

2022 北京首都师大附中高三 12 月月考

英 语

第一部分：知识运用(共两节，30分)

第一节完形填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分，共15分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，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。

Ask 3-year-old Wolfy about his future plans, and you'll quickly discover this kid's aspirations area lot more down to earth.

His obsession? Garbage trucks and the men who drive and ___1___ them.

Up until recently, due to a pandemic, Wolfy was spending most days at home. His favorite day of the week was Friday—trash collection day, of course. Every Friday morning, Wolfy ___2___ waited for his beloved garbage trucks to make their run up his street. Under his parents supervision, Wolfy became something of a ___3___ to the trash collectors. To Wolfy, these men are superheroes. Two of them, D. J. and Drew, became his particular pals, earning him and his trash team the nickname of the “Wolfpack.”

Wolfy's parents knew they weren't able to throw him a big birthday party. ___4___, they told him he could invite a couple of friends over for cake. Wolfy's ideal guest list was obvious. “Drew and D. J. ! he ___5___.

On the morning of September 9, four bright green garbage trucks, horns honking, rolled their way up the street to the delight of the ecstatic birthday boy and his stunned family.

“The guys came ___6___ gifts, howling out their windows and took time to play with Wolfy,” his mom posted to her Facebook page. “He even got to honk the horn!

Does it get any better!?”

The superheroes climbed down from their trucks to celebrate Wolfy's birthday. After they ___7___ the little boy with trash-related gifts, shared cake, and played with toy trucks, Wolfy's garbage collecting heroes drove off to their other appointed rounds.

Wolfy's mom, more than a little impressed, ___8___ her feelings, saying, “These are really kind gentle ___9___ who are full of positive, good energy. These men are ideal role models.”

They're the next generation to come, so seeing them enthusiastic about something even as ___10___ as what we do in our everyday lives brings meaning and shows the importance of what everyone does in society.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. clean | B. load | C. repair | D. collect |
| 2. A. eagerly | B. hesitantly | C. patiently | D. naturally |
| 3. A. joy | B. pity | C. desire | D. trouble |
| 4. A. Besides | B. Further | C. Instead | D. Otherwise |
| 5. A. complained | B. ordered | C. rejected | D. declared |
| 6. A. arranging | B. bearing | C. enjoying | D. advertising |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 7. A. amused | B. equipped | C. prepared | D. showered |
| 8. A. put up | B. made up | C. broke up | D. summed up |
| 9. A. souls | B. leader's | C. instructors | D. colleagues |
| 10. A. boring | B. annoying | C. simple | D. significant |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

A

阅读下面短文, 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 few years ago, an Englishman called Roy Jones went on holiday to a small seaside town in England. He was swimming in the sea one day 11 his false teeth fell out and floated away as he opened his mouth. The following year, Mr. Jones returned to the same town. As he was having dinner in a local café, he mentioned the story of his 12 (lose) teeth to the manager. The manager looked surprised, 13 (explain) that he had found a set of false teeth on the beach last month. When the manager brought him the teeth, Mr. Jones put them into his mouth, and laughed and laughed. They were his!

B

阅读下面短文, 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。

It turns out that the old cliché “a picture is worth a thousand words” is true, at least when it comes to your social media profile picture. A study reveals 14 your profile picture says about you and your personality. Are you an extrovert, conscientious, or neurotic? It turns out that your social media profile picture knows all. Although social media allows a user 15 (shape) his or her own personality and idealized view, evidence shows that social media behavior usually 16 (represent) an extension of one's self.

C

阅读下面短文, 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。

Imprinting is a form of learning in 17 a very young animal fixes its attention on the first object it has visual, auditory, or tactile experience with and then follows that object. Over the last few months, panda caretakers in China 18 (dress) up like the animal to make back-to-nature training more authentic for the cubs. The keepers wear panda costumes when dealing with the animals to try to make the pandas feel at home and to limit their interactions 19 humans. They hope the dress-up will make the animals' transition to the wild 20 (easy) in the long run.

第二部分: 阅读理解(共两节, 38 分)

第一节(共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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

In the short time Steve and Zach had been inside their tent packing their tools, wind-blown flame had skipped

you have for writing about the subject, especially scientific material. Include one or two published pieces with your article. We prefer typed articles between 1000 and 2000 words in length. We encourage you to send both printed and online versions.

We also welcome new fiction. A light, humorous touch is appreciated. We are always in need of straight humor articles. Make us laugh, and we'll buy it.

Feature articles average about 1000 to 2000 words. We like positive, fresh angles to Post articles, and we ask that they be thoroughly researched.

We normally respond to article submissions within six weeks. You are free to submit the article elsewhere at the same time.

Please submit all articles to Features Editor, The Saturday Evening Post, 1100 Waterway Boulevard, Indianapolis, IN 46202, (317)634-1100.

24. Before sending a manuscript to the Post, a contributor is advised to _____.

- A. get a better understanding of American issues
- B. find out the range of the articles in the post
- C. increase his knowledge in many fields
- D. broaden his research focus

25. To submit nonfiction articles, a contributor must _____.

- A. provide his special qualification
- B. be a regular reader of the post
- C. produce printed version
- D. be over 45 year old

26. From the passage we can learn that the post _____.

- A. allows article submission within six weeks
- B. favor science articles within 2,000 words
- C. has a huge demand for humorous works
- D. prefers nonfiction to fiction article

C

GOING TO UNIVERSITY is supposed to be a mind-broadening experience. That statement is probably made in comparison to training for work straight after school, which might not be so encouraging. But is it actually true? Jessica Golle of the University of Tübingen, in Germany, thought she would try to find out. Her result, however, is not quite what might be expected. As she reports in *Psychological Science* this week, she found that those who have been to university do indeed seem to leave with broader and more inquiring minds than those who have spent their immediate post-school years in vocational (职业的) training for work. However, it was not the case that university broadened minds. Rather, work seemed to narrow them.

Dr. Golle came to this conclusion after she and a team of colleagues studied the early careers of 2,095 German youngsters. The team used two standardized tests to assess their volunteers. One was of personality traits, including openness, conscientiousness (认真) and so on. The other was of attitudes, such as realistic, investigative and enterprising. They administered both tests twice—once towards the end of each volunteer's time at school, and then again six years later. Of the original group, 382 were on the intermediate track, from which there was a choice

between the academic and vocational routes, and it was on these that the researchers focused. University beckoned for 212 of them. The remaining 170 chose vocational training and a job.

When it came to the second round of tests, Dr. Golle found that the personalities of those who had gone to university had not changed significantly. Those who had undergone vocational training and then got jobs were not that much changed in personality, either—except in one crucial respect. They had become more conscientious.

That sounds like a good thing, certainly compared with the common public image of undergraduates as a bunch of lazybones. But changes in attitude that the researchers recorded were rather worrying. In the university group, again, none were detectable. But those who had chosen the vocational route showed marked drops in interest in tasks that are investigative and enterprising in nature. And that might restrict their choice of careers.

Some investigative and enterprising jobs, such as scientific research, are, indeed beyond the degreeless. But many, particularly in Germany, with its tradition of vocational training, are not. The researchers mention, for example, computer programmers and finance-sector workers as careers requiring these traits. If Dr. Golle is correct, and changes in attitude brought about by the very training Germany prides itself on are narrowing people's choices, that is indeed a matter worthy of serious consideration.

27. Which of the following can best replace “beckoned for” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Examined.
- B. Attracted.
- C. Organized.
- D. Recognized.

28. What can we learn from the research?

- A. The degreeless have not changed in personalities.
- B. Going to university is a mind-broadening experience.
- C. Working straight after school narrows people's minds.
- D. College students pride themselves on their education.

29. According to the last two paragraphs,_____.

- A. college students enjoy a very good public image
- B. the undergraduates have changed significantly in attitude
- C. the degreeless are much better at dealing with challenging tasks
- D. people show less interest in investigative jobs due to vocational training

30. What is the author's attitude towards the finding?

- A. Concerned.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Unclear.
- D. Sceptical.

D

We talk continuously about how to make children more “resilient(有恢复力的)”, but whatever were doing, it's not working. Rates of anxiety disorders and depression are rising rapidly among teenagers. What are we doing wrong?

Nassim Taleb invented the word “antifragile” and used it to describe a small but very important class of systems that gain from shocks, challenges, and disorder. The immune system is one of them: it requires exposure to certain kinds of bacteria and potential allergens(过敏源)in childhood in order to develop to its full ability.

Children's social and emotional abilities are as antifragile as their immune systems. If we overprotect kids and keep them “safe” from unpleasant social situations and negative emotions we deprive(剥夺)them of the challenges

and opportunities for skill-building they need to grow strong. Such children are likely to suffer more when exposed later to other unpleasant but ordinary life events, such as teasing and social rejection

It's not the kids fault. In the UK, as in the US, parents became much more fearful in the 1980s and 1990s as cable TV and later the Internet exposed everyone, more and more, to those rare occurrences of crimes and accidents that now occur less and less, Outdoor play and independent mobility went down; screen time and adult-monitored activities went up.

Yet free play in which kids work out their own rules of engagement, take small risks, and learn to master small dangers turns out to be vital for the development of adult social and even physical competence, Depriving them of free play prevents their social-emotional growth. Norwegian play researchers Ellen Sandseter and Leif Kennair warned: "We may observe an increased anxiety or mental disorders in society if children are forbidden from participating in age adequate risky play."

They wrote those words in 2011. Over the following few years, their prediction came true. Kids born after 1994 are suffering from much higher rates of anxiety disorders and depression than the previous generation did. Besides, there is also a rise in the rate at which teenage girls are admitted to hospital for deliberately harming themselves.

What can we do to change these trends? How can we raise kids strong enough to handle the ordinary and extraordinary challenges of life? We can't guarantee that giving primary school children more independence today will bring down the rate of teenage suicide tomorrow. The links between childhood overprotection and teenage mental illness are suggestive but not clear-cut. Yet there are good reasons to suspect that by depriving our naturally antifragile kids of the wide range of experiences they need to become strong, we are systematically preventing their growth. We should let go-and let them grow.

31. Why does the author mention the immune system in Paragraph 2?

- A. To stress its importance
- B. To analyze the cause of anxiety
- C. To question the latest discovery.
- D. To help understand a new word

32. Parents overprotect children because _____

- A. they want to keep children from being teased
- B. they are concerned about their children's safety
- C. parent-monitored activities are a must
- D. children are not independent enough

33. According to the author, free play can _____

- A. develop children's leadership skills
- B. strengthen children's friendship
- C. reduce children's risky behavior
- D. promote children's resilience

34. Which of the following does the author probably agree with?

- A. Stop trying to perfect your child
- B. It takes great courage to raise children
- C. Prepare the child for the road not the road for the child.
- D. While we try to teach our children all about life, our children teach us what life is all about.

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。

Public Speaking and Critical Thinking

What is critical thinking? To a certain degree, it's a matter of logic – of being able to spot weaknesses in other people's arguments and to avoid them in your own. It also includes related skills such as distinguishing fact from opinion and assessing the soundness of evidence.

In the broad sense critical thinking is focused, organized thinking — the ability to see clearly the relationships among ideas. _____ 35 _____ The greatest thinkers, scientists, and inventors have often taken information that was readily available and put it together differently to produce new ideas. That, too, is critical thinking.

_____ 36 _____ As the class goes on, for example, you will probably spend a good deal of time organizing your speeches. While this may seem like a purely mechanical exercise, it is closely connected with critical thinking. If the structure of your speech is loose and confused, chances are that your thinking is also disordered and confused. If, on the other hand, the structure is clear, there is a good chance your thinking is too. Organizing a speech is not just a matter of arranging the ideas you already have. _____ 37 _____

What is true of organization is true of many aspects of public speaking. _____ 38 _____ As you work on expressing your ideas in clear, accurate language, you will improve your ability to think clearly and accurately.

_____ 39 _____ As you learn to listen critically to speeches in class, you will be better able to assess the ideas of speakers in a variety of situations.

If you take full advantage of your speech class, you will be able to develop your skills as a critical thinker in many circumstances. This is one reason public speaking has been regarded as a vital part of education since the days of ancient Greece.

- A. Rather, it is an important part of shaping the ideas themselves.
- B. This may seem like a lot of time, but the rewards are well worth it.
- C. It may also help you to know that there is no such thing as a perfect speech.
- D. It has often been said that there are few new ideas in the world, only reorganized ideas.
- E. If you are wondering what this has to do with your public speaking class, the answer is quite a lot.
- F. The skills you learn in your speech class can help you become a more effective thinker in a number of ways.
- G. As you study the role of evidence and reasoning in speechmaking, you will see how they can be used in other forms of communication as well.

第三部分：书面表达(共两节，32分)

第一节(共4小题;第40、41小题各2分，第42小题3分，第43小题5分，共12分)

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

It's after midnight and you've been studying all day. Empty energy drinks line the table and you sigh, "Tomorrow, I'm getting ice cream. I deserve to treat myself."

This year, the so-called "treat yourself culture" has expanded far beyond what was once a reward-based mindset. Now, "treating yourself" has become more about stress-caused indulgence (放纵). It represents the more deep-seated issues with the stress we regularly put ourselves under.

The root of the problem lies in our belief that we should be doing more work if it isn't hard enough. Especially at a top university, I constantly find myself wanting to do more. I want more credits, a higher-grade point average,

and more responsibilities I'll later use as conversation topics in interviews. This drive is by no means a bad thing. We all are trying to eventually land in a place where we can relax and live a more enjoyable life. However, there are a lot of problems with this logic. Without sounding completely hopeless and pessimistic, it is possible that the future we imagine in our twenties will not become reality. Therefore, it is important to integrate things that make us happy with work, school or life induced stress.

Psychology certainly supports this belief. While having good self-control was positively associated with happiness, being able to enjoy life's little pleasures without feeling ashamed of doing so is just as important. For example, even if you have a busy schedule of work, make time to stop by your favorite coffee shop or spend ten minutes to go on a walk outdoors.

I cannot urge you to give up your late nights of studying, energy drinks and all. I cannot tell you to always choose to do something that makes you happy over something you have or should do. Frankly, this is just not the way life works. We have to put up with the hard work and put in the time. Without pain, we'd also lose happiness and joy. It's all about balance.

So, instead of looking at everything as a way to handle the stress and something to "treat myself", let's try to make treating ourselves a far more common practice in the busy lives we lead.

40. What causes the so-called "treat yourself culture"?

41. What does "this logic" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

42. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

• ***Working hard plays a more important role in a happy life than enjoying life's little pleasures.***

43. Are you a follower of "treat yourself culture"? Why or why not? (***In about 40 words***)

第二节(共 20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你校正在举办“大美中国”(The Beauty of China)文创作品比赛。你的英国好友 Jim 是中国文化爱好者，请你给他写信做个介绍，内容包括：

1. 比赛目的与作品形式；

2. 你的参赛作品与设计理念。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：文创作品 creative culture products

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用(共两节，30分)

第一节完形填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分，共15分)

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述小男孩 Wolfy 对垃圾车和收集垃圾的人很着迷，他认为他们就是超级英雄，收集垃圾的人也对 Wolfy 的热情给予了很大回应，并且在他生日的那天给了他特殊的礼物和庆祝方式。

【1题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他所痴迷的是什么？垃圾车和开垃圾车装垃圾的人。A. clean 打扫；B. load 装载；C. repair 修理；D. collect 收集。根据下文“His favorite day of the week was Friday—trash collection day”可知，Wolfy 痴迷于开着垃圾车装垃圾的人。故选 B 项。

【2题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：沃尔夫急切地等待着他心爱的垃圾车在他的街道上行驶。A. eagerly 急切地；B. hesitantly 犹豫地；C. patiently 耐心地；D. naturally 自然地。根据上文“His favorite day of the week was Friday—trash collection day”可知，Wolfy 最喜欢的是垃圾收集的那一天，因此他等待收垃圾车在街上行驶的心情是急切的。故选 A 项。

【3题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在他父母的监督下，沃尔夫成为了垃圾收集者的乐趣。A. joy 乐趣；B. pity 遗憾；C. desire 欲望；D. trouble 麻烦。根据下文“Two of them, D. J. and Drew, became his particular pals, earning him and his trash team the nickname of the “Wolfpack.””可知，垃圾收集者们喜欢 Wolfy，因此他成为他们的乐趣。故选 A 项。

【4题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：相反，他们告诉他，他可以邀请几个朋友过来吃蛋糕。A. Besides 此外；B. Further 进一步地；C. Instead 相反；D. Otherwise 否则。前文的“Wolfy's parents knew they weren't able to throw him a big birthday party.”和下文的“they told him he could invite a couple of friends over for cake.”为转折关系，他的父母知道他们无法为他举办大的生日派对，但是他可以邀请几个朋友过来吃蛋糕。故选 C 项。

【5题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：沃尔夫理想的宾客名单是显而易见的。“Drew 和 D.J.!”他宣称。A. complained 抱怨；B. ordered 命令；C. rejected 拒绝；D. declared 宣布。根据“Wolfy's ideal guest list was obvious. “Drew and D. J. !””可知，当父母说他可以邀请几个朋友来吃蛋糕时，他宣布了他的宾客名单。故选 D 项。

【6题详解】

关注北京高考在线官方微信：[北京高考资讯\(微信号:bjgkzx\)](#)，获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

考查动词词义辨析。句意：大伙儿带着礼物来了，在窗户外叫着，花时间和沃尔夫玩。A. arranging 安排；B. bearing 携带；C. enjoying 享受；D. advertising 广告。根据上文“rolled their way up the street to the delight of the ecstatic birthday boy and his stunned family.”可知，Wolfy 的朋友们来给他过生日，可以推断他们带着礼物。故选 B 项。

【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们给小男孩送了很多垃圾相关的礼物，分享了蛋糕，玩了玩具卡车之后，沃尔夫的垃圾收集英雄们就开车去了其他指定的地方。A. amused 娱乐；B. equipped 装备；C. prepared 准备；D. showered 大量地给予。根据下文“the little boy with trash-related gifts, shared cake, and played with toy trucks,”可知，Wolfy 的朋友们对他的生日很重视，因此给他送了很多礼物。故选 D 项。

【8 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：沃尔夫的妈妈非常感动，总结了她的感受，说：“这些是非常善良温柔的灵魂，充满了积极向上的能量。这些人是理想的榜样。”A. put up 张贴；B. made up 弥补；C. broke up 打碎；D. summed up 总结。根据下文“These are really kind gentle ___9___ who are full of positive, good energy. These men are ideal role models.”可知，接下来是 Wolfy 的妈妈在这些人对 Wolfy 做了这么多事情之后的感受，属于总结性的话语。故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：沃尔夫的妈妈非常感动，总结了她的感受，说：“这些是非常善良温柔的灵魂，充满了积极向上的能量。这些人是理想的榜样。”A. souls 灵魂；B. leaders 领导；C. instructors 讲师；D. colleagues 同事。根据下文“who are full of positive, good energy. These men are ideal role models.”可知，Wolfy 的妈妈认为这些人充满正能量，所以他们是温柔善良的灵魂。故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他们是下一代人，所以看到他们对我们日常生活中所做的这么简单的事情充满热情，就意味着意义，也表明了每个人在社会中所做的事情的重要性。A. boring 无聊的；B. annoying 令人恼怒的；C. simple 简单的；D. significant 有意义的。根据前文“something even”可知，收垃圾是如此的简单的事情，他们却对此充满着热情，这给了人们希望。故选 C 项。

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】11. when

12. lost 13. explaining

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了几年前，一个叫罗伊·琼斯的英国人在英国的一个海滨小镇度假时，在海里丢失了假牙。第二年，琼斯先生回到了同一个城镇的小餐馆里吃饭，并提及丢失的假牙时，餐馆经理拿来了他捡到的假牙，结果那正是琼斯的假牙。

【11 题详解】

考查固定句型。句意：一天，他正在海里游泳，当他张开嘴的时候，他的假牙掉了，漂走了。固定句型 be doing when... “正……时，这时（突然）发生某事”。故填 when。

【12 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：当他在当地一家小餐馆吃饭时，他向经理提起了他丢失假牙的故事。根据上文“**He was swimming in the sea one day** ___1___ **his false teeth fell out and floated away as he opened his mouth.**”可知，此处指丢失的假牙，应用形容词 **lost** “丢失的”。故填 **lost**。

【13 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：经理看起来很惊讶，解释说他上个月在海滩上发现了一副假牙。**explain** 与主语 **The manager** 是逻辑主谓关系，应用现在分词，表主动，作状语。故填 **explaining**。

【答案】 14. that

15. to shape

16. represents

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了社交媒体头像可以反映出一个人的个性。

14 题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：一项研究表明，你的头像可以反映出你和你的个性。分析句子可知，空格后是宾语从句，从句句意完整且不缺成分，应用连词 **that** 引导该宾语从句。故填 **that**。

【15 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：尽管社交媒体允许用户塑造自己的个性和理想化的观点，但有证据表明，社交媒体行为通常代表着一个人自我的延伸。**allow sb. to do...**是固定搭配，不定式作宾语补足语，意为“允许某人做某事”。故填 **to shape**。

【16 题详解】

考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：尽管社交媒体允许用户塑造自己的个性和理想化的观点，但有证据表明，社交媒体行为通常代表着一个人自我的延伸。分析句子可知，提示词是宾语从句中谓语动词，与主语 **social media behavior** 之间是主动关系；结合句意和时间状语 **usually** 可知应用一般现在时态，又因主语是不可数名词，所以谓语动词应用单数形式。故填 **represents**。

【答案】 17. which

18. have dressed

19. with 20. easier

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。本文利用工作人员把自己打扮成为“熊猫人”的事例，介绍一种“印随行为”学习模式。

【17 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：印随行为是一种学习模式，动物幼年时会把注意力集中在第一次看到、听到或触摸到的物体，之后就会一直跟随这一物体。分析句子结构可知，此处需填连词连接两个句子，此空处于介词之后，引导定语从句，使用关系代词，指代的是前面的先行词 **a form of learning**，先行词指物。故填 **which**。

【18 题详解】

关注北京高考在线官方微信：**北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx)**，获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

考查谓语动词。句意：在过去的几个月里，中国的熊猫看护人打扮得像动物一样，让幼崽的回归自然训练更加真实。分析句子结构可知，此空处应填谓语动词，根据时间状语 over the last few months 可知，该谓语使用现在完成时态，与句子主语间为主动关系，主语为复数。故填 have dressed。

【19 题详解】

考查介词。句意：饲养员在与动物打交道时穿着熊猫服装，试图让大熊猫有宾至如归的感觉，并限制它们与人类的互动。固定短语 interaction with ...意为“与……互动”。故填 with。

【20 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他们希望从长远来看，这种装扮能让动物更容易过渡到野外。分析句子结构可知，此处为形容词作宾补，结合语意可知，人们希望这么做带来的影响较之前的做法更容易让大熊猫过渡到野外生存，所以使用形容词的比较级。故填 easier。

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，38分)

第一节(共14小题;每小题2分，共28分)

【答案】 21. D 22. D 23. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Steve 和 Zach 在森林里一次遇到大火的冒险故事。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的““Zach!” Steve shouted. “Are you OK? Where are you?”(“Zach!” Steve 喊道。“你还好吗?你在哪儿?”)可知，一开始 Steve 和 Zach 走散了。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Then Brady grabbed the boy’s jeans and started pulling. The message was clear, but Steve hesitated.(然后 Brady 抓住男孩的牛仔裤开始拉。信息很清楚，但 Steve 犹豫了)”可知，当 Brady 拉他的牛仔裤后，Steve 感到不确定。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，并根据第一段“**In the short time Steve and Zach had been inside their tent packing their tools, wind-blown flame had skipped from the top of one tree to another. The long dry summer had turned the forest into a tinderbox.**(Steve 和 Zach 在帐篷里收拾工具的时间不长，被风吹起的火焰就从一棵树顶上跳到另一棵树上。漫长干燥的夏天把森林变成了一个火药桶)”可知，文章讲述了 Steve 和 Zach 在森林里一次遇到大火的冒险故事。故选 A。

【答案】 24. B 25. A 26. C

【解析】

【分析】 文章 一篇说明文。就投稿指南作了一下相关介绍和注意事项。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 Before sending us a manuscript (稿件), look through recent issues (刊物) of the Post to get an idea of the range and style of articles we publish. You will discover that our focus has broadened to include well-researched, timely and informative articles on finance, home improvement, travel, humor, and many other

fields.可知,在将稿件发送到邮局之前,我们的关注范围已经扩大到包括充分研究,及时和信息丰富的文章,金融,家居装修,旅游,幽默,和许多其他领域。故可知在将稿件发送到邮局之前,建议投稿者了解一下邮局内文章的范围。故选B。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段For nonfiction articles, indicate any special qualifications you have for writing about the subject, especially scientific material.可知,对于非小说类的文章,请注明你在写作方面的任何特殊资格,尤其是科学材料。故推知要提交非小说类文章,投稿者必须提供他的特殊资格。故选A。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知文章就如何投稿作了一些相关建议,并根据第五段We also welcome new fiction. A light, humorous touch is appreciated. We are always in need of straight humor articles. Make us laugh, and we'll buy it.我们可以了解到,邮报对幽默作品有着巨大的需求。故选C。

【答案】27. B 28. C 29. D 30. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇社会类短文阅读。德国蒂宾根大学的 Jessika Golle 通过对比调查上大学和参加职业培训的两组人之间在个性特征和态度方面的差别,指出选择职业路线的人在调查性和进取性的任务上表现出明显的兴趣下降,而这可能会限制他们选择职业。而德国悠久的职业培训历史,如果这一发现是正确的,那么由于培训而带来态度上的变化缩小了人们的选择,这确实是一个值得认真考虑的问题。

【27 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章第二段 Of the original group, 382 were on the intermediate track, from which there was a choice between the academic and vocational routes, and it was on these that the researchers focused. University beckoned for 212 of them. The remaining 170 chose vocational training and a job.可知,原始组中有 382 人就读中等学校,这些人是研究人员重点关注的对象。其中 212 名被大学录取,剩下的 170 人选择职业培训或参加工作。根据后句 The remaining 170 chose vocational training and a job.从而可以猜测出 beckoned for 为“召唤;吸引”之意。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 As she reports in *Psychological Science* this week, she found that those who have been to university do indeed seem to leave with broader and more inquiring minds than those who have spent their immediate post-school years in vocational training for work. However, it was not the case that university broadened minds. Rather, work seemed to narrow them.可知,本周她在《心理科学》的报告称,她发现和那些离校后马上进行职业训练的人相比,那些读过大学的人看起来确实在毕业后有更加开阔的探索性的思维。但大学能够开阔思维,其实并非如此。而是工作似乎会使思维狭隘。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后两段,尤其倒数第二段中 But those who had chosen the vocational route showed marked drops in interest in tasks that are investigative and enterprising in nature.可知,但是那些选择职业培训的人,他们对调查型和进取性任务的兴趣明显下降,从而可以推断出由于职业培训,人们对调查性工作的兴趣

降低。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 If Dr. Golle is correct, and changes in attitude brought about by the very training Germany prides itself on are narrowing people's choices, that is indeed a matter worthy of serious consideration. 可知, 如果 Golle 的结论正确, 并且由于培训 (德国人以此为傲) 而带来态度上的变化缩小了人们的选择, 这确实是一个值得认真考虑的问题, 可以推断出, 作者对这一发现持关注的态度。故选 A。

【点睛】推断题属于主观性较强的高层次阅读理解题, 做这类题目时, 同学们要严格依据作者所陈述的细节、事实以及作者的措词、态度和语气, 找出能够表露作者思想倾向和感情色彩的词句, 然后利用自己已获得的相关知识进行推理判断, 从而得出符合逻辑的结论。例如小题 4, 就是根据文章最后一段 If Dr. Golle is correct, and changes in attitude brought about by the very training Germany prides itself on are narrowing people's choices, that is indeed a matter worthy of serious consideration. 中的关键词 a matter worthy of serious consideration (一个值得认真考虑的问题) 可以推断出, 作者对这一发现持关注的态度, 从而可以推断出答案。

【答案】31. D 32. B 33. D 34. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇议论文。主要内容是青少年焦虑症和抑郁症的比例正在迅速上升, 是由于父母的过度保护, 使得青少年缺少“适应力”, 作者呼吁家长们懂得放手, 让孩子们自己走。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的 The immune system is one of them (免疫系统就是其中之一), 此处说明免疫系统是前文提到的 a small but very important class of systems (很小但很重要的系统) 之一, 也就是用来帮助读者理解“antifragile”这个新词, 故选 D。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的 we overprotect kids and keep them “safe” from unpleasant social situations and negative emotions (我们过度保护孩子, 让他们远离不愉快的社会环境和负面情绪), 由此可知, 父母过分保护孩子, 因为他们担心孩子的安全, 故选 B。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段的 free play in which kids work out their own rules of engagement, take small risks, and learn to master small dangers turns out to be vital for the development of adult social and even physical competence (孩子们在自由玩耍中制定自己的参与规则, 承担小的风险, 并学会掌握小的危险, 这对成人社交能力甚至身体能力的发展是至关重要的) 由此可知, 自由玩耍可以增强儿童的适应力。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。由最后一段的 We should let go-and let them grow. (我们应该放手, 让他们成长。) 可推知, 作者可能同意的观点是让孩子为路做准备, 而不是为孩子准备路。故选 C。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】35. D 36. E 37. A 38. F 39. G

【解析】

关注北京高考在线官方微信: [北京高考资讯\(微信号:bjgkzx\)](#), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。公共演讲需要批判性思维，本文介绍的是如何提升演讲者的批判性思维。

【35 题详解】

根据下文中的 “The greatest thinkers, scientists, and inventors have often taken information that was readily available and put it together differently to produce new ideas.(最伟大的思想家、科学家和发明家经常将现成的信息以不同的方式组合在一起，以产生新的想法。)” 可知，此空处的内容与 new ideas 相关。选项 D “It has often been said that there are few new ideas in the world, only reorganized ideas.(人们常说，世界上很少有新思想，只有重组的思想。)” 符合题意。故选 D 项。

【36 题详解】

根据下文中 “As the class goes on, for example, you will probably spend a good deal of time organizing your speeches.(例如，随着课程的进行，您可能会花费大量时间组织演讲。)” 以及下一句 “While this may seem like a purely mechanical exercise, it is closely connected with critical thinking.(尽管这似乎是一种纯粹的机械练习，但它与批判性思维密切相关。)” 可知，该空处讲述的内容与 speaking class 相关。选项 E 的内容 “If you are wondering what this has to do with your public speaking class, the answer is quite a lot.(如果你想知道这与你的公开演讲课有什么关系，答案是很多。)” 位于段首，引出下文中讲述的话题。故选 E 项。

【37 题详解】

根据上文 “Organizing a speech is not just a matter of arranging the ideas you already have.(组织演讲不仅仅是安排你已经拥有的想法的问题。)” 可知，组织演讲不仅仅是安排已有的思想。选项 A 的内容 “Rather, it is an important part of shaping the ideas themselves.(相反，它是塑造想法本身的重要组成部分。)” 中的 “rather” 表示 “相反” 的意思，进一步对 ideas 进行阐述，符合语境。故选 A 项。

【38 题详解】

根据下文中的 “As you work on expressing your ideas in clear, accurate language, you will improve your ability to think clearly and accurately.(当你努力用清晰、准确的语言表达你的想法时，你将提高你清晰准确地思考的能力。)” 可知，在经历过演讲课后，你的思维能力得到提高的各方面，所以选项 F 的表述 “The skills you learn in your speech class can help you become a more effective thinker in a number of ways.(您在演讲课上学到的技能可以帮助您在多种方面成为更有效的思考者。)” 为了引出演讲课后的效果，符合语境。故选 F 项。

【39 题详解】

分析上文中的 “As you work on expressing your ideas in clear, accurate language, you will improve your ability to think clearly and accurately.(当你努力用清晰、准确的语言表达你的想法时，你将提高你清晰准确地思考的能力。)” 以及下文中的 “As you learn to listen critically to speeches in class, you will be better able to assess the ideas of speakers in a variety of situations.(当您学会在课堂上批判性地聆听演讲时，您将能够更好地评估演讲者在各种情况下的想法。)” 可以看到，两个句子表述的内容与句式结构相仿。选项 G 的结构与空前后的句子结构相吻合，且句意相关。故选 G 项。

第三部分：书面表达(共两节，32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 40、41 小题各 2 分，第 42 小题 3 分，第 43 小题 5 分，共 12 分)

【答案】40. Stress.

41. It refers to the idea that if we work hard we will eventually land in a place where we can relax and live a more enjoyable life.

42. • *Working hard plays a more important role in a happy life than enjoying life's little pleasures.*

According to the passage, working hard is as important as enjoying life's little pleasures to a happy life. They're equally important.

43. 言之有理即可。Yes, I am. Because I think it can help me relax after working for a long time. But after reading this article, I must make a change, I will make treating myself a far more common practice in my life.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了“善待自己文化”，呼吁人们在忙碌的生活中更常见地对待自己。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中的“Now, “treating yourself” has become more about stress-caused indulgence. It represents the more deep-seated issues with the stress we regularly put ourselves under. (现在, “善待自己”更多地是关于压力引起的放纵。它代表了我们经常让自己承受的压力的更深层次的问题)”可知, 是压力导致了所谓的“善待自己文化”。故答案为 Stress.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“ We all are trying to eventually land in a place where we can relax and live a more enjoyable life. However, there are a lot of problems with this logic. (我们都试图最终到达一个我们可以放松的地方, 过上更愉快的生活。然而, 这种逻辑存在很多问题)”可知, 这种逻辑指的是上文提到的我们都试图最终到达一个我们可以放松的地方, 过上更愉快的生活。故答案为 It refers to the idea that if we work hard we will eventually land in a place where we can relax and live a more enjoyable life.

42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第四段中的“ While having good self-control was positively associated with happiness, being able to enjoy life's little pleasures without feeling ashamed of doing so is just as important. (虽然良好的自制力与幸福呈正相关, 但能够享受生活中的小快乐而不为此感到羞愧也同样重要)”可知, 在幸福生活中, 努力工作和享受生活中的小快乐一样重要, 而不是谁比谁更重要。因此 Working hard plays a more important role in a happy life than enjoying life's little pleasures. 中比较级的说法是错误的。故答案为 According to the passage, working hard is as important as enjoying life's little pleasures to a happy life. They're equally important.

【43 题详解】

本题考查你是否为“善待自己”文化的追随者以及原因。言之有理即可。参考答案为 Yes, I am. Because I think it can help me relax after working for a long time. But after reading this article, I must make a change, I will make treating myself a far more common practice in my life.

第二节(共 20 分)

44. 【答案】

Dear Jim,

A creative culture products competition entitled " the Beauty of China" is being held in our school. Learning

that you are a Chinese culture lover, I'm writing to introduce some information to you briefly.

The competition is intended to help the students know more about Chinese culture and spread it widely, which can enrich our knowledge and strengthen our national sense of pride. In the competition, the participants are allowed to choose any form of products they like to show their design philosophy as long as it is consistent with the theme of the competition. Being a fan for Peking Opera, I designed a white T-shirt for the contest, with two different pictures of Peking Opera Facial Masks on the front and back respectively to present the beauty of Chinese traditional art culture.

I would like to provide you with more details if you need and I believe you will be interested. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给英国好友 Jim 写封信，介绍我校正在举办的“大美中国”文创作品比赛，了解比赛目的和作品形式，以及考生的参赛作品和设计理念。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

比赛: competition→contest

参赛者: participant→competitor

允许: allow→permit

加强、增强: strengthen→enhance

提供: provide→supply

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: A creative culture products competition entitled " the Beauty of China" is being held in our school.

拓展句: A creative culture products competition that is entitled " the Beauty of China" is being held in our school.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】 The competition is intended to help the students know more about Chinese culture and spread it widely, which can enrich our knowledge and strengthen our national sense of pride. (运用了被动语态、以 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】 In the competition, the participants are allowed to choose any form of products they like to show their design philosophy as long as it is consistent with the theme of the competition. (运用了被动语态、省略关系代词 which/that 的定语从句和以 as long as 引导的条件状语从句)

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，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新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯

官方微信公众号: bjgkzx

官方网站: www.gaokzx.com

咨询热线: 010-5751 5980

微信客服: gaokzx2018