

雅礼中学 2021 届高三月考试卷(五)

英 语

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本试题卷共 10 页。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分。

得分: _____

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. How does the girl usually tell the time?
A. With a watch. B. With a phone. C. With a computer.
2. What does the man mean?
A. The dog looks ill.
B. He's selling dog insurance.
C. The woman should pay for the bills.
3. What is the woman's job?
A. She is a chef. B. She is a manager. C. She is a policewoman.
4. What is the man doing?
A. Faxing something. B. Copying something. C. Printing something.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a parking lot. B. In a restaurant. C. In a grocery store.

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. What are the speakers probably doing?
A. Going on a date.
B. Learning a new language.
C. Introducing themselves to each other.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第 1 页(共 10 页)

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Brother and sister. C. Director and actress.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. How does the woman feel about the man's feeling?
A. Worried. B. Indifferent. C. Confused.
9. What does the man think the land could become?
A. Grassland. B. Desert. C. Farmland.
10. What will help the environment most according to the man?
A. Better education. B. More resisting events. C. More tree planting.
- 听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a hotel. B. At the workplace. C. At a birthday party.
12. When does the woman need the man to work for her?
A. 12:00 to 8:00 p. m. on Friday.
B. 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. on Sunday.
C. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. on Saturday.
13. What agreement do the speakers come to in the end?
A. The woman owes the man a favor.
B. The woman will pay the man extra money.
C. The woman will introduce her friends to the man.
- 听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. What is for dinner today?
A. Chicken. B. Steaks. C. Hamburgers.
15. What is the girl's main reason for giving up meat?
A. To improve her health.
B. To protect the environment.
C. To save animals.
16. How many people in the girl's class gave up meat?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Six.
17. What is the girl's attitude to giving up meat in the end?
A. Uncertain. B. Positive. C. Negative.
- 听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. Which is Director Jon Favreau's earliest film?
A. *The Lion King*. B. *The Jungle Book*. C. *Iron Man*.
19. What is unique about *The Jungle Book*?
A. It is all filmed in Africa.
B. It features new music.
C. It is all filmed indoors.
20. What do some early reviews say about the new version of *The Lion King*?
A. It is very similar to the original.
B. It is not the same story as the original.
C. The voice actors are better in the original.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5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。

A

Interview with Composer Mateo Messina

When did music enter your life?

When I was three years old, I started playing the piano quite a bit and I just remember really liking it from my first memory. At five years old, I was starting to come up with my own compositions.

So you're in your early years practicing on the piano. Getting better and so on... I'm thinking that you kept at it into your teens?

In my early teens I started playing at hotels, fancy restaurants and coffee shops. I had my CDs for sale at Starbucks. Had 30 copies to sell. Then I went to university and played drums in a lot of bands. One day a guitarist in a band suggested that we make a record. So we entered the school recording studio and... well, by the time I was 21 I had made three solo piano records.

When did composing enter your life?

In 2000, a young director asked if I would compose music for their short film. I didn't know anything about it, but tried it. I loved it right away. So in my mid-20s I moved to Hollywood to try to get into the industry.

Do you remember your first paying job?

Yes. It was a short film for MTV. I got paid US\$ 500. But for rent and to survive while I looked for my big opportunity, I actually wrote music for commercials. It was never my real interest but it made me close to this industry and kept me busy.

What advice do you have for people wanting to be a composer?

Daydream. Set yourself up to succeed. What I mean by this is write, write, write and write more. Find a film and write for it, even if it's already been done.

Sticking to your dream or goal is important. And, you don't play baseball unless you're on a field. So you have to move to Hollywood, or a city that's connected with making movies where you can get jobs.

21. What do we know about Mateo Messina from the text?

- A. He began to play the piano at the age of five.
- B. He played music at bars when he was young.
- C. He worked at Starbucks when he was young.
- D. He had made three piano records by the time he was 21.

22. What does Mateo Messina advise people who want to be a composer to do?

- A. Play baseball.
- B. Be modest.
- C. Find a new film and try to write music for it.
- D. Go to Hollywood to find opportunities.

23. In which part of a website can we find this text?

- A. Amusement.
- B. Education.
- C. Technology.
- D. History.

B

When you think of Microsoft, Bill Gates comes to mind immediately; however, numerous sources reveal the company's co-founder Paul Allen, was also instrumental in the brand's success. The documentary *Inside Bill's Brain* recently revealed many facts of the world's famous billionaire, including their friendship.

Gates and Allen met in the 1960s at Seattle's Lakeside School when Gates was in eighth grade. Allen was two classes ahead. The students landed in hot water with the school when they worked on computer terminals. Since they were rare at the time, it cost people up to \$ 60 to use them. Allen and Gates were fascinated by the terminals, but the expenses proved too high. They worked out a way to use the system for free in exchange for helping the school repair them. Gates later mentioned the terminal as the object that brought the two together.

In the 1970s, Allen was a programmer in Boston, while Gates was a student at Harvard University. Gates quickly changed his focus and sped through the most advanced computer and mathematics courses Harvard offered. In 1975, Gates made a decisive call to a company that had built a personal computer called the Altair 8800. Gates offered to develop software for the system. The firm accepted and paid him \$ 3, 000 plus royalties(版税). In the same year, they co-founded Microsoft, which is a team effort between Allen and Gates.

It was Allen who persuaded Gates to drop out of college to pursue software development. Plus, he came up with the Microsoft name and suggested focusing on its goal of providing software for small computers, rather than the earliest models that filled entire rooms. Later some frictions appeared between Allen and Gates; however, they repaired them soon. Bill's wife, Melinda, says, "I often saw them sit for hours. They were like two little boys laughing together over these old stories."

Allen and Gates both possessed brilliant minds. Allen and Gates' cooperation made Microsoft possible. We shouldn't lose sight of the people who help us along the way. Finding a business to work with those who support us sincerely and cheerfully is the surest path to accomplishing our goals.

24. What does the underlined word "instrumental" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Helpful.
- B. Delighted.
- C. Surprised.
- D. Forgettable.

25. When Bill Gates studied at Harvard University, _____.

- A. he founded Microsoft by himself
- B. he built the first personal computer
- C. he knew exactly what he wanted to do
- D. he wanted to leave the university as soon as possible

26. Which of the following can best describe Paul Allen?

- A. Flexible and creative.
- B. Adventurous and active.
- C. Ambitious and considerate.
- D. Forward-looking and supportive.

27. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Sincerity is the key to success.
- B. A faithful friend is hard to find.
- C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- D. Two heads are better than one.

C

As a new age of genetic research draws near, soon, we may be able to choose the hair color, build the IQ of our offspring. Should we change embryos(胚胎) to improve intelligence or physical characteristics?

A beauty editor believes it will be difficult to stop the demand for “designer babies” once the technology is in place. “Once genetic scientists can change embryos to produce more beautiful children, there will be consumer demand,” she says. She acknowledges that fashion magazines may be partly responsible for fueling this discontent with a certain kind of appearance, but claims one cannot blame the media alone if people believe a bit of plastic surgery(整形手术) will transform their lives. “Like it or not,” she argues, “we know that the pretty applicant gets the job and the best-looking actor gets the part.”

Well-known plastic surgeons agree with this view. “People are looking for respect and self-confidence in a dog-eat-dog world that measures us by our appearance,” one specialist claims. “I understand their anxiety and offer a solution—cosmetic enhancement(整容美化). The next logical step, medically speaking, is genetic enhancement, which would endow(赋予) the unborn child with similar physical advantages.”

Some philosophers also approve of genetic intervention(介入). As one of them put it, “What parent doesn’t wish for a beautiful, healthy baby? Why is it morally unacceptable to use technology to grant that wish? Moreover, a child designed to have high intelligence or sporting ability would hardly have grounds for complaint.”

However, many people are deeply disturbed by the idea of embryo enhancement. Some fear it will lead to a reduction in genetic differences, resulting in a lack of tolerance for diversity and disability. “And who is to say that this future generation of Barbies will be content?” asks the beauty editor. In her experience, people who pursue physical perfection through plastic surgery aren’t necessarily satisfied. They may suffer unwanted side effects—insecurity and increasing dissatisfaction with their self-image. What if the subjects of genetic intervention, or their parents, were to feel similarly dissatisfied?

28. What does the underlined phrase “this view” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. People are often judged by their looks.
- B. Cosmetic surgery improves people’s lives.
- C. The media make people worry about their looks.
- D. People prefer genetic enhancement to plastic surgery.

29. What is the attitude of the philosopher to genetic enhancement?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Agreeable.
- D. Cautious.

30. According to the last paragraph, what feeling of doubt does the beauty editor have about genetic enhancement?
- A. Those who receive it may not like the results.
 - B. It will make future generations look like Barbies.
 - C. The money it requires should be spent on general medical care.
 - D. It will raise the standards of physical beauty to unattainable levels.
31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The advantages of genetic enhancement.
 - B. The development of genetic enhancement.
 - C. The promising future of genetic enhancement.
 - D. People's different perspectives on genetic enhancement.

D

Mercury(汞) is an unusual element(元素); it is poisonous and can be found just about everywhere. It can also exist as an organic compound(有机化合物), the most common of which is methylmercury(甲基汞). While we can take steps to avoid both elemental and inorganic mercury, it is much harder to avoid methylmercury.

Most of the mercury in the environment comes from coal-burning power plants. The concentration of mercury in the air from power plants is very low, so it is not immediately dangerous. However, the mercury is then washed out of the air by rainstorms and eventually ends up in lakes and oceans.

The mercury in the water doesn't immediately get absorbed by fish, as elemental mercury doesn't easily spread into cells. However, methylmercury spreads into cells easily, and certain bacteria in the water change the elemental mercury to methylmercury. Methylmercury in the water spreads into plankton(浮游生物). Small animals eat the plankton and absorb the methylmercury in the plankton and then large animals eat small animals and absorb the methylmercury. Because each animal passes the methylmercury much more slowly than it absorbs it, methylmercury builds up in the animal over time and is passed on to whatever animal eats it.

As people became aware of the concentration of mercury in fish, many reacted by removing seafood from their diet. Scientists have studied the effects of mercury. By determining the levels of mercury consumption that cause any of the known symptoms of mercury poisoning, they were able to identify a safe level of mercury consumption. The current recommendation is for humans to take in less than 0.1 microgram of mercury for every kilogram of weight per day. This means that a 70-kilogram person (about 155 pounds) could safely consume 7 micrograms of mercury per day.

Nutritionists recommend that, rather than remove fish from our diet, we try to eat more of the low-mercury fish and less of the high-mercury fish. Low-mercury species tend to be smaller fish while high-mercury species tend to be the largest carnivorous(食肉的) fish. Awareness of the particulars of this problem, accompanied by mindful eating habits, will keep us on the best course for healthy eating.

32. What does Paragraph 3 mainly explain?
- A. The relationships between small animals and large animals.
 - B. The reasons why mercury in the water isn't harmful to fish.
 - C. The process by which large animals absorb mercury.
 - D. The difference between methylmercury and other types of mercury.

英语试题(雅礼版) 第6页(共10页)

33. What should people consider when eating seafood to ensure a safe mercury intake?
- A. Their own body weight.
 - B. Where seafood was caught.
 - C. What they ate the day before.
 - D. The other meats they are eating.
34. Which of the following about mercury poisoning does the author agree with?
- A. It's not a big deal.
 - B. Its symptoms remain unclear.
 - C. Its consequence is immediate.
 - D. It can be avoided effectively.
35. What can we learn from the text?
- A. It's impossible to avoid mercury completely.
 - B. Humans get mercury mainly from fish consumption.
 - C. Inorganic mercury is more harmful than organic mercury.
 - D. Mercury from power plants can gather together easily in the air.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,共 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Nowadays it's usual to go on holiday and share photos of your adventures on social media. 36 Nearly a quarter of British people admit that their holiday plans were affected by the desire to get the best possible photos for social media, according to new research from International Currency Exchange (ICE).

That pressure will influence which sites they go to visit. 37 But social media also mean that we're not enjoying those moments quite as much, with 65 percent of British people admitting they felt the pressure to get great photos of landmarks. 38

This is closely followed by the Statue of Liberty in New York, with 24%; the Leaning Tower of Pisa, with 23%; the Taj Mahal, with 19%; and the Colosseum in Rome, with 18%.

And even if you do manage to take a photo you're happy with, most British people then face the stress that comes with leaving the picture online, with 15% admitting they were afraid that their photo would not get any likes. 39

It seems that men are facing the most pressure, too, with 28% admitting social media influenced the sights they went to see, compared to 18% of women. 40

Still, it's not all bad. Dr Mark Griffiths, Professor of Behavioral Addiction, explained: "As with most activities that people are involved in, social media can have positive and negative consequences. As long as British people are still enjoying their break and coming back refreshed, social media won't be having a completely negative effect."

- A. More and more people are concerned about how to take beautiful photos.
- B. A third of 18 to 24-year-olds admit they chose a destination based on social media.
- C. However, it seems that British people are feeling the pressure to photograph a picture-perfect moment.
- D. This research from ICE shows that social media are influencing people's day-to-day life greatly, even when they're on holiday.
- E. Men also spend an average of 48 seconds longer trying to take an Instagram-worthy photo.

F. Besides this, 8% also worried that others would take a screenshot and share the image elsewhere.

G. The Eiffel Tower was said to cause the most stress for UK tourists, with 27% admitting they felt under pressure to get a great photo.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

An 18-year-old student was struggling to pay his tuition fees. As an orphan, he didn't know where to get money, so he decided to host a musical concert at Stanford University to raise money for his education.

He turned to the great pianist, Ignacy Jan Paderewski. Paderewski 41 a fee of US \$ 2,000 for the piano concert. A(n) 42 was struck. And the boy began to work to make the concert a success.

The big day arrived. Paderewski 43 at Stanford University. But 44, the boy hadn't managed to sell enough tickets. The total 45 was only US \$ 1,600. 46, he went to Paderewski and explained his 47. He gave Paderewski the entire US \$ 1,600, plus a cheque for the 48 of US \$ 400. The boy promised to give back the money as soon as possible.

Paderewski tore up the check, returned the US \$ 1,600 and told the boy, "Keep the money for your tuition fees, and just give me whatever is left." The boy was very surprised, and thanked him sincerely.

It was a small act of 49. We all 50 situations like this in our lives. And most of us only think, "If I helped them, what would happen to me?" The truly 51 people would think, "If I didn't help them, what would happen to them?" They don't do it expecting something 52. They do it because they feel it's the right thing to do.

Paderewski later became the Prime Minister of Poland, but unfortunately Poland was ruined in World War II. There were over 1.5 million people 53 in his country. Paderewski turned to the US Food and Relief Administration for help. The head was Herbert Hoover, who later became the US President. Hoover quickly 54 to help the hungry Polish people. Paderewski was thankful, deciding to meet Hoover and personally thank him. When Paderewski began to thank Hoover for his noble 55, Hoover quickly said, "You shouldn't be thanking me, Mr. Prime Minister. Several years ago, you helped a young student to go through college in the US. I was that student."

The world is a wonderful place. What goes around usually comes around.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. charged | B. demanded | C. took | D. earned |
| 42. A. deal | B. report | C. request | D. expectation |
| 43. A. performed | B. stayed | C. toured | D. taught |
| 44. A. naturally | B. curiously | C. eventually | D. unfortunately |
| 45. A. salary | B. donations | C. collection | D. tips |
| 46. A. Frightened | B. Angry | C. Disappointed | D. Exhausted |
| 47. A. story | B. situation | C. income | D. performance |
| 48. A. sum | B. rest | C. total | D. balance |
| 49. A. kindness | B. comfort | C. protection | D. encouragement |

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- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. find | B. come across | C. go through | D. deal with |
| 51. A. clever | B. promising | C. great | D. enthusiastic |
| 52. A. in store | B. in mind | C. in case | D. in return |
| 53. A. dying | B. starving | C. wounded | D. suffering |
| 54. A. agreed | B. allowed | C. managed | D. expected |
| 55. A. food | B. tolerance | C. gesture | D. sympathy |

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。

Transforming fantasy to reality is an everlasting theme throughout human culture. In Greek legend, sculptor Pygmalion's love for his own artwork was 56. _____ moving that a god brought the statue to life. Artificial intelligence, 57. _____ (similarity), is breathing new life into past 58. _____ (work) of art.

Recently, game developer and artist Hu Wengu, 59. _____ (know) on YouTube as DGSpitzer, has been posting videos on many media platforms, 60. _____ he uses AI technology to restore historical material and put historical characters in motion. One of them is a terracotta warrior(兵马俑) from the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC). Combining different types of AI, he generated(生成) a realistic image of the character's face. The image shows clear 61. _____ (face) features of the character and vivid expressions. He has also been exploring 62. _____ use of AI in the restoration of early archival documentary clips(档案文献视频), 63. _____ (use) motion interpolation(插补文字) and colorization.

A consensus(共识) of the online comments is 64. _____ in these restored videos, the people from 100 years ago 65. _____ (be) no longer out of reach and are easier to empathize with(理解).

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华, 你校和加拿大某中学是友好学校。对方学校将举办“中国文化周”, 邀请你校老师和学生代表在网络上参加在线活动。请你给对方学校负责该项目的老师 Tony 写一封电子邮件感谢对方的邀请并询问以下相关事宜。

1. 活动开始时间;
2. 活动内容。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Tony,

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the students' union. _____

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

One day, when I was a first-year student in high school, I saw a kid from my class walking home from school. His name was Kris. It looked like he was carrying all of his books. I thought to myself, "Why would anyone bring home all his books on a Friday? He must really be a nerd(书呆子)."

I had quite a weekend planned (parties and a football game with my friends), so I shrugged my shoulders and went on. As I was walking, I saw a gang of kids running toward him. They ran at him, knocking all his books out of arms and tripping him so he landed in the dirt. His glasses went flying, and I saw them land in the grass about ten feet from him. He looked up, and I saw terrible sadness in his eyes.

My heart went out to him. So I jogged over to him, and as he crawled around looking for his glasses, I saw tears in his eyes. As I handed him his glasses, I said, "They are bad guys! They really should be punished." He looked at me and said, "Hey, thanks!" There was a big smile on his face. It was one of those smiles that showed real gratitude.

I helped him pick up his books and asked him where he lived. As it turned out, he lived near me, so I asked him why I had never seen him before. He said he had gone to a private school before. I would have never hung out with a private school kid before, but we talked all the way home, and I carried his books.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

He turned out to be a pretty cool kid. _____
We always hung out on weekends, and the more I got to know Kris, the more I liked him. _____

雅礼中学 2021 届高三月考试卷(五)

英语参考答案

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
答案	B	B	C	A	C	B	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	A
题序	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
答案	C	B	B	C	C	A	D	D	A	A	C	D	D	A
题序	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
答案	C	A	D	C	A	D	A	C	B	G	F	E	B	A
题序	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
答案	A	D	C	C	B	D	A	B	C	D	B	A	C	

【语篇导读】本文是对作曲家 Mateo Messina 的专访。

21. D. 细节理解题。由“So we entered the school recording studio and... well, by the time I was 21 I had made three solo piano records.”可知,选 D。

22. D. 细节理解题。由本文最后一句话可知选 D。

23. A. 文章出处题。本文是对一位作曲家的专访,所以可能出现在网站的娱乐版块。

【语篇导读】本文是记叙文。我们都知道微软公司的创始人比尔·盖茨是一位非常成功的人。但很多人不知道盖茨的成功多亏了他的伙伴保罗·艾伦。艾伦为盖茨的成功做出了极大的贡献。

24. A. 词义猜测题。根据画线词上下文可知,当提到微软,你会立刻想到比尔·盖茨;然而许多消息透露,该公司的联合创始人保罗·艾伦(Paul Allen)也对微软品牌的成功起了重要作用。根据第四段前两句和第五段第二句可知,是艾伦说服盖茨辍学去从事软件开发。此外,他提出了微软这一名称,并建议将重心放在为小型电脑而不是占据全部房间的早期机型提供软件上。是艾伦和盖茨的合作使微软成为可能。故艾伦也对微软品牌的成功有帮助。由此可知画线词含义为“有帮助的”。

25. C. 推理判断题。根据第三段“while Gates was a student at Harvard University. Gates quickly changed his focus and sped through the most advanced computer and mathematics courses Harvard offered. In 1975, Gates made a decisive call to a company that had built a personal computer called the Altair 8800. Gates offered to develop software for the system”(盖茨在哈佛大学上学时,兴趣转移到计算机方面来了,他快速通过了哈佛提供的最前沿的计算机和数学课程。1975年,盖茨给一家生产个人电脑“Altair 8800”的公司打了一个电话,该电话具有决定性意义。盖茨表示愿意为该系统开发软件。)推知,盖茨在哈佛大学上学时,清楚地知道自己要做什么。

26. D. 推理判断题。根据第四段前两句可知,是艾伦说服盖茨辍学去从事软件开发。此外他提出了微软这一名称,并建议将重心放在为小型电脑而不是占据全部房间的早期机型提供软件上。由此可知,艾伦很有远见。再根据最后一段“Allen and Gates' cooperation made Microsoft possible. We shouldn't lose sight of the people who help us along the way.”(是艾伦和盖茨的合作使微软成为可能。我们不应该忽视一路上帮助我们的人。)可知,艾伦能够为盖茨提供支持。由此可知答案选 D。

27. D. 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知,艾伦和盖茨都有聪明的头脑。艾伦和盖茨的合作使微软成为可能。我们不应该忽视一路上帮助我们的人。找到一项事业,与那些能真诚、愉快支持我们的人一起为之努力,是实现目标的最可靠途径。故最后一段说明了“一个好汉三个帮”、“一人不抵二智”这个道理。

【语篇导读】本文是议论文。随着生物科技的飞速发展,人类已经初步掌握了通过转基因技术去改变生物性状的方法。文章就人们是否应该通过干预基因来制造完美后代这一话题展开讨论:美容编辑和整形医生认为,就像整形一样改变胎儿基因也一定会有市场,虽然受众不一定会对结果满意;一些哲学家也支持那样的做法;但

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也有人担忧那样做会带来一些负面的社会效应。

28. A. 词义猜测题。由第三段中该画线部分后的“People are looking for respect and self-confidence in a dog-eat-dog world that measures us by our appearance”可知,一些有名的整形外科医生也同意第二段中那位美容编辑提到的“the pretty applicant gets the job and the best-looking actor gets the part”,即人们往往以貌取人。

29. C. 细节理解题。由第四段所引用的某位哲学家的话可知,他认为基因介入是可接受的,因为这样会造就漂亮、健康的后代,这些高智商、运动能力强的孩子将会没有什么可抱怨父母的。

30. A. 细节理解题。由最后一段中引用的美容编辑的话及其后内容可知,美容编辑以其多年的经验为例,说明许多整容的人会产生不安全感和更多对于自己容貌的不满。同理,接受基因干预的主体也有可能对其结果不满意。

31. D. 主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知,从第二段开始,每一段分别介绍了一位美容编辑、一位整形手术医生、一位哲学家及其他人对基因改进这一做法的种种观点,因此D项的大意总结正确。

【知识链接】dog-eat-dog(Para. 3) *adj.*: describes a situation in which people compete with each other for success in a cruel and selfish way 竞争残酷的。eg. It's a dog-eat-dog world, you have to be tough to succeed.

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。文章介绍了鱼的身体中如何有了汞,并介绍了科学家探究是否可以食用含有汞的鱼。

32. C. 主旨大意题。该段详细讲述了从细菌转化汞,到甲基汞被浮游生物吸收,到小动物吃浮游生物到大动物吃小动物,最终在大动物身体不断累积汞的一个过程。

33. A. 细节理解题。由倒数第二段中的“to identify a safe level of mercury consumption. The current recommendation is for humans to take in less than 0.1 microgram of mercury for every kilogram of weight per day”可知,在食用海产品时,如果想要控制在汞摄取的安全范围内,就需考虑人的体重。

34. D. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段可知,根据自己的体重判断,可以安全食用含一定比例汞的海产品,再根据最后一段中的“we try to eat more of the low-mercury fish and less of the high-mercury fish”以及“Awareness of the particulars of this problem, accompanied by mindful eating habits, will keep us on the best course for healthy eating”可知,作者认为,只要参照目前推荐的关于汞摄取的安全范围,我们就可以有效避免汞中毒。

35. A. 细节理解题。由第一段中的“can be found just about everywhere... While we can take steps to avoid both elemental and inorganic mercury, it is much harder to avoid methylmercury”可知,汞无处不在,我们不可能完全不接触。

【语篇导读】研究发现,越来越多的英国人在出行旅游方面受到社交媒体的影响,尤其是涉及到照片的时候。

36. C. 转折关系。然而,英国人似乎感到了拍摄完美照片的压力。后文介绍了具体的研究发现。

37. B. 顺承关系。在18岁至24岁的受访者中,有三分之一的人承认他们选择目的地是基于社交媒体。前文提到了这些压力会影响他们选择所参观的景点。

38. G. 顺承关系。埃菲尔铁塔被认为给英国游客带来了最大的压力,27%的人承认他们想要拍到一张不错的照片时感到有压力。后文依次列举了排名第二至第五的景点。

39. F. 并列关系。除此之外,8%的人还担心其他人会截屏并将图片分享到其他地方。前文提到了15%的人所担心的,此处是另外的人所担心的。

40. E. 顺承关系。男性平均还要多花48秒的时间来拍一张值得上传到Instagram的照片。根据前文的关键词men可知此处应选择E项。

41. B. 句意:帕德雷夫斯基要求2000美元的出场费。

42. A. 句意:达成了一项协议。strike/make/cut/do a deal 达成协议。

43. A. 句意:重大日子来临了,帕德雷夫斯基在斯坦福大学出席演奏了,但不幸的是,这男孩没能卖出足够的票。

44. D. 见上。

45. C. 句意:所有筹集到的资金只有1600美元,collection 筹资。

46. C. 句意:男孩很失望就去找帕德雷夫斯基并向他解释他的情况。

47. B. 句意:见上。

48. D. 句意:他将全部1600美元都给了帕德雷夫斯基,另外给了他一张400美元余额的支票。balance 余数,余额。

49. A. 句意:这是一个小小的善举。
50. B. 句意:我们在生活中都会遇到这种情况。
51. C. 句意:真正伟大的人会这样想:“如果我不帮他们,他们会有什么结局?”
52. D. 句意:他们并不是期待(别人对他们)有回报而做这些善举,他们这样做是因为他们觉得这样做是正确的。
53. B. 句意:他的国家有一百五十多万人在挨饿。根据后文可知。
54. A. 句意:胡佛马上同意帮助那些挨饿的波兰人。
55. C. 句意:当帕德雷夫斯基开始感谢胡佛的崇高姿态时,胡佛马上说道:“你不应该感谢我,首相先生,……”。
56. so. 考查 so...that...句型,“如此……以至于……”。
57. similarly. 考查副词做状语。
58. works. 考查 work 用作可数名词,“作品”之意。
59. known. 考查非谓语动词。过去分词结构做定语,(be) known as...为固定搭配。
60. where. 考查非限制性定语从句。先行词为 videos,故用 where 引导。
61. facial. 根据句子结构“……人物的面部特征”,可知用形容词。
62. the. 特指用法。
63. using. 考查非谓语动词,现在分词做状语。
64. that. 考查表语从句引导词。陈述句用 that 引导。
65. are. 考查谓语动词时态与主谓一致。

第四部分

第一节

【参考范文】

Dear Tony,

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the students' union. On behalf of the students, I'd like to express our heartfelt gratitude for inviting us to your school's upcoming Chinese Culture Week. I'm writing to make some inquiries.

Firstly, I'm wondering on what date the event is scheduled to start so that we can make good preparations in advance. Also, I want to ask about the specific activities throughout the week, which can help us promote our participation online. Lastly, could you please offer us more opportunities for cultural exchange with your students?

Thanks again for your kind invitation. It would be highly appreciated if you could deal with my inquiries at your convenience.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节

【参考范文】

He turned out to be a pretty cool kid. At first, he didn't fit in. He, however, volunteered to play football with us, and gradually made many friends. Since then, we had often played together. All of my friends thought he was great. Besides, he was hard-working and willing to help others, which changed my view of students in private schools. He studied very hard and became the top student of our class. When I had difficulty in study, he always offered to help me.

We always hung out on weekends, and the more I got to know Kris, the more I liked him. One day, we hung out as usual. Feeling tired, we sat in a bar to rest and have a drink. Suddenly he stared at me and said, "In fact, I have been considering telling you something. Do you still remember the day you met me?" "Yes, of course." I answered. "Actually, it was the most miserable time of my life, for I lost my beloved parents. It was your kindness that saved me. You made me know that life is meaningful with friends around." he continued. Hearing this, I felt touched, bursting into tears. "I also thought it was my fortune to meet you and be friends with you, and you helped me a lot, too. I believe our friendship would last forever."

听力材料

Text 1

M: What time is it? I've forgotten to put on my watch.

W: **Do you still use a watch when everyone has a phone? I'll tell you... Oh, no! My battery's flat.** (1)

M: Never mind. I can turn the computer on and find the time there.

Text 2(推断题)

M: I see you have a dog, Madam. Is he insured?

W: Insured? Why do you ask?

M: The bills can be costly if a pet gets ill. Our policies ensure all expenses are covered.

Text 3

M: This meal is absolutely delicious. You should have been a chef. Any restaurant manager would be pleased to hire you.

W: **It might have been easier than being a policewoman,** (3) but it's a bit too late for me to think of changing professions now.

Text 4

W: Excuse me, can you show me how this works? I've never used one of these before.

M: Sure. **Just put the paper in the machine, dial the number of the person you are sending it to, and then press "send".** (4)

Text 5(推断题)

W: Would you like to go in front of me? It doesn't look like you have very much, and I might be a while.

M: No, that's all right. My girlfriend is right behind me with the basket, but thanks for asking.

Text 6(第7题为推断题)

W: **OK, for this next conversation, let's switch roles. I'll be Charles, and you will be Maria.** (6)

M: **OK. Go ahead.** (6)

W: Hi, Maria. What did you do last weekend?

M: On Saturday, I played basketball with my brother. On Sunday, I washed my car. What about you, Charles?

W: On Saturday, I played soccer with my sister. On Sunday, I did my homework.

M: Charles, would you like to go see a movie with me next Friday?

W: Sure, Maria. What time should we go?

M: The movie starts at 8:00. I'll pick you up at 7:30. Is that OK with you?

W: That's fine. Bye, Maria!

M: Bye, Charles!

Text 7(第8题为推断题)

M: Did you read about that country cutting down all its forests? It worries me.

W: Why would that worry you?

M: Because ecology is very important. I believe all living things depend on each other.

W: So if you destroy one thing, others will suffer?

M: Yes, think of all the animals, insects and birds that depend on those forests.

W: **Maybe that land will be better as farmland or grassland.** (9) Wouldn't you be happy with that?

M: No, because **I fear it will become desert.** (9) It has happened in many other places.

W: But what can we do about it? Organize some events to resist? Plant more trees?

M: Maybe, **but the main thing we need to do is educate young people about the need to care for the environment.** (10)

Text 8(第11题为推断题)

W: Brad, could I talk to you for a minute?

M: Sure, Linda. What is it?

W: It's my best friend Lily's birthday this Friday, and a bunch of us girls are going to stay in a hotel for the night. **I was wondering if you could take a shift for me.** (12)

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M: Let me look at the schedule... **I'm already working from twelve to eight this Friday.** (12)

W: Me, too. **It's the next morning's eight-to-four shift I'm talking about.** (12)

M: So I would have to work on Friday night and then again on Saturday morning?

W: Yeah. I know it is a lot to ask, but there's no one else that can do it. If you want, I can take your Sunday nine-to-five. That way you can have Sunday off instead.

M: I don't know. I need the work...

W: How about if I give you fifty dollars?

M: You don't have to do that. I'll do it. **But the next time I need someone to cover one of my shifts, you'll be the first person I'll ask. Deal?** (13)

W: Deal. (13)

Text 9

M: **Eat your meat. Chicken is good for you.** (14)

W: **I have decided I am going to stop eating meat.** (16)

M: What, **in the middle of dinner?** (14) Why are you doing that?

W: **Mainly because I do not think that animals should suffer to provide us with food.** (15)

M: But what about your health?

W: I have read that it is healthier not to eat meat. Also, keeping farm animals is bad for the environment.

M: But won't you miss eating a nice steak or a hamburger?

W: I don't think so. My friends haven't.

M: So it isn't just you? **How many of you are doing this?** (16)

W: **It started with one girl in my class. Then another three joined her.** (16) Now I've decided I will give up meat as well.

M: What about milk, eggs and butter? They all come from animals.

W: I don't mind having milk or butter. They don't do any harm.

M: Well, we can't make separate meals for you. You will just have to eat the vegetables and not the meat.

W: That's OK. **I might even make my own meals sometimes.** (17)

M: Do you think you will stick with it?

W: **I don't think I will ever eat meat again—and I think I will be a lot healthier for it.** (17)

Text 10

According to people inside the movie industry, this year's remake of *The Lion King* becomes "the biggest movie event of the decade". Most of us—no matter how old we are—have seen or heard of the 1994 original cartoon movie. Audiences fell in love with the adorable characters, memorable music, and moving story. Just three years later, it became an award-winning musical play. **Then the brilliant Jon Favreau came into the picture. First, he had amazing success with his re-imagining of the cartoon book *Iron Man*.** (18) Later, he was asked to do the same with *The Jungle Book*, another famous Disney cartoon. **In this movie, he worked with the Moving Picture Company to create something that hadn't been done before. They created moving and talking animals inside a realistic and detailed environment without leaving the studio.** (19) **The final product was so well-received that Disney immediately asked him to remake *The Lion King*.** (20) The new version, which came out in July 2019, uses all of the same technology to create a realistic African environment. But most importantly, early reviews say it remains true to the original. **It features all the same music, follows the same story, and even stars one of the original voice actors.** (20) However, not everyone gave positive reviews. Some reviewers said they expected a little more creativity instead of an exact copy of the 1994 version. Well, I guess you can't please everyone. But you can bet that whatever happens, it's going to make a lot of money.

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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。

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自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公念，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。

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