建议”。所以选择 D。其余选项含义为：attractive(迷人的), popular(流行的), humble(卑微的); 故正确答案是 D。

24.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据本句中 while 表达对比，while 后面“不重视普通人的建议”，可以知道前后句相反，故前面选择“overvalue”，词意为“过于重视”。其余选项含义为：skip(跳过), ignore(忽视), involve(涉及,参与); 故正确答案是 A。

25.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据上一句，而不会重视普通人的建议，本句“LeBlanc(反对)这种倾向，他获益。”故选择 opposed，词意为“反对”。其余选项含义为：identified(认同,辨认), supported(支持), started(开始); 故正确答案是 C。

26.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据前文 LeBlanc 七回合中仅被击中一次，可以知道他很成功。又结合本句，他获得了好处。所以选择 benefits，词意为“好处,益处”。其余选项含义为：qualifications(资格), prize(奖), degree(学位,程度); 故正确答案是 B。

27.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据本句中 nevertheless，“即使如此”和 yet“还”，可知句意是“专家顾问经常对未来做出不正确的预测，即使如此，人们(遵从)她们的建议。”所以选择 followed。其余选项含义为：abandon(放弃), provide(提供),

improve (改善); 故正确答案是 A。

28.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是形容词题; 根据句意“人们变得越(成功)”, 再结合下文“positions of power”, 可以知道要选择“successful”。其余选项含义为: literary (文学的), careful (仔细的), negative (消极的, 否定的); 故正确答案是 B。

29.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题; 根据上一句“人们变得越(成功), 可以(相信)的建议者的池子越小。”所以选择 trust。其余选项含义为: tolerate(容忍), help(帮助), know (知道); 故正确答案是 D。

30.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题; 根据句意“听取出租车司机提供给他建议, 接受它作为一个(礼物)”其余选项含义为: job (工作), example (例子), excuse (借口); 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**Which meal kit service is right for you?**

As the simple act of shopping and preparing food for dinner becomes harder to fit in, a way to help meet consumer needs and change the way we shop and eat has grown: meal-delivery plans. Here's a quick review of some popular options:

1. HelloFresh

HelloFresh provides high-quality ingredients（烹饪原料）and generous portions（份量），with recipes that are generally easy to prepare. The clear, step-by-step instructions get even the newest home chefs up to speed, and the recipe cards are well-made, so you can refer to your favorite recipes again and again. There are meals for almost any lifestyle, including vegetarian（素食）options, low-calorie meals and “quick” recipes that get dinner on the table fast.

Cost: \$8.75 to \$9.99 per serving, with up to 16 servings per week.

2. Freshly

Get fresh, home-cooked food without the trouble of actually cooking. This subscription service delivers comfort foods to your doorstep, and the meals are prepared right before delivery. Never frozen and only requiring minimal reheating, they're nutritious and cost less than many standard takeout options.

Cost: \$7.99 to \$11.50 per serving, with up to 12 servings per week.

3. Blue Apron

Blue Apron is full of fresh ingredients, with traditional or vegetarian options. Like many of the plans, the food is delivered in one big box and the recipe card is separate from the meal ingredients. The variety is good and the recipes are generally easy to prepare.

Cost: \$7.49 to \$9.99 per serving, with up to 16 servings per week.

4. EveryPlate

EveryPlate offers simpler meals for a lower cost. Users can choose between eight recipes each week, so there isn't a lot of flexibility for different dietary needs, but the recipes are full of flavor and give subscribers generous portions. If you're looking for an affordable way to get into meal kits, EveryPlate is a good option.

Cost: \$4.99 per serving, with up to 12 servings per week.

5. Daily Harvest

Daily Harvest specializes in delicious smoothies. The meals are packed with fruits and vegetables, making nutrition easy and tasty. Smoothies just require the addition of liquid, so feel free to add your favorite type of milk or water to the blend and get your day started.

Cost: \$6.99 per serving, with between 9 and 26 servings available.

31. Which meal kit service is right for a vegetarian?

- A. Daily Harvest and EveryPlate. B. HelloFresh and Blue Apron.
C. EveryPlate and Freshly. D. HelloFresh and Freshly.

31.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；本题需要进行横向的对比，在 Hello Fresh 和 Blue Apron 都提到了有 vegetarian (素食) 的相关内容；其他的选择中并未涉及素食的相关内容。故正确答案是 B。

32. Each meal-delivery plan is available with _____.

- A. fruits and vegetables B. unlimited servings
C. easy preparation D. separate recipes

32.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；本题需要进行横向对比。经过观察，在第一个选择中提到 easy to prepare，第二个选择中提到 without the trouble of，第三个选择同样提到 easy to prepare，第四个选项中提到 simpler meals，第五个选择中提到 easy 和 tasty。故正确答案是 C。

33. The meal-delivery plans meet the customer needs of _____.

- A. living an environmentally friendly life
- B. cutting down on daily food costs
- C. adapting to a new lifestyle
- D. improving cooking skills

33.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查细节推断；在文章第一段中提到随着购物和为晚餐准备食物的简单行为变得越来越难以适应，一种满足消费者需求并改变我们的购物和饮食方式的方法已经发展起来：这种新的方式用于满足了消费者的需求，即人们的购物和吃饭方式发生了改变。故正确答案是 C。

B

Kylie Kirkpatrick was getting ready for work when her 9-year old son, Ryan Kyote, burst into her bedroom. The Napa, California-based third-grader had just watched a news story about a kindergarten student in Indiana who was forced to return her school lunch because her account balance couldn't cover the meal.

"Ryan was upset," Kirkpatrick told TODAY Parents. "He said, 'Mom, how does something like this happen?' Then he asked what he could do to help."

After a bit of brainstorming, Kyote-pronounced "coyote" -decided he would use six months' worth of allowance he had saved up to pay off the lunch debt of his entire class at West Park Elementary School. The bill came up to \$74.50.

Though Kyote had been eyeballing a new pair of basketball sneakers, this was far more important to him. So, on May 24, he happily donated his six months of savings to the Napa Valley Unified School District food services department.

"Ryan told them, 'Please let my friends know that they no longer owe any money,'" Kirkpatrick recalled. "Lunch is his favorite part of the day and it broke his heart to think that it's a stressful time for some children."

The fourth-grader-to-be wanted his act of kindness to be unknown to others, but his proud mother couldn't resist sharing a photo on Twitter, where it spread quickly.

"Give this kid his money back. No child should be covering lunch debt for his class with his allowance," wrote one person. Added another: "Love this story ... Special kid."

Practicing good deeds is nothing new for Kyote. "I'll go into the garage and Ryan's bike is missing because he gave it to a friend in need," Kirkpatrick, a sign language interpreter, told TODAY parents. "One time, a friend didn't have any shoes that fit, so

Ryan gave him a pair of his own shoes."

Recently, an investor got wind of what Kyote had done for his classmates and he contacted Kirkpatrick. "He wanted to give Ryan money to put in his savings account," she said.

Kyote, who recently lost his father to ALS, had another idea.

"Ryan told the man to pay it forward," Kirkpatrick said. "So he made a donation to the ALS Association. I can't even begin to tell you what that meant to Ryan. All he wants is to make the world a better place."

34. How did Ryan feel after watching the news story, about a kindergarten student?

- A. Shocked. B. Relieved. C. Excited. D. Bored.

34.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查细节推断；根据文章第二段第二句“how does something like this happen?”可知 Ryan 很惊讶，故正确答案是 A。

35. Instead of buying a new pair of sneakers, Ryan was more concerned about _____.

- A. his school lunch
B. his account balance
C. his six months of savings
D. his classmates' lunch debt

35.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第四段第一句和第三段第一句可知，帮助全班同学偿还午餐债务更重要，故正确答案是 D。

36. What do we know about Ryan Kyote from the passage?

- A. He tried his best to help his friends in need.
B. He couldn't resist sharing his photos on Twitter
C. He accepted a donation from the ALS Association.
D. He argued against negative reviews on social media.

36.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查细节推断；根据文章第三段可知 Ryan 尽力帮助全班同学偿还债务，故正确答案是 A。

37. What does the story intend to tell us?

- A. Life is always tough for school children.
- B. A kid can make a difference in the world.
- C. Social media can make young people popular.
- D. Friendship is an important part of being a youth.

37.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；根据最后一段最后一段可知 Ryan 想要的是让世界成为一个更美好的地方，故正确答案是 B。

C

A crucial period for learning the rules and structure of a language lasts up to around age 17 or 18, say psychologist Joshua Hartshorne of MIT and his colleagues.

Previous research had suggested that grammar-learning ability developed in early childhood before hitting a dead end around age 5. However, Hartshorne's team reports online in *Cognition* that people who started learning English as a second language in an English-speaking country by age 10 to 12 ultimately mastered the new tongue as well as folks who had learned English and another language at the same time from birth. Both groups, however, fell somewhat short of the grammatical fluency displayed by English-only speakers. After ages 10 to 12, new-to-English learners reached lower levels of fluency than those who started learning English at younger ages because time ran out when their grammar-absorbing ability fell starting around age 17.

Aiming for a sample of tens of thousands of volunteers, Hartshorne began by contacting friends on Facebook to take an online English grammar quiz, which used a person's responses to guess his or her native language and dialect (方言) of English. Then volunteers filled out a questionnaire asking where they had lived, languages they had spoken from birth, the age at which they began learning English and the number of years they had lived in an English-speaking country.

In the end, the researchers analyzed responses of 669,498 native and nonnative English speakers. Statistical calculations focused on estimating at what ages people with varying amounts of experience peaking English reached peak grammar ability.

Researchers who study language learning regard the new study as fascinating, but exploratory. According to psycholinguist David Barner of the University of

California, San Diego, Hartshorne's team can't yet say that language skill develops along a single timeline. Different elements of grammar, such as using correct word order or subjects and verbs that agree with one another, might be learned at different rates, Barner says. It's also unclear whether the responses of volunteers to an online, 132-item grammar test reflect how well of poorly they actually speak English, he says.

What's more, language learning involves more than a crucial period for acquiring grammar, cautions linguist David Birdsong of the University of Texas at Austin. For instance, growing up speaking two languages at once puts still poorly understood burdens on the ability to grasp grammar, he says.

In the new study, people who were bilinguals from birth fell short of peak English grammar scores achieved by English-only speakers. That's consistent with evidence that bilinguals cannot easily turn off one language while speaking another, Birdsong says. Interactions between tongues spoken by one person may slightly depress how much can be learned about both languages, even if bilingual communication still reaches high levels, he suggests.

38. Hartshorne and his colleagues found that _____.

- A. one reaches a higher level of fluency at age 10
- B. one learns a second language fastest at about age 12
- C. one gets a good grasp of English grammar before age 5
- D. one's ability to master grammar declines at around age 17

38.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据第二段最后一句“After ages 10 to 12 , new-to-English learners reached lower levels of fluency than those who started learning English at younger ages because time ran out when their grammar-absorbing ability fell starting around age 17.”可以得知“在 10 到 12 岁之后初学英语者的流利度比更年轻的学习者会达到更低的水平，原因是随着时间的耗尽，他们吸收语法知识的能力在 17 岁左右就开始下降。”和选项 D 表达相同，故正确答案是 D。

39. Hartshorne collected data through _____.

- A. social media
- B. experiments in the lab
- C. literature review
- D. face-to-face interviews

39.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据第三段第一句“Aiming for a sample of tens of thousands of volunteers, Hartshorne began by contacting friends on Facebook to take an online English grammar quiz”，可知题目中的 Hartshorne 收集数据是通过社交媒体，与 A 选项表达意思相一致。故正确答案是 A。

40. David Barner believes that _____.

- A. language skill develops along a single timeline
- B. online volunteers do not cover a wide enough range
- C. different grammar items may be acquired at different paces
- D. the quiz in the new study does not include enough questions

40.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第五段第三句“Different elements of grammar, such as using correct word order or subjects and verbs that agree with one another, might be learned at different rates, Barnes says.”可知“Barnes 说不同的语法成分，如使用正确的语序或是相互一致的主语和动词，可能以不同的速率学习。”与 C 选项的表达相一致。故正确答案是 C。

41. What can we know about bilinguals from the last two paragraphs?

- A. They can achieve a perfect grammar score.
- B. Grammar learning is the biggest burden for them.
- C. They are able to make a swift shift between languages.
- D. Speaking two languages affects their language acquisition.

41.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查细节推断；根据倒数第二段的“*For instance, growing up speaking two languages at once puts still poorly understood burdens on the ability to grasp grammar*”和最后一段的最后一句话“*Interactions between tongues spoken by one person may slightly depress how much can be learned about both languages ,even if bilingual communication still reaches high levels, he suggests.*”都分别表示“在成长过程中同时说两种语言，这对掌握语言的能力造成了很大影响”。故正确答案是 D。

D

The last decade saw the rise of the field of “plant neurobiology (神经生物学)”. That debatable field is based on the idea that plants—which do not possess brains—handle information in ways similar to complicated animal nervous systems. This thinking implies that plants could feel happiness or sorrow or pain, make intentional decisions and even possess consciousness. But the chances of that are “effectively zero,” Lincoln Taiz and colleagues write in an opinion piece in *Trends in Plant Science*. “There's nothing in the plant remotely comparable to the complexity of the animal brain,” says Taiz, from the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Some plants are capable of complicated behavior. Wounded leaves can send warning signals to other parts of the plant, and harmful chemicals can warn animals that eat them. Some plants may even have a version of short-term memory: Tiny sensing hairs can count the number of touches that come from a clumsy insect. But plants perform these with equipment that's very different from the nervous systems of animals, no brain required, Taiz argues.

He and colleagues point out methodological (方法的) faults in some of the studies that claim plants have brain-like command centers, animal-like nerve cells and changing patterns of electricity that are similar to activity found in animal brains. But beyond the debate over how these studies are conducted, Taiz's team argues that plant consciousness doesn't even make sense from an evolutionary (进化的) point of view.

Complicated animal brains advanced in part to help a living being catch a meal and avoid becoming one, Taiz says. But plants are rooted to the ground and rely on sunlight for energy, an inactive lifestyle that doesn't require quick thinking or

outsmarting a predator (捕食者) —— or the energetically expensive nervous systems that enable those behaviors.

“What use would consciousness be to a plant?” Taiz asks. The energy required to power awareness would be too costly, and the benefit from such awareness too small. If a plant worried and suffered when faced with a threat, it would be wasting so much energy that it wouldn't have any left to do anything about that threat, Taiz says.

Imagine a forest fire. "It's unbearable to even consider the idea that plants would be conscious beings aware of the fact that they're being burned to ashes, watching the young trees die in front of them," Taiz says. The frightening scene illustrates "what it would actually cost a plant to have consciousness."

Furthermore, plants have plenty to do without having to be conscious, too. With sunlight, carbon dioxide and water, plants create the compounds (化合物) that sustain much of the rest of life on Earth, Taiz points out. "Isn't that enough?"

42. According to Paragraph 1, a plant neurobiologist would most probably agree that

- _____.
- A. plants are capable of independent thinking
- B. plants are as biologically complex as animals
- C. plants developed nervous systems for survival
- D. plants feel emotions in the same way as animals

42.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据关键词“a plant neurobiologist”定位至第一段首句。根据该段第三句“this thinking implies that plants could feel happiness or sorrow or pain, make intentional decisions and even possess consciousness.”可以得知“这种想法暗示着植物可以感受到快乐或悲伤或痛苦，做出有意的决定，甚至拥有意识。”和选项 A “动物有独立思考的能力”表达相同。故正确答案是 A。

43. What does the underlined “one” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. A predator.
- B. A meal.
- C. An inactive plant.
- D. A living being.

43.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查猜词；代词指代 one 代指前面句子中的单数名词，根据本段前半句“Complicated animal brains advanced in part to help a living being catch a meal”可知“复杂的动物的大脑部分发展为的是帮助该动物捕捉猎物”，根据句“avoid becoming one”可理解为“to help a living being avoid becoming one”形成对比，“帮助该动物避免成为猎物”。故正确答案是 B。

44. Which statement does Linchol Taiz believe?

- A. Plants possess brain-like command centers.
- B. The lifestyle of plants requires nervous systems.
- C. It is unnecessary for plants to have consciousness.
- D. Nervous systems enable plants to fight their predators.

44.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查作者态度推断；根据文章第四段第二句 “But plants are rooted to the ground and rely on sunlight for energy, an inactive lifestyle that doesn't require quick thinking or outstanding a predator—or the energetically expensive nervous systems that enable those behaviours.”可知“但植物扎根在地上，依靠阳光能源，这种不活跃的生活方式，不需要敏捷的思维或卓越的捕食者—或成本高昂的神经系统才会让这些行为发生。”和选项 C 表达一致。故正确答案是 C。

45. Lincoln Taiz introduces a forest fire to _____.

- A. suggest new ways to study the behaviors of plants
- B. discuss the possibility of plants escaping a disaster
- C. illustrate how plants make decisions in face of dangers
- D. prove consciousness would do plants more harm than good

45.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查细节推断; 根据关键词“a forest fire”定位到文章第六段, 该段主要举例, 通过第五段最后一句话“If a plant worried and suffered when faced with a threat, it would be wasting so much energy that it wouldn't have any left to do anything about that threat.”可判断出, 选项 D“prove consciousness would do plants more harm than good.”意思相同, 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。

Why does rain seem to make you sleepy?

This spring on the east coast of the US, it feels like we've lost touch with the sun. In Washington, DC, 14 of the first 17 days of May were rainy. _____ (46). It means that for me, May has been one of the months I've felt the sleepiest. The dull weather can hit almost all of our senses in a way that gives a sign to us it is time for a sleep.

First, there's what we see-or rather, what we don't. _____ (47) When it's raining and skies are cloudy, we miss out our body's internal alarm clock. As Naomi, a scientist from Central Queensland University said, when you don't see the sunlight first thing in the morning, your body never gets the signal that it needs to shift into daytime mode.

_____ (48) Plants produce oils during dry periods, possibly to stop seeds from developing. When it rains, the water brings out the oils and they mix with a chemical to create a "musky" smell. _____ (49). Additionally, after a thunderstorm there's a chance you may smell ozone(臭氧), which is generated when lightning interacts with the air. Some compare its smell to that of clean bed sheets.

Rain sounds are also comforting. The rhythmic pattern of rain hitting a roof, umbrella, or the ground below is called "pink noise." Pink noise is a category of background noise that has all of the frequencies that human can hear and has lower volumes at higher frequencies. According to some research, it may improve our quality of sleep by decreasing our brain activity. _____ (50)

The difficulty in waking up, the fresh, earthy scents, and the peace of the rain tapping on windows are enough to make anyone want to go back to bed for the day. Sadly, none of this evidence is enough to justify doing so; but it can at least explain why you may feel a little sleepy on these cloudy days.

- A. Noises can make us feel sleepier during the daytime.
- B. The others have been cloudy and dull for at least part of the day.
- C. That earthy smell of rain can make you feel calm and comfortable.
- D. It makes it easier for us to wake up from our sleep the night before.
- E. Sunlight causes our bodies to stop producing what makes us sleepy at night.
- F. And you'll also smell that when you are in your garden turning over your soil.
- G. You can listen to an hour of rain on a window here, if you intend to test it out.

46.

【答案】 B

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句；考查方式：承接上文。空前句表明，“今年春天，在美国东海岸，我们似乎与太阳失去了联系。在华盛顿特区，5月的前17天中有14天是雨天。”，B选项含义“其他的天气多云，至少在一天的一部分时间是阴天。”“对我来说，五月是我最困的月份之一。沉闷的天气几乎会影响我们所有的感官，给我们一个信号，就是该睡觉了。”因此，B选项与前句形成承接，故正确答案是B。

47.

【答案】 E

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句；考查方式：承接上文。空前句表明，“首先，这是我们看到的——或者更确切地说，是我们没有看到的。”，E选项含义“阳光会让我们的身体停止产生让我们晚上犯困的东西。”，当下雨或天空多云的时候，我们会错过身体内部的闹钟。因此，E选项与前句形成承接，故正确答案是E。

48.

【答案】 C

【解析】 挖空方式：段首空；解题语句：空后句；考查方式：总起全段。空位于段首，常为总起句，因此应选择概括性选项，而避免描述具体细节的选项。C选项中“那种泥土的雨的味道可以让你感到平静和舒适。”是总启句，后句则是对下雨时产生的气味对人的影响进行进一步阐述。故正确答案是C。

49

【答案】 F

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句，空后一句；考查方式：承上启下，空格前后句式一致。空前句表明，下雨的时候，水会把油带出来，和一种化学物质混合，产生一种“麝香”味。F选项含义“当你在花园里翻土的时候，你也会闻到这种味道。”因此，F选项与前句形成承接，故正确答案是F。

50.

【答案】 G

【解析】 挖空方式：段尾空；解题语句：空前一句；考查方式：承接上文。空前一句表明，“根据一些研究，它可能通过减少我们的大脑活动来改善我们的睡眠质量。”结合段落大意，阴雨天气时混乱的生物钟、清新的空气以及宁静的雨声，这些都足以让人想要接着睡觉。由此可知，选项G符合段落主旨。G选项含义：“如果你想测试一下，你可以在窗户旁听一小时的雨声。”与空前后语意一致，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。你的英国好友 Jim 从书上看到了中国学生做“课间操”的图片，向你询问有关情况。请你给他回复邮件，介绍相关信息，内容包括：

- 1) 课间操的基本情况(时间、次数...);
- 2) 你们做课间操的感受。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：课间操 exercise between classes

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

本篇作文是一篇介绍信，内容要求针对英国好友关于“中国学生做课间操情况”的询问做出回复。体现了2020年北京高考对于英语学科的命题说明中“人与自我，人与社会”的主题语境，体现了“以情景任务为重要依托，以语言能力为主要推动力，以学以致用为直接导向，以核心素养为最终目标”的命题理念。首段需体现交际感，对于通信好友可表达问候，收到其询问内容并积极予以回复；中间围绕要点进行展开，包括做课间操的基本情况，以及做课间操的感受；结尾期待对方反馈，可询问好友英国学生的相关情况，体现交际感。除了基本的内容要点之外，还需要学生开放性的构思，结合实际生活经验进行要点的延伸。建议考生平时加强构思训练，掌握应用文写作的层次，以合理的逻辑和结构完成写作。语言方面，建议选择实用的词汇，做到准确简洁。

【范文】

Dear Jim,

How is everything going? I am glad to hear from you. In your letter, you mentioned you saw a photo where we Chinese students are doing exercise between classes. Learning that you want to know more about what it is, I feel very pleased to tell you more about it.

As a daily routine, doing exercise is an essential part of our school life, which is conducted between classes every day. So it is called "exercise between classes" in China.

Designed especially for primary and middle school students, exercise between classes contains some basic movements like jumping, moving, running, clapping, and kicking. Usually we do it between the second and the third classes in the morning, at the same pace to the music, which lasts 20 minutes.

As far as I am concerned, it is necessary and beneficial to do exercise between classes. First of all, as the famous saying goes, "Life lies on exercise." To maintain physical fitness and overall health, we must involve ourselves in regular sports practice. What's more, we can keep a pleasant mood by doing exercise regularly. Besides, by attending the exercise, we learn more about teamwork and discipline.

If you have any further questions, just let me know.

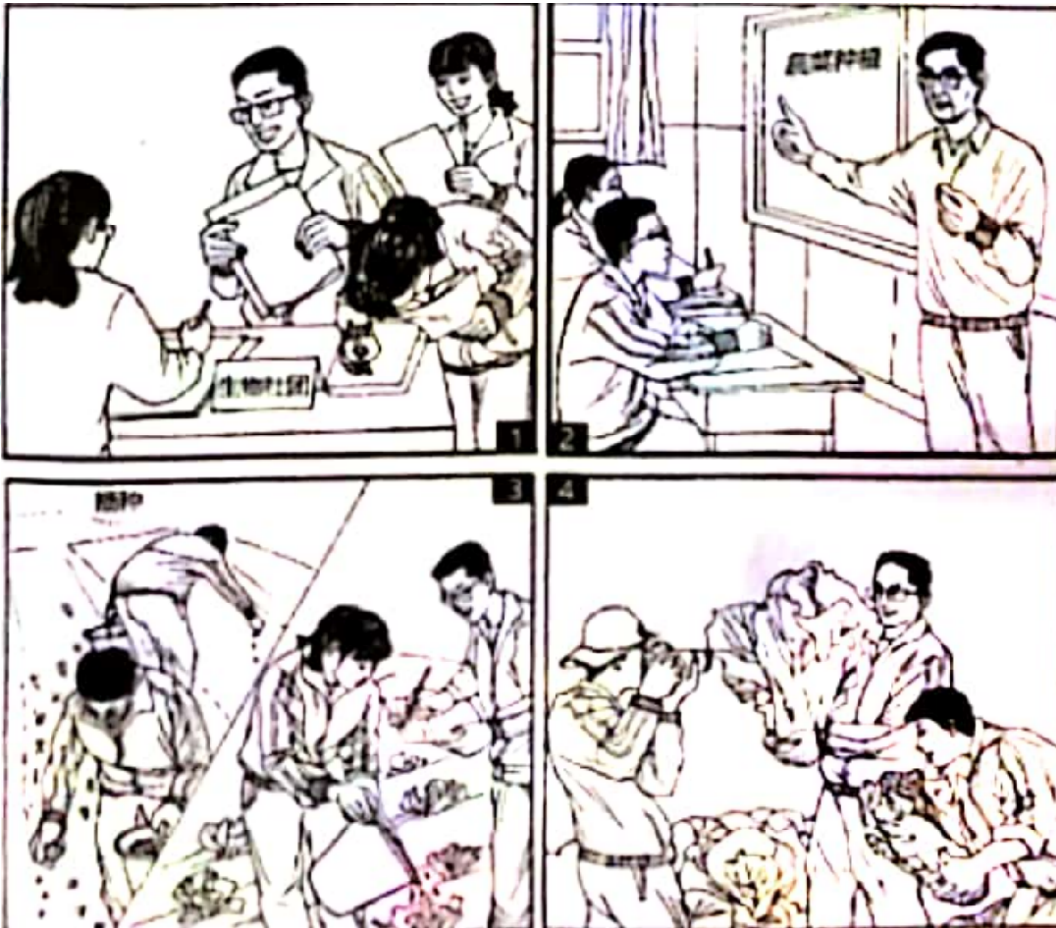
Yours,

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,为学校校刊“英语角”投稿,介绍你参加学校“生物社团”在学校生物园地种植蔬菜的过程。

注意:词数不少于60。



(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

今年西城区诊断性测试，主要以校园活动为主题，贴合学生活动的热点题材。要求学生为校刊英语角投稿，介绍参加“生物社团”、在生物园地种植蔬菜的全过程。符合“以情景任务为重要依托，以语言能力为主要推动力”的命题理念。四幅图的要点分别是“开篇——报名生物社团”，“前期——老师讲解蔬菜种植相关知识、同学学习记录”，“过程——种植：播种、浇水、记录数据”，“成果——展示、拍照纪念”。考生首先要注意审图，切忌审错、审漏图内的要点和细节；第二，在保证要点齐全的前提下，适当添加细节，注意情节的连贯性，同时关注文章开篇概括内容、结尾主题升华。第三，文章中要体现句式的多样性、以及用词的准确性和丰富性。在适当增加长难句时，需要对非谓语动词、三大从句及特殊句式进行灵活运用。最后，写完之后要注意检查，避免低级语法错误和单词拼写错误，同时兼顾审查整体语言的流畅性。

【范文】

Last week, I, together with some of my classmates, participated in an activity held by our school's Association of Biology whose theme was "Planting Vegetables", which proved to be an unforgettable and fulfilling experience.

Upon hearing the relative news of this club, some of us were filled with great curiosity and immediately decided to sign up at the place of registration. We filled in some basic forms and couldn't wait to do something fantastic. But before that, at the very beginning, all of the participants were involved in a lecture, during which our teacher taught us some knowledge and fundamental skills about how to get the vegetables well planted. While he was explaining the theories patiently, we were all absorbed in them and finally mastered the theoretical knowledge.

Having been fully prepared, we all gathered at our garden plot and started to take an action. We attentively sowed the seeds into the field, wishing that they would flourish day by day. During the next few days, we came to see them on schedule, watered them, and exactly wrote down their growth diaries. As we expected, they sprouted and grew up with great energy, and at the end of the whole process, we gained a good harvest. No sooner had we picked up the cabbage we had looked after well, than we all smiled delightedly. Our monitor took some pictures in order to memorize this amazing moment.

During this activity, not only did we enrich our knowledge about planting the vegetable, but we were also aware of the hard work our farmers had paid off. And, of course, whenever we think of this experience, we will always be reminded again about that hard work always pays off.