

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为四部分。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
3. 全部答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
4. 本试卷满分 150 分,测试时间 120 分钟。
5. 考试范围:高考全部内容。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the woman plan to do this Saturday?

- A. Go to the mall. B. Stay at home. C. Work in the office.

2. What is the woman?

- A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A reporter.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Brother and sister. B. Father and daughter. C. Mother and son.

4. When will the speakers get to the restaurant?

- A. 6 : 30. B. 6 : 50. C. 7 : 00.

5. What is the woman's problem?

- A. She eats too many sweets.  
B. She doesn't brush teeth regularly.  
C. She knows little about the danger of sugar.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why was Jenny absent yesterday?

- A. She got married. B. She attended a wedding. C. She went to see her sister.

7. How did Betty feel yesterday?

- A. Extremely happy. B. Very tired. C. Quite confused.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who has got a problem?

- A. Tom. B. Paula. C. Katie.



9. What is the man's suggestion?

- A. Take an art or music class.
- B. Pick up some new hobbies.
- C. Learn painting and drawing.

10. What will the speakers do the next day?

- A. Attend a program.
- B. Spend the weekend.
- C. Go to the training center.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. How long has the man been here?

- A. A few days.
- B. A few weeks.
- C. Just one day.

12. What does the man's son want to do at college?

- A. Study hard.
- B. Play football.
- C. Make friends.

13. What does the man plan to do tomorrow?

- A. Drop in on the woman.
- B. Pick up his son.
- C. Visit the school.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。

14. What does the woman think of her trip to Alabama?

- A. Enjoyable.
- B. Terrible.
- C. Exhausting.

15. Where does the woman's grandma probably live?

- A. In a big city.
- B. On a wine farm.
- C. In the countryside.

16. What would the woman do in the evening?

- A. Visit wine farms.
- B. Accompany her grandma.
- C. Take a walk.

17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Big hobbies.
- B. Travel experiences.
- C. Travel plans.

听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。

18. What will actors do after they get a role?

- A. Talk with the director.
- B. Change their looks.
- C. Study the script.

19. What does the speaker think of being an actor?

- A. Challenging.
- B. Boring.
- C. Rewarding.

20. Why do actors often take other jobs?

- A. They want to be famous.
- B. Their income is unstable.
- C. They are energetic.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分40分)

第一节(共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

### Best Science Fiction

**The Sprawl Trilogy** by William Gibson

This classic trilogy from William Gibson consists of *Neuromancer*, *Count Zero* and *Mona Lisa Overdrive*. The book that started the entire concept of Cyberpunk, the Hugo Award-, Nebula Award- and Philip K. Dick Award-winning *Neuromancer* remains one of the best sci-fi books ever written and the entire trilogy is worth a read, even if it's the original that gets all the praise.

**Hyperion Cantos** by Dan Simmons

This series by Dan Simmons consists of *Hyperion*, *The Fall of Hyperion*, *Endymion* and *The Rise of*



*Endymion*. Truly one of the great works in science fiction history, the Hugo Award-winning *Hyperion Cantos* is an absolutely excellent story of extreme terror, character-building and wild-world-building that is almost without equal in the type. How we haven't gotten a proper onscreen adaptation of this series yet, I have no idea, but perhaps it's best left in its original, amazing book form.

***Ender's Game Quartet*** by Orson Scott Card

*Ender's Game* is often read in schools, but it has incredibly mature themes like isolation, loneliness, competition and fear — many of which are more relevant now than when Orson Scott Card first began the series in 1985. If you love *Ender's Game*, it's worth reading the whole series to follow the sci-fi adventures of Andrew "Ender" Wiggin: *Ender's Game*, *Ender in Exile*, *Xenocide* and *Children of the Mind*.

***Snow Crash*** by Neal Stephenson

This is the only stand-alone book on this list, as the rest are all in a series, so if you don't feel like investing in 300,000 pages of content, Neal Stephenson's *Snow Crash* is for you. This book is the heir (继承人) to *Neuromancer's* Cyberpunk throne and an absolutely excellent read from Stephenson. The author uses virtual reality as his setting, and the main character is a pizza deliveryman in one world and a warrior prince in another.

B 21. Which book won the most awards?

A. *Neuromancer*.

C. *Ender's Game*.

B. *Hyperion*.

D. *Snow Crash*.

B 22. What do we know about *Ender's Game Quartet*?

A. It consists of three books.

C. It has been adapted into a film.

B. It is popular among students.

D. It focuses on children's problems.

C 23. What is special about *Snow Crash*?

A. It's the longest story.

C. It's not a series.

B. It's about the solar system.

D. It's not a real story.

B

1 Isaac Newton is one of the greatest geniuses in history, though in his younger years, nobody would have guessed that he would grow up to become one of the world's most brilliant minds.

2 He was born prematurely (早产) and quite small. He hated his step family. He went to a school that did not teach mathematics, and then later he was removed. His mother was widowed twice. She urged him to become a farmer, and he hated that too. He was a working student in college, doing odd jobs to pay for his education. And he graduated from Cambridge without honors.

3 He didn't look outstanding at all, and neither was his story. But his mind saw more complex, and fascinating stories in the concepts of mathematics and physics. His plain life did not bother him at all.

4 Though he went through his Cambridge years with barely any honors, the inside of his study was found to have some of the most groundbreaking discoveries in physics and mathematics. He went on to discover many of his famous theories, including the generalized binomial theorem, power series, and infinite sums. He also observed the way light is refracted (折射) by lenses and developed his own Newtonian telescope. Through his discovery of the Laws of Universal Gravitation and Laws of Motion, the field of physics was forever transformed.

5 If there was anything constant about the life of Isaac Newton, it wasn't merely that his brain was large, but that it was continuously filled with wonder. Isaac Newton's life was brilliant, not because of his wondrous



adventures, but because he saw wonder in everything — from the minute details of mathematical philosophy, to how the world works. Truly, there is nothing boring or ordinary about a mind that seeks adventure in all things.

24. Which word can describe Issac Newton as a young man? **B**.

A. Ordinary.

B. Diligent.

C. Happy.

D. Intelligent.

25. What can we infer about Issac Newton from the third paragraph? **B**

A. His life experience was extraordinary.

B. He had a gift for math and physics.

C. He was good at making up stories.

D. He didn't care about his grades at school.

26. What does the author intend to tell us in paragraph 5? **C**.

A. Newton's life was full of adventures.

B. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

C. A brain good at discovery is never boring.

D. Newton had a brain larger than any other's.

27. What can be the best title of this text? **C**

A. The Achievements of Isaac Newton

B. The Brilliant Life of Isaac Newton

C. Interest Is the Best Secret of Success

D. Hard Work Makes up for Lack of Intelligence

C

1 The health benefits of staying active are already well-known. It can help you manage weight, keep blood sugar levels down and reduce risk factors for heart disease.

2 Now, a new study suggests that regularly playing sports, especially badminton or tennis, is not only healthy but also reduces your risk of death, at any age, by approximately 50%. This is a big scale population study to explore the health benefits of sports in terms of death rate. The study evaluated responses from 80,306 adults aged 30 and above in England and Scotland, who were surveyed about their health, lifestyle and exercise patterns.

3 After adjusting factors such as age, sex, weight, smoking habits, alcohol use, education and other forms of exercise besides the named sports, the researchers compared the risk of death among people who took part in a sport to those who didn't. The percentage of reduced risk of death was found to be: 47% for racket (球拍) sports, 28% for swimming and 15% for cycling.

4 In addition to this, the study didn't find any significant reduction in the risk for sports like running and football. The findings also exposed that over 44% of the participants met the guidelines for the recommended exercise levels to stay fit and healthy, which amounts to 150 minutes of moderate (适度的) physical activity in a week.

5 Does this mean you stop running or playing football and switch to tennis instead? Every kind of sport and physical activity has different physical, social and mental benefits attached to it. The apparent lack of benefits of running and football could result from several variables that were not taken into account.

6 Being active helps you feel happier and live longer. So, the most important step is to take part in any kind of sport that you are likely to enjoy and follow in the long term.

28. How is the study conducted? **C**

A. By doing comparative experiments.

B. By analyzing previous data.

C. By evaluating survey information.

D. By tracking participants for a long time.

29. What does the underlined part "the named sports" refer to? **D**.

A. Ball sports.

B. Racket sports.

C. Individual sports.

D. Traditional sports.



30. What can we infer from paragraph 5?

A. Few people will play football.

C. The result of this study is wrong.

B. Tennis will become more popular.

D. The study needs to be further improved.

31. What does the author advise people to do?

A. Stick to any sport that you like.

C. Stop running and playing football.

B. Play badminton and tennis only.

D. Do any sport according to guidelines.

D

A new study found that some methods for measuring a species' generation time might underestimate (低估) the likelihood that some species will die out.

A species' generation time is how long it takes for a generation to be replaced by its mature offspring. This is different for every species and dramatically impacts how quickly a species can respond to changes in their environment. The generation time of a mouse is only a few months, whereas the African elephant has a generation time of 22 years. The longer the generation time, the slower a species can adapt to environmental changes and may, therefore, be more likely to go extinct.

In some risk assessment models, population reduction is measured on the scale of three times a species' generation time. If a species is believed to mature and produce offspring in five years, then how much its population has declined will be measured over a 15-year interval. But if a species' generation time is underestimated, so is the threat status of the species.

We tested the influence of errors in different measures of generation time, including those used by the IUCN Red List assessments and found that these errors could potentially lead to an overly optimistic assessment of extinction risk for some species.

To overcome this, we compared different types of errors in seven commonly used measures of generation time. We propose a new estimate which predicts a species' generation time from its body mass and reproductive lifespan.

Still, the lack of data is a thorny problem for making accurate calculations. We're planning to explore how to fill some of these knowledge gaps by comparing survival and reproduction data from wild and captive populations, using data from nearly 1,200 zoos and aquariums over 40 years, on more than 21,000 species.

32. What can we know from the second paragraph?

A. Elephants are less endangered than mice.

B. Mice have a longer generation time than elephants.

C. Mice are more adaptable than elephants.

D. Elephants are more advanced than mice.

33. What is the time range some assessment models use to measure the elephant population?

A. 15 years.

B. 22 years.

C. 44 years.

D. 66 years.

34. What is the result of underestimating the generation time of some species?

A. Overestimating their survival.

B. Causing them to die out quickly.

C. Ignoring their danger to humans.

D. Accelerating their reproduction.

35. What will the researchers do next?

A. Doing experiments.

B. Analyzing more data.

C. Counting animals in zoos.

D. Popularizing animal knowledge.



第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的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。

You may think that learning how to draw can be very difficult, but with several tips, you can do it easily.

**Start by drawing basic lines and curves (曲线).**

36 B start by carefully drawing the pencil over the page in a straight line. Practice holding your hand at different angles to see what gives you the most control over the pencil, along with what feels most comfortable. Once you feel comfortable drawing a straight line, practice turning your wrist as you draw, which should create a curve.

37 GA

Draw a simple shape and add an imaginary light source to your page. Use a pencil to lightly shade in the areas farthest from your light source, while leaving the area closest to the light source unshaded. 38 G.

**Make an object seem grounded in reality by adding cast shadows.**

Picture your light source, then draw a shadow on the opposite side of the object from the light. 39 E. It, though, may be longer or shorter than the object itself, depending on how far away the light source is and the angle of the light.

**Draw a grid (网格) on the paper if you need help with proportions (比例).**

If you're drawing something from a source image, draw several evenly-spaced vertical and horizontal lines on your paper to make a grid. 40 D. Look at each individual square on the source image and copy it into the corresponding (对应的) square on your paper. Your finished picture should be proportional to the original!

- A. Build an object out of different shapes
- B. If you learn to draw from the very beginning
- C. Create a sense of depth by shading in a shape
- D. Then, draw the same lines on your source image
- E. The shadow should be the same shape as the object
- F. Once you grasp the basic skills of drawing a proper shape
- G. Keep building up the shading until it looks as if it was real

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I grew up very poor and with a single mom. Often there was no money for 41 A, and I was hungry a lot. On my fifth birthday, a couple of close family members were 42 B to go to a park to celebrate my birthday. Somewhat 43 B, there was no cake and no one came with a present, 44 C my auntie. She had a(n) 45 B in her hand.

Before everyone 46 A happy birthday, I saw a little boy, probably my age, and a woman, 47 C in the park dustbin for food. Something occurred to me. I 48 A my mom to invite them to my party. But my mother was not a fan of 49 C, so she said no. I watched them as everyone sang. I watched them when my 50 B handed me the envelope. I watched them as I opened it until I saw the 51 D, a brand-new 100-dollar bill.

We were 52 B and I had a very hard childhood. But I had never dug in a 53    for food. The struggle,



the suffering... I had never 54 anyone else struggle. My auntie kept talking over my mother, 55 me that I can do ANYTHING I want with that 56. So I did, I 57 to the dustbin to the boy and his mother. I 58 to the boy that it was my birthday and my only one present was a \$100, and I wanted to give it to them. There were so many 59 and thank yous.

I 60 that boy and his mother often.

- |                    |              |                    |                 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. food        | B. presents  | C. clothes         | D. travel       |
| 42. A. believed    | B. invited   | C. shocked         | D. forced       |
| 43. A. fortunately | B. amazingly | C. disappointingly | D. usually      |
| 44. A. thanks to   | B. as to     | C. regardless of   | D. except for   |
| 45. A. flower      | B. envelope  | C. bag             | D. note         |
| 46. A. sang        | B. wished    | C. had             | D. celebrated   |
| 47. A. working     | B. coming    | C. digging         | D. diving       |
| 48. A. allowed     | B. persuaded | C. forbade         | D. begged       |
| 49. A. stars       | B. strangers | C. cakes           | D. movies       |
| 50. A. friend      | B. neighbor  | C. auntie          | D. mom          |
| 51. A. letter      | B. paper     | C. notice          | D. content      |
| 52. A. hopeless    | B. helpless  | C. poor            | D. kind-hearted |
| 53. A. park        | B. dustbin   | C. restaurant      | D. box          |
| 54. A. felt        | B. known     | C. made            | D. seen         |
| 55. A. telling     | B. warning   | C. urging          | D. treating     |
| 56. A. money       | B. boy       | C. donation        | D. help         |
| 57. A. preferred   | B. looked    | C. walked          | D. smiled       |
| 58. A. declared    | B. explained | C. admitted        | D. introduced   |
| 59. A. laughs      | B. sighs     | C. shouts          | D. tears        |
| 60. A. think of    | B. help out  | C. care for        | D. call on      |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

On the first day of Winter Solstice (冬至), the Northern Hemisphere experiences the shortest day and the longest night of the year. From then on, the days become longer and the nights become shorter (short). The Winter Solstice also marks the arrival (arrive) of the coldest season in the year.

As early as the Zhou Dynasty, people worshipped the gods on the first day of the Winter Solstice, which (63) was also the first day of the new year. The Winter Solstice became a winter festival during the Han Dynasty. The celebratory activities were officially (64) (official) organized. On this day, both officials and ordinary people would have a (65) rest.

During Winter Solstice in North China, eating dumplings (66) (dumpling) is essential to the festival. People in the south are accustomed to cooking (67) (eat) wontons in midwinter. According to legend, the King of Wu was disgusted with all kinds of costly foods and wanted (68) (want) to eat something different. Then, the beauty Xishi came into the kitchen to make "wontons" to honor the king's wish. He ate a lot of (69) (like) the food very much. To honour Xishi, the people of Suzhou made wontons the official food to celebrate (70) (celebrate) the festival.



全国卷 英语 参考答案

听力录音材料

Text 1

M: Kayla, do you want to hang out at the mall this Saturday?

W: I don't know, it's been a busy week. I was planning to relax at home.

Text 2

M: Do you like to teach fourth grade?

W: Yes, I like it. Most days at least! The kids are really eager to learn and enjoy being in school.

Text 3

M: Mom and dad want us to spend the vacation together this summer. Christine, when will you be back from Beijing?

W: Um... maybe July 10th? We haven't got set dates, but I should be home by the 10th.

Text 4

M: Shall we eat at the new restaurant tonight?

W: Yes, I'd love to. What time?

M: What about 7:00?

W: Ok, I'll meet you at 6:30, so we can get there 10 minutes earlier.

Text 5

M: You don't seem to brush your teeth regularly.

W: Actually, I do, but I eat a lot of sweets.

M: You know how bad they are for health, don't you?

W: Of course, I do. But I can't stop myself.

Text 6

M: Hello, Jenny! You didn't show up the whole day yesterday. Where have you been?

W: Hi, Tom. I went to attend my sister's wedding ceremony.

M: You mean Betty?

W: Yeah, after waiting for so many years, she finally got married!

M: I know. She has been trying to find her true love.

W: Well, yesterday she achieved her dream. The bridegroom is a handsome and promising young man.

M: Wow, so she must have been on cloud nine yesterday!

W: Yeah, she was on top of the world.

Text 7

W: Hey, Tom. Can you help me out with something?

M: Sure, Katie. What is it?

W: Paula's been under a lot of pressure lately. I don't know what to do.

M: Why don't you ask her to join something she likes? What are her hobbies?

W: Well, she likes to play her guitar. She also likes painting and drawing.

M: Do you think she'll like to join an art or music class?

W: I think so. Music and art are her favorite hobbies.



M: Great then. I know a training center which offers weekend programs for teenagers. We can go there tomorrow.

W: Thanks a lot, Tom.

### Text 8

M: Hey! I'm Aaron. We just moved here last week.

W: I'm Katie. Nice to meet you. Welcome to the neighborhood. Anything I can help you out with?

M: Actually, yes. My son is a freshman and I don't know anything about schools around here.

W: My daughter's a freshman too. She goes to Belmont. It's a nice school.

M: Oh, really? That's nice. Does Belmont have a good football team? My son was in his last school's football team. He wants to continue playing.

W: Sure. Don't worry about it. It's a great school. I take my daughter to school every morning. You should come with us and have a look around tomorrow.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

### Text 9

W: Hey, Garry. How have you been?

M: I'm good, Karen. How was your trip to Alabama?

W: Oh! I don't know where to start. It was awesome! Alabama is such a beautiful place and I met my grandma after a very long time!

M: So tell me something about what you did there.

W: Oh sure! I visited some wine farms near my grandma's home to see how they make wine. I also went to some wine bottling plants. In the evening, I would walk around with my uncle and enjoy the fresh air. I had an amazing time!

M: That is so cool. Did you try some wine too?

W: Yes, I tasted different types, but I didn't drink too much. My folks were around.

M: That's really nice! I guess I should really go to Alabama someday!

W: Yes. You should do that, Garry. You will definitely love the place.

M: Sure. Maybe next time you can tell me when you're going and we'll go together!

### Text 10

Actors play characters in movies, on television and on stage. After actors get a role, they study the script. They learn about the character and memorize the speaking parts. Sometimes actors must change their voice or accent to play a character. Sometimes they must also sing or dance. Actors rehearse often, so working hours can be very long. Being an actor can be a fun job, but it is not an easy one.

Have you ever dreamed of becoming an actor? Being an actor takes time, patience and hard work. First, you have to learn how to act, so you should take acting classes. And good actors are always trying to improve their skills. They never stop learning. Actors often take other jobs to support themselves. They may not make much money. They often don't get a part. But they don't give up because they really want to act.

**Keys:** 1—5 BAABA 6—10 BABAC 11—15 ABCAC 16—20 CBCAB

【篇章导读】这是一篇应用文。介绍了四本科幻小说。

21. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一部分中“the Hugo Award-, Nebula Award-and Philip K. Dick Award-winning *Neuromancer* remains one of the best sci-fi books ever written”可知, *Neuromancer* 获得过至少三项大奖, 比本文提到的其他小说都多。

22. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三部分中“*Ender's Game* is often read in schools”可知, 这本书在学校得到广泛阅读。

23. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四部分中“This is the only stand-alone book on this list, as the rest are all in a series”可知, *Snow Crash* 是这些作品中唯一一本独立的书, 其余的都是一个系列。



【篇章导读】这是一篇记叙文。介绍了牛顿平淡的学校生活,以及后来的伟大成就。

24. A 【解析】考查推理判断。根据前两段的描述,牛顿曾被学校开除,母亲守寡,自己打工读书,毕业没有获得任何荣誉,没有人想到他将来会成为世界上最聪明的人物。由此推断,牛顿年轻时很普通。

25. B 【解析】考查推理判断。根据第三段中“*But his mind saw more complex, and fascinating stories in the concepts of mathematics and physics.*”在他的头脑中能看到数学和物理概念中复杂迷人的故事。说明他对数学和物理有与众不同的天赋。

26. C 【解析】考查段落大意。第五段中谈到,如果说牛顿的一生中有什么永恒不变的东西的话,那不只是他的大脑很大,而且他的大脑还不断地充满了奇迹。牛顿一生辉煌,不是因为他的奇妙冒险,而是因为他能在一切事物中看到奇迹。作者想告诉读者的内容体现在最后一句总结中,即,一个善于在任何事情中寻求冒险的大脑绝不会有无聊或平凡之处。

27. B 【解析】考查标题归纳。本文首先介绍了牛顿的童年时期,然后介绍了他后来的成就以及取得成就的主要原因。故 B 选项能够概括本文全貌。

【篇章导读】本文为说明文。研究表明,羽毛球和网球这样的球拍类运动最有助于减少死亡率,但只要长期坚持喜欢的运动,保持积极心态,都会使你感到幸福。

28. C 【解析】考查写作方法。根据第二段中“*The study evaluated responses from 80,306 adults aged 30 and above in England and Scotland, who were surveyed about their health, lifestyle and exercise patterns.*”这项研究评估了英格兰和苏格兰 80306 名 30 岁及以上成年人关于他们的健康、生活方式和运动模式的调查反馈。由此可知,这个研究是通过评估调查问卷来进行的。

29. B 【解析】考查词义猜测。第二段开头提到打羽毛球和网球对减少死亡率的巨大作用,接下来的介绍用调查研究来证明这个结论,研究中评估了参与实验人员的年龄、性别、体重、吸烟习惯、饮酒、受教育程度以及包括指定运动在内的其他运动形式等因素。由此可知指的是段首提到的羽毛球和网球,再根据下文“*47% for racket sports.*”可知, the named sports 指的就是羽毛球和网球。

30. D 【解析】考查推理判断。根据第五段中“*The apparent lack of benefits of running and football could result from several variables that were not taken into account.*”可知,这个研究没有发现跑步和足球明显的好处,可能是由于几个没有考虑到的变量造成的。这说明,这个研究还是有不足之处的。

31. A 【解析】考查细节理解。根据最后一段中“*the most important step is to take part in any kind of sport that you are likely to enjoy and follow in the long term*”可知,作者建议人们喜欢什么运动项目就参与什么项目,只要长期坚持就好。

【篇章导读】本文为说明文。介绍了人们对濒危动物的世代间隔估计存在错误,并介绍了如何改进评估办法。

32. C 【解析】考查推理判断。根据第二段内容可知,世代时间越短,对环境变化的适应能力越强。老鼠的世代时间比大象少很多,所以它们的适应能力比大象强。

33. D 【解析】考查计算。根据第三段内容可知,有些评估模式在三倍于物种世代时间范围内测量一个种群减少的数量。由此算出,测量大象的时间范围是  $22 \times 3 = 66$  年。

34. A 【解析】考查细节理解。根据第四段中“*lead to an overly optimistic assessment of extinction risk for some species.*”可知,这些错误(低估它们的世代间隔)会导致对这些物种灭绝风险的评估过于乐观。也就是高估了它们的存活能力。

35. B 【解析】考查细节理解。根据最后一段内容可知,研究人员对动物园以及水族馆 40 年来的数据进行比较,以填补知识空白。故 B 选项符合题意。

【篇章导读】本文为说明文。介绍了几个初学绘画的技巧。

36. B 【解析】根据选项中的关键词“*from the very beginning*”可知, B 选项与后面的“*start by carefully drawing*”语义一致,并且与标题“*Start by drawing basic lines and curves*”意思相符。

37. C 【解析】此处为小标题,根据本段内容,在一个简单形状的某一侧加上想象中的光源,也就是画出影子来,使其看起来有深度。这正是 C 选项表达的意思。

38. G 【解析】根据选项中的关键信息“*Keep building up the shading*”可知, G 选项与上句中“*shade in the areas*”意思相符。



63. which

【解析】考查定语从句。此处为非限制性定语从句,关系词代替 the Winter Solstice,在从句中作主语。

64. officially

【解析】考查词性转换。空格位于 were organized 之间,应该用副词修饰动词 organized,意为这些庆祝活动正式组织起来。

65. a

【解析】考查冠词。have a rest 休息一下,为固定搭配。

66. dumplings

【解析】考查名词复数。dumpling 是可数名词,此处用复数泛指饺子。

67. eating

【解析】考查动名词。are accustomed to(习惯于)中的 to 为介词,后面要跟名词,动名词等。

68. wanted

【解析】考查动词时态。由空格前的 and 可知,此处动词与前面的 was disgusted with 为并列谓语,所以都用一般过去式。

69. and

【解析】考查并列连词。根据空格两边的内容可知,此处应该为并列关系。意为:他吃了很多(馄饨)并且非常喜欢这种食物。

70. to celebrate

【解析】考查不定式。根据句子结构,此处要用不定式表示目的。

## 短文改错

With the develop of the Internet and computer science, more and more adolescents spend too much development time on computer games, greatly affect their academic performance. In fact, anything that goes too far has affecting the opposite effect, and so is playing computer games. Your life will be serious damaged if you are addict to them. When you spend all your spare time playing computer games, your grades may be go down. addicted To make things worse, you body will break down too. So I think we should put study ^ the first place. It is in an good idea for us to develop some other habit, such as reading, exercising and volunteering. a habits

## 书面表达

### 书面表达评分细则

书面表达各档次的给分范围和要求:

第五档(很好)(21~25分):

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好)(16~20分):

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。



5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

**第三档(适当)(11~15 分):**

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。

2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

**第二档(较差)(6~10 分):**

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

**第一档(差)(1~5 分):**

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。

2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

6. 信息未能传达给读者。

**不得分(0 分):**

1. 未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判。

2. 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

*One Possible Version:*

Dear students,

As World Environment Day is approaching, I call on all the students to do our best to take care of our environment.

Firstly, we can take an active part in voluntary work concerning environmental protection. Secondly, we should live a low-carbon life by recycling materials, reducing waste, taking public transport and so on. What's more, we should attach great importance to garbage sorting, through which we can not only save our resources but also decrease environmental pollution.

As high school students, it's our duty to make a contribution to improving the environment. I sincerely hope we can make joint efforts and make our planet a better place to live.

The Students' Union

June 20, 2020



## 关于我们

**自主选拔在线**（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

自主选拔在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户达百万量级，网站年度流量超 1 亿量级。用户群体涵盖全国 31 省市，全国超 95% 以上的重点中学老师、家长及考生，更有许多重点高校招办老师关注，行业影响力首屈一指。

自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网“年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的**新高考拔尖人才培养**服务平台。



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