

# 北京西城区高三统一测试

## 英语解析版

2020.4

本试卷共 11 页，120 分。考试时长 100 分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 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

The International Day of Families, which was started by the United Nations in 1993, 1 is held (hold) on May 15 every year. The day celebrates the 2 importance (important) of families. It aims to deepen people's understanding of issues 3 that/which 定语从句里作主语 are related to families. With a different theme each year, the day is observed with a wide range of events that are organized at local, national and international 4 levels (level).

#### B

For thousands of years, people have been trying to predict the weather. In China during the Shang Dynasty, people 5 recorded (record) weather forecasts on animal bones and tortoise shells. Centuries later, 6 in Greece, the philosopher, Aristotle wrote his theories about how weather conditions formed. Weather forecasting advanced over time, with more and more instruments used to measure temperature, humidity and air pressure. Today, satellite data and computer technology help scientists predict the weather more 7 precisely 精确地 (precise).

注意 with 结构中作宾补的非谓语动词

With the boy leading the way we found the house easily.

With the boy to lead the way we will find the house easily tomorrow.

He lay on the bed with the bedroom door shut. (shut 的过去分词)

#### C

Last year, China started testing 5G mobile networks in several cities. The Hongkou District of Shanghai was the first to operate a 5G network. To test the network, Wu Qing, vice mayor of Shanghai, made (谓语) a phone call 8 using (use) a Huawei MateX 非谓语作状语表示方式, Huawei's first 5G smartphone. According to *The Telegraph*, "5G is the innovation that 9 will shape (shape) all our lives for years to come. 未来的日子" It is 10 faster (fast) and more stable than 4G, the previous generation of cellular (蜂窝状的) network technology.

本套语法填空考查了 3 个谓语动词的时态语态，一个定语从句，两个名词（形容词变名词，名词复数），一个副词，一个介词，一个非谓语动词，一个形容词比较级

### 后阶段复习建议

1. 全面复习，填补漏洞
2. 复盘做过的题，找到自己做题过程中的症结，调整做题思路
3. 做题时充分应用上下文的信息

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 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。

It was late, about 10:15 p.m., when Janice Esposito arrived at the Bellport train station; she jumped into her Honda Odyssey and began the 20-minute **drive** home to her husband and seven-year-old son. She'd just returned from visiting her mother and had traveled the route many times before. She **practically** 几乎;差不多 11 **drove** **on autopilot** 轻车熟路: a left onto Station Road, then a left on Montauk Highway, and then—wham! **Out of nowhere** 不知从哪儿 **a car** T-boned Esposito's **minivan**, 12 **forcing** her to move backward some 100 feet onto the **railroad tracks** 铁轨. She 13 **sat** in the minivan, **bruised** (撞伤) but mostly just **knocked out** 不省人事 by the 14 **impact** and the airbags.

As it happened, Pete DiPinto was getting ready for 15 **bed**. He'd just closed his book and **was getting under the covers** **when** he heard the sound of metal on metal and breaking glass coming from not far outside his **bedroom** window. A volunteer 16 **firefighter** and retired teacher, DiPinto, 64, never 17 **stopped** to think. He **grabbed a flashlight** **and**, **still dressed in his pajamas** (睡衣), **ran out the door**. "Any **firefighter** would have done what I did," he told *Newsday*. "We're always **on** 18 **duty** 当班."

The first car he **came upon** 偶然碰到 (或发现), 2,000 feet from his front yard, was the one **that had** 19 **hit** Esposito. Once 当 DiPinto concluded 断定 the driver was OK, he looked around and 20 **spotted** Esposito's minivan **positioned** on the **railroad tracks**. And then he heard a terrible sound: the bells **signaling** an oncoming 21 **train**.

"The gates were starting to come down," he told *Newsday*. "I see the headlight of the **train**." DiPinto ran quickly to Esposito's minivan and knocked on the driver's side window. She 22 **just** looked at him, **her eyes unfocused** (目光) 茫然的, 呆滞的. "I don't know where I am," she said. She seemed unhurt. "Honey, you're on the railroad 23 **tracks**," DiPinto shouted. "We have to

get you off right now!” He pulled hard on the 24 handle, but the door was crashed in and 25 jammed. The heavy diesel train 重型柴油火车, traveling at 65 miles per hour, was moving fast toward them. DiPinto ran to the passenger side and threw open the 26 door. “Please, don’t let her be 27 trapped,” he thought. He pushed aside the deflating (瘪了的) airbags, grabbed Esposito’s arms, and 28 pulled her toward him across the passenger seat until he could help her out and quickly get her to 29 safety behind a signal box a few feet away. Within six seconds, he estimated, the train crashed into the minivan. “It was like a Hollywood movie,” DiPinto told reporters the next day.

But this one had a twist. “Last night,” South Country Ambulance chief Greg Miglino told *CBS New York*, “the 30 hero (全文归纳得出) arrived in pajamas, not in a fire truck.”

- |                     |               |                           |                     |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. drove        | B. walked     | C. rode                   | D. hiked 远足         |
| 12. A. allowing     | B. forcing 迫使 | C. ordering               | D. reminding 提醒     |
| 13. A. sat          | B. stood      | C. hid 藏                  | D. waited           |
| 14. A. action       | B. noise      | C. impact 冲击力             | D. bomb 炸弹          |
| 15. A. class        | B. work       | C. dinner                 | D. bed              |
| 16. A. doctor       | B. driver     | C. firefighter            | D. engineer         |
| 17. A. stopped      | B. troubled   | C. intended 意图            | D. wanted           |
| 18. A. duty 职责      | B. time       | C. target 正追踪目标; 切题, 切中要害 | D. schedule 按时, 按计划 |
| 19. A. warned 警告    | B. caught     | C. hit                    | D. followed         |
| 20. A. observed 观察  | B. spotted 发现 | C. realized               | D. predicted 预测     |
| 21. A. train        | B. truck      | C. car                    | D. ambulance        |
| 22. A. yet          | B. just       | C. still                  | D. even             |
| 23. A. yards 院子     | B. stations   | C. bridges                | D. tracks 铁轨        |
| 24. A. belt 带       | B. key        | C. bell                   | D. handle 把手        |
| 25. A. unlocked 未锁的 | B. jammed 卡住  | C. open                   | D. gone             |
| 26. A. bag          | B. door       | C. book                   | D. box              |
| 27. A. scared       | B. ignored    | C. trapped 陷入困境           | D. defeated 打败      |
| 28. A. carried      | B. rushed 冲   | C. guided                 | D. pulled           |
| 29. A. return       | B. work       | C. safety                 | D. life             |
| 30. A. police       | B. actor      | C. reporter               | D. hero             |

## 第二部分：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

### What it does

The self-cleaning door handle is combining with advanced photocatalytic (光催化) and blacklight technology. A light source activates 激活 the door's handle coating (涂层), telling it to start cleaning. **31D<sup>1</sup>** It can minimize the risk of infection by contact and improve the cleanliness of a space.

### How it works

The working principle of the product is that a thin advanced photocatalytic coating can effectively decompose 分解 bacteria (细菌) on the surface of a substance. A consistent UV light source—inside a transparent glass 透明玻璃 door handle—is required to activate the door's handle coating on the outer surface for disinfection 消毒, so a generator is used to provide electricity to light up a UV LED lamp by the motion of an opening and closing door. Then, the door handle can clean by itself. **31D<sup>2</sup>**

### Design process

We made the first version by using stainless steel. However, it caused the door handle to be heavier. Then, we tried aluminum, which made it light and easy to fix. We also improved the generator output which effectively turned energy from door movement into a light source. (我们还改进了发电机输出，有效地将车门运动产生的能量转化为光源。) **32C**

### How it is different

Our innovative design is simple, effective, and attractive. It has an elegant smooth shape, and its minimalist appearance stands out in today's world of inventions. Nowadays, people use chemical cleaning materials to clean up public areas but it harms the human body. Our design can be used for a long time and is effective. It can self-clean after each use. In the door lock and door handle market, it is a unique design because there are no similar products.

### Future plans

In the future, we will commercialize the product and hope that it can compete on the market with similar products. We are going to connect with public properties, for example, shopping malls, hotels, hospitals and public restrooms, where the risk of spreading infection is higher.

### Awards

In addition to winning the James Dyson Award, it has also received the Gold Award, and in 2016, it was featured in the 44<sup>th</sup> International Geneva Inventions Exhibition. **33B**

31. How does the self-cleaning door handle function? 此处是动词：运转

A. It controls the door movement automatically.

- B. It minimizes the risk of infection by less contact. 与文章内容不一致  
C. Chemical cleaning materials are used to clean it up. 化学清洗材料  
D. The light source tells the door handle coating to clean itself. 光源指示门把手涂层自行清洁

32. Compared with the first version of the product, the present one is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. safer and cheaper  
B. cleaner and easier  
C. less heavy and more effective  
D. more attractive and expensive
33. What do we know about the new invention according to the passage?  
A. It has been widely used in public areas.  
B. It has received recognition for its innovation.  
C. It is quite competitive among similar products.  
D. It will replace traditional chemical cleaning materials.

Key: D C B

## B

1st. This little South American Magellanic penguin swims 5,000 miles, to a beach in Brazil, every year in order to be reunited with (与...重聚) the man who saved its life **34B**. It sounds like something out of a fairy tale, but it's true!



2nd. 71-year-old retired brick worker Joao, who lives in an island village just outside Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, found the small Magellanic penguin lying on rocks at his local beach in 2011. The penguin was covered in oil and running out of time fast. **35A** Joao rescued the penguin, naming it Din, cleaned the oil off its feathers and fed him a daily diet of fish to rebuild its strength. After a week of recovery, Joao attempted to release the penguin back into the wild. However, Din had already formed a family bond with his rescuer and wouldn't leave. **36D**

3rd. "He stayed with me for 11 months and then, just after he changed his coat with new feathers, he disappeared," Joao recalls. "I love the penguin like it's my own child and I believe the penguin loves me," Joao told Globo TV. "No one else is allowed to touch him. He pecks (啄) them if they do. He lies on my lap, lets me give him showers, and allows me to feed him."

4th. Professor Krajewski, a biologist who interviewed the fisherman for Globo TV, told *The Independent*: "I have never seen anything like this before. I think the penguin believes Joao is part of his family and probably a penguin as well."

5th. However, environmentalists warn that, while hundreds of the Magellanic species are known to naturally migrate (迁徙) thousands of miles north in search of food, there has been a worrying rise in the phenomenon of oceanic creatures washing up on Brazil's beaches. Professor David Zee from Rio de Janeiro's State University, said the increase is due in part (部分的, 在某种程度上) to global climatic changes. Professor Zee added that sea animals face increased danger from leaked tanker oil.

6th. Luckily the ending for Joao and Din has been a happy one, even though it is illegal in Brazil to keep wild animals as pets.

7th. Professor Krajewski said: “Professionals who work with animals try to avoid relationships like this occurring so they are able to reintroduce the animal into the wild. But in this single case the authorities allowed Din to stay with Joao because of his kindness.”

34. Every year Din swims a long distance to a beach in Brazil to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. avoid being killed B. meet his rescuer  
C. escape from ocean currents D. find much more fish
35. When Din was found in 2011, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was dying B. he was running on the beach  
C. he was resting 休息, 被搁置 on a rock D. he was cleaning oil off his feathers
36. What can we learn about Joao from the passage?  
A. He is not allowed to keep the penguin as a pet by the authorities.  
B. He overprotects the penguin by keeping him away from others.  
C. His contact with the penguin is encouraged by professionals.  
D. His kindness wins the penguin's trust.
37. The story in the passage mainly shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the environmental impact on wildlife 环境对野生动物的影响  
B. the love between humans and wildlife 人类和野生动物之间的爱  
C. the tendency of wildlife to bond with humans 野生动物与人类亲近的倾向  
D. the protection of threatened wildlife by mankind 人类对受威胁的野生动物的保护

## C

1. Store owners have been inventing new tricks to get consumers into their stores and purchasing their goods. Even as we find new strategies to resist, neuroscientists (神经科学家) are employed at marketing agencies across the country to best figure out what is going through a consumer's brain at each point in the decision process. (即使我们找到了新的抵制策略, 全国各地的营销机构还是聘请了神经科学家, 以便最好地了解消费者在决策过程的每一点上的大脑活动。)

2. We consumers overspend due to the fact that we have a fear of missing the really good deal or having to pay more for the same thing and lose money. (我们消费者过度消费是因为我们害怕错过真正划算的交易, 或者不得不为同样的东西付更多的钱而赔钱。) 38C Normally, the prefrontal cortex (前额皮层) controls our emotional reactions to things, and keeps us from acting unreasonably by calming down our fears. But an advertiser can disturb our prefrontal cortex just by displaying flashy deal signs, encouraging it to do math on how much money we might save now by buying more of something we don't actually need yet.

3. Nostalgia, that regretful affection for past events, is another strong influencer during the holiday season, and it's shaped by emotion. (怀旧是对过去事件的一种遗憾的情感, 是节日期间另一种强烈的影响因素, 它是由情感形成的。) 39A Emotion—whether good or bad—enhances the formation of memories, engaging more parts of the brain. So hearing a nephew singing a carol, for instance,

might reawaken memories associated with that particular song in a much more powerful way than hearing that same nephew sing another song. These kinds of memories are brought back even more easily by sensory input. This might be why we are often greeted by a sensory reminder everywhere we go in a month.

4. Wherever you purchase gifts, there are social influences on what you buy as well. The holidays are a time when we are especially conditioned to pay more for the label because we're buying gifts. Receiving a brand-name gift sends the message that "this person has spent more on me, so he or she must value me more." And it makes sense. 40C If two things seem pretty much the same, how do I know which to choose? Humans have survived as a social species, and we have to rely on each other. So when our brains are trying to make decisions, one of the shortcuts is to assume that if a lot of other people prefer something (and higher cost is often a predictor of that), then there must be a reason.

5. Much of our holiday spending is driven by unplanned purchases. Plan ahead, resist the urge to purchase in the moment, make notes for comparison shopping, and if the deal is actually good, then it will hold up to inspection and you'll feel good about your purchases later. (提前计划, 抵制当下的冲动, 为比较购物做笔记, 如果交易真的很好, 那么它将会经得起检验, 你以后会对你买的东西有良好感觉。) 41D

Before you blow your budget this season, remember that your brain might be fooling you into that next purchase.

38. From Paragraph 2, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the prefrontal cortex is the calculation center (emotional)
- B. the common consumers always act unreasonably (keeps us from acting unreasonably)
- C. the sight of flashy deal signs may fill consumers with fear 看到浮华的交易标志可能会让消费者充满恐惧
- D. the advertisers make consumers pay more for the same thing

39. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following can work on consumers?

- A. Creating a festival atmosphere. (制造节日氛围)
- B. Following the current fashion.
- C. Preparing more free samples.
- D. Offering a bigger discount.

40. Why do we buy brand-name gifts 名牌礼品 during the holiday?

- A. They are more reliable.
- B. They are a sign of social status.
- C. They make people feel valued.
- D. They are favored by most people.

41. To avoid overspending, the author suggests we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy in the moment
- B. reduce our budget
- C. return unnecessary products
- D. make a plan in advance

## D

1. The Impossible Burger is entirely free of meat. But it looks, smells, feels and—most importantly—tastes so much like real hamburger beef. In fact, plant-based burger alternatives



have **set off** a strong **resistance** from the beef industry. (事实上, 以植物为基础的汉堡替代品已经**引起**了牛肉行业的强烈**抵制**。) The Center for Consumer Freedom, a nonprofit *that advocates on behalf of the fast food and meat industries* has **launched** an “informational” campaign *targeting* plant-based meats. The campaign has included TV and online ads, as well as print ads 平面广告 in newspapers. The ads seem to imply that **not only is an artificial burger too processed, but that it might be even less healthy than the average beef burger.** (这些广告似乎在暗示, 人造汉堡不仅加工过度, 而且可能比普通的牛肉汉堡更不健康。) (I)

2. **42C** While it's true that a plant-based meat alternative is processed and it's true that eating one is not as healthy as a pile of raw vegetables, (P1) **it's best to take the ads with a generous pinch of salt** 将信将疑. (诚然, 一种以植物为基础的肉类替代品是经过加工的, 而且吃它确实不如吃一堆蔬菜那么健康, 但是对这些广告最好不要全信。)

3. For instance, **the additives and preservatives in plant-based meat** highlighted 强调 in one ad sure sound scary. Who wants something called titanium dioxide (二氧化钛) in their meal? **43B (Sp<sup>1</sup>) But the truth is that additives such as those listed in the ads are regularly used in all sorts of packaged foods.** (但事实是, 广告中所列的添加剂经常用于各种包装食品中。) And if methylcellulose, a food thickener, sounds unpleasant, it's really nothing compared with salmonella (沙门菌) poisoning *you can get from regular meat.* (如果甲基纤维素, 一种食物增稠剂, 听起来让人不舒服, 那它和你从普通肉类中得到的沙门氏菌中毒相比真的是微不足道。)

4. **(Sp<sup>2</sup>) Also, the ad campaign misses the bigger point.** Choosing an Impossible or Beyond burger isn't just about eating healthy. **Burgers**, whether they are made from processed pea protein or processed meat, **will never be as healthy as organic raw vegetables.**

5. **(P2) What's appealing is the prospect of enjoying a juicy burger without the bitter aftertaste of guilt.**

6. **(Sp<sup>1</sup>) Let's face it, there are huge environmental costs to eating cows.** Cattle raising is contributing to climate change, and not just because methane (甲烷) from cows and cattle is responsible for about 14.5% of **greenhouse gas**. More broadly, our global food production system releases more than a third of the world's greenhouse gases. Yet we can't seem to control our meat appetite even knowing that large areas of **the Amazon forest** have been ruined, and continue to be cut down to make room for more cattle to feed the growing demand for beef. (我们似乎无法控制我们的肉类食欲, 即使知道亚马逊森林的大片地区已经被破坏, 并继续被砍伐, 以腾出空间给更多的牛, 以满足日益增长的牛肉需求。)  
**(Sp<sup>2</sup>) Humans also know full well that many animals live short, cruel lives in awful conditions for the purpose of becoming foods for humans to enjoy at dinner.**

(人类也非常清楚, 许多动物在恶劣的环境中过着短暂而残酷的生活, 目的是成为人类晚餐时享用的食物。)

7. **A plant-based meat that satisfies meat desires and delivers protein but with a smaller climate footprint is a potential environmental game changer (C) and the reason Impossible Foods was one of those receiving the U.N. Global Climate Action Award in 2019.** No wonder the meat industry is on guard. (一种满足肉类需求并提供蛋白质, 但气候足迹更小的植物性肉类是一种潜在的环境改变者, 也是“不可能的食物”在2019年获得“联合国全球气候行动奖”的原因之一。难怪肉类行业如此警惕。)

**44A**

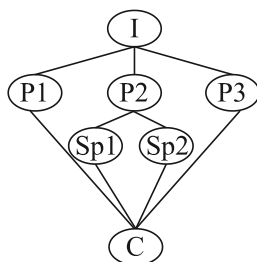
42. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

- A. These ads deserve little consideration.
- B. We should spread the message of these ads.

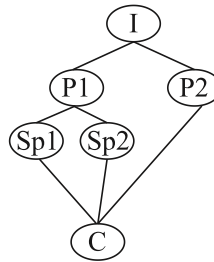


- C. We'd better be cautious when reading these ads.
- D. These ads tell people a lot about plant-based burgers.
43. What do we know about additives 添加剂 and preservatives 防腐剂 in plant-based burgers?
- A. They are likely to cause poisoning.
- B. Their use is within the normal range.
- C. Some have not been used in hamburgers.
- D. They are used to ensure burgers taste good.
44. What is the author's attitude towards plant-based burgers?
- A. Supportive.      B. Neutral.      C. Disapproving.      D. Doubtful.
45. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage?

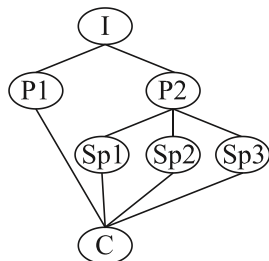
A.



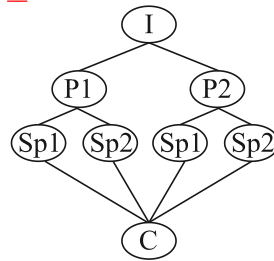
B.



C.



D.



I: Introduction

P: Point

Sp: Sub-point (次要点)

C: Conclusion

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。

### Fashion and Identity 时尚与身份

**For hundreds of years people have put some message in the type of clothing they wore.** (数百年来, 人们已经在所穿的衣服类型中传达了一些信息。) **Long ago** people started wanting to stand out from the “crowd” and be different from other people by means of (依靠) changing their clothing. Some examples of these “standing out” became very popular and were followed by more people. (这些“脱颖而出”的例子变得非常受欢迎, 并被更多的人效仿。) **46 B** This **was** the moment **when fashion appeared**. (前面提到 long ago, 此句后面是 nowadays, 可以清晰地判断出这里是对于过去的叙述。再根据与前句的逻辑关系, 可以推出答案) **Nowadays**, fashion has become a necessary part of one’s self-realization 自我实现 and clothing is basically a covering designed to be worn on a person’s body. This covering is a “necessity”, which brings a lot of variety into the lives of people and makes their image more complete.

**The type of clothing completely depends on the person wearing it and becomes a reflection of personal identity.** Lately, a lot is being heard about **its** meaning in the life of every single person on the planet. (最近, 很多人都在谈论它对地球上每个人生活的意义。) The choice of clothing is as important as identification 识别 through the color of hair, skin and gender. As every piece of clothing carries a strong message about its owner, every owner “nests” a certain value in it depending on his mindset or today’s mood. (因为每一件衣服都承载着主人的强烈信息, 所以每个所有者都会根据自己的心态或今天的心情, 在衣服里“嵌套”出一定的价值。) **Therefore**, the clothing of a person is **a means of communication with the outside world**. **47 F** It is the way of **telling people** about the “**state**” and the “**status**” of **its owner**. (因此, 一个人的衣服是与外界交流的一种方式。它是告诉人们关于它的主人的“状态”和“地位”的一种方式。)

**Clothes have a significant impact on the understanding of the people nearby as well as the person wearing them.** (衣服对周围的人以及穿衣服的人有很大的影响。) **For instance**, a **suit** can make a person feel more confident and organized, which would eventually change even the gestures 姿态 of the person. **48 G** **Wearing jeans** after a suit may change the conduct 行为 of a person to a very **casual one**. (这两句比较说明了穿套装和牛仔裤塑造了不同的形象。) **Sometimes**, fashion may play a **vital role in a person’s life**, especially when the person is **applying for the job** he wants. Fashion also creates a **message that is required by a situation the person finds himself in**. (时尚也创造了一种信息, 这种信息是人们发现自己所处的环境所需要的。) This can be simply proved by analyzing one’s reaction on people wearing **different types** of clothing. **49 E** **The preference** is always given to people dressed in “**business style**”. (人们总是偏爱穿着“商务风格”的人。) **Thus**, even the smallest companies **make wearing a suit one of the requirements** for their employees. (因此, 即使是最小的公司也会把穿西装作为对员工的要求之一。)

**50 C** **Fashion and identity are inseparable companions.** (总结全文) **Fashion**, with all its symbolism and features, form an outstanding base for personal and cultural identification. (时尚, 以其所有的象征意义和特征, 形成了一个杰出的个人和文化认同的基础。) It is a **part** of the self-realization *that is required for finding a place in life* and has become a tool for achieving harmony with the inner world. (它是自我实现的一部分, 这是在生活中找到一个位置所必需的, 并已成为一个工具, 以实现与内心世界的和谐。) The more diverse 多样的 the society around us, the more fashion-trend will appear and surprise us.

A. **Fashion** helps us realize our dreams.

- B. This **was** the moment **when fashion appeared**.
- C. **Fashion and identity** are inseparable companions.
- D. **Clothing was designed** to serve people in their daily life.
- E. **The preference** is always given to people dressed in “**business style**”.
- F. **It** is the way of telling people about the “**state**” and the “**status**” of **its owner**.
- G. **Wearing jeans** after a suit may change the conduct of a person to a very **casual** one.

**Key: B F G E C**

### 第三部分：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。你的英国好友 Jim 在做关于“**中学生做家务**”的**调查，想了解你做家务的情况**。请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

- 1) 你**平时**做哪些家务；
- 2) 你**对中学生做家务的看法**。

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,

**Knowing you are conducting a survey of the housework that high school students do at home,**(交代背景) **I'm writing to tell you about what I do** (写信目的).

(要点 1) **Although my school schedule is rather tight, I still manage to help with the housework from time to time.** I **will** clean up after dinner. I also help with other things like sweeping and dusting. **Every once in a while,** I **will** cook something for my family. **So far,** my spaghetti **has been** the most delicious dish.

(要点 2) **I think high school students should do some housework.** **For one thing,** by doing housework we learn to take responsibility at home, and in the longer term, in society. **For another,** I **find** the time *spent doing housework with my parents* really **fun** and **rewarding**; we chat with each other and sometimes even sing together. Doing housework can be a great break from my busy school work.

Good luck with your survey.

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。上周，你们班参加了学校的“爱科学月”板报展活动。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。



（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

内容要点：

1. 讨论
2. 准备
3. 制作
4. 展示

Last week, our class participated in the school poster exhibition with the topic “We Love Science”. We had a memorable experience working together. (综述)

Having been informed of the activity, we put forward ideas as to the contents of the poster. After a brief discussion, we agreed on the subjects of AI and 5G, since they are the hottest topics of the advanced technologies. (图一)

No time was wasted in our preparation. We first went to the school library to research the history and development of the two fields.// When realizing that the library couldn't provide us with enough information about cutting-edge technologies, we turned to our teacher for help, who proved to be a valuable resource and gave us lots of practical advice. (图二) (主语人、物交替使用，主被动语态的交替使用，使表达多样、丰富)

With the material collected, we got down to making our poster. Each of us had been assigned different tasks, to which we devoted all our effort. We designed, wrote and painted. I even framed the poster to make it more eye-catching. (图三) (长短句交错)

On the day of the exhibition, our elaborately designed poster attracted much attention. The students gathered in front of our poster, appreciating our work. Filled with pride, we are looking forward to the next activity. (图四+感受)