

2022 北京八十中高三 10 月月考

英 语

本试卷共 9 页。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

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。

The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March six months out of the year.

“Of course, we ___1___ it when the sun is shining,” says Karin Ro, who works for the town’s tourism office. “We see the sky is blue, but down in the valley it’s darker—it’s like on a ___2___ day.”

But that ___3___ when a system of high-tech mirrors was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighbouring peaks into the valley below. On Wednesday, residents of Rjukan ___4___ their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to ___5___. The boards are controlled by a computer that ___6___ them to turn along with the sun throughout the day and to close during windy weather. They reflect a concentrated beam(束) of light onto the town’s central ___7___, creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square metres. When the light ___8___, Rjukan residents gathered together.

“People have been sitting there and standing there and taking pictures of each other,” Ro says. “The town square was totally ___9___. I think almost all the people in the town were there.” The 3,500 residents cannot all enjoy the sunshine at the same time. ___10___, the new light feels like more than enough for the town’s sun-starved residents.

“It’s not very big,” she says, “but it is enough when we are sharing.”

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. fear | B. believe | C. hear | D. notice |
| 2. A. cloudy | B. normal | C. different | D. warm |
| 3. A. helped | B. changed | C. happened | D. mattered |
| 4. A. remembered | B. forecasted | C. received | D. imagined |
| 5. A. repair | B. risk | C. rest | D. use |
| 6. A. forbids | B. directs | C. predicts | D. follows |
| 7. A. library | B. hall | C. square | D. street |
| 8. A. appeared | B. returned | C. faded | D. stopped |
| 9. A. new | B. full | C. flat | D. silent |
| 10. A. Instead | B. Gradually | C. However | D. Similarly |

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

A

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。

Books were my true friends back then. I was so ___11___ (thank) that the authors wrote those books. The kindness they offered me with their books saved my life. After ___12___ (survive) terrible experiences at school

and at home, I made a choice to take the optimistic, positive road in the next steps of my journey. My dream career, one I thought was only possible for the authors I loved, is 13 I am doing now. I have been a full-time author of teen novels since 2007 and am grateful for this amazing opportunity to reach out to readers every single day.

B

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。

It's a popular 14 (believe) that fish can't remember anything for longer than seven seconds. It may seem sad to think that they don't remember what they've eaten or 15 they've been, and they don't recognize you or any of their friends —every moment in their lives would be like seeing the world for the first time. But don't be so quick to feel sorry for them. A recent study 16 (find) that fish have much 17 (good) memories than we used to think. In fact, certain species of fish can even remember events from as long as 12 days ago.

C

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。

I honestly believe there's a danger that the more connected we are, the more isolated we feel. I don't think this is such an issue for my generation who've lived 18 technology for so long. We know how to be alone and, more importantly, we know that it's OK to be alone. 19 the under 20s are another kettle of fish. They're so busy that they never experience the feeling of solitude and run the risk of not learning how to enjoy their own company. In addition, they're learning conversation through messages that can 20 (edit) and changed at the expense of learning the art of real conversation in real time with the person in front of you.

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

So you're looking to ski at one of the best? We've done the hard work for you.

Breckenridge

Breckenridge is an extremely popular ski destination. It's undoubtedly an awesome mountain to ride, but it can also get discouragingly crowded. This is not surprising given all the things Breckenridge has going for it: affordable lodging (借宿), an abundance of slopes and North America's highest lift. The town atmosphere is fun and relaxing, plus there are a ton of shopping, dining, and drinking options to choose from. With so much to offer, Breckenridge makes for a great ski resort that suits all budgets.

Aspen Snowmass

Aspen is the ultimate ski destination for the rich and has evolved into four separate ski areas: Aspen, Snowmass, Buttermilk, and Aspen Highlands. They're all linked by a shuttle system, accessible with a single ticket, and gathered around one of the greatest ski towns in the world. Aspen is truly the king of apres-ski (滑雪后的社交娱乐) with endless dining and nightlife options! It's also one of the few ski resorts in Colorado where you won't be

affected by altitude sickness. For all the appeal that brings celebrities here, Aspen does come at a price.

Jackson Hole

Jackson Hole is infamous for its extreme terrain (地形) and steep with the most continuous vertical in the US. Although it has the reputation of an expert's paradise, recent improvements have made intermediate terrain easier to access. On the other side, Jackson Hole is not ideal for first-timers and kids due to the lack of beginner terrain. Crowds can also be an issue. If you're looking for ski-in/ski-out access, stay in Teton Village which has a handful of bars; if not, the town of Jacks.

21. If you are a beginner with a tight budget, which skiing resort may you choose?

- A. Buttermilk.
- B. Breckenridge.
- C. Jackson Hole.
- D. Aspen Snowmass.

22. What can we learn about Aspen Snowmass?

- A. It is economical to ski there.
- B. It offers limited social activities.
- C. One ticket can be used in 4 ski areas.
- D. Visitors will feel sick for its high altitude.

23. What's the same disadvantage of Breckenridge and Jackson Hole?

- A. The price is expensive.
- B. The traffic is not very convenient.
- C. They are not friendly to beginners.
- D. They are very crowded sometimes.

B

When Kirk Alexander went missing for 11 days, an unlikely savior came to his rescue: his neighborhood pizza store.

Almost every night for more than ten years, Kirk Alexander, 48, of Salem, Oregon ordered a late dinner from his local Domino's pizza store. He had no signature order. Sometimes he would call for a salad, sometimes a pie, sometimes chicken wings. The only sure thing for the staff of the Silverton Road Domino's was that they would see Alexander's name show up on their online ordering site sometime between 11 p. m. and midnight several times a week.

Until suddenly, for nearly two weeks at the end of April 2016, they didn't.

It was a slow Saturday night on May 7th when Domino's general manager Sarah Fuller felt she could no longer ignore Alexander's recent absence.

"I went and looked up to see how long it had been since he last ordered," Fuller told KATU. com. "It was 11 days, which was not like him at all."

Fuller knew Alexander worked from home and neighbors said he rarely left. She also knew that he had suffered some health issues in the past. Something, Fuller worried, was wrong.

Around 1 a. m. on Sunday, May 8, Fuller sent longtime delivery driver Tracey Hamblen to stop in at Alexander's home. Hamblen approached Alexander's door as he had countless times before and knocked. He could plainly see that Alexander's TV set was on, as were his lights; but after several minutes, Alexander still didn't answer the door.

Hamblen rushed back to the store to relay the upsetting developments to Fuller. She encouraged Hamblen to dial 911. Soon, officers were on their way.

When deputies from the Marion County Sheriff's office arrived at Alexander's house, they heard a man calling for help from inside the residence, deputies said. They broke the door down, and found Alexander on the floor in need of immediate medical attention. One day later, and they might have been too late.

Alexander was rushed to Salem Hospital, where he was listed in stable condition shortly after the dramatic rescue. In the following weeks, Fuller, Hamblen, and other store employees went to visit him with flowers and cards, noting that Alexander greeted them with knowing smiles.

24. How did Fuller sense that something was wrong?

- A. She knew Alexander had serious health problems.
- B. Alexander hadn't ordered chicken wings for nearly 2 weeks.
- C. Alexander had never before broken his routine in the store for 10 years.
- D. Alexander had disappeared from the store's ordering system for about 2 weeks.

25. What can you infer from the underlined sentence?

- A. Hamblen was fond of knocking at Alexander's door.
- B. Hamblen was more than an acquaintance to Alexander.
- C. Every time Hamblen arrived at Alexander's house, he would knock first.
- D. When Hamblen had enough time in the past, he would go to Alexander's house.

26. The saying we can learn from the story is _____.

- A. Better late than never
- B. Born in distress, die in peace
- C. Details determine success or failure
- D. Even the wise are not always free from error

C

The environmental practices of big businesses are shaped by a fundamental fact that offends our sense of justice. A business may maximize the amount of money it makes by damaging the environment and hurting people. When government regulation is effective, and the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones, but the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and the public doesn't care.

It is easy to blame a business for helping itself by hurting other people. But blaming alone is unlikely to produce change. It ignores the fact that businesses are not charities but profit-making companies, and they are under obligation to maximize profits for shareholders by legal means.

Our blaming of businesses also ignores the ultimate responsibility of the public for creating the conditions that let a business profit through destructive environmental policies. In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its politicians, that has the power to make such destructive policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable.

The public can do that by accusing businesses of harming them. The public may also make their opinion felt by choosing to buy sustainably harvested products; by preferring their governments to award valuable contracts to businesses with a good environmental track record; and by pressing their governments to pass and enforce laws and regulations requiring good environmental practices.

In turn, big businesses can exert powerful pressure on any suppliers that might ignore public or government pressure. For instance, after the US public became concerned about the spread of a disease, transmitted to humans through infected meat, the US government introduced rules demanding that the meat industry abandon practices associated with the risk of the disease spreading. But the meat packers refused to follow these, claiming that they would be too expensive to obey. However, when a fast-food company made the same demands after customer purchases of its hamburgers dropped, the meat industry followed immediately. The public's task is therefore to identify which links in the supply chain are sensitive to public pressure.

Some readers may be disappointed or outraged that I place the ultimate responsibility for business practices harming the public on the public itself. I also believe that the public must accept the necessity for higher prices for products to cover the added costs of sound environmental practices. My views may seem to ignore the belief that businesses should act in accordance with moral principles even if this leads to a reduction in their profits. But I think we have to recognize that, throughout human history, government regulation has arisen precisely because it was found that not only did moral principles need to be made explicit, they also needed to be enforced.

My conclusion is not a moralistic one about who is right or wrong, admirable or selfish. I believe that changes in public attitudes are essential for changes in businesses' environmental practices.

27. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is that environmental damage_____.

- A. is the result of ignorance of the public
- B. requires political action if it is to be stopped
- C. can be prevented by the action of ordinary people
- D. can only be stopped by educating business leaders

28. In Paragraph 4, the writer describes ways in which the public can_____.

- A. reduce their own individual impact on the environment
- B. learn more about the impact of business on the environment
- C. raise awareness of the effects of specific environmental disasters
- D. influence the environmental policies of businesses and governments

29. What pressure was given by big business in the case of the disease mentioned in Paragraph 5?

- A. Meat packers stopped supplying hamburgers to fast-food chains.
- B. Meat packers persuaded the government to reduce their expenses.
- C. A fast-food company forced their meat suppliers to follow the law.
- D. A fast-food company encouraged the government to introduce regulations.

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

- A. Will the world survive the threat caused by big businesses?
- B. How can big businesses be encouraged to be less driven by profit?
- C. What environmental dangers are caused by the greed of businesses?
- D. Are big businesses to blame for the damage they cause to the environment?

D

Public distrust of scientists stems in part from the blurring of boundaries between science and technology, between discovery and manufacture. Most governments, perhaps all governments, justify public expenditure on scientific research in terms of the economic benefits the scientific enterprise has brought in the past and will bring in the future. Politicians remind their voters of the splendid machines "our scientists" have invented, the new drugs

to relieve old disorders, and the new surgical equipment and techniques by which previously unmanageable conditions may now be treated and lives may be saved. At the same time, the politicians demand of scientists that they tailor their research to “economics needs”, and that they award a higher priority to research proposals that are “near the market” and can be translated into the greatest return on investment in the shortest time. Dependent, as they are, on politicians for much of their funding, scientists have little choice but to obey. Like the rest of us, they are members of a society that rates the creation of wealth as the greatest possible good. Many have reservations, but keep them to themselves in what they perceive as a climate hostile to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake and the idea of an inquiring, creative spirit.

In such circumstances no one should be too hard on people who are suspicious of conflicts of interest. When we learn that the distinguished professor assuring us of the safety of a particular product holds a consultancy with the company making it, we cannot be blamed for wondering whether his fee might cloud his professional judgment. Even if the professor holds no consultancy with any firm, some people may still distrust him because of his association with those who do, or at least wonder about the source of some of his research funding.

This attitude can have damaging effects. It questions the integrity of individuals working in a profession that prizes intellectual honesty as the supreme virtue, and plays into the hands of those who would like to discredit scientists by representing them as corruptible. This makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements, but especially those made by the scientists who present themselves as “experts”. The scientist most likely to understand the safety of a nuclear reactor, for example, is a nuclear engineer, and a nuclear engineer is most likely to be employed by the nuclear industry. If a nuclear engineer declares that a reactor is unsafe, we believe him, because clearly it is not to his advantage to lie about it. If he tells us it is safe, on the other hand, we distrust him, because he may well be protecting the employer who pays his salary.

31. What is the chief concern of most governments when it comes to scientific research?

- A. The reduction of public expenditure.
- B. Quick economic returns.
- C. The budget for a research project.
- D. Support from the voters.

32. What does the underlined word “hostile” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. doubtful
- B. encouraging
- C. serious
- D. unfriendly

33. According to the author, people are suspicious of the professional judgment of scientists because ____.

- A. some of them do not assure of the safety of their products
- B. sometimes they hide the source of their research funding
- C. their pronouncements often turn out to be wrong
- D. they could be influenced by their association with the project concerned

34. Why does the author say that public distrust of scientists can have damaging effects?

- A. Scientists may find it difficult to seek research funds.
- B. Scientists themselves may doubt the virtue of intellectual honesty.
- C. People may suffer if they dismiss all the pronouncements of experts.
- D. People may discredit the government for being cheated by the politicians.

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。

Eating for the sake of pleasure, rather than survival, is nothing new. Traditionally researchers focused on so-

called metabolic(代谢的)hunger, which is driven by physiological necessity and is most commonly identified with an empty stomach. When we start dipping into our stores of energy or when we drop below our typical body weight, the system rings the bell. 35 After we eat enough food or put on weight, the same hormonal(激素的) system and brain circuit then tend to depress our appetite.

Now, “Shifting the focus to pleasure” is a new approach to understanding hunger and weight gain. The brain begins responding to fatty and sugary foods even before they enter our mouth. Merely seeing or hearing a desirable item excites the reward circuit. Many overeating people go beyond their energy needs, due to consuming these food items they hear or see. 36 Determining whether an individual’s weight problem arises from emotional longings or a physical failure in the body’s ability to burn up calories is important for doctors to choose the most appropriate medications or behavioral interventions for treatment.

A kind of surgery that some overweight people have already undergone to manage their weight might have provided some of the biological insights into why many of us eat far beyond our physiological needs. 37 Through removing tissue, doctors make it impossible for the stomach to accommodate more than a couple of ounces of food at a time. The brain’s reward circuit then responds much more weakly to the images and spoken names of tempting foods.

38 The traditional idea is that we can teach overweight people to improve their self-control. However, scientists now realize that the foods themselves are more of the problem. For many people, certain foods cause such a strong response in the brain’s reward circuit that our willpower will rarely, if ever, be sufficient to resist those foods once they are around. 39 That means never bringing fatty, super sweet foods into our house and avoiding going to places that offer them whenever possible.

- A. Therefore we have to reengineer the food environment.
- B. This medical operation dramatically shrinks the stomach.
- C. Psychologically, removing influence factor can be an option.
- D. This approach has already had an influence on the choice of treatment.
- E. The type of food processing method also takes a hand one way or another.
- F. People’s follow-up gesture then greatly affects the time they spend in consuming the food.
- G. A network of hormones and neural pathways in the brain activate our feeling of hunger.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40至41题每小题2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

In the summer of 2016, the ship MV Treasure sunk, creating an oil spill. Thirteen hundred tons of fuel oil were flowing right in the middle of the African Penguins’ habitat. Soon the oil covered about 20,000 penguins. Without swift help, the seabirds would have no chance of survival. Volunteers were showing up by the thousands and I also took part in what was the largest animal rescue operation ever.

A warehouse was turned into a rescue center near the habitat and hundreds of pools were built to hold about 100 oiled birds each. When walking into the center, I couldn’t believe my ears. I had expected to walk into a chorus of honking and squawking (尖声叫). Instead, the center sounded like a library. The penguins were dead silent. My heart ached for the painful birds. Cleaning them all seemed like an impossible task. But we had to carry on like doctors in an emergency room. There was no time for doubt. Cleaning oil off a penguin wasn’t easy. Even with

more than 12,500 volunteers, it took a month to bathe all 20,000 birds at the center.

While volunteers were busy bathing the oiled penguins, another crisis was developing. Oil from the spill had started moving north. Tens of thousands of penguins were in the oil's path. But we already had our hands full with 20,000 recovering birds. If any more birds were oiled, we wouldn't have enough resources to save them.

One researcher came up with an idea: What if the penguins were temporarily moved out of harm's way? Experts decided to have a try. Volunteers rounded up the penguins and released them 500 miles away. The hope was that by the time the seabirds swam home, the oil would be gone. The plan worked! Another 20,000 penguins were saved.

The entire penguin rescue took about three months. More than 90% of the oiled penguins were successfully returned to the wild. Looking back on the rescue, I am still amazed by the work of the volunteers. What I could hardly believe was that we accomplished an impossible task.

40. What threatened the African penguins' lives?

41. How did the author feel when walking into the rescue center?

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

Volunteers could save the penguins in the oil's path because they cleaned the polluted habitat together.

43. What do you think of the rescue? Give your reasons. (In about 40 words)

第二节 (20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华, 下个月要参加某外国语大学的招生面试, 在准备期间遇到了困难。

请给你的外教 Jim 写一封邮件, 向他寻求帮助, 内容包括:

1. 介绍招生面试的相关信息;

2. 说明你的困难。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

本试卷共 9 页。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

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）

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。挪威的 Rjukan 小镇坐落在几座山之间，每年有六个月从 9 月下旬到 3 月中旬没有阳光直射。但当一套高科技的镜子系统被引进后，这一切都改变了，它能把阳光从邻近的山峰反射到下面的山谷。周三，Rjukan 的居民迎来了他们的第一缕冬日阳光：附近山坡上的一排反光板开始使用。

【1 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“当然，当阳光灿烂的时候，我们会注意到它，”在该镇旅游办公室工作的 Karin Ro 说。A. fear 恐惧；B. believe 相信；C. hear 听见；D. notice 注意到。根据后文 “it when the sun is shining” 指注意到天气晴朗。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“我们看到天空是蓝色的，但在山谷里，它是黑暗的——就像在一个阴天。” A. cloudy 多云的；B. normal 正常的；C. different 不同的；D. warm 温暖的。根据第一段 “The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March six months out of the year.(挪威的 Rjukan 小镇坐落在几座山之间，每年有六个月从 9 月下旬到 3 月中旬没有阳光直射)” 可知，小镇没有阳光，就像阴天。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但当一套高科技的镜子系统被引进后，这一切都改变了，它能把阳光从邻近的山峰反射到下面的山谷。A. helped 帮助；B. changed 改变；C. happened 发生；D. mattered 重要。根据后文 “when a system of high-tech mirrors was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighbouring peaks into the valley below” 可知引进了高科技的镜子，让情况发生了改变，故选 B。

【4 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：周三，Rjukan 的居民迎来了他们的第一缕冬日阳光：附近山坡上的一排反光板开始使用。A. remembered 记得；B. forecasted 预测；C. received 收到；D. imagined 想象。根据后文 “their very first ray of winter sunshine” 可知居民接收到了第一缕冬日阳光。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：周三，Rjukan 的居民迎来了他们的第一缕冬日阳光：附近山坡上的一排反光板开始使用。A. repair 修理；B. risk 风险；C. rest 休息；D. use 使用。根据上文 “their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to” 可知，附近山坡上的一排反光板开始使用，Rjukan 的居民迎来了他们的第一缕冬日阳光。故选 D。

【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这些板子由一台电脑控制，它可以指示它们在白天随着太阳转动，在有风的天

气关闭。A. forbids 禁止；B. directs 指导；C. predicts 预测；D. follows 跟随。根据后文 “them to turn along with the sun throughout the day” 指电脑控制板子在白天随着太阳转动，故选 B。

【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它们将一束集中的光线反射到城镇的中心广场上，创造出大约 600 平方米的阳光区域。A. library 图书馆；B. hall 大厅；C. square 广场；D. street 街道。呼应后文 “The town square” 光线反射到城镇的中心广场上。故选 C。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当灯光出现时，Rjukan 的居民聚集在一起。A. appeared 出现；B. returned 返回；C. faded 褪色；D. stopped 停止。根据后文 “Rjukan residents gathered together” 指灯光出现时，Rjukan 的居民聚集在一起。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：城市广场上挤满了人。A. new 新的；B. full 满的；C. flat 平的；D. silent 沉默的。根据后文 “I think almost all the people in the town were there.(我想几乎镇上所有的人都在那里)” 可知，城市广场上挤满了人。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，新的阳光对小镇上缺乏阳光的居民来说已经足够了。A. Instead 相反；B. Gradually 逐渐；C. However 然而；D. Similarly 类似地。结合前后文语境可知为转折关系，故用 however。故选 C。

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

【答案】11. thankful

12. surviving

13. what

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇议论文。通过发表对书籍的看法来讲述作者对书籍的观点。

【11 题详解】

考查形容词作表语的用法。句意：我非常感激那些写作这些书籍的作者。这里非常感激是 be 动词的表语，用形容词来表达。故填 thankful。

【12 题详解】

考查动词现在分词作状语的用法。句意：在经历学校与家庭的糟糕的事情后，幸存下来了，……。这里介词后接-ing 形式表示状语结构，那么使用 surviving 切合文意，故填 surviving。

【13 题详解】

考查名词性从句。这里是表语从句连接词使用。从句动词 doing 缺少宾语，且指物，所以用 what 引导。故填 what。

【答案】14. belief

15. where 16. has found

17. better

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了鱼的记忆力比我们以前想象的要好得多。

【14 题详解】

考查名词。句意：人们普遍认为，鱼对任何事物的记忆不会超过 7 秒。分析句子结构并结合句意可知此处缺少名词作表语，故填 belief。

【15 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：想想它们不记得吃了什么，去了哪里，也不认识你或它们的任何朋友，这似乎很悲哀。分析句子结构可知此处为宾语从句，从句中缺少表语，表示“哪里”，作地点状语。故填 where。

【16 题详解】

考查时态。句意：最近的一项研究发现，鱼的记忆力比我们以前想象的要好得多。根据语境可知此处强调过去的事情对现在造成的影响，应该用现在完成时，主语是 A recent study，谓语动词用第三人称单数，故填 has found。

【17 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意同上，空后的“than”表明此处应该用形容词比较级，而且空前的“much”也修饰比较级，故填 better。

【答案】18. without

19. But 20. be edited

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。作者认为联系越多，我们就越感到孤立。作者这一代人知道如何独处，但 20 岁以下的年轻人却从来没有体验过独处的感觉，他们通过可以编辑和更改的信息来学习对话，却忽略了学习与眼前的人实时对话的艺术。

【18 题详解】

考查介词。句意：我认为这对我们这一代人来说不是个问题，他们已经没有科技生活了这么久。结合句意表示“没有”应用介词 without。故填 without。

【19 题详解】

考查连词。句意：但 20 岁以下的人则是另一回事。结合上下文语境可知此处为转折关系，应用连词 but，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 But。

【20 题详解】

考查动词语态。句意：此外，他们通过可以编辑和修改的信息来学习对话，代价是学习与你面前的人进行实时对话的艺术。本句中主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，且 can 后跟动词原形。故填 be edited。

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

【答案】21. B 22. C 23. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了三处滑雪胜地。

【21 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 Breckenridge 部分的 “With so much to offer, Breckenridge makes for a great ski resort that

suits all budgets.(有这么多的提供, Breckenridge 是一个伟大的滑雪胜地, 适合所有预算。)”可知, Breckenridge 适合所有预算的游客, 也就是说如果你是一个预算紧张的初学者, 你可以选择 Breckenridge。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Aspen Snowmass 部分的 “Aspen is the ultimate ski destination for the rich and has evolved into four separate ski areas(Aspen 是富人的终极滑雪目的地, 现已发展成四个独立的滑雪场)” 和 “They’re all linked by a shuttle system, accessible with a single ticket(它们都由一个穿梭系统连接, 一张票就能到达)” 可知, 关于 Aspen Snowmass, 我们了解到一张票可以到四个滑雪区域, 故选 C。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Breckenridge 部分的 “it can also get discouragingly crowded(它也会变得令人沮丧地拥挤)” 和最后一段关于 Jackson Hole 部分的 “Crowds can also be an issue(人群也可能是一个问题)” 可知, 两个景点的共同缺点是人多拥挤, 故选 D。

【答案】24. D 25. B 26. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。主要讲述了细心周到的外卖店经理通过观察到常客 Kirk Alexander 打破了每天订餐的习惯, 派人上门了解情况, 发现 Kirk 患病在家, 及时报警, 从而救了 Kirk 性命的经过。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。由第二段中的 “The only sure thing for the staff of the Silverton Road Domino’s was that they would see Alexander’s name show up on their online ordering site sometime between 11 p. m. and midnight several times a week. (对于 Silverton Road Domino 的员工来说, 唯一可以肯定的是, 他们每周会在晚上 11 点到午夜的某个时候看到 Alexander 的名字出现在他们的在线订购网站上好几次)” 和第五段 ““I went and looked up to see how long it had been since he last ordered,” Fuller told KATU. com. “It was 11 days, which was not like him at all.”(Fuller 告诉 KATU. com: “我抬头看了看, 他上次点单是多久以前的事, 发现是 11 天前的事了, 这完全不是他的风格。”)” 可知, Fuller 通过发现 Kirk 最近已经有 11 天(差不多两周)没在外卖店下单了, 感到不对劲。故选 D 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段中的 “The only sure thing for the staff of the Silverton Road Domino’s was that they would see Alexander’s name show up on their online ordering site sometime between 11 p. m. and midnight several times a week. (对于 Silverton Road Domino 的员工来说, 唯一可以肯定的是, 他们每周会在晚上 11 点到午夜的某个时候看到 Alexander 的名字出现在他们的在线订购网站上好几次)” 和第七段中的 “Around 1 a. m. on Sunday, May 8, Fuller sent longtime delivery driver Tracey Hamblen to stop in at Alexander’s home. Hamblen approached Alexander’s door as he had countless times before and knocked. (5 月 8 日星期日凌晨 1 点左右, Fuller 派了长期送货司机特蕾西·汉布伦到亚历山大的家中停留。汉布伦像以前无数次一样, 走近亚历山大的门, 敲门)” 可知, Alexander 经常点外卖, 而 Tracey Hamblen 是派送员, 从画线句推断出为二人十分相熟。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段 “It was a slow Saturday night on May 7th when Domino’s general manager Sarah Fuller felt she could no longer ignore Alexander’s recent absence. (5月7日是一个缓慢的周六晚上，Domino的总经理Sarah Fuller觉得她再也不能忽视Alexander最近的缺席了)”可知，外卖店经理通过细心观察，察觉到了顾客Kirk点餐习惯发生的变化，最后救了Kirk的命，告诉了我们“细节决定成败”的道理。故选C项。

【答案】27. C 28. D 29. C 30. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章论述了企业通过破坏环境和伤害人们来获得利益，这是很正常的，但仅仅指责企业是没用的，还需发挥公众的作用和影响力。

【27题详解】

主旨大意题。由第三段 “Our blaming of businesses also ignores the ultimate responsibility of the public for creating the conditions that let a business profit through destructive environmental policies. In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its politicians, that has the power to make such destructive policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable. (我们对企业的指责也忽视了公众的最终责任，是他们创造出相应的条件，让企业可以通过破坏环境的政策来赚取利润。长期来看，无论是直接参与也好，通过政客也好，只有公众才有权力让这些破坏性的政策变得无利可图或者违背法律，让可持续的环保政策能够盈利)”可知，公众能创造相应条件让企业通过破坏环境的政策来赚取利润，公众也可以通过行动让企业从破坏环境的政策变得无利可图，概括可知第三段的主要思想是环境破坏可以通过普通人的行动来预防。故选C项。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。由第四段 “The public can do that by accusing businesses of harming them. The public may also make their opinion felt by choosing to buy sustainably harvested products; by preferring their governments to award valuable contracts to businesses with a good environmental track record; and by pressing their governments to pass and enforce laws and regulations requiring good environmental practices. (公众可以通过起诉企业伤害他们来实现这一点。公众也可以通过选择购买可持续收获的产品来表达自己的意见；通过选择本国政府将有价值的合同授予有良好环境记录的企业；并通过敦促其政府通过和执行要求良好环境做法的法律和法规)”可知，在第四段中，作者描述了公众可以影响企业和政府的环境政策的方式。故选D项。

【29题详解】

细节理解题。由第五段中的 “In turn, big businesses can exert powerful pressure on any suppliers that might ignore public or government pressure. (反过来，大企业可以对任何忽视公众或政府压力的供应商施加强大压力)”和 “For instance, after the US public became concerned about the spread of a disease, transmitted to humans through infected meat, the US government introduced rules demanding that the meat industry abandon practices associated with the risk of the disease spreading. But the meat packers refused to follow these, claiming that they would be too expensive to obey. However, when a fast-food company made the same demands after customer purchases of its hamburgers dropped, the meat industry followed immediately. (例如，在美国公众开始关注通过受感染的肉类传播给人类的疾病传播后，美国政府食品和药品管理局就出台规定，要求肉制品行业放弃可能涉及疾病传播风险的做法。但是，肉类加工商拒绝遵守这些规定，声称遵守规定的成本太高。然而，当

一家大型快餐公司在消费者对其汉堡包的购买量大幅下降之后也提出相应的要求时，肉制品行业在几周的时间里就屈从了)”可知，针对提到的疾病，在肉类加工商拒绝遵守这些规定的前提下，一家快餐公司（施加压力）强制其肉类供应商遵守法律。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。由第二段 “It is easy to blame a business for helping itself by hurting other people. But blaming alone is unlikely to produce change. It ignores the fact that businesses are not charities but profit-making companies, and they are under obligation to maximize profits for shareholders by legal means. (对于我们来说，指责一家公司损人利己是件很容易的事情。但指责本身不会产生改变。它忽视了如下事实：企业不是慈善机构而是赚取利润的公司，而拥有股东的上市公司有义务在法律许可的范围内为股东实现利润最大化)”，第三段 “Our blaming of businesses also ignores the ultimate responsibility of the public for creating the conditions that let a business profit through destructive environmental policies. In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its politicians, that has the power to make such destructive policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable. (我们对企业的指责也忽视了公众的最终责任，是他们创造出相应的条件，让企业可以通过破坏环境的政策来赚取利润。长期来看，无论是直接参与也好，通过政客也好，只有公众才有权力让这些破坏性的政策变得无利可图或者违背法律，让可持续的环保政策能够盈利)”，第六段中的 “Some readers may be disappointed or outraged that I place the ultimate responsibility for business practices harming the public on the public itself. (一些读者可能会感到失望或愤怒，因为我把损害公众的商业行为的最终责任推到了公众身上)” 和最后一段中的 “I believe that changes in public attitudes are essential for changes in businesses’ environmental practices. (我认为，公众态度的改变对企业环境实践的改变至关重要)” 可知，文章论述了企业通过破坏环境和伤害人们来获得利益，这是很正常的，但仅仅指责企业是没用的，还需发挥公众的作用和影响力，D 项 “大企业对环境造成的破坏应该受到谴责吗？” 符合文意。故选 D 项。

【答案】31. B 32. D 33. D 34. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。公众对科学家的不信任在一定程度上源于科学与技术、发现与制造之间界限的模糊。大多数政府，也许是所有政府，从科学企业过去和将来所带来的经济利益的角度来为科学研究的公共开支辩护。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 “Most governments, perhaps all governments, justify public expenses on scientific research in terms of the economic benefits the scientific business has brought in the past and will bring in the future. (大多数政府，也许是所有的政府，都根据科学研究在过去和将来所带来的经济效益来证明在科学研究上的公共开支是合理的)” 可知，当涉及到科学研究时，大多数政府最关心的是快速的经济回报，故选 B。

【32 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词上文 “Many have reservations, but keep them to themselves in what they perceive as a climate” 以及后文 “to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake and the idea of an inquiring, creative spirit”

可知，许多人有保留意见，但在他们认为对求知本身和探究、创造精神的追求是不友好的气氛中，所以他们把这些意见藏在心里。故画线词意思是“不友好的”。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“Even if the professor holds no consultancy with any firm, some people may still distrust him because of his association with those who do, or at least wonder about the source of some of his research funding.(即使教授没有在任何公司担任顾问，一些人可能仍然不信任他，因为他与那些有顾问的公司有联系，或者至少对他的一些研究资金的来源感到疑惑)”可知，根据作者的观点，人们对科学家的专业判断持怀疑态度，因为他们与相关项目的联系可能会影响他们，故选 D。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段的“This attitude can have damaging effects. It questions the integrity of individuals working in a profession that prizes intellectual honesty as the supreme virtue, and plays into the hands of those who would like to discredit scientists by representing them as corruptible. This makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements, but especially those made by the scientists who present themselves as “experts”.(这种态度会产生破坏性的影响。它质疑了在一个视学术诚实为最高美德的职业中工作的个人的诚信，并正中那些想要通过把科学家说成是腐败的人的下怀。这使得人们更容易忽视所有的科学声明，尤其是那些自称为“专家”的科学家所发表的声明)”作者说公众对科学家的不信任会有破坏性的影响，是因为如果人们忽视专家的所有声明，他们可能会遭受损失。故选 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。

【答案】35. G 36. D 37. B 38. C 39. A

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文。解释了一个科学发现：可以通过移除胃组织、改变人们饮食环境可以帮助人们摄入正常的食物量，不易引起过度饮食。

【35 题详解】

根据空前的“When we start dipping into our stores of energy or when we drop below our typical body weight, the system rings the bell.(当我们开始消耗储存的能量，或者当我们的体重低于正常体重时，系统就会响铃)”以及空后的“After we eat enough food or put on weight, the same hormonal system and brain circuit then tend to depress our appetite.(当我们吃了足够多的食物或体重增加后，同样的激素系统和大脑回路会抑制我们的食欲)”可知，设空处应该承接前文的系统，同时引出下文的 the same hormonal system and brain circuit。说明大脑中的激素的作用。G 选项“A network of hormones and neural pathways in the brain activate our feeling of hunger.(大脑中的激素网络和神经通路激活我们的饥饿感)”中的“A network of hormones and neural pathways”与前文的 system 和空后的 the same hormonal system and brain circuit 进行呼应。故选 G。

【36 题详解】

根据上文“Now, “Shifting the focus to pleasure” is a new approach to understanding hunger and weight gain.(现在，“把注意力转移到快乐上”是一种理解饥饿和体重增加的新方法)”以及空后的“Determining whether

an individual's weight problem arises from emotional longings or a physical failure in the body's ability to burn up calories is important for doctors to choose the most appropriate medications or behavioral interventions for treatment.(对于医生来说，确定一个人的体重问题是源于情感上的渴望，还是由于身体燃烧卡路里的能力下降，这对选择最合适的药物或行为干预措施很重要)”可知，空处承接上下文说明这种方法已经对治疗的选择产生了影响。D选项 “This approach has already had an influence on the choice of treatment.(这种方法已经对治疗的选择产生了影响)” 与此呼应，同时 this approach 指代的是前文的 “Shifting the focus to pleasure is a new approach(“把注意力转移到快乐上”是一种新方法)”。故选 D。

【37 题详解】

根据下文的 “Through removing tissue, doctors make it impossible for the stomach to accommodate more than a couple of ounces of food at a time.(通过切除胃组织，医生使胃一次不能容纳超过几盎司的食物)”可知，空前讲述的内容跟胃部收缩有关系，同时能够减少胃部的容纳量。B选项 “This medical operation dramatically shrinks the stomach.(这项医疗手术使胃显著缩小)” 与此对应。故选 B。

【38 题详解】

根据后文 “The traditional idea is that we can teach overweight people to improve their self-control. However, scientists now realize that the foods themselves are more of the problem. For many people, certain foods cause such a strong response in the brain's reward circuit that our willpower will rarely, if ever, be sufficient to resist those foods once they are around.(传统观点认为，我们可以教超重的人提高自我控制能力。然而，科学家们现在意识到食物本身才是更大的问题。对于很多人来说，某些食物会在大脑的奖励回路中引起强烈的反应，以至于我们的意志力很少足以在食物出现时抵御它们)”可知，后文主要说明了从心理上如何提高自我控制能力，故 C 选项 “从心理上讲，消除影响因素是一种选择” 符合语境，故选 C。

【39 题详解】

根据空前的 “For many people, certain foods cause such a strong response in the brain's reward circuit that our willpower will rarely, if ever, be sufficient to resist those foods once they are around.(对许多人来说，某些食物会在大脑的奖赏回路中引起如此强烈的反应，以至于一旦这些食物出现，我们的意志力很难抵御它们)”以及空后的 “That means never bringing fatty, super sweet foods into our house and avoiding going to places that offer them whenever possible(这意味着永远不要把高脂肪、超级甜的食物带到家里，尽可能避免去提供这些食物的地方)”可知，设空处应该填写的是让我们重新思考食物环境对人们进食产生的影响。尽量避免去提供各种高脂肪、超级甜的食物环境。A选项 “Therefore, we have to reengineer the food environment.(因此，我们必须重新设计食品环境)” 承接上下文，与此相符。故选 A。

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40至41题每小题2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

【答案】40. An oil spill.

41. The author felt shocked.

42. Volunteers could save the penguins in the oil's path because they cleaned the polluted habitat together.

Because if any more birds were oiled, volunteers wouldn't have enough resources to save the penguins.

43. I think that the rescue was very successful and amazing, because the volunteers completed an impossible task. It

not only showed the meaning of “More hands produce a stronger flame”, but also the great power of mankind.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者参与的一次挽救企鹅的志愿者活动。因为燃油的泄露，大量的非洲企鹅被困，命在旦夕，志愿者们经过三个多月把它们带到了安全的地方，最后把企鹅放归野外。通过这篇文章，作者告诉我们众人拾柴火焰高，人类的力量是伟大的。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。由第一段中的 “In the summer of 2016, the ship MV Treasure sunk, creating an oil spill.

Thirteen hundred tons of fuel oil were flowing right in the middle of the African Penguins’ habitat. Soon the oil covered about 20,000 penguins. Without swift help, the seabirds would have no chance of survival. (2016 年夏天，MV Treasure 号沉没，造成漏油。1300 吨的燃油正流向非洲企鹅栖息地的中央。很快，石油覆盖了大约 20000 只企鹅。没有迅速的帮助，企鹅就没有生存的机会)”可知，由于石油泄露，非洲企鹅处于危险之中。故答案为：An oil spill.

【41 题详解】

考查推理判断。由第二段中的 “When walking into the center, I couldn’t believe my ears. I had expected to walk into a chorus of honking and squawking (尖声叫). Instead, the center sounded like a library. The penguins were dead silent. My heart ached for the painful birds. (当我走进中心时，我简直不敢相信自己的耳朵。我本以为会进入鸣叫和吵闹声的大合唱。相反，这个中心听起来像一个图书馆。企鹅们鸦雀无声。我的心为那些痛苦的企鹅而痛)”可知，当作者走进救援中心时，作者原以为会听到企鹅的叫声，然而它们却鸦雀无声，作者感到震惊。故答案为：The author felt shocked.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。由第三段中的 “While volunteers were busy bathing the oiled penguins, another crisis was developing. Oil from the spill had started moving north. Tens of thousands of penguins were in the oil’s path. (当志愿者们忙于给沾满油污的企鹅洗澡时，另一场危机正在发生。泄漏的石油开始向北移动。数以万计的企鹅在石油的路径上)”和 If any more birds were oiled, we wouldn’t have enough resources to save them. (如果有更多的企鹅被石油污染，我们就没有足够的资源来拯救它们)”可知，如果有更多的企鹅被石油污染，志愿者们无法拯救油路上的所有企鹅，“could save” 错误。故答案为：Volunteers could save the penguins in the oil’s path because they cleaned the polluted habitat together. Because if any more birds were oiled, volunteers wouldn’t have enough resources to save the penguins.

【43 题详解】

考查开放答题。考生结合文本，合理发表自己观点，如：我认为这次救援非常成功和令人惊叹，因为志愿者们完成了一项不可能完成的任务。它不仅显示了“众人拾柴火焰高”的含义，也显示了人类的强大力量。故答案为：I think that the rescue was very successful and amazing, because the volunteers completed an impossible task. It not only showed the meaning of “More hands produce a stronger flame”, but also the great power of mankind.

第二节 (20 分)

44. 【答案】Dear Jim

I'm writing to consult you about my enrollment interview by Beijing Foreign Studies University next month. My enrollment interview will be on March 4th in the City library and the judges are teachers from Beijing Foreign Studies University, who will give scores according to my oral English ability.

Language proficiency is important for such an interview, so I'm in urgent need of your professional guidance in my oral English. Besides, any constructive advice on interview techniques will be highly appreciated. Finally, if there are any do's and don'ts in terms of dressing, manners and so on, please do let me know.

I will appreciate it if I could meet you when you are available this week.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给外教 Jim 写一封邮件，就“下个月要参加某外国语大学的招生面试，在准备期间遇到了困难”一事，向他寻求帮助，内容包括：1.介绍招生面试的相关信息；2.说明你的困难。

【详解】1.词汇积累

英语口语：oral English→spoken English

能力：ability→competence

重要的：important→significant

此外：besides→what's more

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Language proficiency is important for such an interview, so I'm in urgent need of your professional guidance in my oral English.

拓展句：Because language proficiency is important for such an interview, I'm in urgent need of your professional guidance in my oral English.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】My enrollment interview will be on March 4th in the City library and the judges are teachers from Beijing Foreign Studies University, who will give scores according to my oral English ability. (运用了 who 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】Finally, if there are any do's and don'ts in terms of dressing, manners and so on, please do let me know. (运用了 if 引导的条件状语从句)

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北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

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平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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