

单元达标检测

(满分:120 分;时间:100 分钟)

第一部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 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。

A

Smart Kids Festival Events

“Smart Kids” is a collection of one hundred events scheduled in October. This year, it is experimenting with Pay What You Decide (PWYD). That is, you can decide to pay for what you want or can afford, after you have attended an event. You can pre-book events without paying for a ticket in advance. Here are some of the director's picks.

Walk on the Wild Side

Not ticketed, Free

Join storyteller Sarah Law to hear science stories about animals.

Along the way you'll meet all sorts of beautiful creatures and discover life cycles and food chains. It's best suited to children aged 5—9. Children under 8 must be accompanied by an adult.

Introduction to Waves

Pre-book, PWYD

Subjects range from sound waves to gravity waves, and from waves of light to crashing waves on the ocean. Mike Goldsmith explores the fundamental features shared by all waves in the natural world.

Science in the Field

Not ticketed, Free

This storytelling night features a scientist sharing his favourite memories of gathering first-hand data on various field trips. Come along for inspiring and informative stories straight from the scientist's mouth.

Join Mark Samuels to find out more in this fun-filled workshop.

Festival Dinner

Pre-book, £ 25 per person

Whether you want to explore more about food, or just fancy a talk over a meal, join us to mark the first science festival in London. Which foods should you eat to trick your brain into thinking that you are full?

Find out more from Tom Crawford.

1. In which event can you decide the payment?

A. Walk on the Wild Side.

B. Introduction to Waves.

C. Science in the Field.

D. Festival Dinner.

2. Who will talk about experiences of collecting direct data?

A. Sarah Law. B. Mike Goldsmith.

C.Mark Samuels. D.Tom Crawford.

3.What do the four events have in common?

A.Family-based.

B.Science-themed.

C.Picked by children.

D.Filled with adventures.

B

Jerome Karle and Isabella Lugoski met in their first physical chemistry class at the University of Michigan in 1940. Jerome Karle was in his first year of doctoral work, and Isabella Lugoski was in her last year as an undergraduate(大学本科生), and they were laboratory partners. However, they didn't get along well at first.

Isabella Lugoski looked back on the past, “I walked into the physical chemistry laboratory and there was a young man at the desk next to mine with his equipment all set up running his experiment. I didn't think I was very polite about my question. I asked him how he got there early and had everything all set up. He didn't like that. So we didn't talk to each other for a while.”

Their relationship got going as they competed for the top grade in that course and they started to build a connection because both of them were interested in chemistry. They married in 1942. By 1946, both of the Karles had earned doctorates in physical chemistry, and, after a period of

time at the University of Chicago working on the Manhattan Project, they moved to Washington D.C. to join the United States Naval Research Laboratory.

Each specialized in a different aspect of X-ray crystallography(X 射线结晶学): Jerome focused on developing equations(方程式) that could determine how atoms(原子) were arranged inside complex molecules, while Isabella ran practical experiments to test how well the equations worked. Working together, they created what is now called the direct method for determining molecular structures(分子结构), which has allowed scientists to effectively study and copy complex organic molecules to continue further study.

Jerome Karle was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1985. Although he was disappointed that the Nobel Committee had ignored Isabella's contribution to that work, she was unfazed. At that point, she had already won more awards and prize money for her experimental work than he had.

4.What did Isabella Lugoski do when she first met Jerome Karle?

- A.She blamed him for his being late.
- B.She set up all his equipment for him.
- C.She asked him a question impolitely.
- D.She observed his experiment silently.

- 5.What made Jerome Karle and Isabella Lugoski become connected?
- A.Their common interest in chemistry.
 - B.Their wonderful marriage since 1940.
 - C.Their pleasant first talk in a laboratory.
 - D.Their successful cooperation in courses.
- 6.What is Paragraph 4 mainly intended to show?
- A.The Karles' encouraging further study.
 - B.The Karles' good teamwork in chemistry.
 - C.How the Karles worked with others.
 - D.Why the Karles won the Nobel Prize.
- 7.Which of the following best explains the underlined word “unfazed” in the last paragraph?
- A.Generous. B.Touched.
 - C.Shocked. D.Calm.

C

For decades, China had wanted a Nobel Prize. Tu Youyou, a researcher who helped to develop a malaria(疟疾)medicine, finally won the country that honor.

In fact, Tu is not the only scientist in China who is catching the world's attention. In 2016, the journal *Nature* published a list of the top 10 science stars in China. Gao Caixia and Cui Weicheng are two of them.

Gao Caixia has been devoted to genetic engineering for her whole career. She is known for using CRISPR-Cas9, the revolutionary gene-editing technique that is sweeping through biology labs around the world—in crops.

At first, Gao was unwilling to take up gene editing using CRISPR-Cas9 because her lab at the Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing had already created mutations(变异)in 82 genes using an older type of technology. But after thinking carefully about it, she decided to give it a try.

After a year of hard work, her lab finally succeeded. Gao worked on genetic engineering in wheat, a crop that is famous for being difficult to work with. Now she is considered one of the best scientists in the world at engineering wheat.

Cui Weicheng is the developer of China's record-setting Jiaolong submersible(潜水器). He is now a professor at Westlake University. In 2012, Cui rode inside China's Jiaolong submersible and reached a depth of more than 7,000 meters in the Pacific.

Thanks to Jiaolong and the 57-year-old developer, China is now one of only a few nations that can explore the deep sea. Jiaolong can travel deeper than any other manned research submersible currently in use,

which shows China's increasing ambition and leadership in deep-sea research.

8. Why is Tu Youyou mentioned at the beginning of the passage?

- A. To show one of China's long-held dreams.
- B. To stress the importance of the Nobel Prize.
- C. To praise Tu Youyou for her contributions.
- D. To introduce more top Chinese scientists.

9. What is CRISPR-Cas9?

- A. A kind of gene-editing technique.
- B. A lab where scientists work.
- C. A kind of crop that is widely planted in the world.
- D. A research team that works on genetic engineering.

10. What is Cui Weicheng's biggest contribution to China?

- A. He teaches about the sea at a university.
- B. He developed China's Jiaolong submersible.
- C. He is devoted to genetic engineering.
- D. He reached the bottom of the ocean.

11. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. China's Science Stars
- B. China's Nobel Prize Dream
- C. Gao Caixia—China's Crop Engineer
- D. Cui Weicheng—China's Deep-Sea Diver

D

In the past decade, the use of social media has grown in a way that no one could have guessed. It has turned some teenagers into celebrities(名人) and turned the famous into the infamous, overnight.

A key feature of social media, however, is its volatility. Trends come and go, disappearing almost as quickly as they appeared. So, what were the key social media trends of 2019?

Short video apps such as TikTok and its Chinese equivalent Douyin, took the world by storm. *The Telegraph* reported that TikTok was ranked 8th on Apple's App Store in April. And Douyin had more than 300 million domestic monthly active users in June, CNBC said.

Why are these short videos—which are rarely longer than a few minutes—so popular? Jiang Yige, a Singapore-based analyst at FengHe Fund Management, has a theory. “Short videos are ‘just right to fill in the little gaps in our busy schedules’,” he told CNBC.

These videos—apart from being very convenient—are important to teenagers because they allow them to express themselves, according to *Teen Vogue*.

The sense of community that users of short video apps get is another appealing feature. Liza Koshy, a user of the US app Musically who has over 2 million followers, said that she was thrilled when anyone said that

her video had “inspired” him. “It's really cool...because I think as short video creators that's what we all expect,” she added.

Live streaming is another feature of our social media life that now seems as natural as sunrise. It's a pretty neat idea: You can watch anyone, anywhere, live.

However, China has taken live streaming to a whole new level. In China, more than 100 million viewers monthly watch a live streaming video. *Forbes* thought that a number of factors had led to the popularity of live streaming. Among them is viewers' ability to interact while remaining anonymous.

However, the boom in social media may be having side effects too. Fake news is one serious problem it arguably causes. Material shared on these platforms is often not checked for accuracy. The most basic content can be false and can sway users one way or another. We use social media all the time; that doesn't mean that we understand the influence it is having on us. We should be mindful of both the time we spend on it and its impact on our minds.

12. The underlined word “volatility” in Paragraph 2 possibly means “being _____”.

- A. changeable B. steady
C. promising D. violent

13. According to Liza Koshy, short videos are very popular because _____.

- A. they are very convenient
- B. they help people kill time
- C. they provide a sense of community
- D. they allow people to express themselves

14. What can we learn about social media from the text?

- A. The information from social media is highly reliable.
- B. When it comes to social media, people only know short videos.
- C. People can't communicate with each other without social media.
- D. There is still much room for social media to make improvement.

15. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Rapid Development of Social Media
- B. Key Social Media Trends of 2019
- C. Short Videos Taking the World by Storm
- D. Live Streaming—New Feature of Social Media

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Characteristics of an excellent scientist

The Free Dictionary defines(定义)a scientist as a person having professional knowledge on one or more sciences, especially natural

science or physical science. 16 Let's look at some characteristics of an excellent scientist.

Curiosity

17 Scientists such as Thomas Edison and George Westinghouse discovered things mainly because they wanted to know how things worked. If a scientist doesn't have the drive to ask questions or even wonder, then he/she never gets to the first stage of the scientific process.

Patience

18 There are very few jobs that take longer than this one. Even if you think you have received some education in science, you still have a lot of scientific research to do. If you're an instant-gratification(即时满足的)type of person, this may not be the best choice for you.

Ethical(道德的)qualities

In order to truly discover and use knowledge for the greater good, a scientist must have a desire to improve people's life as well as the environment, since they are linked and they can affect each other in the long run. A scientist must report findings honestly regardless of personal or outside commercial(商业的)interests. Sticking to an old belief contradicted(反驳)by evidence is dishonest. 19

Working habits

An excellent scientist even takes notes of the smallest observation, keeping it in mind and recording it. 20 He/She also needs to communicate thoughts on paper and verbally. Networking skills connect him/her with colleagues working on similar projects where he/she may discover something new.

A. Becoming a scientist takes a long time.

B. An excellent scientist must be very curious about things.

C. It also defines a scientist as someone who uses scientific methods.

D. However, that belief shouldn't be changed without powerful evidence.

E. He/She can work well alone or in groups, depending on what's needed.

F. To make discoveries in human knowledge, you have to think differently.

G. One of the main places that many scientists work in is the research laboratory.

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

第二部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Then came Bryan's favorite game time. He sat back on the couch (长沙发) and began to 21. As Bryan was playing, his mom walked into the room to see what he was doing. "Don't let the video game turn you

into a couch potato,” Mom said. Bryan didn't reply and 22 his eyes on the flashing television screen. He gripped (握紧) his controller and pushed the buttons hard.

Soon, Bryan's 23 began to hurt. He was having trouble moving his fingers. Bryan tried to stretch out his hand, 24 it felt like his fingers just wanted to curl back around the controller. Bryan 25 back into the couch. It was so comfortable that he felt like he was sinking deeper into the cushions (靠垫). He felt a little thirsty, but it would be too much trouble to get up and 26 the game. Then Bryan thought about 27 Mom had said. Was his body really becoming part of the couch? He tried to concentrate 28 his back and legs to feel where his body ended and the couch began, but he 29 feel much of anything at all.

Bryan looked down at his hands. They felt stiff (僵硬的) now, and it seemed like they were stuck around the controller. Bryan felt 30. Could he really be turning into a video game controller? Would he just disappear into the couch before supper? Suddenly, Bryan 31 the controller and made himself stand up. He stretched his arms up toward the ceiling and then reached his hands down to touch his toes. His body tingled (感到刺痛) as he moved.

Bryan ran to the kitchen to tell his mom what had happened. “Well, at least we know that video games haven't 32 your mind,” Mom

said. She chuckled(轻声地笑), but Bryan still felt very serious. “I think I'll take a break from video games and go outside 33,” Bryan said. And that's just what he did.

That day Bryan got a 34. It's wise to make playing video games a way of relaxation and keep a balance between video games and suitable exercise. Otherwise a man will end up as a couch potato, or even, a 35 of video games.

21.A.eat B.watch

C.play D.write

22.A.moved B.left

C.kept D.closed

23.A.hand B.head

C.eyes D.neck

24.A.or B.so

C.but D.until

25.A.turned B.walked

C.looked D.settled

26.A.sell B.pause

C.start D.run

27.A.where B.which

C.how D.what

28.A.on B.with

C.from D.to

29.A.shouldn't B.mustn't

C.wouldn't D.couldn't

30.A.worried B.disappointed

C.excited D.angry

31.A.fixed B.observed

C.designed D.dropped

32.A.ruined B.opened

C.relaxed D.read

33.A.though B.too

C.instead D.still

34.A.desire B.lesson

C.belief D.challenge

35.A.suspect B.slave

C.master D.loser

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 last satellite 36 (complete) the third-generation network of China's Beidou Navigation Satellite System was launched and sent into orbit on June 23, 2020 and is 37 good condition. The launch marked the completion of the in-orbit 38 (construct) of Beidou, the

country's largest space-based system and one of four global navigation networks along with the United States' GPS, Russia's GLONASS and the European Union's Galileo. Some medical 39 (worker) from across Sichuan Province 40 have fought against COVID-19 were invited to witness the landmark launch at the space center.

After a period of in-orbit tests, the new satellite will begin to operate 41 (formal) and work with other satellites, allowing users around the globe to access high-accuracy navigation, positioning and timing services. The attempt to establish a domestically 42 (develop) satellite network for navigation and positioning was initiated in 1983, and the country began research and development of its own space-based navigation and positioning system in 1994, 43 (aim) to reduce its reliance on foreign networks. Since 2000, 44 total of 59 satellites, including the first four experimental ones, 45 (launch) from Xichang.

“China will continue improving the system's capabilities and services,” the office said.

36._____ 37._____ 38._____ 39._____ 40._____ 41._____ 42.
43._____ 44._____ 45._____

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,一名高中生,你校校园网站要招收英文网络编辑(network editor),请根据以下提示,用英语向外教主编 Chris 申请这一职位。

- 1.关心时事(current affairs),对新闻工作(journalism)感兴趣;
- 2.有做校刊记者的工作经历;
- 3.擅长英语,曾获英语写作竞赛一等奖。

注意:1.词数 80 左右;

2.开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

3.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Chris,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Cut, cut, cut!” I shouted. But that didn't stop Chewy from chasing after the squirrels (追逐松鼠) that had caught his eye halfway through the shot.

“You're supposed to be running after the thief, not squirrels!” I said.

But Chewy didn't care. He had already moved on to chewing his leash(皮带). What kind of Hollywood dog wears a leash? It was Dad's rule, though. Because Chewy was only a little dog, I had to keep him on the leash whenever we filmed outside. As long as I followed that rule, I could use Dad's old cellphone to shoot my movie.

“Let's try this again,” I said.

This time, Chewy ran the entire length of the backyard. With the leash on, though, he didn't exactly appear to be in any real hurry to catch anyone. The only way to make this look real would be to take off the leash. But that would mean breaking the promise I made to Dad.

On the other hand, if I moved quickly and was careful with my camera angles, would Dad ever know about it?

After taking off the leash, I put Chewy down on his mark, ready to record. But before I could shout “action!”, Chewy ran across the yard and

down the driveway and jumped in circles around Mrs. Yang, our next-door neighbor.

“You must smell the doggy biscuits I just bought for you,” she said to him. That's when Chewy noticed her bag. As if it were one of his toys, he grabbed it with his mouth and pulled. Mrs. Yang's things dropped on the sidewalk.

I wanted to apologize and help Mrs. Yang pick up her things. But then I remembered something. If Dad found out I had taken Chewy's leash off, I wouldn't be able to use his cellphone any more. In a panic, I took Chewy and ran inside the house.

When Dad arrived home that evening, I handed him his cellphone. “Did you finish shooting your movie already?” he asked.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

*I shook my head and told him everything that had happened.*_____

Paragraph 2:

*“Apology accepted,” said Mrs. Yang.*_____

答案全解全析

单元达标检测

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.D
8.D	9.A	10.B	11.A	12.A	13.C	14.D
15.B	16.C	17.B	18.A	19.D	20.E	21.C
22.C	23.A	24.C	25.D	26.B	27.D	28.A
29.D	30.A	31.D	32.A	33.C	34.B	35.B

第一部分 阅读

第一节

A

◎语篇解读 这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 Smart Kids 收集的在十月份举行的四项以科学为主题的活动,以及各项活动的内容和特色。

1.B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 This year, it is experimenting with Pay What You Decide (PWYD). That is, you can decide to pay for what you want or can afford 可知 PWYD 指你可以决定支付你想要或能负担得起的东西,而四项活动中只有 Introduction to Waves 有 PWYD,故选 B。

2.C 细节理解题。根据 Science in the Field 活动中的 This storytelling night features a scientist sharing his favourite memories of gathering first-hand data on various field trips.以及 Join Mark Samuels to find out more in this fun-filled workshop.可知 Mark Samuels 会分享他最喜欢的收集各种实地考察第一手数据的回忆。故选 C。

3.B 推理判断题。根据 Walk on the Wild Side 活动中的“Join storyteller Sarah Law to hear science stories about animals.”Introduction to Waves 活动中的“Subjects range from sound waves to gravity waves, and from waves of light to crashing waves on the ocean.”Science in the Field 活动中的“This storytelling night features a scientist sharing his favourite memories of gathering first-hand data on various field trips.”与 Festival Dinner 活动中的“Whether you want to explore more about food, or just fancy a talk over a meal, join us to mark the first science festival in London.”可知这四项活动的共同点是它们都是以科学为主题的,故选 B。

【高频词汇】 1.in advance 预先;提前 2.all sorts of 各种各样的
3.accompany v.陪伴 4.range from...to... 包括从.....到.....之间的各类事物 5.fundamental *adj.*基本的;根本的
6.various *adj.*各种各样的

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,主要叙述了 Jerome Karle 和 Isabella Lugoski 这两位科学家在化学领域取得卓越成就的故事。

4.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中 I didn't think I was very polite about my question. I asked him how he got there early and had everything all set up. (我觉得我的问题不太礼貌。我问他怎么这么早到那儿,并且把一切都安排好了。)可知应选 C。由第二段中的 I asked him how he got there early 可知 A 项错误;由第二段中的 there was a young man at the

desk next to mine with his equipment all set up 可知 B 项错误;D 项“她默默地看着他的实验”,文中未提到这件事情,故 D 项错误。

5.A 细节理解题。根据第三段中 Their relationship got going...were interested in chemistry. (在竞争那门课的最高分时,他们的关系开始发展,他们开始建立联系,因为他们都对化学感兴趣。)可知应选 A。B 项是他们建立了联系之后才发生的事情;C 项“他们在实验室的第一次令人愉快的谈话”,由第二段内容可知他们在实验室的第一次谈话并不愉快;D 项“他们在课程上成功的合作”,文中并未提到相关信息。

6.B 推理判断题。根据第四段中 Working together,...to continue further study. 可知第四段主要描述了夫妇俩在化学方面的良好合作。故选 B。

7.D 词义猜测题。让步状语从句 Although he was disappointed that the Nobel Committee had ignored Isabella's contribution to that work(尽管他对诺贝尔奖委员会忽视了 Isabella 对那项工作的贡献感到失望)说明画线词所在的主句与从句在感情色彩上是不同的,因此推断尽管 Isabella 的贡献被忽视了,但是她很平静。故画线单词意思是“平静的,冷静的”。故选 D。A 项“慷慨的”;B 项“感动的”;C 项“震惊的”。

【高频词汇】 1.get along well(with...)(与.....)相处融洽

2.look back on 回顾;回忆 3.run v.进行;运行;经营;跑

4.while n.一段时间;一会儿 conj.当.....的时候;而;虽然

5 Compete v.竞争;对抗 6.specialize v.专门研究(或从事)

7.focus on... 全神贯注于..... 8.award v.授予;给予 n.奖项

长难句分析

原句 Working together, they created what is now called the direct method for determining molecular structures(分子结构), which has allowed scientists to effectively study and copy complex organic molecules to continue further study.

分析 本句为主从复合句。Working together 是现在分词短语作状语;what is now called the direct method for determining molecular structures 是一个宾语从句,what 在从句中作主语;which has allowed...further study 是一个非限制性定语从句,which 在从句中作主语。

句意 他们共同努力,创造了现在所谓的测定分子结构的直接法,这使得科学家们能够有效地研究和复制复杂的有机分子,以便继续深入研究。

C

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,本文讲述了屠呦呦并不是中国唯一一个引起世界关注的科学家。2016年,《自然》杂志发布了中国十大科学明星名单,高彩霞和崔维成就是其中的两位。

8.D 细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知,下文主要讲的是中国科学家高彩霞和崔维成的主要贡献,故D项“介绍更多中国顶尖科学家”为正确答案。A项“为了展示中国长期以来的一个梦想”;B项“为了强调诺贝尔奖的重要性”;C项“为了表扬屠呦呦的贡献”。

9.A 本题询问什么是 CRISPR-Cas9。根据文中第三段中的 She is known for using CRISPR-Cas9, the revolutionary gene-editing technique...可知 CRISPR-Cas9 是一种基因编辑技术。故选 A。B 项“一个科学家在其中工作的实验室”;C 项“一种在世界上广泛种植的农作物”;D 项“一个从事遗传工程学的研究团队”。

10.B 细节理解题。本题题干询问崔维成对中国最大的贡献是什么?根据第六段第一句 Cui Weicheng is the developer of China's record-setting Jiaolong submersible(潜水器).以及最后一段崔维成的发明对中国的影响来看,B 项“他研制了中国的蛟龙号潜水器”为正确答案。A 项“他在一所大学教有关海洋的课程”;C 项“他致力于基因工程”;D 项“他到达了海底”。

11.A 主旨大意题。本题题干询问文章最好的标题是什么?本文点出了屠呦呦并详细讲述了中国的高彩霞和崔维成两位科学家及其成就,所以 A 项“中国的科学明星”为正确答案。B 项“中国的诺贝尔奖梦”是扩大了主题;C 项“高彩霞——中国的农作物工程师”和 D 项“崔维成——中国的深水潜水员”都只是提到了一个科学家,不能概括文章内容,属于以偏概全。

【高频词汇】 1.be devoted to 致力于..... 2.be known for 因.....而出名 3.take up 开始从事;占据;着手处理 4.work on 从事 5.explore v.探索

长难句分析

原句 At first, Gao was unwilling to take up gene editing using CRISPR-Cas9 because her lab at the Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing had already created mutations(变异)in 82 genes using an older type of technology.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句,其中 because 引导原因状语从句,主句中 using CRISPR-Cas9 是现在分词短语作状语;从句中的主语是 her lab,谓语动词是 had created,using an older type of technology 是现在分词短语作状语。

句意 起初,高不愿意使用 CRISPR-Cas9 进行基因编辑,因为她在北京的中国科学院遗传与发育生物学研究所的实验室已经使用一种老式技术在 82 个基因中制造了突变。

D

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了社交媒体的发展速度惊人,短视频、直播流媒体给人们的生活带来了便利,能够让人们展现自我,并带来认同感。但是,社交媒体的兴起也可能产生副作用,我们应该客观地看待它。

12.A 词义猜测题。根据第二段中的 Trends come and go, disappearing almost as quickly as they appeared. 可知,发展趋势来得快消失得也快。这句话是在解释画线词语,因此该词意为“易变”,故选 A。B 项“稳定的”,C 项“有希望的”和 D 项“猛烈的,暴力的”均不符合语境。

13.C 细节理解题。根据第六段中的 The sense of community that users of short video apps get is another appealing feature. Liza Koshy...said that she was thrilled when anyone said that her video had “inspired” him. 可知,按 Liza Koshy 所说,短视频非常受欢迎在于它的另一个吸引人的特点:短视频应用程序的用户获得了社区意识。故选 C。A 项“它们很方便”和 D 项“它们允许人们来表达自己”是第五段中 *Teen Vogue* 的观点;B 项“它们帮助人们消磨时间”是第四段中 Jiang Yige 的观点。

14.D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 However, the boom in social media may be...users one way or another. 可知,社交媒体上传播的虚假新闻是一个严重问题,这会影响用户。因此社交媒体还存在问题,仍旧有很大的改进空间。故选 D。A 项“社交媒体上的信息都是高度可信的”,与最后一段第二句提到的“Fake news(假新闻)”相矛盾,B 项“当谈到社交媒体时,人们只知道短视频”与文中七、八段介绍的“直播流媒体作为一种社交媒体而流行”相矛盾,C 项“没有社交媒体,人们就无法交流”的说法太绝对,故不选。

15.B 主旨大意题。根据第二段内容社交媒体的主要特征是它的易变性。发展趋势来得快消失得也快。2019 年社交媒体的主要趋势是什么?可知,文章接下来回答了这个问题。因此 B 项“2019 年的主要社交媒体趋势”作文章标题最合适。A 项“社交媒体的迅速发展”,C 项“短视频风靡世界”和 D 项“直播流媒体——社交媒体的新特征”均不符合题意。

【高频词汇】 1.feature *n.* 特征;特色 2.trend *n.* 趋势;倾向

3.take...by storm 在某处大获成功;使观众等倾动 4.rank v.给.....排名;
把.....分等级 5.gap n.间隙;差距 6.apart from 除.....之外
7.thrilled *adj.*非常兴奋的,极为激动的 8.interact v.互动;相互作用;相
互影响 9.boom *n.*繁荣 10.side effect *n.*副作用

第二节

◎语篇解读 成功绝非偶然,一定是一些特别的品质和性格才造就了
那么多的伟人和成功人士。阅读本文,让我们一起来欣赏一些成功科
学家们的性格特点吧。

16.C 空格前指出“免费的词典”将科学家定义为对一门或多门科学
的学科有专业知识的人,尤其是自然科学或物理科学,由此可知,此处
讲的是对科学家这一名词的理解。C项提出,它还将科学家定义为使
用科学方法的人,正好符合语境。

17.B 根据这一段的小标题 Curiosity 可知,科学家们具备的一个特征
就是保持好奇心,B项中的 be very curious about things 与之符合。

18.A 根据小标题 Patience 以及下文提到的几乎没有其他工作比这个
更花费时间了可知,成为科学家需要很长一段时间,A项与之符合。

19.D 空格上一句提到,坚持一个没有证据支撑的旧信念是不诚实的,
此处提到了 belief。D项指出,然而,那个信念要是没有强有力的证据是
不应该被改变的,与上文意思连接紧密。

20.E 根据小标题 Working habits 可知,下面一段主要谈到工作习惯。
空格前提到他们会记笔记;空格后提到他们需要口头和书面地交流他

们的想法。比较选项可知,E 项中指出他/她可以一个人工作得很好,也可以在团队中工作得很好,这也是一种工作习惯,符合语境。

【高频词汇】 1.excellent *adj.* 优秀的 2.professional *adj.* 专业的;职业的
3.regardless of 不管;不顾 4.stick to 坚持(做某事,不怕困难)
5.take notes of 写下;记下

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了 Bryan 打游戏上瘾后的遭遇。经过挣扎,Bryan 摆脱了电子游戏,并得出结论:把打游戏当作放松的方式,并平衡打游戏和身体锻炼才是明智之举。

21.C 考查动词词义。句意:他舒舒服服地靠在沙发上开始玩起来。eat 吃;watch 看;play 玩;write 写。根据下文 As Bryan was playing, his mom walked into the room to see what he was doing.可知 Bryan 正在打游戏,选项 C 符合语境。

22.C 考查动词词义。句意:Bryan 没有回答,还是盯着闪烁的电视屏幕。move 移动;leave 离开;keep(使)保持;close 关闭。结合句意可知此处考查短语 keep one's eyes on 注视,盯着。故选 C。

23.A 考查名词词义。句意:很快,Bryan 的手开始疼痛。hand 手;head 头;eye 眼睛;neck 脖子。根据下文 He was having trouble moving his fingers.以及 Bryan looked down at his hands. They felt stiff (僵硬的) now,可知此处表示 Bryan 的手开始疼起来了。故选 A。

24.C 考查连词词义。句意:Bryan 试着伸开手,但是手指就好像想要卷曲回去握住控制器。or 或者;so 因此;but 但是;until 直到.....为止。

结合句意可知选项 C 符合语境。

25.D 考查动词词义。句意:Bryan 舒适地靠在沙发上。turn 转身;walk 散步,走路;look 看;settle 使处于舒适的位置。故选 D。

26.B 考查动词词义。句意:他感觉有点渴,但是站起来暂停游戏对他来说太难了。sell 卖;pause 暂停;start 开始;run 跑。根据句意可知 Bryan 想停下游戏去喝水。故选 B。

27.D 句意:随后,Bryan 想着妈妈说的话。结合句意可知此处应用 what 引导宾语从句,what 在从句中作宾语。故选 D。

28.A 考查固定搭配。句意:他试着把注意力集中在他的背部和腿上.....。此处考查短语 concentrate on,意为“集中注意力于”。故选 A。

29.D 考查情态动词词义。句意:.....但是他什么都感觉不到。

shouldn't 不应该;mustn't 不许;wouldn't 不会;couldn't 不能。根据句意可知选项 D 符合语境。

30.A 考查形容词词义。句意:Bryan 感到担心。worried 担忧的;disappointed 失望的;excited 激动的;angry 生气的。根据下文两个问题 Could he really be turning into a video game controller? Would he just disappear into the couch before supper?可知 Bryan 担心了。

31.D 考查动词词义。句意:突然,Bryan 扔掉了控制器,使他自己站了起来。fix 使固定,修理;observe 观察,遵守;design 设计;drop 使落下。根

据上文 Bryan 担心自己真的会变成一个控制器,可知 Bryan 放下了控制器,因此选项 D 符合语境。

32.A 考查动词词义。此处指电子游戏还没有毁了他的大脑。ruin 毁灭;open 打开;relax 放松;read 阅读。根据上文 Bryan ran to the kitchen to tell his mom what had happened.可知 Bryan 把自己刚才的遭遇告诉了妈妈,很明显电子游戏给他造成了巨大的伤害,但是还没有毁了他的大脑,因此选项 A 符合语境。

33.C 考查副词词义。句意:Bryan 说:“我认为我得停下游戏休息一下,到外边(走走)。”though 可是,然而;too 也;instead 代替;still 仍然。根据句意可知选项 C 符合语境。

34.B 考查名词词义。句意:那天 Bryan 得到了一个教训。desire 渴望;lesson 教训;belief 信念;challenge 挑战。根据上下文可知那天的经历对 Bryan 来说是个教训。故选 B。

35.B 考查名词词义。句意:否则,人最终会成为一个电视迷,甚至,成为电子游戏的奴隶。suspect 嫌疑犯;slave 奴隶;master 主人;loser 失败者。选项 B 符合语境。

【高频词汇】 1.reply v.回答;答复 2.relaxation n.放松

3.suitable adj.合适的 4.otherwise adv.否则;要不然 5.end up as 作为.....告终

第二节

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要讲述了中国北斗三号全球卫星导航系统的最后一颗卫星发射成功。

36.to complete 考查动词不定式。分析句子结构可知 complete 在句中应用非谓语动词形式,此处名词 satellite 由 the last 修饰,故后跟不定式作后置定语。故填 to complete。

37.in 考查介词。句意:最后一颗完成第三代中国北斗卫星导航系统的组网卫星于 2020 年 6 月 23 日被发射并送入轨道,状态良好。结合句意可知,此处表示“状态良好”应用固定短语 in good condition。故填 in。

38.construction 考查名词。句意:此次发射标志着我国最大的天基系统“北斗”在轨建设完成,“北斗”是与美国的全球定位系统、俄罗斯的“格洛纳斯”和欧盟的“伽利略”并列的四大全球导航网络之一。根据上文 The launch marked the completion of the in-orbit 可知此处应填名词作宾语,短语 the construction of...表示“.....的建设”。故填 construction。

39.workers 考查名词的数。worker 为可数名词,空前有 some 修饰,应用复数形式。故填 workers。

40.who/that 考查定语从句。句意:一些来自四川省各地抗击新冠肺炎的医务人员应邀在航天中心见证了这一里程碑式的发射。设空处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 medical workers,指人,且关系词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 who 或 that。故填 who 或 that。

41.formally 考查副词。此处作状语修饰动词 operate,应用副词 formally。故填 formally。

42.developed 考查过去分词。句意:我国于 1983 年开始尝试建立一套自主研发的导航定位卫星网络,1994 年开始研发自己的天基导航定位

系统,旨在减少对国外网络的依赖。此处修饰下文名词短语 *satellite network*,它与 *develop* 之间为被动关系,故填过去分词 *developed*。

43. *aiming* 考查现在分词。分析句子结构可知 *aim* 在句中应用非谓语动词形式,且与逻辑主语 *the country* 构成主动关系,故应用现在分词。故填 *aiming*。

44. *a* 考查冠词。句意:自 2000 年以来,西昌总计发射了 59 颗卫星,其中包括最初的 4 颗实验卫星。此处表示“总计”,应用固定短语 *a total of*。故填 *a*。

45. *have been launched* 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。根据上文 *Since 2000* 可知应用现在完成时,主语与谓语动词构成被动关系,故应用现在完成时的被动语态,且主语为 *a total of 59 satellites*,助动词应用 *have*。故填 *have been launched*。

【高频词汇】 1. *completion* *n.* 完成,结束 2. *witness* *v.* 见证;目击 *n.* 目击者 3. *establish* *v.* 创建;建立 4. *reliance* *n.* 依靠,依赖 5. *a total of* 总数为

长难句分析

原句 *The attempt to establish a domestically developed satellite network for navigation and positioning was initiated in 1983, and the country began research and development of its own space-based navigation and positioning system in 1994, aiming to reduce its reliance on foreign networks.*

分析 本句是一个并列复合句。第一个并列分句的主语是 The attempt, 谓语是 was initiated;第二个并列分句的主语是 the country,aiming to reduce its reliance on foreign networks 是现在分词短语作状语。

句意 我国于 1983 年开始尝试建立一套自主研发的导航定位卫星网络,并于 1994 年开始研发自己的天基导航定位系统,旨在减少对国外网络的依赖。

第三部分 写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Chris,

I'm Li Hua, a senior high school student. Having read the advertisement that our website is looking for an English network editor, I'm writing to apply for this position.

First of all, not only am I enthusiastic about current affairs, but also I take a great interest in journalism. So I think I can do the job well due to my knowledge of journalism. What's more, I worked as a reporter for our school newspaper last year, which will surely help me do the job better. More importantly, I have a good command of English. I won first prize in the English writing competition in our school.

In conclusion, I'm convinced that I am qualified for the job. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

第二节

写作指导			
故事要素	Time	when the author was making a film with his dog—Chewy	
	Place	in the backyard, outside the backyard	
	Character	the author, Chewy, the author's Dad, Mrs. Yang	
	What	Chewy grabbed Mrs. Yang's bag and pulled, and Mrs. Yang's things dropped.	
情节	Beginning	作者在后院用皮带拴着小狗用爸爸的旧手机拍摄电影。	
	Development	出于想让小狗看起来是处于真的急着抓人的状态,作者把小狗的皮带解开了。但是小狗跑到了外面,把杨太太袋子里的东西都弄掉了。但作者没有帮忙,也没有道歉,反而跑回了家。	
续写方向	Para.1	I shook my head and told him everything that had happened.	1.What was the father's reaction to the author's words? 2.What did the author do then? 3.How did the author apologize to Mrs. Yang?
	Para.2	“Apology accepted,” said	1.What did Mrs. Yang say after the author's apology?

		Mrs. Yang.	2.What would Mrs. Yang think if she knew the author was making a movie?
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One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

I shook my head and told him everything that had happened.

“Thanks for telling me,” said Dad when I finished the story. Then I added, “I also need to talk to Mrs. Yang.” Dad stood on the sidewalk holding Chewy while I walked up to Mrs. Yang's front door. My hands shook as I knocked. To my surprise, Mrs. Yang answered with a smile. I apologized to her for running away and not helping pick up her things. “I was frightened,” I said, “and I was so focused on trying to finish my movie that I made some bad decisions. I'm so sorry.”

Paragraph 2:

“Apology accepted,” said Mrs. Yang. “Did you say you're making a movie? About Chewy?” she asked. I nodded. “Well, I'd love to see it when it's finished,” said Mrs. Yang. Then she told me that her son owned a coffee shop nearby, where he had a screen and projector. She would ask him if we could have a viewing party there. “That would be incredible,” I said. “Maybe Chewy could come and see himself on the big screen,” Mrs. Yang said with a smile.