

## 2021 年北京市海淀区高三一模英语考试逐题解析

## 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

## 第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My friendship with the students in a primary school in Uganda started on a shaky ground. The \_\_\_\_\_ (1) of not being understood was hidden within, for they spoke a language different from that of mine and mine too fell on deaf ears.

I greeted them with a wide smile, and when I spoke further, they replied with ice cold \_\_\_\_\_ (2). A reminder echoed in my mind: you must live through it to get to them. So I gave it another try. I spoke \_\_\_\_\_ (3) English with hand gestures and a bit of dancing. If all failed, the smile would \_\_\_\_\_ (4). Soon we picked up and then the \_\_\_\_\_ (5) of the learners came into play. At the mention of a name, trembles and face covering were the response I got. I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (6), a desk with a team each day during group work to get closer. After school, I accompanied them home.

\_\_\_\_\_ (7) we became friends. They were even aware of my favorite fruit, avocado(牛油果). If I didn't get one on my desk, it would \_\_\_\_\_ (8) me wherever I was. My slippers were worn out. One night I left them out as no one could steal a pair of slippers in that state. The next morning, I was ready to drag my slippers on as usual and I was surprised they had been \_\_\_\_\_ (9). Wow!

The little things we do for each other bring us great joy and warmth. We don't have a proper spoken language, but we are fluent in the language of \_\_\_\_\_ (10).

- |                 |               |                 |                   |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. anger     | B. fear       | C. confusion    | D. disappointment |
| 2. A. agreement | B. blame      | C. comment      | D. silence        |
| 3. A. simple    | B. official   | C. academic     | D. unusual        |
| 4. A. turn up   | B. break off  | C. take over    | D. fade away      |
| 5. A. shyness   | B. laziness   | C. loneliness   | D. calmness       |
| 6. A. clear     | B. share      | C. search       | D. exchange       |
| 7. A. Suddenly  | B. Obviously  | C. Accidentally | D. Gradually      |
| 8. A. hit       | B. find       | C. catch        | D. hunt           |
| 9. A. packed    | B. cleaned    | C. repaired     | D. abandoned      |
| 10. A. sympathy | B. admiration | C. friendship   | D. confidence     |

1.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是名词题；所在句 "The \_\_\_\_\_ of not being understood was hidden within, 和后半句 "for they spoke a language different from that of mine and mine too fell on deaf ears." 是因果关系，for 引导的句子对于前半句内容进行了解释，因为他们和我讲的语言不通，并且我对于他们的语言也不懂，因此前半句为害怕不被理解的恐惧 (fear)。其余选项含义为：anger (生气)，confusion (困惑)，disappointment (失望)；故正确答案是 B。

2.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据空前句 "...and when I spoke further, they replied with ice old \_\_\_\_\_." 中的 ice cold 以及后一句 "A reminder echoed in my mind: you must live through it to get to them." 可知当作者进一步和他们讲话的时候，大家用冰冷的沉默 (silence) 回答，而作者脑海中有个声音告诉他要经受住这一切去进一步了解他们。故空所在句需要填入“沉默”这个意思，也就是选项中的 silence。其余选项含义为：agreement (同意，协议)，blame (责备)，comment (评论)；故正确答案是 D。

3.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是形容词题；空前句说 "A reminder echoed in my mind: you must live through it to get to them. So I give it another try", 空后句说“手舞足蹈”，所以填 simple (简单的) 来表示作者尽量用简单点的英语，再加上肢体动作去交流。其余选项含义为 official (正式的，官方的)，academic (学术的，学业的)，unusual (不寻常的)；故正确答案是 A。

4.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前半句 "if all failed, the smile would \_\_\_\_\_" 如果这一切都失败了，不起作用的话，笑容就会接管 (take over)，也就是接下来起作用。其余选项含义为：break off (折断，突然停止)，turn up (出现,调高音量)，fade away (逐渐消失)；故正确答案是 C。

5.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据空前后句 "Soon we picked up and then the ... of the learners came into play 以及 at the mention of a name, trembles and face covering were the response I got" 可知不久我们就学会了这种表达，然后学习者的害羞 (shyness) 开始起作用了，当被提到名字的时候，我会不自觉的颤抖和害羞到掩面，这是我经常性的回应。其余选项含义为：laziness (懒惰)，loneliness (孤独)，calmness (冷静)；故正确答案是 A。

6.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前后句作者决定和在小组作业期间和团队 \_\_\_\_\_ 一个桌子去变得更亲近。可知选择分享 (share)。其余选项含义为：clear (清理)，search (搜寻)，exchange (交换)；故正确答案是 B。

7.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是副词题；根据空后句 "...we became friends." 可知逐渐地 (gradually)，作者和同学成为了朋友。其余选项含义为：Suddenly (突然地)，obviously (明显地)，accidentally (偶然地)；故正确答案是 D。

8.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据空前句 "They were even aware of my favorite fruit, avocado (牛油果) . if I didn't get one on my desk, it would \_\_\_\_\_" 可知作者的朋友们甚至知道了作者最喜欢牛油果，当我的桌子上没有牛油果的时候，无论我在哪儿牛油果都会找到我，这块指作者的朋友会带着牛油果给作者。其余选项含义为：hit (击打)，catch (抓住)，hunt (捕猎)；故正确答案是 B。

9.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前文 "My slippers were worn out" 可知作者的拖鞋磨坏了。以及后半句 "I was ready to drag my slippers on as usual and I was surprised they had been \_\_\_\_\_" 可知作者本打算像平时一样穿上鞋子的时候，却惊喜的发现这些鞋子磨损的部分被修好了 (repaired)。其余选项含义为：packed (打包)，cleaned (清理)，abandoned (抛弃，遗弃)；故正确答案是 C。

10.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据空前句 "we don't have a proper spoken language, but..." 可知此处强调的是我们虽然语言表达有限，但是我们在友谊 (friendship) 方面的语言还是很流利的，也就是指作者和他的朋友彼此默默为对方做的事情，也照应文章强调友谊的主旨。其余选项含义为：sympathy (同情)，admiration (欣赏，赞赏)，confidence (自信)，都与此处文意不符；故正确答案是 C。



## 第二节 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

Brian Skerry is an underwater photo journalist. As part of his job, he encounters mysterious sea (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (creature) such as whales and sharks. To get the best photo, Skerry gets close to the wildlife — even if it's dangerous. One time in Mexico, a squid grabbed Skerry as he (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a photo.

Why does Skerry take these risks? He hopes his photographs will make people think about life in the oceans. As Skerry says, "The oceans are in real trouble. As a journalist, the most important thing I can do is to raise public (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (aware)."

11.

**【答案】** creatures**【解析】** 本题考查名词单复数; 横线后 **such as whales and sharks** 表示遇到很多海洋生物, 所以后面的名词应该使用复数形式; 故正确答案是 **creatures**。

12.

**【答案】** was taking**【解析】** 本题考查时态语态; 本句话缺少一个谓语动词, 且根据前面 **one time in Mexico** 可判断发生在过去; 结合句意“一次在墨西哥, 当 Skerry 正在照相的时候一只鱿鱼抓住了他”, 所以使用过去进行时; 故正确答案是 **was taking**。

13.

**【答案】** awareness**【解析】** 本题考查词性转换; 横线前 **public** 是形容词表示“公众的”, 所以后面应该跟名词; 故正确答案是 **awareness**。

## B

In the past few years, researchers at Lund University (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) several papers on dogs' ability to detect the warmth of a body without touching it. Their results show that, from 5 feet away, dogs can reliably tell the difference (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a 4-inch object at body temperature and one at room temperature. The scientists identified a set of nerves in a dog's nose (16) \_\_\_\_\_ appear to be responsible. The skin on a dog's nose can absorb the tiny amount of infrared light (红外线) leaking from a warm object, and the nerves inside the skin quickly sense that extra energy, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (signal) to the brain that something warm is nearby.

14.

【答案】 have published

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；本句话缺少一个谓语动词，且根据前面 in the past few years 可判断为现在完成时；且主语 researchers 谓语动词使用复数形式；故正确答案是 have published。

15.

【答案】 between

【解析】 本题考查介词的固定搭配；difference between 为固定搭配，译为……之间的差异；故正确答案是 between。

16.

【答案】 which/that

【解析】 本题考查定语从句；本句话中已经出现谓语动词 appear；因此本句缺少一个引导词。appear 前少主语，且主语为 nerves，故正确答案是 which 或 that。

17.

【答案】 signaling

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；本句话已经出现一个谓语动词 can absorb，无影响谓语动词的连词，所以使用非谓语；另外逻辑主语 the skin on a dog's nose 和 signal 是主动关系，故正确答案是 signaling。



## C

Some American cities are banning drive-through windows at fast-food restaurants. There are two basic reasons for the bans: concern for the environment and the need (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) obesity.

In the US, most adults drive automobiles and almost 40% of the adults are overweight. That's partly (19) \_\_\_\_\_ people are worried about the environment and unhealthy diets. Supporters of the bans hope fewer drive-through windows (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) litter and air pollution from customers driving cars. Some also think that people will choose healthier food if there is no longer the convenience of a drive-through window.

18.

【答案】 to fight

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；本句话已经出现一个谓语动词 **need**，无影响谓语动词的连词，所以使用非谓语；**need** 后面接不定式做宾语，故正确答案是 **to fight**。

19.

【答案】 why

【解析】 本题考查表语从句；本句话中已经出现谓语动词 **are worried**；横线前是 **is**，主句缺少表语，所以是表语从句；又因为从句不缺成分，主语 **that** 指横线前句大部分美国成年人和 40% 美国驾车的成年人都是超重的现象。根据句意“这就是为什么人们对环境问题及不健康的饮食产生忧虑”，横线前后为因果关系，故正确答案是 **why**。

20.

【答案】 will reduce

【解析】 本题考查谓语动词；本句话已经出现一个谓语动词 **hope**，后面跟了一个省略 **that** 的宾从，所以从句缺少谓语动词；根据句意“禁令的支持者希望更少的免下车窗口将会减少顾客驾车带来的垃圾及环境污染”可知是将来时；故正确答案是 **will reduce**。

## 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38分）

### 第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）

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

#### A

Emergencies are scary, but there is now a new smart ring on the market that will quickly call for help when you need it most. Meet Nimb, a ring that includes a panic button. It lets you send emergency alerts (警报) to preset contacts from its mobile app with the touch of a thumb. Whether you are being attacked or experiencing a serious health problem, Nimb will help keep you safe and sound.

#### Smart Ring to the Rescue

The story behind the development with this new technology is unique and touching. In 2010, Kathy Roma, who is the co-founder and communications lead with Nimb, was violently attacked by a complete stranger and was on the brink of death. She suffered multiple stab wounds in a safe neighborhood, just a few feet away from a police station. Her saving grace wasn't just her fight and drive to survive, but the call for help.

Since then, she has been searching to find a way for others to have a voice when they're in need of help and has been a driving force in the development of this new technology. And Nimb is easy to use. All you need to do when you are in trouble is press its button for three seconds and an instant message will be sent to your contacts. Your contacts will get instant emergency alerts on their smartphones and tablets. This smart ring tracks your exact location in real time and your contacts will know where you are at all times.

Nimb's app includes an alert card, and built-in chat and notification features. The ring is compatible (兼容的) with Bluetooth 4+, iOS 7+ and Android 4+. It is also equipped with a rechargeable LiPo Battery that will last about two weeks, and is designed to withstand water and dust.

### **Nimb: Stay Safe in Style**

What makes this smart ring extra special is that it is cool and futuristic looking. It comes in two colors: Stealth Black and Classic White. The ring is available in US ring sizes 4-12, which means you can wear it on any of your fingers. There's no doubt this new technology will be a hit on the market: everyone wants to have that extra piece of mind when it comes to health and safety. Nimb retails for \$129.

21. Nimb is designed to help users \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. relieve pain in stressful situations
- B. warn friends of surrounding dangers
- C. call contacts for help in emergencies
- D. keep track of serious health problems

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据题干关键词 Nimb 可定位到文章第一段的第二句中“Meeting Nimb,a ring that includes a panic button.It lets you send emergency alerts to preset contacts from its mobile app with the touch of a thumb.”这里的“lets you send emergency alerts to preset contacts...,”表明该款 App 能够发送紧急警报，预调软件与拇指触感之间的联系，由此可以推出这款软件主要是用来联系求助的。故正确答案是 C。其中，it lets you. do sth.与题干中的 Nimb is designed to...为对等信息。

22. Kathy Roma got the idea of Nimb from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her experience of being attacked
- B. her desire to have a voice in technology
- C. her dream of founding her own company
- D. her drive to survive from a serious disease

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据题干中“Kathy Roma”和“from”可知这道题考察的是 KR 设计 Nimb 的想法的来源，可定位到文章中第二段的二三四句和第三段的第一句，可知 KR 的灵感是来自于自身的一次受袭击的经历，故正确答案是 A。



23. How do you use Nimb when you are in trouble?

- A. By editing an emergency message.
- B. By pressing a button for three seconds.
- C. By tracking the location of preset contacts.
- D. By sending alerts to the smartphones nearby.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据题干中 how use 和 in trouble 可知，本题考察 Nimbus 的使用方法，定位到文章第三段第二、三句可知，只需要将按钮按 3 秒即可（to press the button for three seconds），故正确答案是 B。

**B**

It was a reading class. While all her classmates were flying through the 2nd and 3rd books in the Harry Potter series, Skye Malik, only on page four of the first book, got impossibly stuck on the word “doughnut”.

Her unexpected difficulty with reading is called dyslexia. Skye got a professional diagnosis at the end of the 2nd grade. Knowing that other kids were going through the same thing made it easier on her somehow. What wasn't easy, even after all the help she got from special tutors and reading programs, was fluent reading. What many people do without thinking—reading—she had to struggle with word by word, sometimes letter by letter. In class, she would hear the other kids flip through the pages on assignments and go on to the questions while she was still doing battle with the first paragraph.

She was as frustrated as she was discouraged. But she didn't know of any other way until her 4th grade teacher, Miss Pollock, told her about something called Learning Ally.

Learning Ally is a non-profit organization that offers audio versions of books. A crew of volunteer readers has recorded 75,000 classic novels, children's books, and school textbooks that help more than 300,000 students and adults with learning differences or who are blind. Now Skye could listen to the books with her ears and follow the words with her eyes on the page. Instead of having her mother read her textbooks to her, she could independently do her work. “With Learning Ally, I feel confident and capable and can easily keep up with my classmates,” Skye explains, “and I want other kids to feel empowered, just the way I did.”

So Skye, now aged 16, created The Paco Project which was named after her grandfather, whose nickname was “Paco”. The Paco Project is a fundraiser and educational initiative focusing on giving students with dyslexia access to the same Learning Ally technology that changed her life.

Skye has realized that she is one of the lucky kids who have been diagnosed. She knows that educating teachers about dyslexia and giving students with the learning challenge the tools they need is a great first step in meeting dyslexia head on, and helping them be confident, capable students.

“Right now they feel stuck—ashamed, unsure and insecure about their school work. If I could help stop these students feeling this way, that would mean the world to me.”

24. According to the passage, Skye \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. found a way out with the help of Miss Pollock
- B. felt annoyed at being teased by her classmates
- C. preferred reading the first book of Harry Potter
- D. was diagnosed with dyslexia in her fourth grade

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据题目定位第三段第二句，文中提到“**But she didn't know of any other way until her 4<sup>th</sup> grade teacher, Miss Pollock, told her about something called Learning Ally**”，意指：她不知道其他的方法，直到四年级，她的老师告诉她一个叫做“**Learning Ally**”的学习方法。故正确答案是 A。

25. The Paco Project was created \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to promote Learning Ally technology
- B. to empower those with reading difficulty
- C. with inspiration from Skye's grandfather
- D. in response to the growing demands of teachers

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第四段最后一句 “I want other kids to feel empowered, just the way I did ” 我想让其他孩子也能感受到力量，这就是我为什么创办他。第五段第二句 “The Paco Project is a fundraiser and educational initiative focusing on giving students with dyslexia access to the same Learning Ally Technology that changed her life .” 这个项目集中于给患有 dyslexia 的孩子们 同样的学习援助，故正确答案是 B。

26. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what people with dyslexia are suffering
- B. what measures are needed to beat dyslexia
- C. how Learning Ally influenced people with dyslexia
- D. how Skye battled against dyslexia and helped others

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题的考查文章主旨大意；文章前半部分主要讲述主人公患有 dyslexia 的窘境，之后在老师和 Learning Ally 的帮助下，作者变得自信，有能力并且能赶上同班同学。根据文章最后两段得出主人公想通过这种方式帮助患有 dyslexia 的孩子们感到更加自信，变得更有能力。让孩子们不再对学校作业感觉到羞耻，不确定和没有安全感，这就让主人公觉得非常有意义。故正确答案选 D。



## C

The philosopher, Martin Buber, is most known for his work on “I-Thou/You” relationships in which people are open, direct, mutually interested in each other. In contrast, “I-It” relationships are those in which we use the other, like an object, to solve our problems and fulfill our needs and purposes.

It is not our fault that many of our relationships are or become “It” relationships because most of what we feel, think and do is motivated by unconscious memories of how to survive the environment into which we were born. Thus, one of the reasons we use other people to help us feel better about ourselves and cope in the world is that using people was once necessary and it worked. When we were small and helpless, “It” came and fed us, and held us, and set us on our way. We didn’t have to reciprocate and care for “It”. Even when the care and attention of “It” was minimal or unpredictable, if we got out of childhood alive, somewhere along the way “It” was involved.

Freud called this stage of early life “primary narcissism”, which is our instinct (本能) for self-preservation and is a normal part of our development. While most of us grow out of it, we still hold a survival fear, which motivates us to escape danger and to stay alive, and we all need this fear in healthy measure.

The problem is that too many of us, too much of the time, are in a constant state of threat – and we often don’t know it. We imagine people are talking about us behind our backs, that we have cancer, that we are inadequate, and vulnerable to more than our share of bad luck. As our brains have grown in size and complexity, so has our ability to scare ourselves.

This causes many problems. For example, our stress levels increase, our digestion is impaired and our thinking becomes restricted. Our threat response stops any bodily function, feeling, thought and behavior that might “waste” energy and detract from fighting or escaping danger. Thus, when in threat, our emotional, cognitive and behavioral range is significantly reduced.

And in this reduced state, one of our solutions is to find someone who can save and comfort us. Instead of enabling us to be open, direct and mutual, fear and anxiety lead us towards conversations and choices in our relations with others that are orientated towards surviving—not thriving (茁壮成长). Threat-motivated relationships are characterized by need, dependency, control, demand, dishonesty, and self-interest.

We cannot form the “I-Thou” relationships that Buber speaks of until we have learned to notice, comfort, and understand the emotions and patterns of our threat brain. When in threat, we tend to use other people as objects who can save and protect us, or who we can blame for our problems.

27. What does the underlined word “reciprocate” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Return the favour.
- B. Ask for some advice.
- C. Convey an apology.
- D. Make some comments.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查词义猜测;根据文章第 1 段最后一句 “‘I-It’ relationships are those in which we use the other, like an object, to solve our problems and fulfill our needs and purposes.” 可知 I-It 关系是指将人当做物品去使用;再回到猜词句, “We didn't have to reciprocate and care for ‘It’ ”, 根据并列的 care for it, 可以猜测到是不用 Return the favour。故正确答案是 A。

28. What can we learn about “primary narcissism”?

- A. It leads to our survival fear.
- B. It is normal and usually temporary.
- C. It impacts our growth negatively.
- D. It lays the foundation for Freud's theory.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节;根据第 3 段第 1 句 “Freud called this stage of early life ‘primary narcissism’, which is our instinct for self-preservation and is a normal parts of our development.” 可以得知 it is normal and usually temporary. 故正确答案是 B。

29. Which of the following could be an example of “I-It” relationships?

- A. Comforting an upset friend.
- B. Feeling sorry for your mistakes.
- C. Trying hard to be independent.
- D. Asking others to take on your task.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据第 6 段第 1 句 “And in this reduced state, one of our solutions is to find someone who can save and confidence.” 可知 Asking others to take on your task 为正确答案。故正确答案是 D。

30. What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. How We Can Form the “I-Thou” Relationships
- B. How We Can Get Out of the “I-It” Relationships
- C. Why We Treat Others as Objects Rather Than Individuals
- D. What Helps Us Survive and Thrive in Early Stages of Life

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；根据这整篇文章的概括分析可以发现文章主要讲的是人类为什么会有倾向于把他人作为工具人，主要是人有本能的恐惧；而作者仅在最后一段有提及说如何进行改变，所以文章主旨是在分析把他人作为工具人的原因。故正确答案是 C。

## D

**Move Over, Selfish Gene**

Evolution traditionally has a problem with nice people. If only the fittest individuals survive, then those who are nice to others at their own expense will surely be weeded out. Yet cooperation is widespread in nature, from plants alerting each other to danger to dolphins cooperating to round up fish.

A decades-old idea called kin selection can explain some of this: if organisms (生物) have enough DNA in common, then they can further their own selfish genes by helping one another. Bees and ants have a system of reproduction which leaves colony members so closely related that they act almost as a single super-organism. And among any sexually reproducing species, parental care helps individuals pass on their genes.

But kin selection cannot explain why humans are so nice to strangers. One idea is that we have evolved to be super-cooperative because, over time, more cooperative groups have outcompeted less cooperative ones. But there generally isn't enough genetic variation between groups to allow natural selection to favor more cooperative ones.

Some researchers think the solution lies in an idea called cultural group selection. Forget shared genes, they argue. Selection can favor cooperative groups if the people within them share enough culture. The idea is controversial because to work it requires that groups remain culturally distinct. As critics point out, people tend to migrate (迁移) between groups, which should homogenize (使同质化) ideas and customs. Those who back the concept counter that groups have ways to maintain their distinct culture, including a process called norm (准则) enforcement. Put simply,



if someone migrates into a new cultural group, they are pressured into following the local rules because failing to do so leads to punishment.

Earlier this year, Mathew and Handley at Arizona State University published a study testing the idea. They sampled 759 people from four ethnic groups in Kenya who compete intensively for land, water and livestock. The pair estimated that genetic differences between individuals from different groups was generally less than 15%. Cultural practices and beliefs varied much more, by 10% to 20%. People cooperated most with members of their own group, as cultural group selection predicts, and to a lesser extent with members of other groups whose norms most closely matched their own. That makes sense if culture rather than genetics is what matters. "I think this is one of the most explicit tests of cultural group selection theory so far," says Mathew.

Not everyone is persuaded. Krasnow at Harvard University sees no theoretical flaw with the idea, but says that some of his research undermines it. He has found that people don't just enforce the rules within their group, but also punish people from other groups who fail to follow their own group's norms. Mathew counters that it is reasonable to enforce the norms on outsiders as a step towards incorporating (使并入) them into your cultural group. "This is often how empires expand," she says.

31. The example of bees and ants is used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. highlight the significant role of reproduction
- B. demonstrate the efficiency of a super-organism
- C. reveal why parents care about their selfish genes
- D. explain the cause of organisms helping one another

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是主旨题，题目特征是“example + to”，解题关键是找准核心词（对象+话题），根据题干信息，问到 **bees** 和 **ants** 的特征，例子是为了论证论点而存在，例子在文本的第二段第二行出现，根据可知，**A decades-old idea called kin selection can explain some of this: if organisms have enough DNA in common, then they can further their own selfish genes by helping one another.** 答案位于此例子之前；故正确答案是 D。

32. For the idea of cultural group selection to work, a pre-condition is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cooperative groups have a larger chance of survival
- B. genetic variations in the same cultural group are small
- C. cultural differences are weakened with people migrating
- D. cultural distinctiveness can be preserved with certain methods

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是细节推断题，首先确认题干关键词为 cultural group selection，由文本第四段的 “The idea is controversial because to work it requires that groups remain culturally distinct.” 可知，it 是代词，指代前面的 cultural group selection，想要实现群体选择就要保持不同群体之间的文化差异；且在该段的最后一句阐述 “Put simply, if someone migrates into a new cultural group, they are pressured into following the local rules because failing to do so leads to punishment.” 简单地说，如果有人迁移到一个新的文化群体，他们会被迫遵守当地的规则，因为不这样做会遭到惩罚。其他三个选项都没有强调出群体选择以及文化差异的要点，与题目要求不符合，故正确答案是 D。

33. The text is developed mainly through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sorting information into different topics
- B. narrating events in time order
- C. presenting doubts and exploring answers
- D. discussing similarities and differences

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是写作手法题；着重关注每个段落的首句 “decades-old idea called kin selection can explain some of this...”；“But kin selection cannot explain why humans are so nice to strangers”；“Earlier this year, Mathew and Handley at Arizona State University published a study testing the idea”；“Not everyone is persuaded”。可知整个研究的过程均在不断质疑且不断回答，故正确答案是 C。

34. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. culture plays a more significant role in choosing cooperators
- B. being selfish is of vital importance for an individual to survive
- C. Mathew's study result contradicts what cultural group selection predicts
- D. people joining a new group will be punished for not keeping their own culture

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是复杂细节题，题干中无定位性质的关键词，需要画出每个选项的关键词去原文定位和比对，根据最后一段末句 **Mathew counters that it is reasonable to enforce the norms on outsiders as a step towards incorporating them into your cultural group. "This is often how empires expand," she says.** 她反驳说，对局外人实施这些规范是合理的，这是使得他们并入你文化群体的一步。”帝国往往就是这样扩张的，”故解释了文化在选择合作群体时的重要性。其他三个选项，B 选项在文中主要是以 **selfish** 修饰 **genes** 引出文章的主旨，而不是强调 “**being selfish**”，C 选项马修 Mathew 的论点是为了证实群体选择该论点的合理性，“**I think this is one of the most explicit tests of cultural group selection theory so far**”，says Mathew.而 D 选项对照文本 “**Put simply, if someone migrates into a new cultural group, they are pressured into following the local rules because failing to do so leads to punishment.**” 与原文本对照有误。故正确答案是 A。

## 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。

### The Changing Landscape of the Music Business

The music industry is in the process of a great change. In the past decades, artists made money through physical sales of records, CDs, and cassettes. While in recent years, downloading songs from services such as Amazon or iTunes has become the most common way for people to purchase music, and the whole idea of buying music to own may be falling. To take its place are Internet apps that stream music directly to listeners on their smartphones, tablets, or computers. \_\_\_\_\_ (35) While this is great for fans, who now have access to millions of songs at the flick of a touchscreen, it has shattered the traditional model of how an artist manages his or her career.

With music lovers increasingly moving away from making one-time purchases towards an all-you-can-listen-to service, what is a hard-working artist to do? The main problem facing many musicians is that payments-per-stream of a song are much lower than what an artist would receive from a download. \_\_\_\_\_ (36) In November of 2014, award-winning musician Taylor Swift pulled her entire music catalog from Spotify, a popular streaming app, claiming that their business model suggests that music does not hold much worth.

\_\_\_\_\_ (37) They claim that it offers smaller artists a chance for their music to get heard by a wider audience. Brian Message, manager of the band Radiohead, has come out in support of streaming services. He sees them as a way for musicians and fans to interact.



Regardless of what artists may think about this change in the music industry, there's no arguing that they need to adapt in order to make money. \_\_\_\_\_ (38)

Corporate sponsorship can be a risky option for musicians. A band can make much money by agreeing to promote a product or license its music for use in advertisements, but there are many ways that this can backfire. When bands work with businesses, they may lose the image they have worked to create. \_\_\_\_\_ (39)

Artists must develop an image that appeals to their fans in order to remain unique and authentic, or they risk striking the wrong chord, which could leave them struggling to sustain careers in this new business landscape.

- A. Others have welcomed the idea of streaming music.
- B. However, those forms of media are quickly fading away.
- C. Some big-name artists have called attention to the issue.
- D. The rules could be different for smaller bands just starting out.
- E. Maintaining a fine image while working on a career is certainly tricky.
- F. One major shift is the growth in the partnership between artists and businesses.
- G. These apps are available either as free versions or as monthly subscription services.

35.

【答案】 G

【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：代词指代和同义改写。G 选项中的 **These apps** 指代空前 **Internet apps**；此外，G 选项中的 **are available** 与空后一句中的 **have access to** 也是相对应的；故正确答案是 G。

36.

【答案】 C

【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：同义改写，逻辑关系。C 选项中的 **the issue** 对应上一句中 **the main problem**；从逻辑关系角度，C 选项说的 **some big-name artists** 已经注意到这个问题，后一句以 **Taylor Swift** 为例子验证；故正确答案是 C。

37.

【答案】 A

【解析】 挖空方式：段首空；解题语句：空后一段；考查方式：总分结构与代词指代。A 空后一句中的 **it** 指代 A 选项中的 **streaming music**；A 空之后的一句他们声称流媒体音乐为小众艺术家们提供了一个让他们的音乐能被更多观众所听到的机会，解析了 A 选项中 **others have welcomed the idea of streaming music** 该段第三句还提到 **has come out in support of the streaming music** 再次与 A 选项相照应。故正确答案是 A。

38.

【答案】 F

【解析】 挖空方式：段尾空；解题语句：空前一句，尾段句首；考查方式：同义改写。F 选项中的 shift 与空前一句 this change 以及与 adapt 适应一词相呼应；尾段首句中的 corporation sponsorship 和 musicians 与 F 选项中的 artists 和 business 相照应。故正确答案是 F。

39.

【答案】 E

【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：同义改写。前一句提到当乐队与商业合作时，他们可能会失去自己所努力创造的形象，对应 E 选项中 maintaining a fine image is certainly tricky；同时最后一句中说艺术家必须维持一种吸引粉丝的形象，否则他们可能难以在新的商业前景中维持职业生涯与 E 选项中的 maintaining a fine image 和 tricky 再次照应；故正确答案是 E。

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）。

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

The increase in online education has allowed a new type of teacher to emerge—an artificial one. But just how accepting students are of an artificial instructor remains to be seen. That's why researchers at the University of Central Florida's Nicholson School of Communication and Media are working to examine student perceptions of AI-based teachers. Some of their findings, published recently in the International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, indicate that for students to accept an AI teaching assistant, it needs to be effective and easy to talk to.

According to Jihyun Kim, the lead author of the study, the hope is that by understanding how students relate to AI-teachers, engineers and computer scientists can design them to easily integrate into the education experience.

“To use machine teachers effectively, we need to understand students' views on machine teachers, their learning experiences with them and more,” Kim says. “This line of research is needed to design effective machine teachers that can actually facilitate positive learning experiences.”

AI teaching assistants can help ease a teacher's workload, such as by responding to commonly asked questions by students. These questions, which often appear each semester and become numerous in online classes with hundreds of students, can become a large task for a teacher. The quick delivery of answers also helps students.

An example of an AI teaching assistant is one named Jill Watson that was created by a researcher at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Jill was fed the thousands of questions and answers commonly asked in the researcher's online class that he'd taught over the years. With some additional learning and adjustments, Jill was eventually able to answer the students' commonly asked questions accurately without any human assistance as if she was one of the researcher's human teaching assistants.

"I hope our research findings help us find an effective way to incorporate AI agents into education," Kim says. "By adopting an AI agent as an assistant for a simple and repetitive task, teachers would be able to have more things scheduled such as meeting with students and developing teaching strategies."

40. What kind of AI teaching assistants can students easily accept?

**【答案】** Students can easily accept a kind of AI teaching assistant which is effective and easy to talk to.

**【解析】** 本题考查文章细节，题目问学生最容易接受哪种 AI 教学助手，可以定位到文章第一段最后一句 "... indicate that for students to accept an AI teaching assistants, it needs to be effective and easy to talk to."。结合问题和原文，需要调整原文中的主语 it 为学生，可参考用定语从句的形式回答这个问题。



41. What do researchers need to do to design effective AI teaching assistants?

【答案】 The researchers need to understand students' view on machine teachers, their learning experiences with them and more.

【解析】 本题考查文章细节，题目问研究者需要做什么去设计一个有效的教学助手，可以定位到文章第三段第一句 “To use machine teachers effectively, we need to understand students' view on machine teachers, their learning experiences with them and more” 结合问题和原文，需要将原文中的第一人称改为第三人称 researchers。

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

*With the help of AI-based teaching assistants, human teachers can not only be relieved from heavy work but also have more time to answer commonly asked questions by students.*

【答案】 *With the help of AI-based teaching assistants, human teachers can not only be relieved from heavy work but also have more time to answer commonly asked questions by students.*

It is not the teachers but the AI teaching assistants that respond to commonly asked questions by students.

【解析】 本题为改错题，针对文章设计了一个并列句，句子的一部分是错误表述，需要横线划出后并解释原因。根据文章第四段第一句 “AI teaching assistants can help ease a teacher's workload, such as by responding to commonly asked questions by students.” 这句话的主语是 AI teaching assistants，by 表示方式方法，所以是 AI teaching assistants 来帮助老师来回复那些被学生们普遍提问的问题。

43. Explain how AI technology can be used in a different field in our life. (about 40 words)

【答案】 AI technology can also be used in restaurant. The AI robot could deliver the food precisely to the appointed tables. After the food is received by the customers, the AI robot can return to the kitchen by itself. That is one AI technology application of in our life.

【解析】 本题题为开放式写作题目，根据题干“AI 科技在我们的生活的不同领域中是如何应用的？” 本题考察学生对语言的综合运用能力，自圆其说即可。

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国笔友Jim在给你的邮件中提到他最近过度使用手机，日常生活受到影响，他为此感到苦恼。请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示理解；
2. 你的建议及理由。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

---

---

---

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

本篇作文是一篇建议信，内容是给 Jim 提供建议，帮助他应对和解决因过度使用手机而对日常生活产生的影响和苦恼。需要表示理解以及提供建议并说明理由。首段需体现交际感，简述 Jim 面临的问题并对 Jim 的情况表示理解和关怀；中间段落围绕要点进行展开，提供实用的建议并陈述理由；结尾仍然要注意交际感并呼应主题，希望提供的建议能够对 Jim 有益。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。建议考生平时加强写作思维训练，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,*

In your last letter, you mentioned that your life has been affected due to the excessive use of mobile phone, which brought you a sense of anxiety and frustration. I really understand your worry as well as your helplessness. But as a matter of fact, such problems are quite normal in modern society. I hope the following suggestions may be helpful.

First of all, using your mobile phone in moderation is highly recommended. Since it's true for many that a mobile phone is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it is often described as a valuable way to cope with stress and to provide a good access to learning sources. On the other hand, it may be the possible cause of health problems because it not only damages your eyesight but may also make you mentally depressed if addicted to it. Besides, I suggest you take some outdoor activities instead of focusing on your mobile phone in your spare time. Regular exercises, such as cycling, hiking or ball games are beneficial to relieve you from pressure and anxiety while making you refreshed after the sport.

In a nutshell, I sincerely hope my advice is of some help to you and you can enjoy an active lifestyle. If there is anything more I can do to help, please let me know.

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*