

北京市十一学校高三英语四月月考
考试时间：15:00-16:40 共计 100 分钟 试卷总分：120 分

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 语法填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空，在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

By the time Michael Phelps retired at 31, he 1 _____ (collect) a total of 23 golds, three silvers and two bronzes at the Olympics, a record that looks unlikely to be broken for many years 2 (come). Phelps suffered hyperactivity disorder as a child and 3 _____ (encourage) to take up swimming at seven to control his energy. Over the years he developed into a champion swimmer, beating record after record. “I was trying to see 4 _____ I could really do and where my potential could go”, said Phelps.

B

In most big cities, it is easier to hire a taxi at a moment's notice when the weather is good. But when it's raining, people have a much harder time 5 _____ (find) one. One obvious reason is that many people who walk short distances during good weather prefer to take a taxi in the rain. 6 _____, taxis tend to be more fully occupied on rainy days. Besides, the supply of available taxis is also smaller because taxi drivers can 7 _____ (easy) reach the target fares and go home early.

C

Developed by Confucius during the Spring and Autumn Period, Confucianism is a philosophical and ethical system, which has become an 8 _____ (influence) part of Chinese culture.

Today, mottoes from Confucianism are frequently used by foreign officials in their speeches or talks. People around the globe can have access 9 _____ Confucianism in Confucius Institutes and Chinese Culture Centers abroad. Up to now, China 10 _____ (open) about 500 Confucius Institutes in 140 countries and regions, introducing China by opening training classes, building libraries, and holding cultural activities.

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

This Too Shall Pass

When my family moved to Ohio over the summer, I feared attending another new school and knowing no one because I was able to expect what was coming. I had bright red hair and enormous glasses. In addition, I was 11 and not very sociable.

Boarding the school bus that first day, I felt like all eyes on me. I could hear the 12 "She's huge!" Obviously, the kids on the bus had known each other well. I spent that first bus 13 in silence.

The following day was even 14. I did not notice that a few boys had tied a shoelace across the aisle and thus fell face first on the bus, 15 everything I was carrying. 16 I was embarrassingly gathering my supplies, I could hear the laughter, and then the 17 "That felt like an earthquake!" Anyway, I 18 to find a seat. Looking out of the window, I 19 the tears welling up in my eyes.

It was then that I sank into myself. I began walking everywhere. I would wander through the woods behind our house. I would also walk to a 20 about two miles down the road, where I would chat silently with myself. I began 21 the afternoon school bus on purpose, walking home instead. Then, 22, I started losing weight. And as I became content with myself, I began making 23.

One of my newly-found friends also 24 with her weight, wanting to be a "perfect" cheerleader. She lived near my neighborhood so we would meet and 25 together. This became a daily activity with talking and laughing 26 the way—different from the lonely walks I had taken. My friend said that I didn't have to be perfect. I just had to be me, and be happy with 27.

While I would not want to 28 that time of loneliness, sadness and embarrassment, I am 29 I made it through. Whenever I am struggling with any other problem in life, I always remember the proverb "This too shall pass." If you can find a path with no obstacles, it probably doesn't 30 anywhere.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. outgoing | B. overweight | C. intelligent | D. friendly |
| 12. A. whispers | B. whistles | C. giggles | D. laughs |
| 13. A. drive | B. lift | C. ride | D. travel |
| 14. A. worse | B. longer | C. funnier | D. duller |
| 15. A. throwing | B. losing | C. leaving | D. dropping |
| 16. A. Though | B. While | C. Since | D. Because |
| 17. A. opinions | B. statements | C. comments | D. discussions |
| 18. A. determined | B. attempted | C. pretended | D. managed |
| 19. A. kept away | B. took back | C. put away | D. held back |
| 20. A. garden | B. market | C. church | D. library |
| 21. A. escaping | B. missing | C. delaying | D. stopping |
| 22. A. uninterestedly | B. uncertainly | C. unfortunately | D. unexpectedly |
| 23. A. changes | B. friends | C. efforts | D. decisions |
| 24. A. struggled | B. competed | C. dealt | D. lived |
| 25. A. run | B. play | C. chat | D. walk |
| 26. A. along | B. across | C. by | D. in |
| 27. A. oneself | B. myself | C. herself | D. itself |
| 28. A. relieve | B. remind | C. relate | D. rethink |
| 29. A. excited | B. upset | C. proud | D. regretful |
| 30. A. exist | B. stretch | C. lead | D. stay |

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Dramatized Thoughts on Public Speaking

As the crowd gathered, I could feel my heart beating. I wondered if they could hear it. Against my will, I could feel my face turning hot and knew that I was blushing. Even if they cannot hear my heart thumping with every beat, I thought, they can surely see it in my eyes. My eyes are always a dead give-away. They well up with fear and often even hot with tears, every time I get nervous. That and my stupid old face turning a bright shade of red... I knew that by now I probably looked like a sunburned tomato. They would never take me seriously.

I began to wish that I was more like my sister. She is always so confident and proud of herself. It seemed like she hardly ever gets nervous when it really counts. Either that or she hid it better than I. I wished I had never even thought of this stupid idea of running for student body president. That was a month ago, before I found out that I would have to speak in front of the entire school. It was too late to back out now pretty soon the speeches would begin. It would only be a few hours before the embarrassing results would come out, and that wasn't even the worst of my worries. What would everyone say? What would my parents think when I told them that I lost the election? They were so proud of me; I would never be able to tell them. Everyone was counting on me, my teachers, my friends, even the principal. I was sure that I would fail miserably now that I had gotten myself into such a negative state of mind. I reread my speech. All the great hopes and ideas I had, all written on that awful piece of paper. I realized why I had written those words and an air of anticipation (预感) ran through my body. Just in time, too.

I heard my name only seconds later. Those few feet to the podium (讲台) felt like a mile. My knees were shaking, but somehow I managed to keep my ground. Although I knew that I probably wouldn't need it, I placed my well-rehearsed speech on the podium. Then, like a gymnast about to plunge into a tumbling pass, I looked up at the audience. And as I delivered that speech, a new and strange realization came to me. I had captured their attention and for a moment---they belonged to me.

31. Why did the author think it stupid to attend the election?
- A. People wouldn't take her seriously. B. Her sister was much better than her.
C. She didn't expect such a large audience. D. There wasn't enough time for her to prepare.
32. What was the author's worst worry?
- A. Her efforts would be in vain. B. She would disappoint others.
C. The results would come out soon. D. She would suffer from stage fright.
33. What can we learn from the author's experience?
- A. Great efforts pay off.
B. Always look on the bright side.
C. Never lose heart when you fail.
D. Things may not be as bad as you think.

B

Just Released: Secure Your New U.S. 2019 Silver Dollars Now

Millions of people collect the American Eagle Silver Dollar. In fact, it's been the country's most popular Silver Dollar for over thirty years. So when a new mintage (货 币) of Silver Dollars is released, many of

those same people are already standing in line, ready to secure the freshest silver coins straight from the United States Mint.

Today, you can count yourself among the world's top collectors by getting ahead of millions of Silver Dollar buyers and securing freshly struck Brilliant Uncirculated 2019 American Eagle Silver Dollars.

America's Brand New Silver Dollar

This is a strictly limited release of one of the most beautiful silver coins in the world. Today you have the opportunity to secure these massive one full Troy ounce U.S. Silver Dollars in Brilliant Uncirculated (BU) condition. The 100-year-old design features a walking Lady Liberty draped in a U.S. flag on one side and a majestic U.S. Eagle and shield on the other.

The Most Affordable Precious Metal-GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED

Silver is by far the most affordable of all precious metals and each full Troy ounce American Eagle Silver Dollar is government-guaranteed for its 99.9 purity, authenticity, and legal status.

A Coin Flip You can't Afford to Lose

Why are we releasing the most popular Silver Dollar in America for a remarkably affordable price? We're doing it to introduce you to what hundreds of thousands of smart collectors and satisfied customers have known since 1984---GovMint.com is the best source for coins worldwide.

Timing is Everything

Our advice? Keep this stunning offer to yourself. Once word gets out that 2019 Silver Dollars are finally available, especially at such a great price, you'll be facing far more competition for those very first 2019 Silver Dollars. But by calling today, you can secure yours ahead of the rush.

Call Now And Beat the Crowd!

The American Eagle Silver Dollar is one of the best selling and most widely collected silver coins in the world. Don't miss out---call now at 1-888-835-8675 and secure your very own American Eagle Silver Dollars ahead of the crowd. Plus, the more you buy, the more you save! FREE SHIPPING on 8 or More!

34. We can learn that the Silver Dollar is _____.
- A. newly designed
 - B. currently in circulation
 - C. issued in limited quantity
 - D. intended for top collectors
35. What makes the Silver Dollar most worth collecting?
- A. It is made of precious metal.
 - B. It is government guaranteed.
 - C. It is popular with customers.
 - D. It is beautifully designed.
36. To secure your Silver Dollar, you'd better _____.
- A. contact the United States Mint
 - B. visit GovMint.com first .
 - C. call at 1-888-835-8675 now
 - D. buy eight or more at a time
37. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. present and argue
 - B. inform and persuade
 - C. introduce and analyze
 - D. compare and evaluate

C

Hibernation

For people who aren't fans of winter, animals that hibernate seem to have the right idea: It's the equivalent of burying your head under the covers until spring comes — isn't it? Not quite.

"Most of the physiological functions are extremely slowed down," says Marina Blanco, a postdoctoral associate at the Duke Lemur (狐猴) Center in Durham, North Carolina. For example, when lemurs hibernate, they reduce their heart rates from over 300 beats per minute to fewer than six, says Blanco. And instead of breathing about every second, they can go up to 10 minutes without taking a breath. Their brain activity "becomes undetectable." This is very different from sleep, which is gentle resting state where unconscious functions are still performed.

Put simply: "Hibernation is a means of energy conservation," says Kelly Drew, a neuropharmacologist at the University of Alaska Fairbanks who studies the brain chemistry of hibernating Arctic ground squirrels. While hibernation is often seen as a seasonal behavior, it's not limited to cold-weather animals. There are tropical hibernators that may do so to beat the heat. And "some species hibernate in response to food shortages," notes Drew. For example, echidnas (针鼹) in Australia will hibernate after fires, waiting until food resources rebound to resume normal activities.

To slow their metabolism (新陈代谢), animals cool their bodies by 5 to 10 °C on average. The Arctic ground squirrels Drew works on can take this much further, supercooling to subfreezing temperatures. Drew's research has shown that cooling is likely regulated by levels of adenosine (腺苷) in the brain. Not only does adenosine increase in winter in ground squirrels, the receptors for the molecule become more sensitive to it.

But species don't stay in their cold, sleeping state for the duration of their dormant period. About 80 percent of their energy is spent intermittently (间歇地) waking and warming up. Why they do this is "one of the greatest mysteries" of the field, says Thomas Ruf, a professor of animal physiology at the University of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna. Some think they need to turn back on their immune systems to fight disease, while others think they may simply awaken so they can sleep.

One bird and a variety of amphibians(两栖动物), reptiles and insects also exhibit hibernation-like states. There is even at least one fish — the Antarctic cod — that slows down its metabolism in winter, becoming 20 times less active. And, of course, there are lots of mammals. While bears might be the first that come to mind, most mammalian hibernators are on the smaller side. "The average hibernator weighs only 70 grams," says Ruf. That's because little bodies have high surface area to volume ratios, making it more taxing for them to stay warm in cold weather — so they need the seasonal energy savings more than larger animals.

38. How does the author distinguish between hibernation and sleep?

- A. By highlighting reasons. B. By presenting definitions.
C. By introducing arguments. D. By comparing the data.

39. "Echidnas" in Paragraph 3 is introduced to show _____.

- A. animals cool their bodies by 5 to 10°C on average
B. tropical hibernators may hibernate to beat the heat
C. some species hibernate in response to food shortage
D. hibernation is most often seen as a seasonal behavior

40. The last paragraph mainly discusses _____.

- A. when certain animals hibernate B. what kinds of animals hibernate
C. why some animals hibernate D. how animals hibernate

41. The passage implies that _____.

- A. It is harder for smaller animals to keep warm in winter.
B. The cooling of bodies may influence the levels of adenosine.
C. Scientists don't agree on the reasons of intermittent hibernation.
D. Body functions are still unconsciously performed during hibernation.

D

Collaboration at work is generally seen as a good thing. The latest survey by the *Financial Times* of what employers want from MBA graduates found that the ability to work in a team, to work with a wide variety of people and to build, maintain and expand a network of people were three of the top five skills that managers wanted.

But managers always have to balance the merits of teamwork, which help ensure that everyone is working towards the same goal, with the dangers of “groupthink”, when some don’t point out the faults of a plan to fit in with others. When people are aware of the views of others, there is a tendency for them to follow, as participants are reluctant to look foolish by deviating from the majority view. The same effect may lead to stock-market bubbles.

Modern communication methods mean that collaboration is more frequent. Workers are constantly in touch with each other via e-mail, messaging groups or mobile calls. But does that improve or worsen performance?

A new study by Ethan Bernstein, Jesse Shore and David Lazer, three American academics, tried to answer this question. They set a logical problem (devising the shortest route for a travelling salesman visiting various cities). Three groups were involved: one where subjects acted independently; another where they saw the solutions posted by team members at every stage; and a third where they were kept informed of each other’s views only intermittently (间歇地).

The survey found that members of the individualist group reached the best solution more often than the constant collaborators, but had a poorer average result. The intermittent collaborators found the right result as often as the individualists, and got a better average solution.

When it comes to idea generation, giving people a bit of space to find a solution seems to be a good idea. Occasional collaboration can be a big help; most people have benefited from a colleague’s wise advice to avoid a particular course of action.

Close teamwork may be vital in the lower reaches of a group, but at the top, someone has to make a decision. At this stage, intense collaboration may be less helpful. Fashion houses with co-creative directors are rated as less creative by industry experts than brands that were individually led. Co-led teams of Himalayan climbers are more likely to suffer deaths than those with single leaders. Experts think that co-leadership “creates uncertainty over who is really in charge”. The battles between Sandy Weill and John Reed when they were co-chief executives of Citigroup in the late 1990s were infamous. Less than 5% of companies in the Fortune 500 have used a co-CEO structure since 1989. In short, collaboration may be a useful tool, but it doesn’t work in every situation.

42. What does the underlined word “deviating” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Suffering. B. Differing. C. Varying. D. Ranging.

43. In the new study conducted by three American academics, _____.

- A. constant collaborators had the poorest average solution
B. all subjects had the chances to visit a variety of cities
C. individualists found the right result the most often
D. occasional collaboration promoted performance

44. From the last paragraph, we can learn that _____.

- A. fashion houses were more likely creative with a single authority
B. Himalayas climbers work together to avoid potential deaths
C. Sandy Weill and John Reed were not so creative leaders
D. successful companies have one Chief Executive Officer

45. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. What is collaboration? B. When does collaboration work?
C. Why collaboration is highly valued? D. How to collaborate with others in a team?

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

E

Does Waking Up Early Benefit Everyone?

We've all heard it before: to be successful, get out of bed early. After all, Apple CEO Tim Cook gets up at 3:45 a.m. – and, as we know, “the early bird catches the worm.” But just because some successful people wake up early, does that mean it's a trait most of them share? And if you are not an early bird, are you really doomed to a less successful life?

___46___ It's estimated that some 50% of the population isn't really morning or evening-oriented, but somewhere in the middle. Numerous studies have found that morning people are more persistent, self-directed and agreeable, while night owls tend to perform better on measures of memory, processing speed and cognitive ability, even when they have to perform those tasks in the morning.

Still think the morning people sound more like CEO material? Don't set your alarm for 5 a.m. just yet.

___47___ “If people are left to their naturally preferred times, they feel much better. They say that they are much more productive. The mental capacity they have is much broader,” says Oxford University biologist Katharina Wulff, who studies chronobiology (生物钟学) and sleep. On the other hand, she says, pushing people too far out of their natural preference can be harmful. When they wake early, for example, night owls are still producing melatonin (褪黑素). “_48 That can have lots of negative physiological consequences,” Wulff says.

In many ways, that makes sense, since research shows that our chronotype (睡眠类型), or internal clock, is mainly biological. Up to 47% of it is inherited, which means if you want to know why you pop up at dawn each day (or never do), you should probably look at your parents. 49_ Children tend toward morning, with a peak shift toward night around age 20 and a slight change back toward morning at around age 50.

In our rush to figure out the ‘secrets’ of success, we tend to forget a couple of things. First, not all high achievers are early risers, and not all early risers are successful. More importantly, things that are connected don't necessarily cause the events. 50_____

- A. And your preference does change as you age.
- B. For about half of us, this isn't really an issue.
- C. Then you interrupt it and push the body to be in the daytime mode.
- D. As it turns out, changing your sleep times may not have much effect.
- E. And shifting someone's chronotype doesn't necessarily change these traits.
- F. In other words, it's not clear that waking up early itself provides the benefit.
- G. However, morning exposure to bright light and avoiding light at night can help.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35分） 第一节（15分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国文化感兴趣，计划明年来北京上大学。他向你咨询相关信息。请给他回邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 推荐他上哪所大学；
3. 建议他做哪些准备工作。注意：
 - 1 词数不少于 50；
 - 2 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。Dear Jim,

Yours
Li Hua

第二节（20分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你们班上周组织了一次以“劳动最光荣”为主题的社会实践活动。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记述整个过程。

注意：词数不少于60。提示词：西瓜 watermelon



参考答案和解析

第一部分：知识运用

第一节 语法填空

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. had collected | 2. to come | 3. was encouraged | 4. what |
| 5. finding | 6. So/Therefore/Thus | 7. easily | 8. |
| influential | | | |
| 9. to | 10. has opened | | |

第二节 完形填空

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| 11-15: BACAD | 16-20: BCDDC | 21-25: BDBAD | 26- |
| 30: ABACC | | | |

第三部分：阅读理解

第一节

A篇: 31-33: CBD

B篇: 34-37: CBCB

C篇: 38-41: BCBC

D篇: 42-45: BDAB

第二节

E篇: 46-50: BDCAF

第四部分：书面表达

第一节

Dear Jim,

How are you doing recently? So happy to hear from you. Knowing you are fascinated by traditional Chinese culture and plan to attend a university in Beijing, I am glad to be helpful for you.

First of all, Welcome to Beijing for your study! I truly believe Peking University is the ideal one for you because it can provide you with a wonderful mind-blowing journey to explore.

To begin with, it is best known for its long and profound history. Entering its campus, you would be completely blown away just by the time-honored buildings where many masters enlightened minds and passed on the essence of culture from one generation to the next. Absorbed in such an extraordinary campus, you may easily trace back to the root of traditional Chinese culture. Beyond that, PKU's other great claim to fame is its openness to different ideas and thoughts. At PKU, your voice would be heard, your dream be supported, and you could always gather around people with the same interest.

The admission to PKU is highly selective, so you need to present an exceptional record, including academic GPA, extracurricular activities, talent, and so on. Moreover, you are advised to learn some Chinese to get better adapted to your campus life.

Hope those suggestions would be helpful for you. If you have any more questions, don't hesitate to contact me.

第二节

Last week, my class organized a field trip with the theme "Labor is the most glorious", from which I gained great happiness of labor.

Last Monday after class, our teacher informed us of the activity to be held at the weekend. Having never experienced labor in the countryside before, we were all filled with excitement and anticipation.

After receiving my parents' support on my joining in the trip, I got down to packing the suitcase

with necessities such as some clothes, towel and so on. Unable to hold back my happiness and wonder, I pictured what was to come next.

The big day came. In high spirits, we threw ourselves heartily into harvesting watermelons as the activity got started. With a twist at the stem and a pull, I successfully picked our first watermelon. One by one, we put the watermelons into the basket. Gathering all my strength while lifting a basket full of watermelons, I suddenly felt a sense of fulfillment that came from labor, and gratitude to the farmers.

Arriving home to a wonderful meal with my parents, I shared my experience in the melon field, for which they praised me a lot. As a city kid, this is the first time that I have ever truly felt the happiness and contentment from labor which pushes our society ahead. From now on, I'm going to do my share of labor work in my home. Labor is indeed the most glorious.

解析:

语法填空

1. had collected

考查时态。By the time 后面加过去动作，表示截止到过去的时间为止，用过去完成时had collected。

2. to come

考查非谓语之动词不定式。动词不定式作定语表将来。many years to come未来的几年。

3. was encouraged

考查动词的时态和语态。as a child 当他小的时候，暗示用过去式，被鼓励用被动，于是填was encouraged。

4. what

考查名词性从句what。我所真正能做的what I could really do。

5. finding

考查非谓语之动名词。have a hard time doing 干.....有困难。

6. So/Therefore/Thus

考查因果关系连词。So/Therefore/Thus用来引出下文，表达“因此”之意。Hence也行。但太正式了。

7. easily

考查词性转换。reach为动词，前面要用副词easily修饰。

8. influential

考查词性转换。part为名词，前面要用形容词influential修饰。注意拼写influential

3月22日学习任务派生测试第2组第28个就是。

此次考查了两次派生，请关注第三期派生专题讲义。

9. to

考查介词，have access to

10. has opened

考查动词的时态。Up to now截止到目前，主语是单数 China。于是填现在完成时has opened。

完型

11. B. 根据前一句作者不敢去上新学校，并列举了自己的缺点，in addition后仍是缺点，所以此空填overweight，后文也有huge, weight等提示。

12. A. 听到别人小声议论，后面接着是说的话，所以填whisper。而不仅仅是咯咯笑giggle。
13. C. bus ride乘车，车程。意思是作者乘车的一路上都没有说话。
14. A. 根据后文的描述，第二天在竟然被绊倒了，很是狼狈。所以填even worse。
15. D. 作者摔倒的时候，手里拿的东西都掉在了地上。所以用drop
16. B. 当我捡起我的东西时，我听见别人的笑声和评论：像是地震了一样。所以填while
17. C. 参见16题解析，comment评论
18. D. 不管怎么说，我还是找到一个座位坐下了。manage to do设法，成功的做某事。
19. D. 座在车窗边，我极力控制着满眼的泪水。hold back 控制，阻挡。
20. C. 根据后文chat silently with God，说明去了教堂church。这是石老师的锅。为了避免神的传播和坚守社会主义接班人的价值取向，把God改为myself了。
21. B. 根据后文walk home 得知作者故意miss the afternoon school bus。错过下午的校车。
22. D 没想到的效果是竟然开始变瘦了。
23. B. 根据后文one of my newly-found friends，得知开始交朋友了。
24. A. 其中新交的朋友也在努力减肥，希望别的完美。努力干某事 struggle with。
25. D. 所以她们两个每天一起走着。Walk
26. A. 一路上有说有笑 along the way沿途，一路上
27. B. 我只需要做我自己，对自己满意。
28. A. 尽管我不想再次经历那孤独伤心的日子，但是我非常骄傲我挺过来了。Relive 再次经历，make it through克服困难，度过难关
29. C. 同上。
30. C. 如果你发现一条非常平坦，没有障碍的路，他不会带你走向成功的。Obstacle障碍。Doesn't lead anywhere=Lead nowhere一事无成，一无所获。

阅读

A篇

一个中学生在自己参加学生会主席竞选演讲前心理活动的记录。

31. C. 细节题。题干中的短语run for the election意思为“参加竞选”，本题询问作者为何认为自己参加竞选是愚蠢的抉择。从第二段第三行“I wished I had never even thought of the speeches would begin.”可知，作者原本没想到参加竞选还需要在全校面前发表演说，她感到自己当初参加竞选很傻。因此选C。

32. B. 细节题。从第二段第五行“It would only be a few hours before the embarrassing results would come out, and that wasn't even the worst of my worries..... I was sure that I would fail miserably now that I had gotten myself into such a negative state of mind.”可知，作者担心如果自己演讲失败会让关心她的人失望，因此选B。

33. D. 主旨题。从故事结尾两句“And as I delivered that speech, a new and strange realization came to me. I had captured their attention and for a moment---they belonged to me.”而知当作者走上讲台演讲时，她发现观众认真聆听，事情没有她原以为的那么糟糕。因此选D。

B篇

这是一篇应用文。介绍刚刚发布的2019新银元，并劝人们收藏。

34. C. 细节理解题。从第三段第一二句中的关键词a strictly limited release和full Troy ounce U.S. Silver Dollars in Brilliant Uncirculated (BU) condition可知Silver Dollar是限量版足量金衡制(用于称量贵重金属和宝石)盎司的银元。因此选项C“限量高品质发行”为正确选项。

35. B. 细节题。本题是关于此银元值得收藏的原因。第四段“Silver is by far the most affordablefor its 99.9 purity, authenticity, and legal status.”句意为“到目前为止，银是所有贵金属中最实惠的，每盎司美国鹰银元的纯度、真实性和法律地位均由政府保证。”多个小标题均突出了它的收藏价值，但最重要的原因第B。为了凸显，**GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED**全部了大写。因此B正确。你做错了，也是石老师的锅。这题没太磨好。

36. C. 细节理解题。本题询问如何才能确保成功预定银元。从本文第六段“**But by calling today, you can secure yours ahead of the rush.**”和第七段“**call now at 1-888-835-8675 and secure your very own American Eagle Silver Dollars ahead of the crowd.**”可知，应尽快电话预定购买，以确保成功收藏。故C正确。

37. B. 写作目的题。从全文内容可知，通过介绍Silver Dollar 的具体情况，以及全文最后一句“**call now at 1-888-835-8675Plus, the more you buy, the more you save! FREE SHIPPING on 8 or More!**”可知，劝读者购买，因此选项B，inform and persuade正确。

阅读C: 这是一篇冬眠的文章。较为简单。文中介绍了冬眠和睡眠的区别，冬眠的原因的最新调查以及那些动物冬眠。

38. B. This is very different from sleep, which is gentle resting state where unconscious functions are still performed. Put simply: “Hibernation is a means of energy conservation,” 给冬眠和睡眠给了定义。不能选D，因为睡眠数据并没有给。你做错了，也是石老师的锅。这题没太磨好。

39. C 第三段提到echidnas (针鼹)时的for example知是用作例子来证明有些物种冬眠是为了应对食物缺乏。

40. B 最后一段谈到冬眠的动物有鸟，有鱼还有大大小小的哺乳动物，所以最后一段中心是B
41. C.

A. It is harder for smaller animals to keep warm in winter. (这句话对，但不是推断)

B. The cooling of bodies may influence the levels of adenosine. (恰恰相反)

D. Body functions are still unconsciously performed during hibernation. (应是during sleep)

D篇

本文为议论文，探讨团队合作何时奏效。

42. B. 猜测词义题。第二段第一句“**But managers always have towhen some don't point out the faultsof a plan to fit in with others.**”意思为“但是，管理者总是必须平衡团队合作的优点，这有助于确保每个人都朝着同一个目标努力，同时也有“群体思维”的危险，因为有些人没有指出计划中的不足之处以适应其他人。”fit in with others意思为“适应他人”或“和他人保持一致”。there is a tendency for them to follow 人们容易跟随。故而，人不愿意因为跟大多数人_____而显得自己笨。补全的话，B最合适。

43. D. 细节理解归纳题。第四段“The survey found that members of the individualist group but had a poorer average result.”意思为“调查发现，与经常合作的人相比，个人主义群体的成员更经常达到最佳解决方案，但平均结果较差”，因此A不正确。从“**devising the shortest route for a travelling salesman visiting various cities**”可知，参与测试者被要求为一个到各个城市旅行的推销员设计最短的路线，而不是亲自去各个城市旅行，故B不正确。“**The intermittent collaborators found the right result as often as the individualists, and got a better average solution.**”意思为“断断续续的合作者和个体主义者一样经常找到正确的结果，并得到了一个更好的平均解决方案”。因此C不正确。此句也说明，相对而言，intermittent collaborators在找到正确答案的频度与平均值综合这两个方面，表现最佳。选项D中的occasional与intermittent意思相近，故正确。

44. A. 推断题。第六段第四句“Co-led teams of Himalayan climbers are more likely to suffer deaths than those with single leaders.” 意思为“由喜马拉雅山登山者组成的联合领导的登山队比那些只有一名领导人的登山队更容易死亡。”选项B与此句相违背，故不正确。本文提到Sandy Weill and John Reed引出专家的观点：共同领导“会对谁真正负责产生不确定性”，但这两个人本身各自都是有创造力的领袖。故C不正确。全文倒数第二句“Less than 5% of companies in the Fortune 500 have used a co-CEO structure since 1989.”意思为“自1989年以来，《财富500强》中只有不到5%的公司采用了联合首席执行官结构。”由此可知，其中还是有5%的公司采用了联合领导制。故D不正确。本段第三句“Fashion houses with co-creative directors are rated as less creative by industry experts than brands that were individually led.”意思为“拥有共同创意总监的时装公司被行业专家评为比单独领导的品牌更缺乏创意。”选项A中的authority为“权威人士，专家”，“没有权威性（即单独领导）的时装公司很难保持创意”，故A正确。

45. B. 主旨大意题。本文中心词汇为collaboration/teamwork，但全文重点不是介绍选项A“何为团队协作”，也不是关于选项C“为什么协作被重视”，更不是选项D“如何在团队中协作。”“团队协作何时才能奏效”。故选项B正确。

E篇

这是一篇说明文，通过一些专家的分析，告知读者早起的人未必一定成功。不违背每个人的自然偏好，才是正确的选择。

46. B. 此句位于第二段段首，起到承上启下的作用。第一段最后一句“*And if you are not an early bird, are you really doomed to a less successful life?*”提出议题“不能做到早起的人就注定不能成功吗？”。B选项中的this指代这一观点，about half of us与本段下句中的some 50% of the population表意一致，故正确选项为B。

47. D. 此句位于段中。上句“*Don't set your alarm for 5 a.m. just yet.*”明确指出，现在请不要把闹表设置在早晨5点钟。选项D“*As it turns out, changing your sleep times may not have much effect.*”的意思为“事实证明，改变你的睡眠时间可能没有什么效果。”是对上一句的承接。

48. C. 此句位于段中。上文“*pushing people too far out of their natural preference can be harmful.*”指出“逼着人们远离他们的自然偏好可能是有害的。例如，当它们早起时，夜猫子仍在分泌褪黑素。”选项C中的it指代上一句中“分泌褪黑色素”，48题后一句中的代词that又指代选项C“然后你打断它，把身体推到日间模式”这一做法。故正确。

49. A. 此句位于段中。上文指出：睡眠类型与遗传有47%的相关性，后面几句从children, age 20, 到age 50, 说明“个人的偏好与年龄有关系”，因此选项A正确。

50. F. 此句位于段尾。本段“*First, not all high achievers are early risers, Things that are connected don't necessarily cause the events.*”意思为“不是所有的高成就者都是早起者，也不是所有早起者都成功。更重要的是，关联的事物不一定会导致事件发生。”F选项的句意为“换言之，还不清楚早起本身能带来什么好处。”是对上面内容的进一步解释，因此F选项正确。

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