

9. What does the man often do?
A. Read newspapers. B. Listen to the radio. C. Work out at the gym.
10. What is the man's first suggestion?
A. Exercising with friends. B. Making a weekly plan. C. Canceling the membership.
- 听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. How old was the woman when she began to play soccer?
A. Two years old. B. Five years old. C. Nine years old.
12. Who taught the woman to play soccer at first?
A. Her father. B. Her mother. C. Her brother.
13. Why did the woman post the photo online?
A. To promote team sports. B. To encourage the disabled. C. To find the boy in the photo.
- 听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. What is the woman?
A. A tour guide. B. A fitness coach. C. A hostess.
15. What was the hardest thing for the man's team before the trip?
A. Raising enough money. B. Being mentally prepared. C. Participating in physical training.
16. What problem did the man's team encounter during the trip?
A. Bad weather. B. Lack of food. C. Serious illness.
17. What is the man's attitude to Shackleton?
A. Forgiving. B. Understanding. C. Admiring.
- 听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. Where did the speaker attend college?
A. In Ohio. B. In Texas. C. In California.
19. What confirmed the speaker's flying career?
A. Traveling on planes. B. Joining a flying club. C. Visiting his dad's workplace.
20. How does the speaker find his job?
A. Tiring. B. Stressful. C. Interesting.

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

Four Best Apps to Learn French

Mondly

Mondly is perfect for beginners who are learning French because it starts right from the basics. It offers interactive conversations where you can practice speaking with its chatbot.

The premium(高级的) version of Mondly starts at \$9.99 per month. There's also a free version of the app that gives you limited access to some of the content.

italki

italki is the best French app for speaking practice because it can connect you with a French teacher that teaches online lessons. There are over 1,100 on-demand teachers who specialize in teaching French with a variety of qualifications to choose from.

italki teachers set their own prices for classes. They usually range anywhere from \$4.00 per hour to over \$60.00 per hour for more specialized classes. Most teachers offer a 50% discount if you take a trial lesson with them, so you can try a few different teachers until you find the perfect one.

25. What does the underlined word "spurring" in paragraph 3 mean?
 A. Bringing about. B. Predicting. C. Needing. D. Going through.
26. Which word can best describe Ms. Borseff's impact on Erin?
 A. Temporary. B. Destructive. C. Crucial. D. Unclear.
27. What's the purpose of this text?
 A. To remember a teacher. B. To explore a kind of illness.
 C. To recommend a law office. D. To introduce a determined woman.

Not every child who hears a science fiction story will become a scientist, but science fiction is an opportunity for children to find that sense of wonderful possibility and to think critically about science, and these are benefits that you can integrate into elementary and middle school science classrooms.

When you're choosing science fiction for science classes, just any book with science fiction characters like space travelers or robots will help children develop familiarity with the language and common subjects of science fiction and will therefore help them develop the skills necessary for understanding more advanced science fiction. However, you'll get a lot more return for your precious classroom time investment if you choose books that reflect the qualities most prized in the science fiction.

If you're still doubtful about including the imaginary in a science class, one of the best lessons to do with science fiction is to actively identify the realistic versus the fictional. Science fiction often plays with ideas that are possible but currently improbable like faster-than-light travel and full artificial intelligence or impossible ideas that pose interesting questions about the possible like time travel or teleportation(瞬间移动). Identifying these situations together in the classroom doubles as great practice for being critical about information.

One common reading instruction practice, the interactive read aloud(IRA), offers a great way to make the most of a science fiction story in the classroom. By intentionally planning questions to ask as you read aloud, you can guide your audience to think critically about science as well as the morals and consequences of science.

Overall, science fiction is a great entry point for thinking about science and its place in society. Knowing what's real and what's fiction is an important skill, and so is knowing that the fictional can sometimes become reality through science.

28. Who are the target readers of this text?
 A. Teachers. B. Parents. C. Scientists. D. Novelists.
29. Why does the author mention faster-than-light travel in paragraph 3?
 A. To stress the important influence of light in life.
 B. To stimulate readers' interest in various travels.
 C. To show the ideas usually displayed in science fiction.
 D. To explain the sources of topics in science fiction.
30. What is a function of IRA?
 A. To train the students to write stories.
 B. To develop students' critical thinking.
 C. To limit students' chances of asking questions.
 D. To improve students' confidence in reading aloud.
31. What is the best title for the text?
 A. Change Purposes of Science Education B. The Common Features of Science Fiction
 C. A Beginner's Guide to Reading Science Fiction D. Use Science Fiction in the Science Classroom

D

Choking is when high risks cause you to fail, otherwise you would have succeeded. In basketball, it's missing free throws late in a game; during a dance performance, a spelling competition or a job interview, it's the situation of over analysis and memory loss.

And yet, while choking is a common experience, its basis in the brain remains a mystery. Researchers have proposed theories based on human behavior and brain imaging. But to eventually perform tests, they need to first observe the phenomenon in a lab animal.

For now, they've got Earl, Nelson and Ford—three rhesus monkeys—and a simple test that only involves observing their motion with a camera. Steven Chase, a biomedical engineer at Carnegie Mellon who specializes in motor learning, and his team of researchers from Carnegie Mellon and the University of Pittsburgh have shown for the first time that people are not the only primates (灵长类动物) that choke under pressure. The results appear in this week's issue of *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The three rhesus monkeys learned to anticipate particular rewards with visual clues on the computer screen—different colored targets corresponded to each reward. Earl and the others excelled during the training period, when they earned nothing for failing or a cup of sugary water for succeeding. They performed a little better when the reward they thought they would get doubled or tripled (增至三倍). If that trend held, a rare jackpot—a drink 10 times bigger than the average reward—should have motivated even better performance. But the jackpot did the opposite. The three monkeys put up far more unsuccessful runs when the huge prize was up for grabs. Earl choked on 11 of his 11 jackpot opportunities.

To find the cause, Adam Smoulder, a graduate student on the team, studied carefully what was going on with the monkeys' arm motions during thousands of trials. Their reaction times and maximum speeds showed no clear trend. "Really the only consistency we saw was the increase in caution," Adam says.

"The monkeys are choking by being overcautious," says Aaron Batista, a bioengineer at the University of Pittsburgh who co-led the work with Chase. "In humans, psychologists have linked choking to paying too close attention to their movements, a behavior called explicit monitoring. Thinking about their movements makes them slower."

32. How does the author develop the first paragraph?
- A. By presenting ideas.
 B. By making comparisons.
 B. By analyzing causes.
 D. By listing examples.
33. How did the researchers conduct the study?
- A. By making observations.
 C. By referring to former studies.
 B. By asking questions.
 D. By scanning the brains.
34. The rhesus monkeys behaved better when rewarded with _____.
- A. a cup of sugary water
 C. ten cups of sugary water
 B. two cups of sugary water
 D. twenty cups of sugary water
35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Rhesus monkeys are not affected by pressure.
 B. Stress does more good than harm to human beings.
 C. Humans and rhesus monkeys choke for being too cautious.
 D. Humans perform better under pressure than rhesus monkeys.

第二节 (共 3 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项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。

If you're ready to build influence, here are five steps that will significantly change how you relate to your colleagues or anyone in your life.

38. D If your goal is to get others to count on you, honor your commitments. When you say you'll have a response by tomorrow at 9 am, have it in their inbox before that time. Should something prevent you from following through, let others know that you're on it and when you'll be able to respond.

Give others a voice. G As much as you'd like to share your ideas, pause and ask for someone else to introduce or share a suggestion. You empower others by offering them this opportunity, and they will feel included in the process.

Take care of yourself. In order to be present and lead the way for others to follow, check in with yourself on a regular basis. This involves physical and emotional well-being. Are you exercising and eating well? How about regulating your emotions? B

Stay focused on what matters. F That's because you're much more interested in knowing what makes others excited so they can perform better and more effectively.

Engage with others. If you want people to be interested in where you're headed, you will do what it takes to relate to them in a sincere and meaningful way. You know the names and tendencies of the people you work with on every level and find ways to bring out the best in them. E

A. Act with speed

B. When the unexpected happens

C. When your needs are being met

D. Do what you say you're going to do

E. Make sure those around you are heard and understood

F. You face problems as a group and celebrate wins together, too

G. Removing yourself from minor issues sets you apart as a person of influence

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。

Many professional photographers dream of having their work featured on the electronic billboards of Times Square in New York City. Marco Gutierrez, a student at SPU (Seattle Pacific University), already has had an album cover he photographed 41 in Times Square last November.

When he reached his teens, Gutierrez waited tables at a 42 all summer to save up enough money to 43 his first camera. He searched the Internet for videos to 44 himself how to use the 45. And then, every day he went out to 46 shooting photos and videos. He also asked his neighbor and best friend Mason to be his 47 to practice portrait (肖像) photography.

"In my hometown, many 48 didn't have a lot of expectations for their children. They just 49 them to go into agricultural work," Gutierrez said. Gutierrez's parents, however, always hoped he'd be able to attend 50, even if it meant shifting roles for everyone if he wasn't there to contribute as much around the house.

By the time he graduated from high school, he had successfully 51 to SPU. Since entering the college, Gutierrez has been 52 to earn enough through his part-time job to cover his rent, food and living 53.

【高三 12 月质量检测·英语 第 6 页(共 8 页)】

X-9

Gutierrez has been thinking about 54 his own video production company one day. "For me, I want to achieve meaning in my work and build 55 connections with those I work with."

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|---|--|--|---|
| 41. A. torn | B. heard | C. abandoned | D. displayed |
| 42. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. harm | B. restaurant | C. library | D. cinema |
| 43. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. buy | B. sell | C. steal | D. lose |
| 44. A. offer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. teach | C. award | D. mail |
| 45. A. computer | B. dictionary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. camera | D. phone |
| 46. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. practice | B. imagine | C. suggest | D. miss |
| 47. A. brother | B. father | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. classmate | D. model |
| 48. A. educators | B. parents | C. doctors | D. experts |
| 49. A. reminded | B. allowed | C. invited | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. expected |
| 50. A. meetings | B. church | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. college | D. parties |
| 51. A. replied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. applied | C. belonged | D. added |
| 52. A. sorry | B. angry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. able | D. unwilling |
| 53. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. expenses | B. experiences | C. standards | D. habits |
| 54. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. joining | B. closing | C. starting | D. moving |
| 55. A. weak | B. impractical | C. political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. genuine |

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。

In this age of consumerism, we 56 ^{unnecessarily} (unnecessary) throw away millions of tons of clothes every year. A lot of these 57 ^{items} (item) are as good as new. Some may be a bit old or just missing a button or two.

France has come up with a new plan to encourage people to increase the longevity of their clothing. The government will pay a "repair bonus" to people who get their clothes repaired at special repair workshops, or take their shoes to shoe repair shops. The bonus allows individuals 58 ^{to claim} (claim) back up to \$27 of the cost of their repair bill.

An 59 ^{estimation} (estimate) 700,000 tons of clothing are thrown away in France every year. Around two-thirds of this ends up in landfills. Furthermore, the global fashion industry accounts 60 ^{and} between 8 and 10 percent of global carbon emissions (排放) every year. The emergence of fast fashion has made the situation much 61 ^{worst} (bad). Fast fashion is the 62 ^{practice} (practical) of purchasing cheap clothes to wear just a few times. It uses a lot of synthetic (合成的) materials and chemicals, 63 ^{which} harm the environment.

The government also aims to encourage people to reduce 64 ^{an} amount of clothing they buy, and to donate unwanted clothes and shoes to charity. It says over half of donations can be reused, and a third can 65 ^{recycled} recycle into something new.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Mark 发邮件说他寒假要来中国旅游, 想让你给他推荐旅游景点。请你回复件, 内容包括:

1. 推荐的景点;
2. 推荐的理由。

我相信你会爱上中国

Fin

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