

9. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Prepare some hot water. B. Lie to the boss. C. Light a cigarette.
10. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Doctor and patient. C. Boss and secretary.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What does the man say about Betty?
A. She doesn't like children. B. She often goes to concerts. C. She seldom argues with others.
12. What happened to Betty last night?
A. She was kicked by a little boy.
B. She had an argument with a woman.
C. She was removed by the security guard.
13. What does the man advise Betty to do?
A. Ask for help. B. Leave the theatre. C. Fight back.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When will the second course begin?
A. On July 3. B. On July 20. C. On July 24.
15. Where will the man live?
A. In a hotel. B. At a host's home. C. On campus.
16. How much is the accommodation for a week?
A. £50. B. £140. C. £190.
17. How should the man pay?
A. In cash. B. In a bank. C. Through a website.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How long has the speaker been using the subway?
A. For about 25 years. B. For about 35 years. C. For about 55 years.
19. What did the subway mean to the speaker's childhood?
A. Nice adventures. B. Tiring journeys. C. Frightening experiences.
20. How did Rosie Ruiz try to cheat during the New York marathon?
A. By calling a taxi. B. By taking a subway. C. By running through tunnels.

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

Every year, an average American produces more than 250 pounds of plastic waste. So what do we do with it? Recycling is part of the solution, but many of us are confused about what can be recycled and what can't be recycled.

Plastic film

At the store we find it covering vegetables, meats and cheeses. It's common, but it can't be recycled because it's hard to deal with at the material recovery factory, or MRF. The MRF is where items collected from homes, offices and more through public and private recycling programs are taken to be sorted, packaged and sold. The thin and soft film gets stuck around the equipment and can bring its operation to a stop.

Plastic bags

Plastic bags—like those used for bread, sandwich as well as grocery bags—create similar problems for recycling machinery as thin plastic film. Therefore, most of the plastic bags end up in landfills and oceans.

【高三 11 月质量检测·英语 第 2 页(共 8 页)】

Yogurt and butter cups

These containers are often lined up with other kinds of materials. It's not possible to separate them. In addition, this type of packaging flattens out on the MRF's conveying belt and can bring the equipment to a stop, too.

Beverage(饮料) bottles

These containers are firm. They don't flatten out like yogurt cups and they're made from one kind of plastic that recyclers can easily sell for making products such as carpet, clothing or even more plastic bottles.

Warning: Be aware that we cannot recycle as much as we want. For example, plastic bottles are a highly desirable product for recyclers, but just about a third finds their way into the MRFs. Therefore, it's more important for us to reduce packaging.

21. What do the first two kinds of packaging have in common?

- A. They are used for the same products. B. They are lined up with other materials.
C. They are usually recycled in special MRFs. D. They are too thin and soft to be recycled.

22. Which can be recycled easily?

- A. Plastic film. B. Beverage bottles.
C. Plastic bags. D. Yogurt and butter cups.

23. What does the author expect us to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Reduce packaging. B. Try to build more MRFs.
C. Use recyclable bags. D. Separate the waste properly.

B

Manfred Steiner had a successful and productive career as a doctor, helping generations of medical students learn about hematology(血液学). But all along, he had a strong feeling that he should be doing something else: studying physics. At age 89, he has finally realized that dream, earning his PhD in physics from Brown University.

"I am really on top of the world. It's my third doctoral degree, but this is the one I really cherish a lot. I made it—and made it at this age," said Steiner in an interview with NPR. "I always had this dream: Someday I'd like to become a physicist."

Steiner grew up in Vienna. When he was just a teenager, he was fascinated with physics. However, persuaded by his parents, he decided to pursue a medical career instead. But during his studies in Vienna, physics still tugged at him. "When I was a medical student, I used to go to the institute of physics, which was very close to the medical school," he said, "and listen to some lectures about physics there."

When Steiner moved permanently to the US from Vienna, he focused on medicine and hematology, training at Tufts University and MIT. He then became a professor at Brown and led the hematology section in the university's medical school.

It was only after Steiner retired from his career in medicine in 2000 that he was finally able to scratch the physics itch(痒). He started taking classes at MIT. "I had to do a lot of physics classes at MIT before being allowed to start graduate studies," he said.

Steiner worked slowly—he's a grandfather who likes to spend time with his family, and health problems have been a concern—but the credits kept piling up. And before long, Steiner was eyeing yet another PhD.

"You know, it took a long time," he said. "There were very serious health problems in between. But fortunately, I'm here now and I've overcome these problems."

24. What did Manfred Steiner share with NPR in paragraph 2?

- A. His desire to earn more degrees. B. His deep love for medical careers.
C. His delight in realizing his dream. D. His great efforts to study physics.

【高三11月质量检测·英语 第3页(共8页)】

25. What does the underlined phrase 'tugged at' in paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Changed. B. Refused. C. Bothered. D. Attracted.
26. Which is a barrier to Manfred Steiner's physics study at MIT?
A. His heavy medical workload. B. His poor physical health.
C. His family's disapproval. D. His devotion to medicine.
27. What lesson can we learn from Manfred Steiner's story?
A. Don't give up your dream. B. Be flexible about your choices.
C. Be modest enough to keep studying. D. Don't be proud of your achievements.

C

Remember being told by your mother to "go out and play"? She is right. Aside from fun and exercise, there's another advantage to be outdoors: the better immune(免疫的) system. And this is not just for kids—everyone can benefit from a little biodiversity.

A study published in *Science Advances* shows that children's immune markers improved after just four weeks of playing in nature. Researchers looked at a group of children aged 3 to 5 years old at ten daycare centers in two Finnish cities. The playgrounds at the urban daycare centers were constructed from manmade, inorganic materials. The researchers transformed these urban playgrounds to forest floors complete with grass, soil, and planters filled with flowers. Children were encouraged to climb on them, play and dig in the earth, and be involved in the gardening.

Comparing the immune system of the children before and after, researchers noticed a huge improvement in children who attended the urban daycares after just 28 days.

The outcome offers hope for improving health, especially for those living in cities. A lack of biodiversity in cities is making the world sick, according to the World Economic Forum(WEF), noting that city residents have more illnesses.

The WEF is also connecting this to a loss of biodiversity in cities. Many cities have paved the green spaces with concrete, leaving urbanites with less access to biodiversity and a lack of what is referred to as "old friend microbes(微生物)". Found in forests and grasslands, the places where man originally evolved, these microbes strengthen and regulate our immune systems.

The Finnish research shows that interaction with microbiologically diverse dirt and plants can improve both the skin and gut microbiota(肠道菌群). As soil is one of the most biodiverse habitats on the planet, the WEF recommends that adults and children alike should be getting dirty and touching the earth.

The next time you suggest your children go out and play, join them. Head outside to a green space and become reacquainted with those old friend microbes!

28. Why did the researchers transform the playgrounds at the daycare centers?
A. To get the kids to do housework. B. To urbanize the present environment.
C. To create more natural environments. D. To entertain the kids and their parents.
29. Why do those living in cities have more diseases according to the WEF?
A. They are too busy to play and relax. B. They are unwilling to go into nature.
C. They pay no attention to their health. D. They have less access to biodiversity.
30. What is the WEF's advice for adults and children?
A. Living far away from cities. B. Keeping clean and healthy.
C. Getting exposed to nature. D. Avoiding getting dirty in nature.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Improving Kids' Health Proves Urgent B. Nature Can Benefit the Immune System
C. Join Your Children in Funny Activities D. Children's Immune System Is

【高三11月质量检测·英语 第4页(共8页)】

D

Contrary to “popular opinion”, the scientific pursuit for knowledge is not a predictable and well-defined(定义明确的) process. To make new discoveries, researchers need the freedom to be creative, fail, and learn by chance. This aspect is similar to art. This is why Wageningen scientists look to artists for inspiration and exchange ideas about how to increase creative freedom.

“Science and art are two different ways to make something comprehensible. They both provide a perspective(视角) on reality,” says Biochemistry Professor Dolf Weijers. “From the outside, the research process looks very formal and the artistic process looks somewhat messy. But the scientific process can also unfold in an unpredictable way.”

“Scientists can learn a lot from artists,” says Weijers. “Association and creativity are central to art. Those aspects require more attention in science as the creative process is the key to science.”

“As a scientist, you use different methods, but it is equally about how you visualize your understanding of reality and the connections that there are. This is sometimes just as visual as art,” says Weijers. One example is a recent special project in which Weijers and his colleague Joris Sprakel, professor of Physical Chemistry and Soft Matter, measured the forces that act on plant cells. A molecular(分子的) sensor was used to visualize the different forces. They showed the results in colorful images, each representing a different force.

What science and art also have in common is that they are topics of discussion in society. There are people who say that they do not value art and people who mistrust science. Weijers says, “It often creates the wrong impression because only the results of scientific studies are presented, and people do not have any insight into the process leading to discovery. As a scientist, you are doubted if you say that something is different a few years later. Then you are viewed as unreliable. But what is often poorly understood is that there are no final results in science. What we scientists can achieve in the coming period is to provide more chances for people to focus on the process. Personally, I think that the connection with art can help to lead the focus more to the process than the result.”

32. What might be the “popular opinion” about the scientific discovery?

- A. It is creative.
- B. It is predictable.
- C. It allows failures.
- D. It can be accidental.

33. In Dolf Weijers's view, the artistic process

- A. totally differs from the scientific one
- B. normally looks formal and controlled
- C. offers inspiration for scientific research
- D. focuses on putting the messy in order

34. Why does the author mention Dolf Weijers's research on plant cells?

- A. To prove that science can be visualized like art.
- B. To stress that understanding science is difficult.
- C. To show the value of his scientific achievements.
- D. To tell obvious differences between science and art.

35. What does Dolf Weijers say about scientific studies?

- A. They have little to do with the discoveries.
- B. Their focus is not the process but the result.
- C. They always present unchanged final results.
- D. Their process should be more open to people

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。

Tips for a Successful Teenage Life

Do well in school

No matter how boring it is now, education will help you be a productive member in society. 86. Doing so will help you get into a better college or university, which will help you to get a great job in the future. In short, school sets you up on the right track.

Be nice to your parents and teachers

Remember, they're there to help you to be the best that you can be. Respect them and value their opinions, even if they annoy you sometimes. 37. Learn how to deal with them now, because when you're an adult, you cannot choose your boss or your co-workers.

38

Reading, writing, singing, dancing, playing a sport, making pottery, etc. It will pass time and help you develop your personality. Experiment and discover new things, you might be surprised to find that you really like them.

Have good friends to help you out

Friends are there to support you and lift your spirits. 39. Then find a few really good friends that will stick with you once you leave high school. Create a group of supportive and loving friends that can help you succeed in life and live your dreams.

Believe in something

Start believing in something, whether it is a social or environmental issue, or even a religion. You will start forming your own ideas this way. Form your own opinions and stand by them. 40.

- A. Adopt a hobby
- B. Friends are always ready to help you
- C. Stand up for what you believe is right
- D. Join a sports team at school or out of school
- E. So, listen to the teachers, do your homework, study hard and get good grades
- F. Start with people who make you happy, and stay away from the ones who don't
- G. You cannot choose your teachers or your family, so you have to put up with them

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。

One Kenyan woman, Nzambi Matee, saw much plastic waste around. Tired of 41 and waiting for the government to solve all the problems related to plastic 42, she decided to take action—she was referring to starting her company, Gjenge Makers.

At first, her team would sort and 43 plastic waste to other recycling companies. When they 44 more than the companies could take, 45, they began to think outside the box. Mixing plastic with sand, they discovered a way to 46 plastic bricks. They're seven times as strong as concrete but weigh half as much. Even better, they're more 47 than traditional bricks, costing only about a tenth as much.

"Here in Nairobi, we generate about 500 tons of plastic waste every day and only a small part of that is 48, Nzambi said. "49, most factories have to pay to 50 the waste, but now we have made them free of the 51."

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These innovative 52 are being used to make driveways, sidewalks and roads, but Nzambi's 53 is to one day create some bricks that can be used in building construction. But now her company is already making a huge 54. "We right now have the ability to 55 1,000 to 1,500 bricks a day," Nzambi said. "So far we have recycled 20 tons of plastic, and we are 56 pushing that figure to 50 by the end of next year.

Part of Gjenge Makers' task is to 57 waste pollution first in Kenya and then in Africa as a whole, but their long-term goals are even more 58. According to Nzambi, they want to 59 other people or companies to do 60 things in different places.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 41. A. cheering up | B. sitting around | C. celebrating | D. participating |
| 42. A. market | B. price | C. design | D. pollution |
| 43. A. owe | B. soil | C. show | D. lead |
| 44. A. cleaned | B. donated | C. collected | D. consumed |
| 45. A. however | B. besides | C. otherwise | D. instead |
| 46. A. mark | B. pile | C. create | D. move |
| 47. A. powerful | B. affordable | C. flexible | D. complex |
| 48. A. recycled | B. hidden | C. calculated | D. studied |
| 49. A. Originally | B. Fortunately | C. Suddenly | D. Hopefully |
| 50. A. put up | B. give away | C. deal with | D. take in |
| 51. A. hobby | B. problem | C. trick | D. competition |
| 52. A. gifts | B. factories | C. bricks | D. buildings |
| 53. A. chance | B. permission | C. way | D. goal |
| 54. A. conclusion | B. debate | C. difference | D. comparison |
| 55. A. bury | B. replace | C. throw | D. produce |
| 56. A. considering | B. postponing | C. missing | D. avoiding |
| 57. A. ignore | B. mention | C. analyze | D. reduce |
| A. ambitious | B. controversial | C. random | D. steady |
| 59. A. force | B. motivate | C. warn | D. forbid |
| 60. A. easy | B. safe | C. fair | D. similar |

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。

Lushan National Park, in the south of Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, is a well-known tourist attraction both in China and abroad. It has appealed 61 countless visitors on account of its natural views and cultural relics.

The national park covers an area of 500 square kilometers and has more than 90 mountain peaks (山峰). The tallest one of these is Hanyang Peak which has a 62 (high) of 1,473.4 meters. The park owes its reputation to its 63 (wonder) elegant and impressive highlights such as waterfalls and rocks. There are 12 main scenic areas, together with 37 attractions. The major 64 (spot) include Wulao Feng, Sandie Spring, etc.

Wulao Feng, 65 is located in the southeast of Lushan, is 1,436 meters above sea level. Its five parallel mountain peaks once formed a single one, and standing on the top, you will 66 (reward) with an amazing view of the distant mountains, trees, lakes, and a seemingly endless sky.

Sandie Spring 67 (lie) below Wulao Feng and drops through three rough tiers (层) with a fall of 155 meters. The upper part is like snow 68 (fall) down to the pond; the middle reach wanders and twists, dancing in the air; the lower level looks like a dragon running in the pond. This is thought 69 (be) the best of the Lushan waterfalls. It is said that you are not 70 (be) a true visitor here if you miss Sandie Spring.

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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。来源:高三答案公众号

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。

Last week, our class holds a discussion about that a family should own a car or not. Here are the results. Many students think it's necessary for a family to owning a car because it's convenient, fast or comfortable. With a car, family member can go to many places together at any time. A car is especially important when a family faces emergencies. On contrary, some students think that buying a car is unnecessary for a family. A family has to pay a lot of to keep a car in good condition. Beside, parking cars can be really annoyed. In my opinion, a family should think careful before buying a car.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的交换生朋友 Peter 邀请你本周六下午一起去滑雪,但是你已经有其他安排了。请你给他写一封邮件谢绝他的邀请,内容包括:

1. 表达谢意和歉意;

2. 告知谢绝的理由。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

W: When do you think that I can go home, Doctor Smith?

M: Well, you came in on Monday and today is Friday. I'd say that you could probably leave tomorrow, but I don't want you to go back to work in several weeks.

(Text 2)

W: Shall I turn off the TV since you are not watching anything?

M: Wait! I'm going to watch a special program in a minute.

(Text 3)

M: I'm looking for an English-Chinese dictionary. Do you have any?

W: Yes, we do. You'll find them in the dictionary section on the top shelf.

(Text 4)

M: Hi, Anne. I'm not going to see the performance tonight, but John is. Do you need a ride?

W: Yeah. But Michael, do you suppose he'd mind picking me up?

M: I don't think so.

(Text 5)

W: Jason, you look unhappy today!

M: Yes. However hard I try, my English is still not good enough.

(Text 6)

M: Do you remember the agent we met, the one who said Lily might be the child actress they are looking for?

W: Oh, I remember. He gave us his card, and I threw it away.

M: I picked it out of the trash. They're shooting a children's-furniture-store advertisement today. And they want Lily!

W: Look, I threw away that card for a reason.

M: Come on, it'll be fun, and Lily will be on TV, and we can put the money in her college account.

W: No, let's just give our daughter a normal childhood, huh?

(Text 7)

W: Shall I phone and tell your boss you're not going today?

M: Yes, please, dear. Tell her I've got a cold and a headache. You'd better say I'm staying in bed.

W: But you're not in bed! Do you want me to tell a lie?

M: Oh, it's only a very little one, dear. I'm not making a false excuse. I really have a bad headache.

W: Then put the cigarette out.

M: Well, dear. You're quite right.

W: Look, here's some boiling water. Do as I tell you now. I've put something in the water. That'll do you a lot of good. Put your nose over the water. That's right. Breathe in deeply.

M: It smells nice.

(Text 8)

M: Betty, how was the concert last night?

W: It was fine. But I didn't enjoy it because I had an argument with a person.

M: You? It's unbelievable that you could have an argument with anybody. What happened?

W: It was a woman, with her son, about 6 years old. They sat behind me and talked all the way through the concert. It was so annoying.

M: So you argued with them?

W: No, I just told them not to talk and they nodded. But a minute later, they began talking again. The boy even kicked my seat. I felt quite uncomfortable so I turned my head and stared at them. Guess what? The woman said I started to argue. What would you have done?

【高三11月质量检测·英语参考答案 第1页(共4页)】

M: I wouldn't have argued with her. I would have asked the security guard to remove her.

W: You're right.

(Text 9)

M: Hi, I'd like to have some information about the summer courses at Swan School.

W: Certainly, Sir. We have two full-time summer courses. The first course begins on July 3 and lasts until July 20, and the second from July 24 till August 10.

M: What about the fees for each course?

W: The former course costs £500, and the latter costs £50 higher.

M: I see. Do we have to find our own accommodation?

W: No, we have a lady who arranges the accommodation for you with Oxford families here.

M: Good, how much does it cost?

W: £140 a week.

M: OK. I'd like to choose the second course, please.

W: Sure, Sir. Can I have your name and nationality, please?

M: Dominick Dobuwa. D-O-B-U-W-A. I'm from France.

W: OK, Mr. Dobuwa, you choose the second course from July 24 to August 10. Please pay before July 15 through our official website.

M: OK, I'm looking forward to going to your school in person.

(Text 10)

W: Study the faces of the subway riders, and you'll see what it means to live in a city. They are all traveling in a busy world that exists under another busy world. The New York subway is one of the oldest public transportation systems in the world. It has been underneath this city for 110 years now, and I've been riding it for half that time. When I was a kid, there wasn't any fear, only adventure. I would stand at the window of the front car and dream through the great network of tunnels, watching the red and green lights go by. A subway is like a secret, a child's game. You go in one hole and you come out another. You move fast, much faster than a taxi, or walking or running. Years ago, a woman named Rosie Ruiz tried to steal a victory in the New York marathon by taking a subway to the finish line. Rosie was right. The subway was faster. I think what people like most about the subway, apart from the basic transportation, still comes from the magic feeling of rushing around fast in a train underground.

参考答案

1~5 CCBAC 6~10 BAABA 11~15 CBACB 16~20 BCCAB

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了几种最常见的可回收及不可回收的塑料垃圾

21. D 推理判断题。根据 **Plastic film** 一节中“The thin and soft film gets stuck around the equipment and can bring its operation to a stop.”及 **Plastic bags** 一节中“Plastic bags... create similar problems for recycling machinery as thin plastic film.”可推断,这两种包装塑料都太薄、太软,会卡住加工设备。

22. B 细节理解题。根据 **Beverage(饮料) bottles** 一节中“... they're made from one kind of plastic that recyclers can easily sell for making products such as carpet, clothing or even more plastic bottles.”可知,饮料瓶是由单一种类的塑料制成的,所以容易回收利用。

23. A 细节理解题。根据最后一节中“Therefore, it's more important for us to reduce packaging.”可知,作者希望大家尽量减少包装。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。Manfred Steiner 作为一名医生有着成功的职业生涯,但他从未放弃初心——对物理的热爱。如今 89 岁的他终于实现了自己的梦想,在布朗大学获得了物理学博士学位。

24. C 推理判断题。根据第一段“At age 89, he has finally realized that dream, earning his PhD in physics from Brown University.”及第二段“I am really on top of the world. It's my third doctoral degree, but this is the one I really cherish a lot.”可推断,Manfred Steiner 主要分享了他实现梦想的喜悦之情。

25. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词前“When he was just a teenager, he was fascinated with physics.”及画线词后的内容可推断,画线词的意思与 Attracted 的意思最为接近。

26. B 细节理解题。根据第六段“Steiner worked slowly—he's a grandfather who likes to spend time on his health and health problems have been a concern...”及最后一段“... There were very serious health problems in between...”可知,他在 40 岁学习物理

的一个阻碍是身体状况不好。

27. A 推理判断题。Manfred Steiner 一直有着成为物理学家的梦想,虽然他刚开始未能从事相关的职业,但是他一直心怀梦想。在他 89 岁的时候,他通过学习获得了物理学博士学位。由此可推断,我们应该向 Manfred Steiner 学习——不应该放弃自己的梦想。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。研究表明,亲近自然有助于提高免疫力,改善健康。

28. C 推理判断题。根据第二段“A study published in *Science Advances* shows that children’s immune markers improved after just four weeks of playing in nature.”及“The playgrounds at the urban daycare centers were constructed from manmade, inorganic materials. The researchers transformed these urban playgrounds to forest floors complete with grass, soil, and planters filled with flowers.”可推断,研究员们改造城市的操场是为了创造更加自然的环境。
29. D 细节理解题。根据第四、五段的内容可知,世界经济论坛认为城市里的人容易患更多的疾病是因为城市缺少生物多样性。
30. C 细节理解题。根据第六段“... the WEF recommends that adults and children alike should be getting dirty and touching the earth.”可知,世界经济论坛认为成年人和孩子都应该多接触泥土,即多亲近大自然。
31. B 标题判断题。通读全文,尤其是文章第一段“Aside from fun and exercise, there’s another advantage to be outdoors: the better immune(免疫的) system. And this is not just for kids—everyone can benefit from a little biodiversity.”可知,文章主要介绍一个研究发现——亲近自然有助于提高免疫力。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述艺术有助于启发和推进科学研究的发展。

32. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“Contrary to ‘popular opinion’, the scientific pursuit for knowledge is not a predictable and well-defined(定义明确的) process.”可知,公众的观点可能是科学发现是可预测的。
33. C 推理判断题。根据第二段及第三段的内容可推断,Dolf Weijers 认为,艺术创作过程能够给科学研究提供一些启发和灵感。
34. A 推理判断题。根据第四段“‘This is sometimes just as visual as art,’ says Weijers. One example is a recent special project...”可推断,文中提到 Dolf Weijers 的关于植物细胞的研究是为了证明科学也可以像艺术一样直观化、形象化。
35. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘It often creates the wrong impression because only the results of scientific studies are presented, and people do not have any insight into the process leading to discovery.’”及“‘What we scientists can achieve in the coming period is to provide more chances for people to focus on the process. Personally, I think that the connection with art can help to lead the focus more to the process than the result.’”可推断,Dolf Weijers 认为应该引导大众更多地关注科研过程而非结果,这样大众才能对科学研究深入理解。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章向青少年提出了几点建议。

36. E 根据空后“Doing so will help you get into a better college or university...”可知,E项“因此,听老师的话,认真完成作业,努力学习并取得好成绩”符合。
37. G 根据空前“Respect them and value their opinions, even if they annoy you sometimes.”可知,G项“既然你无法挑选老师和父母,那就试着容忍他们吧”符合。
38. A 根据空后“Reading, writing, singing, dancing, playing a sport, making pottery, etc.”可知,A项“找到一项爱好”符合。
39. F 根据空前“Friends are there to support you and lift your spirits.”及空后“Then find a few really good friends...”可知,F项“亲近让你快乐的人,远离让你烦的人”符合。
40. C 根据本节标题及空前“Form your own opinions and stand by them.”可知,C项“愿意为自己的信仰而斗争”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。一位名叫 Nzambi Matee 的女士创建了一家公司,她率领公司人员使用塑料垃圾生产一种质优价廉的砖块。此举将塑料垃圾变废为宝,从而减少了环境污染。

41. B 她厌倦了袖手旁观,坐(sitting around)等政府解决所有与塑料污染(pollution)相关的问题。
42. D 见上题解析。
43. B 最开始的时候,她的团队把塑料垃圾进行分类,然后出售(sell)给其他回收公司。
44. C 然而(however),当他们收集(collected)的塑料垃圾超过回收公司能够接受的量的时候,他们开始跳出常规思维。
45. A 见上题解析。
46. C 他们发现了一种制造(create)塑料砖块的方法。
47. B 甚至更好的是,它们比传统的砖块更实惠(affordable),价格大约是传统砖的十分之一。
48. A “只有很少部分的塑料垃圾被回收利用(recycled).”
49. A “最初(Originally),大部分工厂不得不付费处理(deal with)垃圾,但是现在我们解决了他们的问题(problem)”

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