

2020 — 2021 学年高三上学期期中考试英语试卷（全国卷）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the man do at 8:00?
A. Work in the office.
B. Have dinner with Mike.
C. Go out with the woman.
2. What does the woman dislike about the shirt?
A. The color. B. The design. C. The price.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Gary's works.
B. Gary's application.
C. Gary's list of samples.
4. What did the man plan to do on March 1st?
A. Apply for some classes.
B. Call the travel agent.
C. Go to the mountains.
5. Why does Amy plan to go to Rome?
A. To work. B. To travel. C. To study.

第二节（共 15 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What course won't the girl attend?
A. African music. B. Business. C. Basic Spanish.
7. On which days does the girl have advanced piano classes?
A. Mondays. B. Tuesdays. C. Thursdays.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. Which family holiday does the man recommend?

- A. The one on the 18th. B. The one on the 19th. C. The one on the 20th.

9. Where will the woman probably go?

- A. France. B. Spain. C. Greece.

10. What do we know about The Hotel Playa?

- A. It is a five-star hotel. B. It has its own beach. C. It has a swimming pool.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a shop. B. At home. C. At a TV station.

12. What does Bob like doing?

- A. Playing tennis. B. Taking pictures. C. Riding bikes.

13. What did the woman dream of being?

- A. A shop owner. B. A bank clerk. C. A tennis player.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。

14. How long has Louise been working at the center?

- A. About six months. B. About one year. C. About two years.

15. How did Louise feel when she started working at the center?

- A. Excited. B. Nervous. C. Confident.

16. What is the most rewarding part of the job?

- A. Seeing children have a lot of fun.
B. Thinking of new things for children to do.
C. Helping the less able children achieve more.

17. What does Louise say about working at night?

- A. It's unfair for her to do it.
B. It's something that she enjoys.
C. It's a necessary part of the job.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. What organizations used to have a lot of power?

- A. Newspapers and publishers.
B. Universities and bookstores.
C. Libraries and printing companies.

19. Why do many city people like e-books?

- A. They are cheaper.
B. They are easier to carry.
C. They are more interesting.

20. What can we learn about Border's Group?

- A. They were bought by a tech company.
B. They used to have more than 600 stores.
C. They made billions of dollars this year.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy (HG2G) by Douglas Adams

This is a comedy science-fiction series about a man's adventures in space. It was initially a radio comedy broadcast on BBC Radio 4. It is extremely funny and inventive, and has a very British sense of humor, whose true meanings foreign readers can hardly make out though it has been translated into French and Italian and so on. But when I read it I feel a strong connection to my home. It was published in paperback by Pan Books, after BBC Publishing had turned down the offer of publishing a novelization, an action they later regretted.

The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett

Have you ever read a description of a landscape or countryside that made you feel like you were actually there? For me, this book does exactly that. It is about a young girl who is taken to live in a big house in my hometown and discovers a secret garden.

Daddy-Long-Legs by Jean Webster

This book takes the form of a series of letters, and follows the story of a young orphan(孤儿), Judy, as she goes to university and discovers a whole world of new experiences. This book always reminds me of my family, especially my mother, because she used to read it to me when I was ill in bed.

The Railway Children by E. Nesbit

This was one of my favorite books when I was younger, and for this reason it still strongly reminds me of England and my childhood. It is also set in Yorkshire where I was born and spent my childhood, and follows three children living next to a railway and their adventures.

21. What do we know about *HG2G*?

- A. It was based on true adventures.
- B. Its language is abstract and inventive.
- C. Its humor is hard for foreigners to understand.
- D. It was adapted for radio after being published.

22. Which books are set in the same place?

- A. *Daddy-Long-Legs* & *HG2G*.
- B. *The Secret Garden* & *The Railway Children*.
- C. *The Secret Garden* & *HG2G*.
- D. *Daddy Long Legs* & *The Railway Children*.

23. What do all the books have in common?

- A. They follow children's adventures.
- B. They are British countryside series.
- C. They refer to the author's childhood.
- D. They bring memories of home to the author.

B

Jessica Burks' home is full of opportunities. Packaged slime(黏土) in a variety of colors and

pleasant smells line one wall of living room, and, in the designated “slime room” workspace in the back, bottles of fragrance oil are arranged in rows, next to glue and an industrial-size kitchen mixer.

But it’s not the amount of slime in Burks’ house that shocks people, she said. It’s that her 15-year-old daughter, Samantha Zumwalt, is in charge of their enterprise. The mother-daughter team run Samantha’s Slime Shop at home and the demand for their products helps them earn six figures a year. Samantha’s slime, offered in a rainbow of colors and a range of textures(质地), is in high demand. Since she started her business, she’s made more than 24,000 sales on Etsy. The customers are generally young — between 9 and 12 years old, Burks said, though some adults and teens buy slime, too. Some customers buy Samantha’s slime because they say playing with it is calming. Others want it because it gives them something to do with their hands.

Last year, Nichole Jacklyne, a social media blogger, who reviews slime and provides DIY lessons for hundreds of thousands of followers, reviewed Samantha’s product in a video. After Jacklyne’s video, orders poured into Samantha’s shop, Burks said.

However, Samantha’s mom was initially resistant to the girl’s slime ambitions. It took months for Samantha to convince her mom to buy the key materials to make slime. “I told her no for months,” Burks said. Finally, Burks gave in. She had been laid off from her job as an accountant, and the two dove into the slime business. Now, Burks is proud of Samantha for running the business so well, “I hope she can meet all of her business goals — whether that’s still running the slime enterprise, or buying another business out, or starting a new business,” she said. “Whatever her dreams are... is where I want her to be.”

24. Why does the author specifically describe Jessica Burks’ home in Paragraph 1?
- A. To stress the amount of slime there. B. To present how special her home is.
C. To introduce Samantha’s slime business. D. To show the business opportunities of slime.
25. What do we know about Samantha’s slime from the text?
- A. It only wins popularity with kids.
B. All adults buy it just for recreation.
C. Social media contributes greatly to its sales.
D. It helps Samantha get more followers on the Internet.
26. How does Jessica Burks’ attitude to Samantha’s slime business change?
- A. Worried→Favorable. B. Doubtful→Objective.
C. Negative→Cautious. D. Disapproving→Supportive.
27. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Samantha’s slime business is a success.
B. Samantha promotes her slime online.
C. Playing with slime puts people at ease.
D. Jessica Burks quits to run her slime business.

C

As reported in *JAMA Surgery*, the researchers discovered that e-scooter(电动摩托车) injury rates had increased dramatically in just four years, rising from 6 per 100,000 in the population to 19 per 100,000. Of the estimated 14,651 e-scooter-related injuries in 2018, 4,658, or 32%, involved the head. “While most people recover from head injuries, there is going to be a subset

with long-term disability and life changes,” said Dr. Benjamin Breyer.

Dr. Benjamin Breyer of the University of California, Los Angeles, pointed to a 2019 analysis of the data from two hospitals in Southern California, which found just 4.8% of injured e-scooter riders were wearing helmets.

Dr. Joann Elmore, a professor of medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, believed that most e-scooter users are probably unaware of the risks. To make the point, she described a photo taken by a colleague. “There were two riders on an e-scooter,” she said. “No one had shoes on. There were no helmets. And the woman in front had a baby in a baby carrier.”

The new report highlights the need for more research on new technologies, said Dr. Guohua Li, a professor of epidemiology(流行病学).

“Just as there is a global network of experts working on infectious diseases, there needs to be a similar program devoted to the surveillance(监视, 监察) and prevention of injuries caused by merging technologies products and lifestyles, such as e-scooters, e-sports, etc.,” Li said in an email.

“The challenge for researchers and policymakers is to keep up with the ever-changing society and protect the public from unnecessary harm caused by new technologies and products without hindering innovation,” he added.

28. What can we know from the passage?

- A. E-scooter injury rates had increased due to speeding.
- B. 32% of injured e-scooter riders weren't wearing helmets.
- C. There is a program devoted to the prevention of injuries caused by advanced technologies.
- D. Protection and innovation are of equal importance.

29. What can we infer from Dr. Joann Elmore's comments?

- A. She is an anti-scooter.
- B. The woman in front was pregnant.
- C. She is concerned about the e-scooter users.
- D. Most e-scooter riders often drive at high speed.

30. What does the underlined word “hindering” probably mean?

- A. Preventing.
- B. Limiting.
- C. Developing.
- D. Making progress.

31. What's the author's main purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To arouse people's awareness of the risks and self-protection.
- B. To introduce a new way of transport — e-scooters.
- C. To ask people not to ride e-scooters any more.
- D. To urge policymakers to make laws as soon as possible.

D

Our ability to collect data gets far ahead of our ability to fully use it, yet data may hold the key to solving some of the biggest global challenges facing us today.

Take, for instance, the frequent outbreaks of waterborne diseases as a consequence of war or natural disasters. The most recent example can be found in the country, where roughly 10,000 new suspected cases of cholera(霍乱) are reported each week — and history is filled with similar stories. What if we could better understand the environmental factors that contributed to the disease, predict which communities are at higher risk, and put in place protective measures to stop

the spread? Answers to this question and others like it could potentially help us prevent a catastrophe.

As a big data scientist, I studied data from wide-ranging, public sources to identify patterns, hoping to predict trends that could be a threat to global security. Various data streams are important because the ground truth data (such as surveys) is often delayed, limited, incorrect or, sometimes, nonexistent.

For example, knowing the incidence(发生率) of mosquito-borne disease in communities would help us predict the risk of mosquito-spread disease such as dengue, the leading cause of illness and death in the tropics. However, mosquito data at a global (and even national) level is not accessible.

To address this gap, we're using other sources such as satellite pictures, climate data and population information to forecast the risk of dengue. Specifically, we had success in predicting the spread of dengue in Brazil at the regional, state and city level using these data streams as well as clinical observation data and online searchers that used terms related to the disease. While our predictions aren't perfect, they show promise.

Similarly, to forecast the flu season, we have found that online searches can complement(补充) clinical data. Because the rate of people searching the internet for flu symptoms often increases during their beginning, we can predict a sharp increase in cases where clinical data delays. All of this shows the potential of big data. The information is there; now it's time to use it.

32. What do the examples in paragraphs 2 and 4 show?

- A. Big data is still hard to get and use.
- B. People aren't skilled at dealing with big data.
- C. Big data is not always an imagined method.
- D. Catastrophes might be prevented with big data.

33. According to the text, survey data _____.

- A. is a main form of multiple data streams
- B. is an effective way to collect information
- C. is sometimes unreliable and unavailable
- D. is a timely alternative to multiple data streams

34. What does the underlined part "this gap" in paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. The lack of big data on mosquitoes.
- B. The lack of different data streams.
- C. The risk of an outbreak of a disease.
- D. The ignorance of how a disease spreads.

35. What's the best title of the text?

- A. How do we collect and use data?
- B. What are the challenges facing us now?
- C. How can big data help save the world?
- D. What is the answer to preventing catastrophes?

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的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。

Tips on How to Connect With Your New Dorm Roommates

The move from high school to college is very stressful, especially meeting your future roommates. You hope they are normal, friendly persons with whom you can bond for the next months. Some tips for starting a smooth college life and getting along well with your roommates are as follows.

- Look up their names and phone numbers

You can search the US Phone Book for your roommates' numbers and see what you can find online. 36 You can use them to find out what type of music they like or what their hobbies are.

- Use the email

Meeting a strange roommate is awkward, so try connecting with your roommates before moving in together. 37 You can tell them where you are from and what are your subjects of interest.

- You can even call them

After sending an email, you can call your future roommates and have a chat about the most important issues. 38 You can't expect to be best friends right away. Chatting and texting beforehand can help you get used to other persons and will ease the entire process of living together.

- 39

After the initial introduction, you want to know who is going to bring what appliances, if they like to listen to music while studying and how hot or cold they like the room to be. If you are a morning person and your roommates are night owls, things might become complicated.

Sharing a bedroom is not an easy thing and you will be stressed out. 40 Just try to be yourself when connecting. You will find ways to get along, even if you are completely different.

- A. This is normal.
- B. Know their likes and dislikes
- C. Check out each other's lifestyle
- D. You should learn from each other.
- E. This will help you get to know each other.
- F. Send them a quick email, introducing yourself.
- G. Usually, the social media accounts are going to show up first.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's hard to be honest with others about how you've really been feeling. The first person I told about feeling 41 was my best friend, who I've known since I was 14. We haven't lived in the 42 place since we were 17, but have 43 a deep friendship by the 44 for over ten years. Maybe it's her being removed from my everyday life that made it feel 45 to tell. I first experienced depression at 46 and my friend — who was a medical student in the same grade with me — brought it up after I 47 an exam due to spending a week in bed. When

she first said “depression” to me I felt a bit 48, because I’d always thought of myself as such a positive person. 49 health seemed a bit of a grey area to me, as my mum 50 when I was 16 so the line between grief and depression became 51.

Last year, I’d been feeling disconnected from everyone. It came to a head after a(n) 52 disastrous work trip, and I felt more isolated than ever. Having searched “depression symptoms” online, I felt 53 and immediately shot the screen and 54 it over to the same friend. Only she and my boyfriend knew my state for months.

Shortly after, I decided to 55 a personal illustration(说明) I’d done about mental health online. I was so moved by the response. Aside from public 56, I was also getting private 57 from friends, friends-of-friends and even some 58. A lot of the messages were about people saying how much it resonated(引起共鸣) with them, which looked like 59 a therapist weekly, who offered me time and space to feel all I was feeling, 60 I go outside every day and sleep well at night.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. depressed | B. disappointed | C. determined | D. relieved |
| 42. A. similar | B. varied | C. same | D. deserted |
| 43. A. demanded | B. maintained | C. announced | D. supported |
| 44. A. phone | B. entertainment | C. flight | D. signal |
| 45. A. closer | B. smoother | C. plainer | D. safer |
| 46. A. factory | B. workshop | C. university | D. dormitory |
| 47. A. declined | B. passed | C. took | D. missed |
| 48. A. delighted | B. disturbed | C. crazy | D. lucky |
| 49. A. Mental | B. Public | C. Good | D. Physical |
| 50. A. broke down | B. came back | C. hid away | D. passed away |
| 51. A. ambiguous | B. abstract | C. straight | D. glorious |
| 52. A. anxiously | B. appropriately | C. particularly | D. specially |
| 53. A. puzzled | B. scared | C. curious | D. relieved |
| 54. A. bent | B. sent | C. thought | D. handed |
| 55. A. share | B. show | C. enjoy | D. experience |
| 56. A. responses | B. efforts | C. experiments | D. comments |
| 57. A. arrangements | B. suggestions | C. messages | D. ideas |
| 58. A. acquaintances | B. colleagues | C. classmates | D. strangers |
| 59. A. appointing | B. informing | C. seeing | D. watching |
| 60. A. insisting | B. ensuring | C. proving | D. assuming |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The abacus(算盘) was a great invention in ancient China. The abacus 61 (invent) on the basis of small rods(棒). Later, with the 62 (develop) of productivity, the amount of calculation was 63 (great). And calculation with counting rods limited the calculation. Thus, people invented a more 64 (advance) counter — the abacus.

With the application of the abacus, people summarized many abacus rhymes(珠算口诀), 65 (increase) the calculating speed. By the time of the Ming Dynasty, people could use the abacus in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, 66 were widely used in

calculating weight, amount, space and volume.

Since it was easy to make or buy 67 abacus. And it was also easy to remember abacus rhymes. The abacus was widely used in ancient China. Later, the abacus was 68 (gradual) spread into Japan, Korea, America and some countries and regions in Southeast Asia.

People find that using abacuses can improve thinking and practical abilities in addition 69 providing convenient calculation. Since it 70 (require) cooperation of mind, eye and hand, it is a good way to improve the comprehensive reaction ability.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Last Monday where we had a class meeting, our class teacher informed us activities with the theme “national flag in my heart”. These activities organizing across China aimed to further our understanding of the national flag and promoted our patriotism(爱国主义). Fully aware of its significant, we couldn’t wait to immediate get started. Over the next several days, we learned more about a topic from various aspects. We went through books on their birth. We also collected online stories of the flag in recent years but realized what it symbolizes for every Chinese. At the weekend, we recorded what we had learned and had presented our work on the blackboard.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的美国留学生朋友 Dylan 对中国的大熊猫很感兴趣，写邮件向你询问大熊猫的有关情况，请你写一封邮件回复，内容包括：

1. 表示高兴；

2. 简要介绍大熊猫；

3. 邀请他去动物园参观。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文流畅。

参考答案

第一部分 听力

1—5 ABBCC 6—10 BAABC 11—15 ABCCB 16—20 CCABB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A 篇 本文是一篇应用文。作者主要介绍了四本他喜爱的书。

21. C 细节理解题。根据 *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* 这本书的介绍中的内容“has a very British sense of humor, whose true meanings foreign readers can hardly make out”可知, 这本书的语言具有典型的英式幽默, 外国读者很难理解其真正的含义。

22. B 细节理解题。根据 *The Secret Garden* 这本书的介绍中的“It is about a young girl who is taken to live in a big house in my hometown”和 *The Railway Children* 这本书的介绍中的“It is also set in Yorkshire where I was born and spent my childhood”可知, 这两本小说的故事均发生在文章作者的家乡, 即英国的 Yorkshire, 故选 B。

23. D 推理判断题。作者对这四本书进行介绍的时候分别提及“when I read it I feel strong connection to my home”“in my hometown”“This book always reminds me of my family, especially my mother”“reminds me of England and my childhood”, 由此可知, 当作者读这些书的时候, 它们的故事内容会让作者想起自己的家乡, 故选 D。

B篇 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了15岁的Samantha在妈妈的帮助下, 在家开店售卖不同颜色和气味的黏土, 并取得成功的故事。

24. C 推理判断题。第一段描述了 Burks 家有各种颜色的黏土及制作材料。再根据下文内容, 尤其是第二段中的“‘But it's not the amount of slime in Burks' house that shocks people, she said.’ ‘The mother-daughter team run Samantha's Slime Shop at home and the demand for their products helps them earn six figures a year.’”可知, 作者写作第一段的目的是引出对 Samantha 黏土生意的介绍, 故选 C。

25. C 细节理解题。根据第三段的内容, 尤其是“After Jacklyne's video, orders poured into Samantha's shop”可知, 社交媒体博主 Jacklyne 在网上的点评视频使得 Samantha 的黏土商店获得了大量订单, 故社交媒体促进了 Samantha 的黏土销量。

26. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Samantha's mom was initially resistant to the girl's slime ambitions”“I told her no for months”可知, Samantha 的妈妈一开始对 Samantha 的黏土事业是抵制的; 再根据最后一段中的“Now, Burks is proud of Samantha for running the business so well”可知, 现在 Burks 对 Samantha 的作为感到自豪, 故可看出 Samantha 的妈妈现在十分支持 Samantha 的黏土事业。故选 D。

27. A 主旨大意题。通读全文, 尤其根据第二段中的“Samantha's slime, offered in a rainbow of colors and a range of textures(质地), is in high demand. Since she started her business, she's made more than 24,000 sales on Etsy.”可知, 本文主要讲述了 15 岁女孩 Samantha Zumwalt 开设的黏土商店大获成功的故事, 故 A 项最能概括文章大意。

C 篇 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项调查结果——近几年来, 驾驶电动摩托车导致的受伤率急剧上升。专家称, 这项新的调查结果强调了需要对新技术进行更多的研究, 既要保护公众不受到来自新技术和产品的危害, 又要避免阻碍技术创新。

28. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知,保护公众免受不必要的伤害和创新同样重要,故 D 项正确。驾驶电动摩托车受伤的人数比例增加不是因为超速行驶,故 A 项错误。根据第一段中的“32%, involved the head”和第二段中的“4.8% of injured e-scooter riders were wearing helmets”可知, B 项错误。根据第五段中的“there needs to be a similar program devoted to the surveillance(监视, 监察) and prevention of injuries...”可知,有必要建立用于监管及预防伤害的项目,由此可推断出目前还没有相关的项目,故 C 项错误。

29. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“most e-scooter users are probably unaware of the risks”可知, Dr. Joann Elmore 认为大多数电动摩托车骑手很可能没有意识到危险。接下来,为了说明这一点,她对一张照片进行了描述。结合描述的内容可推知,她很担心电动摩托车骑手。文中并未出现其反对电动摩托车的说法,故 A 项错误。根据“the woman in front had a baby in a baby carrier”可知,在前面的这名妇女的婴儿背带里背着一名婴儿,并未说该妇女是否怀孕,故 B 项错误。文中并未提到高速行驶的问题,故 D 项错误。

30. B 词义猜测题。根据上文提到的要建立监管和预防伤害的项目以及最后一段的内容可知,此处说的是研究者和政策制定者所面临的挑战是紧跟瞬息万变的社会,保护大众免受新科技、新产品造成的不必要伤害的同时又不妨碍科技创新,故选 B 项。本题干扰项为 A 项, prevent 侧重指“to make it impossible for someone to do sth.”即“阻止做某事”, hinder 侧重指“to make it difficult for sb. to do sth. or sth. to happen”即“阻碍做某事”,此处说的是阻碍创新,而不是阻止创新,故排除 A 项。

31. A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Of the estimated... in 2018, ... 32%, involved the head. ‘While most people recover from head injuries, there is going to be a subset with long-term disability and life changes’”可知,2018 年与电动摩托车有关的受伤事故中,有 32% 的事故涉及头部受伤,多数伤员即使从头部伤害中恢复过来,也将遭受长期的残疾或在生活上发生改变,故作者写这篇文章旨在唤起人们的危险意识和自我保护意识。故选 A 项。

D 篇 本文是一篇说明文。我们生活在大数据时代,搜集到的信息可能包含了我们现如今正在面临的全球性挑战的解决办法,有帮助我们阻止灾难发生的潜力。

32. D 推理判断题。第二段的事例旨在说明如果有大数据,那么我们也许就可以预防重大灾难的发生;而第四段的事例表明大数据能够帮助我们预测由蚊子传播的疾病的风险。这些均说明我们可以利用大数据预测这些疾病的发生率从而防止其大规模蔓延,即阻止这种灾难的发生。故选 D。

33. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Various data streams are important because the ground truth data (such as surveys) is often delayed, limited, incorrect or, sometimes, nonexistent.”可知,调查数据有时候是不可靠的或者难以获得的。故选 C。

34. A 指代判断题。根据画线部分前面一段中的“However, mosquito data at a global (and even national) level is not accessible.”可知,目前还没有全球(甚至全国)规模的蚊子数据。再结合下文的内容可知, this gap 指的就是有关蚊子的大数据的匮乏。故选 A。

35. C 标题判断题。文章第一段就是本文的中心段,接下来作者举了一些例子来支撑自己的观点,作者说明了大数据的潜力,而且告诉我们信息就在那里,是时候使用它了。综合上述信息可知,本文主要围绕利用大数据来帮助我们应对一些现如今正在面临的全球性挑战展开,故 C 项作本文标题最佳。

第二节

本文是一篇说明文,介绍了提前与大学新室友沟通交流以及了解对方的具体方法。

36. G 细节支撑句。上一句提到“上网看看你能找到什么”,下一句提到“利用这些弄清

他们喜欢什么类型的音乐或者他们的爱好是什么”。G项中的“the social media accounts”对应上一句中的“online”及下一句中的“them”，故G项合适。

37. F 细节支撑句。本段的小标题是“使用电子邮件”，故空处应与发送电子邮件有关。因此，选项F正确。选项E有一定的干扰性，但是根据上下文语境可知，此处只是说你为了提前了解室友给对方发邮件，并不涉及室友了解自己的过程，所以E项不合适。

38. E 细节支撑句。此段讲的是你可以给室友打电话聊天，此举“有助于相互了解”。选项E符合语境。

39. C 主旨概括句。空处为段落小标题，属于主旨概括句。下文的叙述内容可以归纳为“生活方式”，故选项C正确。选项B有一定的干扰性，但是根据文中的“If you are a morning person and your roommates are night owls”可知，此段主要强调的是你与室友的生活方式的差异，而不是B项说的“Know their likes and dislikes”（了解他们的好恶），故排除B项。

40. A 过渡衔接句。该句所在段落总结概括全文内容。空前一句说“共享一室并非易事，你会焦虑不安”，下文提到“你会找到办法与室友和睦相处”，故空处应选A项（这很正常）承接上文，起到心理缓解作用，又引出下文，即找到解决办法。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了作者患有抑郁症，在网上分享她的个人情况，得到了朋友及陌生人的回应之后病情有所好转的故事。

41. A 考查形容词。根据下文中的“I first experienced depression...”可知，作者将自己感到抑郁的事情告诉的第一个人是她最好的朋友。

42. C 考查形容词。根据下文中的“but have 43 a deep friendship by the 44 for over ten years”可知，作者通过手机与朋友维持了十多年的深厚友谊，所以很显然她们从17岁以后就不住在同一个(same)地方了。

43. B 考查动词。此处是说作者通过手机与朋友维持了(maintained)十多年的深厚友谊。

44. A 考查名词。参见上题解析。

45. D 考查形容词。根据“her being removed from my everyday life”可知，作者认为也许是因为朋友从自己的日常生活中消失了，她们不在一个地方了，所以倾诉起来让自己觉得更安全。

46. C 考查名词。根据下文中的“who was a medical student in the same grade with me”可知，作者与医学生朋友在同一年级，所以可以推测作者第一次经历抑郁症是在大学时。

47. D 考查动词。根据下文中的“due to spending a week in bed”可知，作者因为卧床一周而错过了考试。

48. B 考查形容词。根据下文中的“because I’d always thought of myself as such a positive person”可知，作者一直认为自己是积极的人，所以当朋友第一次对作者说“抑郁症”时，作者感到有点烦恼(disturbed)。disturbed意为“心神不安的；心烦意乱的；烦恼的”。

49. A 考查形容词。根据“I decided to 55 a personal illustration(说明) I’d done about mental health online”可知，此处指的是精神健康。对作者来说，精神健康似乎是一个灰色地带。

50. D 考查动词短语。根据空后的“the line between grief and depression”可知，正是因为作者的母亲在作者16岁时去世了，所以悲伤和抑郁之间的界限变得模糊起来。break down“垮掉”；come back“返回”；hide away“躲藏起来”；pass away“去世”。

51. A 考查形容词。参见上题解析。ambiguous意为“模糊不清的”，符合语境。abstract“抽象的”；straight“直率的”；glorious“光荣的”。

52. C 考查副词。空处修饰形容词disastrous, 表示程度。根据空后的“I felt more isolated than ever”可知, 此处表示作者在经历了一场特别(particularly)糟糕的工作之旅后, 比以往任何时候都感觉孤独。
53. B 考查形容词。根据上文中的“Having searched ‘depression symptoms’”以及空后的“immediately shot the screen and 54 it over to the same friend”可知, 作者在网络上搜索“抑郁症状”之后, 感到很害怕, 所以把搜索到的内容截屏并发给了老朋友。
54. B 考查动词。根据上文中的“immediately shot the screen”可知, 作者把截屏的内容发给了(sent)朋友。
55. A 考查动词。根据下文作者收到很多人的信息可知, 此处是说作者决定在网上分享(share)一份自己做的关于精神健康的个人说明。
56. D 考查名词。根据空前的“public”以及空后的“private”可知, 除了公开评论, 作者还收到了朋友、朋友的朋友, 甚至一些陌生人的私信。
57. C 考查名词。参见上题解析。下文中的“A lot of the messages”也是提示。
58. D 考查名词。根据空前的“friends, friends-of-friends”以及副词“even”可知, 除了“朋友、朋友的朋友”, 甚至还有“陌生人”。
59. C 考查动词。根据下文中的“a therapist weekly”可知, 作者收到很多信息, 这些人说作者的经历引起了他们的共鸣, 这就像是每周去看治疗师。
60. B 考查动词。空前有一个who引导的定语从句, 修饰“therapist”, 空处在句中作状语, 表示自然而然的结果, 即治疗师给作者时间与空间去体会自己全部的内心感受, 这确保(ensuring)作者每天白天可以出去走走, 晚上可以睡个好觉。insist “坚持”; prove “证实”; assume “假定, 认为”。

第二节

本文为一篇说明文, 文章介绍了中国算盘与珠算的起源、发展及其对人的综合反应能力的益处。

61. was invented 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。空处作谓语, invent是动词, 与主语The abacus是动宾关系, 且动作发生在过去, 所以要用一般过去时的被动语态。The abacus为第三人称单数, 故应填was invented。
62. development 考查名词。空处作介词with的宾语, 由空前的the和空后的of可知, 此处要用名词。
63. greater 考查形容词比较级。此处指运算量比以前大多了, 所以要用比较级。
64. advanced 考查形容词。空处作定语修饰后面的名词counter, 所以要用其形容词形式, 表示“先进的”。
65. increasing 考查非谓语动词。increasing the calculating speed在此作结果状语, 表示自然而然的结果。
66. which 考查连接词。“66 were widely used in calculating weight, amount, space and volume”是非限制性定语从句, 先行词为“addition, subtraction, multiplication and division”, 空处要用关系代词which在从句中作主语。注意, that不能引导非限制性定语从句。
67. an 考查冠词。空后的abacus是可数名词, 此处不表示特指, 且abacus的发音以元音音素开头, 所以要用不定冠词an。an abacus表示“一个算盘”。
68. gradually 考查副词。空处作状语修饰谓语动词was spread, 所以要用副词。
69. to 考查介词。句意: 人们发现使用算盘除了可以提供方便的运算外, 还可以提高思维 and 实践能力。in addition to是固定短语, 表示“除……之外(还)”。
70. requires 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。此处陈述的是关于珠算的常识, 所以要用一般现

在时；主语是it，所以谓语动词要用第三人称单数。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Last Monday where we had a class meeting, our class teacher informed us \wedge activities with
when of/about
the theme “national flag in my heart”. These activities organizing across China aimed to further
organized
our understanding of the national flag and promoted our patriotism(爱国主义). Fully aware of its
promote
significant, we couldn’t wait to immediate get started. Over the next several days, we learned
significance immediately
more about a topic from various aspects. We went through books on their birth. We also collected
the its
online stories of the flag in recent years but realized what it symbolizes for every Chinese. At the
and
weekend, we recorded what we had learned and ~~had~~ presented our work on the blackboard.

第二节 书面表达

参考范文：

Dear Dylan,

I’m quite delighted that you’re interested in pandas because we Chinese regard them as our national pride.

In general, pandas widely considered adorable are found in Sichuan Province. They mainly feed on bamboo and are protected by law due to their decreasing population. Moreover, they are so loved by foreign people that a few pandas have been given as gifts to strengthen the relationship with other countries. Up to now, their popularity has been rising dramatically around the world, attracting thousands of visitors to China every year.

In short, pandas are well worth seeing. Given the opportunity, I’m more than willing to take you to the zoo to see them. Waiting for your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

听力材料

Text 1

W: Hey, Jason, do you want to join Mike and me for dinner? We are going to the Rose Restaurant at 8:00.

M: I have to work till 8:30, but why don't I meet you afterwards?

Text 2

M: I'd like to buy a shirt. Look, this purple shirt is in an interesting color and the price is reasonable.

W: Yes, but the color is prettier than the design.

Text 3

W: Hi Gary, how is your application going? Have you heard anything yet?

M: It seems that I'm on the short list. Now the selection board wants to see some samples of my published works.

Text 4

M: I just called the travel agent. It's all set. On March 1st, I'm heading for the mountains for an entire week.

W: Have you checked the academic calendar because my classes aren't over till the seventh?

Text 5

M: Hi, Amy. What are you reading? Is that an Italian grammar book?

W: Yeah. I'm trying to teach myself some Italian, because I'm going to Rome next semester.

M: What's the reason for this sudden interest in Italy?

W: Well, actually I was planning to take some courses about medieval(中世纪的) architecture, and it was said that Rome is the best in that field.

Text 6

M: Hi, Julie. How are you doing?

W: Well, pretty busy.

M: Did you register for the new term?

W: Yeah, I registered this morning.

M: Going to take any business classes?

W: No, I don't think so. I'm going to take African music. It meets on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week.

M: Hmm. Well, any piano classes?

W: Yeah, I'm taking advanced piano. It meets every Monday.

M: How about the basic requirement courses?

W: I'm going to take English composition and basic Spanish.

M: Sounds like a full schedule!

W: Yeah, I'm going to be really busy.

Text 7

W: Do you have any family holidays for next week?

M: Let's see. There is one on the 18th. The 19th is full and the 20th is no good because it's just for two people.

W: Where are the holidays?

M: France, Spain and Greece. The cheapest holiday is in France but this is in an apartment. If you

want to stay in a hotel, it will cost less to go to The Hotel Playa in Spain.

W: OK. What kind of hotel is it?

M: It has three stars. It doesn't have its own beach but it has its own swimming pool and children's club.

W: That's OK.

Text 8

M: Hello, Mary.

W: Come on, Ken. It's time to go.

M: Wait a moment, please. I just have to close up the shop. By the way, can you give my brother a ride home tonight after the game?

W: Of course. You mean Bob is coming, too?

M: Yeah. He wants to take some pictures. He's really interested in photography.

W: Oh. Does he want to be a photographer after graduation?

M: Yes, he wants to work for a TV station.

W: That sounds like an interesting job.

M: I guess so. But a lot of people want to be photographers, too. He has to work hard.

W: But it'll be really nice if he can work at something he's interested in. I wanted to be a tennis player, but now I work in the bank.

Text 9

M: I have with me this evening Louise Graham, a group leader at Ravensfield Outdoor Adventure Center for children. Louise, how long have you been there?

W: Well, before I first went there, two years ago, I thought I'd probably only stay for a year, but after six months or so I really started to enjoy the job. So I've been there ever since. To be honest, I was lacking in self-confidence, and when I first arrived, I was a bit worried about making mistakes. I was frightened I might put the children in danger because of my inexperience.

M: What's the best thing about your work?

W: One thing I like is seeing them have so much fun, even if sometimes their behavior isn't perfect. And I can suggest activities that haven't been tried before. But there are always some children who haven't quite got as much ability as others, and for me the most rewarding part of the job is getting them to succeed in things they haven't managed to do before. It's hard work though. Sometimes you are on duty at night.

M: Mm...what do you think about that?

W: Well, I can't say I look forward to starting work at 10:00 pm, but the kids have to be looked after 24 hours so someone has to do it and all the staff take turns.

Text 10

M: Books have always been an important part of people's lives. Libraries were important parts of both universities and town centers, and many of the first successful companies in modern times made their money by selling books. Like newspapers, publishers used to have a lot of power and influence, but nowadays, the companies that control digital information seem to have taken over. In particular, e-books have replaced traditional books for most modern readers, especially in big cities, for whom everything has to be easy to carry and convenient to use. Tech companies like Amazon and Apple sell "e-readers" that can contain thousands of books, and their online stores list millions of titles, far more than any bookstore could ever hold. As more and more people buy computers, smart phones, and tablets, the market for e-books continues to grow. Many traditional

book publishers and bookstores have gone out of business. For example, Borders's Group used to be one of the largest bookstores in the United States, with more than 600 locations and billions of dollars in sales every year. But after e-books appeared, they started losing money and had to close all their stores.