

高三英语试卷

(试卷满分为 100 分, 考试时间为 90 分钟)

第一部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 共 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, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Jake and Max Klein are twin brothers who have a passion for volunteering. Their family have always done community 1. At a very young age, they both chose to 2 family's gifts at their birthday parties, but asked them to donate money to a charity. When they were seven, Jake and Max were interested in volunteering with a family friend at the local homeless shelter to help cook. 3, he turned them down because they were too young and they had to be fourteen to cook. This led them on an endless 4 to come up with a way to help other kids who were also facing a similar challenge: wanting to help but 5 because of their age.

So, *Kids That Do Good* was 6 to show ways to kids or adults, at any age, they could join the community and make a 7. The small project has grown into a large website that brings thousands of 8 visitors each year. Jake and Max say that their website brings 35,000 unique viewers, of whom, *Kids That Do Good* has 9 kids to 16,000 organizations.

Jake and Max are 10 with school and after-class activities and other community service promises. *Kids That Do Good* also has blog posts that advise kids on building their own charitable event.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. surveys | B. services | C. duties | D. businesses |
| 2. A. sort out | B. play with | C. give up | D. put away |
| 3. A. Unfortunately | B. Happily | C. Honestly | D. Gratefully |
| 4. A. task | B. ability | C. chance | D. determination |
| 5. A. joked | B. blamed | C. denied | D. praised |
| 6. A. advised | B. allowed | C. named | D. created |
| 7. A. judgment | B. difference | C. comment | D. decision |
| 8. A. pleased | B. satisfied | C. amazed | D. interested |
| 9. A. connected | B. exposed | C. contributed | D. applied |
| 10. A. familiar | B. patient | C. busy | D. content |

第二节 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

The protection of the Yellow River is one of the top concerns for Chinese leadership. In the past two decades, the Chinese government 11 (strengthen) the protection of wetlands along the Yellow River, 12 (make) various wild birds gather in this area. The rising number of wild birds has brought a benefit for birdwatchers, who are very thankful for 13 the government has done for the people. Further efforts will be made to bring more beautiful environment to the Yellow River.

B

One evening I was going back from a supermarket. As I approached my car, I noticed one person 14 seemed a bum (流浪汉) standing beside me. I expected that he would ask me 15 some money, so I asked him if he needed help and his response was “Don’t we all?” I have never heard words 16 (astonishing) than those. Although I had money and a place 17 (sleep) in, I recognized that I needed help too. It was a true discovery to me.

C

China plans to complete the construction of a space station and have it put into operation around 2022, said Zhou Jianping, the chief designer of China’s manned space program, at a forum (论坛) 18 (hold) in Guangdong Province. The space station was designed to weigh 100 tonnes and accommodate three astronauts. The main goal of the construction of the space station 19 (be) to enable China to carry out long-term manned scientific 20 (experiment) in near-Earth space. The space station will be built as China’s main platform for space science research.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节; 共 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

A

Get involved with our research

Some of our research projects rely on the generosity of people like you. Whether it’s using your home PC, taking part in a clinical trial, or simply volunteering your time for a study, you may be able to contribute to some of the ground-breaking projects which make the University of Oxford a world leader in research. Watch this space for ways in which you could get involved.

Seeking poor sleepers for insomnia research

Trouble sleeping? Researchers from the Sleep & Circadian Neuroscience Institute are evaluating different interventions aimed at improving sleep. We are looking for poor sleepers between the ages of 18 and 65. Participation will involve spending overnights in the sleep laboratory at Oxford, monitoring your sleep/wake cycle, and completing computerised tasks. If you are interested, please contact the research team at insomnia@ndcn.ox.ac.uk

Volunteers with lazy eye wanted

We are looking for volunteers with a history of lazy eye to take part in our brain scanning study. We are looking for healthy volunteers aged 18-45 with a history of lazy eye. You will also be asked questions about your medical history to check your suitability for an MRI scan. Call 01865 223622 for more information.

Oxford Vaccine Group

The Oxford Vaccine Group is an independent multi-disciplinary (多学科的) clinical trials group. OVG works towards the goal of developing new and improved vaccines for the prevention of infection in adults and children, enhancing the understanding of immunity and studying the epidemiology of infectious diseases. To get more information, please see the OVG website.

Oxford Experimental lab for the Social Sciences

The Oxford Internet Institute, together with the Business School, is recruiting individuals to participate in computer-based experiments involving online surfing behavior as well as economic and political decision-making. We pay our subjects well, there are no special skills required and you don't have to come to the lab in person. Contact us at socialscience.study@ox.ac.uk for more information.

21. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- To offer medical help to patients.
 - To look for experienced researchers.
 - To introduce new research programs.
 - To recruit volunteers for research projects.
22. The goal of OVG is to _____.
- carry out clinical trials
 - produce better vaccines
 - learn more about infection
 - study the causes of diseases
23. You can finish the experiment on your home PC if you join _____.
- Oxford Vaccine Group
 - Insomnia research group
 - Oxford Experimental lab
 - Brain Scanning study group

B

My daughter was being thrown out of the sixth grade. The teacher said, "She may not be up to what we're trying to accomplish." He was really saying she didn't have the intelligence. I got mad because I knew she was smart, just as my father had known I was smart when I was failing in school. We had her tested. I decided to get myself tested

as well, and found that the troubles she was having were exactly what I had had — dyslexia. By then I was a successful television writer, and had won an Emmy Award for “*The Rockford Files*.”

If I had known earlier that something beyond my control could explain why I was a low achiever, I may not have worked so hard in my late 20s and early 30s. I was writing and writing. I was working for no other reason than to hear people praise me, because I did badly in all my courses.

I once asked a friend who had always gotten an A, “How long did you study for this?” He said, “I didn’t. I just glanced at it.” So he must be smarter. I began to ask, “What will happen to me when I’m not good at anything?” Despite my doubts, I did become successful, and people now say to me, “So you’ve overcome dyslexia.”

No. You don’t overcome it, you learn to compensate for it. Some easy things are very hard for me. Most people who go through college read twice as fast as I do. I avoid dialing a phone if I can, because I sometimes have to try three times to get the number right.

Despite my weaknesses I view dyslexia as a gift, not a curse (诅咒). Many dyslexics are good at right-brain, abstract thought, and that’s what my kind of creative writing is. And I can write quickly, and can get up to 15 pages a day. Writing is my strength.

The real fear I have for dyslexic children is not they have to struggle in school, but that they will quit on themselves before they get out of school. Parents have to create victories for them, whether it’s music, sports or art. You can make your dyslexic child able to say, “Yeah, reading is hard. But I have other things I can do.”

24. The writer decided to get himself tested as well because he _____.

- A. wanted to know if they had the same problem
- B. didn’t believe his daughter had the problem
- C. had to take a regular medical examination
- D. accepted that his daughter was not smart

25. We can learn from the second paragraph that the writer _____.

- A. struggled and got better grades
- B. didn’t work hard when he was young
- C. was praised for overcoming dyslexia
- D. was thankful for not knowing of dyslexia earlier

26. According to the passage, a dyslexic person _____.

- A. is less intelligent
- B. always fails in school
- C. reads more slowly than normal people
- D. performs worse in left-brain activities

27. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Clumsy birds have to start flying early.
- B. God shuts one door but opens another.
- C. Never judge a person by his appearance.
- D. No one can make a good coat with bad cloth.

C

Researchers say a new electrical device placed in three paralyzed patients has helped them walk again. The lower bodies of the three patients were left paralyzed after they suffered spinal (脊柱的) cord injuries. But a device implanted in the spinal cord was able to send electrical signals to the muscles to permit them to stand, walk and exercise.

Scientists have discovered that neurons—which receive and send signals for muscle movements—often still work in injured patients with serious spinal cord injuries. However, past research into spinal cord injuries has centered on the stimulation of neurons. Now in the latest experiment led by Gregoire Courtine and Jocelyne Bloch of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne, three paralyzed men were implanted a new electrical device designed to copy an action of the brain, in which it sends signals to the spinal cord that result in muscle movement. When the spinal cord receives the brain signals, it stimulates a collection of nerve cells that can activate different muscles.

The researchers reported that all three patients who got the spinal cord implants were able to take their first steps within an hour after receiving them. Over the next six months, the patients regained the ability to take part in more advanced walking activities, the study found. They were also able to ride bicycles and swim in community settings.

Unlike other attempts to help paralyzed patients walk by stimulating nerves through the back of the spine, Courtine said that his team redesigned the devices so signals would enter the spine from the sides. This method permits more direct targeting and activation of spinal cord areas, he said.

The team then developed artificial intelligence (AI) systems linked to the device. The AI controls electrodes on the device to send signals to stimulate individual nerves that control muscles needed for walking and other activities. However, because the patients' muscles were weak from not being used, they needed help with supporting their weight, the researchers said. It also took some time for them to learn to work with the technology. Still, Bloch said, "The more they train, the more they start lifting their muscles, the more fluid it becomes."

28. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. Courtine and Bloch have found that neurons in paralyzed patients still work.
- B. The new electrical device can imitate the brain to send signals to the spinal cord.
- C. Three paralyzed men recovered with the help of a new electrical device.
- D. Stimulating the neurons is the focus of the latest research into spinal cord injuries.

29. How does the new device stimulate the spinal cord areas more directly?

- A. By stimulating nerves through the back of the spine.
- B. By using the AI system.
- C. By making signals enter the spine from the sides.
- D. By sending the signals to the brain.

30. Which can best describe Bloch's idea in the last paragraph?
A. Every garden has its weeds. B. Put the cart (运货马车) before the horse.
C. It's hard to please all. D. Practice makes perfect.
31. What is the purpose of this text?
A. To report the consequence of spinal cord injuries.
B. To introduce the findings of a recent research.
C. To compare a recent research with other previous researches.
D. To recommend a treatment for paralyzed patients.

D

The term “labor shortage” was Googled more in May. Headline after headline has cited wage rises and bonuses that seem to make it a job hunter's market.

The concept sounds simple — American companies must be struggling to find the employees they need. Yet some labor economists would argue the picture isn't complete. Employers are unable to find the workers they want at the wages they're willing to pay. Failing to appreciate this distinction could lead to policy errors down the road.

The laws of supply and demand should make spotting labor shortages relatively straightforward. When there aren't enough workers, employers pay more to get them and wages go up.

Yet quickening wage growth isn't the only mark of a shortage. The sign is seeing this trend alongside stalling (停滞) job growth. Just look at what's been happening in the leisure and hotel industry, among the most bruised by the COVID-19 shutdown. After jobs almost disappeared during the pandemic, we're starting to see a rebound: In May, the industry created 292,000 jobs, far outpacing other corners of the economy. Meanwhile, average weekly earnings have been rising faster. In other words, the market is working to resolve a shortage: When employers lift wages, they're able to attract the employees they need. Yet, the industry wages are only just meeting pre-COVID levels; they are not too high.

To assess a shortage accurately, though, you need to look beyond industries to specific locations and occupations. The taxicab queuing model was used to address the debate about a shortage of workers in engineering. Employers and job openings can be thought of as taxis, while workers are a line of waiting passengers. Depending on your location, there may be a long line of taxis (say, at the airport), or on the contrary a long line of passengers (at a hotel). Demand for chemistry engineers in Texas, for example, is different from chemistry engineers in Massachusetts.

The bottom line is that, in the market, shortages are not universal. Simultaneous shortages and surpluses can come to the force across the economy at any given point, which is why broad-brush policies can be counterproductive.

32. What does May's rebound jobs in the leisure and hotel industry tell us?
A. The leisure and hotel industry is doing a very successful business.
B. Rapid wage growth connects with stalling employment growth.
C. The economy recovered quickly after the COVID-19.
D. Employees are eager to work after the COVID-19.

- A. However, looking at the bigger picture makes the pattern clearer.
- B. For now, at least, the increase is small, never much more than 10%.
- C. Animals will have to rely on changing their bodies or their behaviors.
- D. It seems that the future world is going to be hotter than humans are used to.
- E. Therefore, the negative effects of a warmer world are visible in these animals' bodies.
- F. Such adaptations boost an animal's surface area relative to its body, helping it to release extra heat.
- G. Similar trends are seen in mammals, with species of mice and bats evolving bigger ears, legs and wings.

第三部分：书面表达（共三节，共 32 分）

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

阅读下面短文，按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

Judgement is a quality that is hard to define but important to possess. Sir Andrew Likierman of the London Business School suggests that judgment is “the combination of personal qualities with relevant knowledge and experience to form opinions and take decisions”. And he argues that, thus defined, judgment involves a process—taking in information, deciding whom and what to trust, summarizing one's personal knowledge, checking any prior beliefs or feelings, summarizing the choices available and then making the decision.

Expert knowledge can be useful in making judgments. But they are not the same thing. “Academics have expert knowledge,” Sir Andrew observes. “They don't necessarily have judgment.” People with judgment know when they are out of their depth in making a decision and typically then seek the advice of someone who has the right background and knowledge. “While good judgment is important to success,” Sir Andrew cautions, “success is not a signal that there has been good judgment.”

The degree of judgment required tends to increase as people take on more responsibility. Those with routine tasks generally have limited scope for judgment. Line supervisors have some discretion (自行决定权). For a chief executive, the proportion of decisions involving judgment is high. Deciding not to take action is also a judgment with potentially serious consequences (for example, “I won't get vaccinated” or “I won't pay my bills”). The world is full of people whose lack of judgment brought their careers or personal life crashing down. Many made the common mistake of assuming everything was fine.

Though artificial intelligence gets used for more and more routine tasks in the service sector, exercising judgment may be one area where humans retain an edge over machines. This is far from certain, however. With enough practice, machines may be able to recognize these implicit cues and thus display the equivalent of good judgment. But then, perhaps humans can be taught, too. In the long run, one of the trickiest aspects of human judgment may be knowing precisely when to let machines take decisions and when to leave it to people.

40. What's Sir Andrew's definition of judgement?
41. Why aren't expert knowledge and making judgments the same thing?
42. Please decide which part of the following statement is false, then underline it and explain why.
- *Although artificial intelligence is widely used for routine tasks, it can never exercise judgment as well as humans.*
43. Do you agree that humans "retain an edge over machines" in terms of making judgements? Why or why not? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 应用文写作 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 询问你高考之后对大学生活和学习会有哪些准备。请你给他回邮件，内容包括：

1. 对大学生活和学习的准备；
2. 进行这些准备的理由。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

答案

完形:

1-5 BCAAC 6-10 DBDAC

语法:

11. has strengthened 12. making 13. what
14. who/that 15. for 16. more astonishing
17. to sleep 18. held 19. is
20. experiments

阅读:

21-23 DBC 24-27 ADCB 28-31 BCDB 32-34 BAD 35-39 CGFAB

阅表:

40. He defines judgment as the combination of personal qualities with relevant knowledge and experience to form opinions and take decisions.

或者: The combination of personal qualities with relevant knowledge and experience to form opinions and take decisions.

41. Because some people may have expert knowledge, but they don't necessarily have judgment.

42. **Although artificial intelligence is widely used for routine tasks, it can never exercise judgment as well as humans.**

According to the passage, with enough practice, machines may be able to recognize implicit cues and thus display the equivalent of good judgment.

43. Yes. For one thing, humans possess common sense and intuition, which allows them to make judgments based on their prior experiences and knowledge of the world; for another, humans possess emotional intelligence, which allows them to recognize and understand emotions in themselves and others, allowing them to make better judgements. (51 words)

作文: Possible versions:

Dear Jim,

I would very much like to share my holiday plans with you. Last week, you asked about how I was preparing for my future college life. Now, I'd like to tell you.

As for my future life at university, I've decided to take gardening as my major and hope to be admitted to China Agricultural University. Because I'm very interested in planting flowers and have been taught by my mother how to take care of them, I want to learn more in the future. This vacation, I plan to read some books about botany to equip myself with more knowledge. I will also work in Beijing Botanical Garden as a volunteer to learn about landscape architecture. All of these preparations will definitely enrich my horticulture experience, which will make my college studies much more enjoyable.

I wonder what you will do this holiday. Maybe you'd like to share your plans with me in the next email. (156 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

往届学生高分作文 (注意: 当年写作没有词数上限)

(1)

It's such a pleasant surprise to receive your email! I happen to have been making plans for my summer vacation, and would be happy to share them with you!

There are many things that I intend to do in preparation for my college life. I would use the summer vacation to take up some of my old hobbies and develop new ones, so that I can continue to expand my range of talents and interests in college.

As for my study, I am going to do some preview on my college major, in case I get overwhelmed by the abundant knowledge of university courses.

I consider these preparations crucial for a smooth transition into college. They make it easier for me to strive for excellence in a brand new environment, equipping me with necessary skills to adapt to a life of independence, so that I can bring myself to my full potential and create some of the best memories of my life over the next four years.

What are your plans for this special summer? I'd be eager to hear! (180 words)

(2)

How nice to have received your letter! Since you are curious about how I will prepare for my college study and school life after Gaokao, I'm more than delighted to talk about it.

Firstly, it's my first priority to develop my living skills, for example, managing my personal belongings. Moreover, I consider it a must to foster my communication skills. As for academic preparations, I'm planning to search for some background information about my major to enhance my understanding of it. Also, reading some reference books regarding my later study is also of great importance.

If you ask me why I will make preparations above, I would say that it's mainly due to the difference between high school and college. In college, we are accompanied no longer by parents. Therefore, we should attach great importance to skills that enable us to live independently. Besides, considering the taxing academic burden we might face during our study in college, previous learning turns out to be a wise solution.

I'm also curious about your preparation for college life. Hope to hear from you soon! (181 words)

完形填空

1. 此处考察名词。根据下文 **but asked them to donate money to a charity** 可知他们一家经常做社区服务。**community service** 表示社区服务。
2. 此处考察动词短语。根据后文孩子们要求家人把钱捐给慈善机构可知他们放弃了自己的生日礼物。**give up** 表示放弃。
3. 此处考察副词。两个孩子七岁的时候想要当志愿者帮忙却因为年龄小而遭到拒绝，**unfortunately** 表示“不幸的是”。
4. 此处考察名词。前文因为年纪小而被拒绝，这将他们引向了帮助其他面临类似挑战的孩子的无休止的任务。
5. 此处考察动词。根据上文提示，两个孩子因为年龄小被拒绝，其他孩子也面临相似的问题所以被拒绝，**deny** 表示拒绝。
6. 此处考察动词。有了上文孩子们因年龄被志愿者项目拒绝，因此 **Kids That Do Good** 被创造出来。**create** 表示创造。
7. 此处考察名词。有了这个项目孩子们不分年龄都可以加入社区志愿者活动，有所作为。**make a difference** 表示有影响，起作用，扭转乾坤。
8. 此处考察形容词。这个小项目已经发展成为一个大型网站，每年吸引成千上万有兴趣的访问者。**interested** 表示感兴趣的。
9. 此处考察动词。网站将孩子们和 16000 个组织联系起来了。**connect to** 表示连接。
10. 此处考察形容词。**Jake** 和 **Max** 忙于学校、课外活动和其他社区服务承诺。**be busy with** 短语表示忙于某事。

语法填空

11. 此处考察时态。有典型的时间状语 **in/over/during the past/last + 一段时间**，谓语动词用现在完成时。
12. 此处考察非谓语动词。本句主谓是 **the Chinese government has strengthened**，逗号前后无连词，所以用非谓。**making** 在此处相当于 **which makes**。定语从句的主动可以换成非谓语动词的 **doing**。
13. 此处介词 **for** 缺宾语，所以加上 **the thing**，然后定语从句补上 **that**。**the thing that=what**。或者我们可以翻成政府为人民所作的（事情）。的（事情）=**what**。
14. 此处考察定语从句。**the person** 是先行词，定语从句缺主语，指人所以用 **who** 或 **that**。
15. 此处考察固定搭配，**ask sb for sth**。
16. 此处考察形容词的比较级。有明确的线索 **than**，然后又是多音节，所以用 **more astonishing**。
17. 此处考察非谓语动词，同时考察 **have sth to do** 固定搭配 **have a place to sleep in** 类似于 **have a room to live in**。翻译成用来用 **to do**。
18. 此处考察非谓语动词。中心词是 **forum**，根据本句的时态和意思可以判断已经举办完了。所以用过完表被动，表完成。
19. 此处考察谓语动词。主语是 **The main goal**，谓语动词用单数，并且这里是强调客观事实，所以用一般现在时。
20. 此处考察名词的单复数。**scientific** 是形容词，修饰名词，并且 **experiment** 是可数名词，所以要用 **experiments**。

阅读理解

21. 主旨大意题。文章第一段提到“Some of our research projects rely on the generosity of people like you...you may be able to contribute to some of the ground-breaking projects which make the University of Oxford a world leader in research. Watch this space for ways in which you could get involved.”由此可推断文章旨在招募志愿者加入研究项目。D项符合文意，故选D项。
22. 细节理解题。Oxford Vaccine Group段落中提到“OVG works towards the goal of developing new and improved vaccines for the prevention of infection in adults and children, enhancing the understanding of immunity and studying the epidemiology of infectious diseases.”OVG的目的在于研发新的疫苗、改进旧的疫苗。预防成人和儿童传染病。增强人们对免疫的了解以及研究传染病的流行病学。B项意为“生产更好的疫苗”，符合文意。故选B项。
23. 细节理解题。文章最后一部分Oxford Experimental lab for the Social Sciences中提到“We pay our subjects well, there are no special skills required and you don't have to come to the lab in person”，意为“我们的项目报酬丰厚，不需要特殊的技能，参与者不需要亲自来实验室就可以参加”。所以加入Oxford Experimental lab for the Social Sciences，在家里的电脑上就可以完成实验。故选C项。
24. 推理判断题。根据第一段的We had her tested. I decided to get myself tested as well, and found that the troubles she was having were exactly what I had had — dyslexia.可知，作者和女儿一起做了检测，发现女儿的确有和作者曾经有的一样的问题——读写困难。因此推断，作者决定自己也做检查是因为他想要知道是否他和女儿有同样的问题。故选A。
25. 推理判断题。根据第二段的If I had known earlier that something beyond my control could explain why I was a low achiever, I may not have worked so hard in my late 20s and early 30s可知，作者感激没有早知道有读写困难症。故选D。
26. 细节理解题。根据第四段的Most people who go through college read twice as fast as I do可知，一个读写困难的人读得比正常人慢。故选C。
27. 主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段的Despite my weaknesses I view dyslexia as a gift, not a curse (诅咒). Many dyslexics are good at right-brain, abstract thought, and that's what my kind of creative writing is. And I can write quickly, and can get up to 15 pages a day. Writing is my strength.以及最后一段的“But I have other things I can do”，可推断，上帝给你关上一扇门的同时必然会为你打开一扇窗。故选B。A选项意思为“笨鸟先飞”，C选项意为“别以貌取人”，D选项意为“巧妇难为无米之炊”。
28. 推理判断题。根据第2段第3句“three paralyzed men were implanted a new electrical device designed to copy an action of the brain, in which it sends signals to the spinal cord that result in muscle movement”可知B为正确选项，选项中imitate是原文中copy的同义词替代。
29. 细节理解题。根据第4段可知，其他方法主要是通过脊柱背部来刺激神经，而新的设备是使信号通过旁边进入到脊柱内部。所以B为正确选项。
30. 推理判断题。根据Bloch在文中的最后一句话，“The more they train, the more they start lifting their muscles, the more fluid it becomes.”可得出D选项“熟能生巧”。A选项的意思为“没有不长杂草的园子”，引申为“有利必有弊，人无完人”。B选项的意思是“本末倒置”。C选项的意思是“众口难调”。

31. 主旨大意题。该文章一直在从学术领域的角度，介绍最近一项研究所取得的成果，人造骨髓植入物有望使瘫患者恢复行走。所以选 B 选项。

32. 细节理解题。从第 4 段可知：工资的快速增长并不是劳动力短缺的唯一标志。比如疫情后，五月份的休闲和酒店行业，尽管岗位激增，工资快速提升，主要是前段时间受 COVID-19 关闭影响的原因。所以该例子是在支撑这段的 topic sentence，选 B。

33. 推理判断题。第 5 段第 2 句 “The taxicab queuing model was used to address the debate about a shortage of workers in engineering.” 用出租车排队模型主要是解释在不同的地点，不同的行业可能会存在不同的人员短缺，即劳动力供求关系在不同行业存在区别。所以选 A。

34. 主旨大意题。文章第一段引出“劳动力短缺”话题；第二段讲述一般人和经济学家对劳动力短缺的不同理解，不同的理解可能会导致今后的政策失误；第三段讲述在市场中，供求规律应该使发现劳动力短缺相对简单，即当没有足够的工人时，雇主会支付更多的工资来雇佣工人，工资就会上涨。第四段进行反证，工资快速上涨并不一定说明劳动力短缺，也存在别的可能性；第五段用出租车排队模型解释劳动力供求关系在不同行业的不同情况；第六段是总结段，讲述劳动力短缺和盈余都可能在整个经济中出现，这就是为什么笼统的政策可能适得其反，必须具体问题具体对待，和第二段主题相呼应。分析得出，文章主要讲述劳动力短缺最好由市场进行调控，不要制定笼统的政策。选 D。

7 选 5 答案解析

35. C。文章首段，由人类对于气候变化的适应转入本文主题：动物对于气候变化的适应则要靠改变自己的身形。挖空前句 that is already happening，代词所指一致，上下文逻辑清晰。

36. G。第二段则通过列举几种鸟类具体身形的变化及类似趋势来具体说明文章首段提出的内容。

37. F。第三段首句为本段主题句，说明这种动物身形的变化符合进化论。早在 1877 年的研究中就发现一些动物为了散热而进行相应的身形变化。挖空进一步说明这样的适应能够散热的根本原因。

38. A。第四段主要内容为直接断定气候变化为身形变化的致因是不准确的，其它众多因素也可是促成因素，所以关注更大的样本才能确定这个致因，故有 however 的逻辑转折。

39. B。本段说明目前这种变化不算太大，尚可控。但是随着全球变换趋势变快，身形变化也会随之而变，并给动物带来潜在的危害和负担。

阅读表达

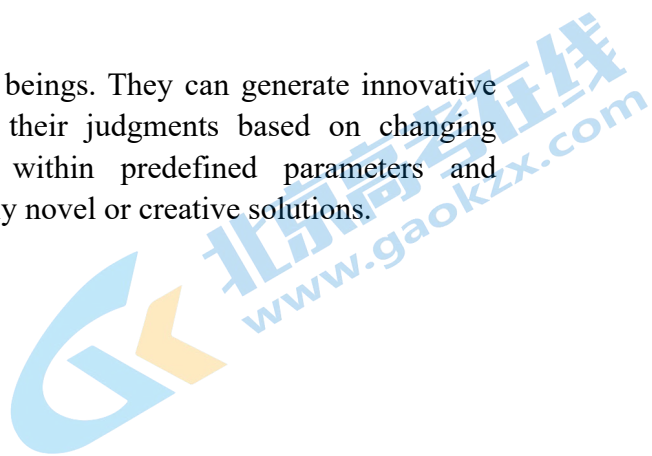
41. 答案出原文第二段。要求识别出文段隐性因果关系。

42. 表述出自原文最后一段。根据文意，机器可以在未来做出同样有效的决定。修改表述直接把原文中相关句子抄写下来即可。

43. 其他认为人类在做决策时优于机器的原因如下：

1) Humans have a deep understanding of the broader context and can interpret information within that context. Machines, on the other hand, typically rely on algorithms and predefined rules that may not capture the full complexity of a situation.

2) Humans are highly creative and adaptable beings. They can generate innovative solutions, think outside the box, and adapt their judgments based on changing circumstances. Machines typically operate within predefined parameters and algorithms, limiting their ability to generate truly novel or creative solutions.



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