

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who is the woman?
A. Cindy's mother. B. Bob's neighbor. C. Alice's mother.
12. What was Cindy's response towards Alice's idea?
A. She refused it. B. She said nothing. C. She felt astonished.
13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Alice's request for Cindy's help.
B. An incident between Cindy and Alice.
C. Cindy's maths and history homework.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where did the man experience bungee?
A. In Canada. B. In Australia. C. In New Zealand.
15. How did the woman feel about the bungee rush?
A. Worthwhile. B. Exciting. C. Unsafe.
16. What will the speakers do next weekend?
A. Challenge a cliff on a river. B. Climb a snowy mountain. C. Rope down a 300-foot cliff.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker think of Customs officers?
A. Cold. B. Dangerous. C. Responsible.
18. What is the main reason for forbidding bringing foreign fruit into a country?
A. To prevent germs spreading. B. To keep the planes clean. C. To increase airline meals' sale.
19. What is kudzu vine?
A. A kind of insect. B. A certain virus. C. A fast-growing plant.
20. How many side effects of the nonnative does the speaker mention?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

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

Science Camps

Summer STEAM

Ages 8 — 12

July 26 — July 30

9:00 am — 3:00 pm

Lyndhurst Campus

\$ 375

Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics — calling all STEAM fanatics! If you're interested in building, experimenting, and creating, this is the place for you! Learn how to think like an engineer, mathematician, scientist and more, while being exposed to the different types of STEAM careers. Join Summer STEAM to work with others in a learning environment.

Animal Planet

Ages 6 — 10

July 26 — July 30

9:00 am — 3:00 pm

Lyndhurst Campus

\$ 270

If you love animals and learning fun and unique facts about them, this is the camp for you. During this week of animal fun, campers will conduct research about favorite animals, participate in a living lab experience and so much more. Through art and multimedia research, campers will know the fascinating world of many animals.

Outdoor Adventurers

Ages 7 -- 9

August 2 -- August 6

9:00 am -- 3:00 pm

Lyndhurst Campus

\$ 310

Join us in exploring the great outdoors. Campers will be the leaders as they join together with friends to create their own fun. Through careful supervision, the campers will walk through the great outdoors as they follow animal tracks in the Hawken woods, collect bugs, and play. The possibilities for outdoor fun are endless.

Mini Med School

Ages 4 -- 5

July 26 -- July 30

12:00 am -- 3:00 pm

Lyndhurst Campus

\$ 200

Is there a doctor in camp? Join us this summer as we bring Mini Med School to camp! Our little doctors will use stuffed animal patients to take blood pressure readings, put on a cast and make their own first aid kit, all while learning lots about what doctors and other medical professionals do on a daily basis.

21. Who are the potential campers of Summer STEAM?

- A. The campers wishing to learn how to choose careers.
- B. The campers showing great interest in science.
- C. The campers loving to learn in a new environment.
- D. The campers hoping to make more friends.

22. What do Animal Planet and Outdoor Adventurers have in common?

- A. The campers can do some research on animals.
- B. The campers can enjoy themselves outdoors.
- C. The campers can do things related to animals.
- D. The two camps charge campers relatively less money.

23. Which event can bring campers closer to nature?

- A. Summer STEAM.
- B. Animal Planet.
- C. Outdoor Adventurers.
- D. Mini Med School.

B

A 2010 study from six Chinese cities found that fewer than 3% of men aged 18-29, and just over 13% of those in their 30s, experienced male pattern baldness. Earlier research from South Korea suggested that 14.1% of the entire male population was affected. Alex Han from northeast China never thought he'd experience hair loss in his 20s.

But as Han, now 34, later discovered, everything doesn't come from genetics though his father has an



"m shaped" hairline. Stress, poor diet, lack of sleep and smoking can all contribute to hair loss. And with lifestyles in China changing dramatically in recent decades, so too are the country's hairlines.

"I was preparing my master entrance examinations and there was a lot of pressure, so I probably didn't sleep very well," Han said in a phone interview. "At that time, my hairline was under control, but after three years in Beijing getting my masters, I moved to Germany for PHD study and not only me, but other Asian students there, had a problem with hair loss."

It's an issue faced by many in Han's generation, and younger. A 50,000 person survey by the China Association of Health Promotion and Education (CAHPE) found that the country's 30 somethings were going bald faster than any other group. And almost a third of respondents who were born in or after 1990 reported thinning hair.

Hair transplants are a working solution for a growing number of men. Han chose to travel to Thailand for the transplant, which sees thousands of hair follicles (毛囊) grafted (移植) from other parts of the body such as the chest, or back of the neck onto the head. The 8 to 10 hour procedure cost him a fortune. Though, Han expressed that perhaps the transplant might take months to take effect, adding "then I'll behave as if nothing has happened."

Then there are also other treatments. In traditional Chinese medicine, for instance, various herbs and plant extracts have long been thought as solutions to hair loss, though their effectiveness remains a matter of debate.

24. What did Alex Han think of his hair problem?

- A. He felt sorry to have such genetics from his father.
- B. He didn't pay attention to his diet for long.
- C. He wasn't accustomed to the life in Germany.
- D. His lifestyle and pressure contributed to it.

25. What can we learn about young men in China according to CAHPE?

- A. 30% of China's young men have thinning hair.
- B. The men aged 30-40 are going bald faster in China.
- C. 70% of China's young men care little about health.
- D. 14% of men aged 18-29 in China have become bald.

26. What can we infer from the last but one paragraph?

- A. Han really feels sensitive about his appearance.
- B. Receiving hair transplant is fairly cheap in Thailand.
- C. Hair transplant is under experiment at present.
- D. Han is sure that his hair will return to normal.

27. What does the author intend to tell in the passage?

- A. Asia's men are suffering from loss of hair.
- B. Loss of hair is a tough problem worldwide.
- C. Young people are living under pressure.
- D. Grafted hair helps Han free of annoyance.

C

In Dubai, airport passengers are now being offered the chance to use their eyes to confirm their identity without the need to show any documents.

The system was launched as the United Arab Emirates (UAE) continues to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. The government has pointed to the program as a tool to help control the spread of the new coronavirus because it does not require airport passengers to have contact with other people.

The system uses a biometric (生物特征) method. Biometric systems are designed to collect biological data that is unique to each person in order to identify individuals. Facial recognition is one kind of biometric



method. Such systems use similar methods to those used in fingerprinting technology.

The system in Dubai uses equipment to scan a person's iris, the colored part of the eye. This requires passengers taking part in the program to look directly into a camera so biological data can be collected.

At Dubai's airport, the world's busiest for international travel, people could be seen stepping up to an eye scanner after checking in for their flights. After looking into the camera, they were approved to pass through passport control within seconds. The passengers did not need to carry paper tickets or use electronic documents to complete the process.

Officials in Dubai say the document-free passage is possible because the scan connects a person's iris data to the state's facial recognition database. The system is a partnership between airline company Emirates and Dubai's immigration office. One of the officials says the system quickly moves travelers through an automated process from check-in to boarding the plane and it has become very "smart," taking only five to six seconds to complete the scanning process.

But just as with facial recognition technology, the program has added to fears of disappearing privacy for individuals. The UAE has already faced international criticism for targeting journalists and human rights activists.

28. Why does Dubai airport adopt the system?

- A. To quit checking any paper documents in UAE.
- B. For the sake of the passengers' health and safety.
- C. To help the passengers go on board smoothly.
- D. For the purpose of discovering the coronavirus.

29. How does the system work at the airport?

- A. It collects biological data from the eyes.
- B. It quickly recognizes the facial features.
- C. It stores the figure of every individual.
- D. It takes a few pictures of the passengers.

30. What can we conclude according to the officials?

- A. Dubai has a brighter future than any other city.
- B. The document-free passage will become popular.
- C. The system has achieved its expected purpose.
- D. The system prevents passengers wasting time.

31. What is the author's attitude to the system mentioned?

- A. Positive.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Critical.
- D. Objective.

D

There is plenty of sun to go around and now is the time to harness its power. Solar energy is as reliable as the sun. Do solar panels produce energy at night?

Scientists are designing what they call 'anti-solar panels' that during the night will produce electricity. The panels would be the full opposite of current climate change-friendly solar panels that rely on the sun to produce electricity, releasing light instead of consuming it at night.

The goal of the panels is to be able to produce electricity around the clock. While it will not be able to make as much electricity as conventional solar panels, it is assumed that such a device could produce about a quarter of the electricity at night that a normal solar panel makes during the day, that is 50 watts of power per square meter under ideal conditions at night.

"A regular solar cell produces power by absorbing sunlight, which causes a voltage to appear across the device and for current to flow. In these new devices, light is instead made and the current and voltage (电压) go in the opposite direction, but you still produce power," Munday, an electrical and computer engineer from University of California, Davis (UC Davis), said in a statement. "You have to use different materials, but the physics is the same."

This approach is not new; for hundreds of years, individuals have been using this phenomenon for



nighttime cooling, Munday explained. But “there has been a lot of interest in devices that can do this during the daytime” in the last five years, he added.

For now, this technology may not come close to a solar panel’s energy harvesting capability, but the technology is also still at the stage of research and development. The researchers have also proposed upgrades, including better insulation (绝缘) along with the top layer, which could theoretically boost the system’s power output to 0.5 watts per square meter or more.

32. What does the underlined word “harness” mean in the first paragraph?
A. Take account of. B. Take advantage of. C. Take notice of. D. Take possession of.
33. Why did the scientists invent the anti-solar panels?
A. Because the current solar panels impact climate.
B. Because the anti-solar panels consume less sunshine.
C. Because they want to produce electricity nonstop.
D. Because the panels produce more power at night.
34. What can we learn from Munday’s words?
A. Nothing can take the place of sunlight. B. It is better to choose the same materials.
C. Humans have used this approach before. D. Humans tend to get interested in new devices.
35. Which can be the suitable title for the text?
A. Anti-Solar Panel Produces Electricity at Night B. Solar Energy Widely Used in the Daily Life
C. UC Davis Devotes Much to Studying Solar D. Solar Energy Considered Most Eco-Friendly

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。

Choosing a major can be challenging, especially when everybody around you seems to have already set their futures in stone. 36 However, choosing the right major early on can save you time and money. Read this article to learn how.

37 These questions are important, but are too often overlooked by students. Instead, people tend to wonder what jobs they can get with this major. 38 Even if you do get the job you were planning on getting your freshman year, the best way to ensure your passion and interest in that job is to do something you care about.

Think of your favorite subjects and classes in high school. Even if you don’t know what you want to be “when you grow up,” you can still determine your skills and interests by looking back at your academic history. Consider not only which subjects you enjoyed, but which subjects you excelled at. Consider which classes were the most exciting and inspiring to you and which classes you performed best in. 39 Think of challenging and comprehensive classes in which you performed well.

Consider job prospects (前景), but don’t care too much about them. 40 Instead, think of it as choosing your life’s path. The jobs and other opportunities that open up for you as a result of following your passion come second. On the other hand, if your passion lines up with your career plans, then choose the major that will get you there fastest.

- A. Look at the big questions.
B. “Easy A” classes don’t count.
C. Consider your passions, interests, and values.
D. Don’t think of choosing a major as applying for a job.
E. If you haven’t graduated, then set up a meeting with counselor.
F. Commonly-accepted, your choice of major is by no means permanent.
G. Remember that your major isn’t necessarily a direct route to a future career.



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。

Each spring brings wildflowers in bloom in the ditches along the highway I travel daily to work.

One blue flower has always caught my 41. I've noticed that it 42 only in the morning, the afternoon sun is 43 warm for it. Every day for approximately four 44, sees those beautiful flowers.

This spring, I 45 a wildflower garden in our yard. I can look out of the kitchen window while doing the 46 and see the flowers. I've often thought those blue flowers from the ditches would look great in that bed 47 other wildflowers.

Every day I 48 past the flowers thinking, "I'll stop on my way home and dig them." "I don't want to get my good clothes 49 ..." Whatever the 50, I never stopped to dig them.

One day on my way home from work, I was 51 to see that the blue flowers were 52. I thought to myself, "You 53 too long. You should have done it when you 54 saw them blooming this spring."

A week ago we were shocked to learn my oldest sister-in-law has 55 a cancer. She is 20 years older than my husband and 56, because of 57 and distance, we haven't been as close as we would have liked.

I couldn't help seeing the connection between the 58 flowers and the relationship between my husband's sister and us. I do believe God has given us some time left to 59 some wonderful memories that will bloom every year for us. If I see the blue flowers again, I'll 60 and transplant them to my wildflower garden.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. curiosity | B. head | C. breath | D. eye |
| 42. A. comes up | B. comes out | C. comes about | D. comes on |
| 43. A. too | B. very | C. possibly | D. sometimes |
| 44. A. months | B. years | C. seasons | D. weeks |
| 45. A. started | B. bought | C. enjoyed | D. saw |
| 46. A. bed | B. dishes | C. homework | D. deed |
| 47. A. alongside | B. except | C. because of | D. instead of |
| 48. A. walked | B. drove | C. marched | D. ran |
| 49. A. worn | B. old | C. wet | D. dirty |
| 50. A. plan | B. reason | C. information | D. idea |
| 51. A. blamed | B. thrilled | C. saddened | D. relieved |
| 52. A. gone | B. flowering | C. broken | D. buried |
| 53. A. worked | B. looked | C. wanted | D. remembered |
| 54. A. first | B. once | C. ever | D. then |
| 55. A. picked | B. developed | C. cured | D. feared |
| 56. A. thankfully | B. hopefully | C. surprisingly | D. unfortunately |
| 57. A. colour | B. age | C. money | D. disagreement |
| 58. A. rare | B. priceless | C. blue | D. famous |
| 59. A. plant | B. value | C. refresh | D. restore |
| 60. A. stop | B. cry | C. smell | D. water |

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。

Rain Water signals the increase in rainfall and rise in temperature. With its 61 (arrive), lively spring-like scenery starts blossoming; the river water defreezes, wild 62 (goose) move from south to north, and

trees and grass turn green again.

According to 63 old Chinese saying, the rainfall in spring is as precious as oil. In northern China, the spring drought is common and the rainfall of this season accounts for only 10 to 15 percent of annual average total. Therefore, Rain Water is considered as a key period for irrigation when the day gets 64 (warm) and rainfall increases.

Extra care 65 (need) to cope with a returning cold spell in the late spring, 66 often happens during Rain Water period. The fast increase in air humidity due to rainfall can result 67 lower temperature and wet weather. It is strongly advised not to take off the thick coats too early and to keep warm, 68 (especial) the elderly and children.

The wet and damp weather during Rain Water period is considered harmful for people's stomach according to Chinese medical practice. Therefore, a bowl of nutritious porridge is the best choice to benefit the body. So people in Beijing often eat porridge 69 (cook) with a kind of Chinese herb medicine, 70 (resist) cold and wet weather and remove heat from the blood.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dear Jimmy,

I am more than delighted to hear of you. In your letter you asked what was going on in your city. As you know, we were trying to build a garden-like city.

Old streets are repainted, broadened or even rebuilt again. On either sides of the streets, new lights are being fixed. Besides, various trees or flowers are being planted. In the evening, when the colorful lights are on, they make a wonderfully picture. It is so enjoyable to walk in the streets that many people prefer walking to take buses. In addition, many parks are being built and people are more polite towards each other.

With so many changes making in our city, the whole city is taking on a new look.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Peter 对 2022 北京冬季奥运会很感兴趣,他准备作为志愿者参与到这一盛事中。近日你从 China Daily 上看到,中国日报要为志愿者候选人进行为期两天的免费培训,请你给正在北京学习的 Peter 发一封 email,提醒他关注,欲知详情,请登录 <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn>。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 短文开头和结尾已为你写好,注意不计入总词数。

Hi, Peter,

Yours honestly,
Li Hua

百校联盟 2021 届普通高中教育教学质量监测考试

全国 I 卷 英语 参考答案

听力录音材料

Text 1

W: My laptop broke this morning.

M: Oh, dear. Shall I repair it? It seems nothing serious.

W: I want a new one. But I don't want to throw out the old.

M: Let's donate it to the charity shop.

Text 2

M: Susie, tomorrow is the last day of the four-month school term.

W: Really? All the kids must be very excited for the two-month holiday.

M: Sure. But I preferred our last vacation. It's one month longer than this one.

Text 3

W: Mike! Do you know how to protect your life?

M: What's that?

W: Listen! The newspaper here says for young people, the biggest cause of death is not illness or age-related problems, but violence. But for you, get into good habits and stop smoking.

Text 4

M: OK! Here is your ticket, madam. And your seat is No. 36A. Boarding time is 10 am.

W: What's the gate number, please?

M: 29C. Have a nice flight.

Text 5

W: Hey Ted, I saw this ad in this paper. "Wanted: manager for up-and-coming firm. Must have good organizational skills." I'll help you type your resume.

M: Thanks, Mary. I'll call now to ask for an interview.

Text 6

M: I did much laundry this morning. I washed our sheets and towels.

W: Did you dry everything in the dryer?

M: Yes, I did it. I won't keep the wet clothes in the washing machine like last time.

W: Then what did you do?

M: I folded the cover of the dryer and went to work. Then could you help me take them out now, honey?

W: Look! Everything is wet. My god! You forgot to press the work button.

Text 7

W: What are you doing, Alex?

M: I'm buying movie tickets online. I love summer movies! I watch them at least once a week.

W: I only watch one or two movies a month. Then you see a lot of movies! What is the movie you want?

M: It's The Mummy, directed by Stephen Sommers. It stars Tom Cruise, my idol. Do you have a favorite actor?

W: Yes. I like Eddie Redmayne, an actor. By the way, who's going?

M: Linda and I. Would you like to come with us?

W: What day are you going?

M: We're going on Friday night.

W: Oh! That's tomorrow, I'm busy with graduation ceremony next Monday at that time.

Text 8

M: Mum! Alice and my sister Cindy were doing their homework yesterday in the living room. Alice didn't like history. She thought it was boring.

W: But Cindy likes history, so she didn't mind the homework.

M: Alice and Cindy wanted to go to a movie. They needed to leave soon, but they still had a lot of homework to do. Alice couldn't wait. She had an idea.

W: What's that, Bob?

M: Alice asked Cindy to finish her history homework, and she would do Cindy's math homework.

W: Astonishing! Then Cindy agreed?

M: No. At first she kept silent, then I heard in my study she refused to do that.

W: How did the pupil in Grade Two deal with her neighbor's request?

M: She answered, "If you do my math homework, I will get a bad grade on the test. I won't be able to learn knowledge."

W: Good job! She is as honest as I expect.

Text 9

W: Hi, John, how was your vacation?

M: Awesome. We went to Australia and New Zealand.

W: That must have been wonderful. Did anything interesting?

M: Well, we went bungee jumping when we were in Australia.

W: Wow! Isn't that dangerous?

M: A little, but the rush was worth it. We jumped off a bridge and fell 500 feet before the bungee cord caught us.

W: 500 feet! I would never be able to do that.

M: What did the Mountaineering Club do last weekend?

W: We climbed a cliff on the Colorado River. It is a very difficult climb because there are not many places to put your hands and feet.

M: So brave you are always! What else did you do while I was travelling?

W: We were lowered down the side of 300-foot cliff on a rope. It was very exciting.

M: Wow! That sounds like a lot of fun. I regret I missed it.

W: Well, you should come next weekend. We'll challenge a snowy mountain to Canada.

M: Yeah, I will.

Text 10

I'm Professor Black. Welcome to my lecture. These days, people can travel easily. But that means plants, animals and germs can travel easily, too. Living things from foreign countries can be dangerous. So countries must protect themselves. When people go into a country, they go through Customs. Responsible Customs officers check their bags carefully. People cannot bring any fruit or meat into the country. Some travelers think these officers cold. They think a little fruit or meat can't affect the airline meals' sales or dirty the planes.

But the fact is far from that. The main worry is that the germs within these food products can spread quickly in the destination country. Sometimes they can even hurt the country's agriculture. So people should obey the rules. If people want to bring in food products, they should ask Customs.

Plus, some foreign plants and seeds are also a problem to the native ones, which can even ruin native forest systems. Because some insects or diseases are carried by the plants, which can kill the native plants.



Even a few of them are the fast-growing plants like kudzu vine. These nonnative plants push out native kinds. Eventually, they can hurt the animals that depend on those native plants.

Thus, the last point, they can cause a lot of economic damage.

So bringing non-native plants into a country is never a good idea. It is necessary to make stricter Customs rules.

Keys: 1—5 ABCBC 6—10 ACAAB 11—15 AABBC 16—20 BCACB

【篇章导读】这是一篇应用文，作者介绍了几个适合青少年参加的科学夏令营。

21. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据题干“Summer STEAM”可以把答案定位在第一项活动中，根据本段的“Learn how to think like an engineer, mathematician, scientist and more”可知，最有可能参加这个活动的营员是那些对科学感兴趣的孩子们，故选 B。

22. C 【解析】细节理解题。通过比较这两项活动可以看出，两项活动中均提到了“animals”，即“know the fascinating world of many animals”和“they follow animal tracks... , collect bugs”，故选 C。

23. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三项活动中的“Join us in exploring the great outdoors; follow animal tracks in the Hawken woods”可知，与其他几项相比，Outdoor Adventurers 更能使营员接近大自然，故选 C。

【篇章导读】这是一篇说明文。介绍了近些年来，亚洲裔男士遭遇秃顶状况的年龄越来越年轻了。

24. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段 Han 描述自己准备硕士考试时，压力非常大，造成失眠，到德国读博士时，脱发的症状就出现了，由此可知，是压力和失眠等不健康的生活方式造成的脱发，故选 D。

25. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段的“the country's 30-somethings were going bald faster than any other group.”可知，30 多岁的年轻人秃顶的速度比其他任何群体都快，故选 B，句中的 30-somethings 意为“三十多岁的人”。

26. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“I'll behave as if nothing has happened.”可知，Han 已经植发，并期待着头发恢复原样，由此可知，Han 很在意自己的外表，故选 A。注意文中的“cost him a small fortune”意为“花了一大笔钱”，并非在泰国做头发移植费用低，故排除 B。

27. A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据首段及下文内容可知，主要说的是亚洲青年男子面临脱发的问题，Alex Han 只是作为例子来说明有相当一部分中国青年男子有秃顶的问题，并没有把重点放在 Alex Han 种植头发这件事上，故排除 D 项。

【篇章导读】这是一篇说明文，介绍了迪拜的国际机场引入了一种新型的设备，用眼睛直视它就能代替护照等证件的核查。

28. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的“as a tool to help control the spread of the new coronavirus”可知，这项措施的采取，其目的是预防新冠，确保乘客的健康安全，故选 B。

29. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段可知，迪拜使用的系统扫描人的虹膜，即眼睛的有色部分，这样就可以收集生物数据。

30. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第六段“the system quickly moves travelers through an automated process...”和“taking only five to six seconds to complete the scanning process.”可知，这个系统在短时间内让旅客完成登机过程，减少了人员的接触，有效地预防新冠病毒传染，达到了最初设计的目的：加快速度，减少人员的接触。

31. D 【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知，作者讲述了迪拜机场应对新冠病毒所采用的措施，介绍该系统的使用方法，没有夹杂个人观点，虽然最后提到了支持和反对的意见，但也是对客观事实的描述，因此选 D。

【篇章导读】这是一篇说明文，作者介绍了加州大学戴维斯分校的研究人员研发了可以夜间发电的太阳能板。

32. B 【解析】词义猜测题。根据下文的“Solar energy is as reliable as the sun.”可知，太阳能是非常有用的，所以此处指“利用太阳能”，故选 B。take advantage of“利用”；take account of“考虑到”；take notice of“注意到”；take possession of“占有”。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段的“The goal of the panels is to be able to produce electricity around the clock.”可知，研发 anti-solar panels 的目的是充分利用太阳能板，不停地发电，故选 C。

34. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段的“for hundreds of years, individuals have been using this phenomenon for nighttime cooling”可知,几百年来,人们一直利用这种现象在夜间降温,即不是首次使用这项技术,故选 C。
35. A 【解析】题目推断题。通读全文可知,作者介绍了可以夜间发电的太阳能板的研发,工作程序等信息,因此选项 A 正确。
- 【篇章导读】这是一篇应用文,介绍了在选择专业时,应该考虑的问题。
36. F 【解析】根据前句的内容:“有人已经规划好自己的未来”,以及后一个句子,“专业的选择早确定的必要”,可以判断话题方向是有关专业选择的,但注意 However 有转折,通过逻辑判断可得出 F。
37. C 【解析】根据位置可知是小标题,首先考虑和其他标题的形式一致,应该是祈使句,再根据内容,可得出 C。
38. G 【解析】根据下面的语义可知,“即使你从事了你在大一时计划得到的工作,确保对工作激情和兴趣的最佳途径是做自己在乎的事”,其作用是支持前面的观点“你的专业未必会直接通向你的未来事业”。可得出 G。
39. B 【解析】根据前后内容的对比,尤其是 challenging 与选项中的 easy 构成对应关系,可以判断出 B 为正确答案。
40. D 【解析】根据后面的 Instead 判断,前后应该是非此即彼的代替关系,可以得出 D 为正确答案。
- 【篇章解读】本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者一直想移植公路旁的野花,结果一再错过,花被毁了,再也没有机会,由此想到了人与人的关系,传递出“有花堪折直须折”,不要留有遗憾的信息。
41. D 【解析】考查名词。根据下文内容可知,一种小蓝花引起了我的关注,caught my eye 表示“吸引我的注意”,故选 D。
42. B 【解析】考查动词短语。根据语境可知,此处指开花,故选 B。come out“(花)盛开,开花;出现;出版”;come up“破土而出;被提及”;come about“发生”;come on“加油;上场”。
43. A 【解析】考查副词。根据上文可知,小蓝花只在早上盛开,所以应该是下午的温度对它来说太高了,too 有“太,过于”的意思,故选 A。
44. D 【解析】考查名词。根据语境和常识,小蓝花每年春天盛开,选项中与 four 搭配的时间名词,又能合乎逻辑,只有 weeks,四周最合适,故选 D。
45. A 【解析】考查动词。根据下文可知,作者在自家的院子里开辟了一片花园,故选 A。
46. B 【解析】考查名词。根据上文 the kitchen window 的提示可知,作者在厨房自然是做清洗碟盘这样的事情,故选 B。
47. A 【解析】考查介词。注意本句中 would look great 是一种虚拟语气,是作者的一种想象,要是沟渠里那些美丽的蓝花也移栽在花床中,和其他野花放置到一起,那样会非常好看。故选 A, alongside“与……一起”。
48. B 【解析】考查动词。根据第一段可知,小蓝花长在 highway 旁边,作者自然是开车路过,故选 B。
49. D 【解析】考查形容词。根据语境可知,此处是作者想的理由,挖野花自然会弄脏衣服,故选 D。
50. B 【解析】考查名词。根据语境可知,上文罗列的都是不想停车去挖野花的理由,此处总结,故选 B。
51. C 【解析】考查过去分词。根据下文可知,小蓝花不见了,作者自然是非常伤心的,故选 C。
52. A 【解析】考查过去分词。根据语境以及下文的暗示可知,小蓝花不见了,故选 A。
53. C 【解析】考查动词。根据上文可知,作者想了太久,但真是心动不如行动,故选 C。
54. A 【解析】考查副词。本句中作者通过 should have done it 来表达后悔和自责,真该在今年春天第一次看到它们的时候就把它带回家,故选 A。
55. B 【解析】考查动词。根据语境可知,作者丈夫的姐姐“患”了癌症,故选 B, develop 此处指患病。
56. D 【解析】考查评注性副词。根据下文的内容可知是不幸的事情,故选 D。
57. B 【解析】考查名词。上文特意提及丈夫姐姐比他大 20 岁,再结合语境可知,由于年龄和距离,作者一家与丈夫姐姐没有很亲密的关系,故选 B。
58. C 【解析】考查形容词。此处是词汇复现,即上文提到的小蓝花,故选 C。
59. A 【解析】考查动词。根据语境可知,作者由小蓝花想到了人与人的关系,并以花喻人,上帝会给我们一定的时间去播种一些每年都能盛开的美好的记忆,故选 A。

60. A 【解析】考查动词。根据上文可知,作者未能及时地移植小蓝花非常很遗憾,所以如果下次再见到,一定会停下车,马上做这件事,故选 A。

【篇章导读】这是一篇说明文,涉及中国的传统文化,是介绍关于二十四节气之一的谷雨的。

61. arrival

【解析】考查名词形式。根据语义此处需要名词的形式,故填 arrival。

62. geese

【解析】考查名词复数。根据上下文此处需要名词的复数,故填 geese。

63. an

【解析】考查冠词。这个地方表示泛指,一句中国俗语,又因 old 是无音因素开头,故用 an。

64. warmer

【解析】考查形容词比较级。根据上下文此处有比较的意思,天气变得比以前暖和,故用 warmer。

65. is needed

【解析】考查谓语动词形式。根据上下语义和习惯用法,此处应该用被动。

66. which

【解析】考查定语从句的关系代词。非限制性定语从句用 which 引导。

67. in

【解析】考查动词短语搭配。在这里 result in 表示导致。

68. especially

【解析】考查形容词词尾变化。根据所缺成分可知此处需要副词作状语,故填 especially。

69. cooked

【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处作定语,又因意思为被动,所以用过去分词,故填 cooked。

70. to resist

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是动词不定式作目的状语,故用 to resist。

短文改错

Dear Jimmy,

I am more than delighted to hear of you. In your letter you asked what was going on in your city. As
from my
you know, we were trying to build a garden-like city.
are

Old streets are ∧ repainted, broadened or even rebuilt again. On either sides of the streets, new lights
being side
are being fixed. Besides, various trees or flowers are being planted. In the evening, when the colorful lights
and
are on, they make a wonderfully picture. It is so enjoyable to walk in the streets that many people prefer
wonderful
walking to take buses. In addition, many parks are being built and people are more polite towards each
taking
other.

With so many changes making in our city, the whole city is taking on a new look.
made

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