



考前密押试卷

一、词汇与语法（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. The young soldier was _____ wounded in the war and died a few days later.

- A. generously
- B. lonely
- C. fatally
- D. slightly

2. Professor Simpson _____ the project carefully and made a few corrections.

- A. went up
- B. went down
- C. went after
- D. went over

3. When I go to heat the milk, please _____ the baby.

- A. keep an eye on
- B. set foot on
- C. make a guess at
- D. look forward to

4. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have got nine children—it's really a big _____.

- A. home
- B. family
- C. house
- D. room

5. Neither Bill nor his parents _____ at home.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. has
- D. have

6. The summer vacation _____ over, they then got down to their work again.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. being
- D. had been

7. He failed in his exam, _____ proves that he hadn't worked hard enough.

- A. what
- B. that
- C. which
- D. such

8. _____ is known to all, too much stress can cause disease.

- A. Which
- B. That
- C. It



D.As

9.It was not until he came back _____ I left the office.

A.then

B.which

C.that

D.when

10.Only when he finished his homework _____ that he had made a mistake.

A.he then realized

B.did he realize

C.before he realized

D.he realized

11.If it _____ rain tomorrow, we'll have the party outside.

A.wouldn't

B.doesn't

C.didn't

D.won't

12.This is the dictionary you're looking for, _____ ?

A.isn't this

B.isn't that

C.isn't it

D.isn't there

13.It's going to rain. You'd better _____ an umbrella with you.

A.bring

B.take

C.carry

D.fetch

14.Mary never tells anyone what she does for a _____.

A.life

B.work

C.profession

D.living

15.I saw a car in the distance, but I couldn't _____ whether it was red or not.

A.make out

B.work on

C.look out

D.take in

16.There were a _____ number of students on the playground.

A.few

B.little

C.short

D.small

17.Students are expected to _____ lectures regularly.

A.present

B.go



C.attend

D.follow

18.The lecture was so _____ that everyone went to sleep.

A.boring

B.bored

C.interesting

D.interested

19.We can see a lot of people doing morning exercises in the park even _____ a cold morning.

A.on

B.in

C.at

D.during

20.The guide walked so fast that most of the tourists could not _____ him.

A.go in for

B.keep up with

C.follow up

D.pass on

二、阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Passage 1

The science behind solar (太阳的) energy is not new. But Sheridan Community Schools is the first school district in Indiana to be completely solar-powered. The district finished installing solar panels (太阳能板) for all three of its schools in 2016. Some of the panels can turn to follow the sun across the sky.

Sheridan's solar push is part of a trend. In 2008, fewer than 1,000 schools used solar power. By 2014, there were 3,727 schools with solar panels in the US. This data comes from a report by the Solar Foundation, an organization that promotes the use of solar power. Roxie Brown, a program director there, says that the number of schools with solar panels has continued to rise since 2014.

Solar power has some obvious advantage over other energy sources. Sunlight is a renewable (可再生的) resource, which means it won't run out. Solar panels don't harm the environment. Also sunlight is free. So by using solar power, schools can save money on energy costs over time.

But switching to solar power isn't always easy. Solar panels can be expensive to install. Sheridan Community Schools had to borrow money to pay for its solar transition. The panels also take up space. But for many schools, going solar is worth it.

The use of solar energy can also help students learn about electricity and environmental issues. Teachers at schools that use solar power often incorporate it into their science lessons. The kids talk about it in the classroom. Then they can look at it in action. According to Brown, the educational impact of solar panels is "the most compelling reason" for schools to install them.

Brown hopes the panels will give Sheridan students a global perspective. "The world is bigger than the boundaries of their school district," he says. "They're doing things to help the



world as a whole.”

21. Sheridan Community Schools consists of _____ schools.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

22. According to the passage, solar energy has the following benefits EXCEPT that _____.

- A. it creates no pollution
- B. it can save money
- C. solar panels are easy to maintain
- D. solar energy is renewable

23. The word “incorporate” in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. reach
- B. improve
- C. run
- D. include

24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Solar panels are very expensive to install.
- B. Sheridan Community Schools is completely solar-powered.
- C. In 2014, fewer than 1,000 schools used solar power in the US.
- D. More and more schools are switching to solar power to cut costs.

25. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Solar Power
- B. Schools Go Solar
- C. Cheap Energy Sources
- D. A Global Perspective

Passage 2

Marley Dias loves nothing more than getting lost in a book. But the books she was starting at school were starting to get on her nerves. She enjoyed *Where the Red Fern Grows* and *The Shiloh Series*, but those classics, found in so many primary school classrooms, were all about white boys or dogs—or white boys and their dogs. Black girls, like Marley, were almost never the main character.

What she was noticing is actually a much bigger issue: fewer than 10 percent of children’s books released in 2015 had a black person as the main character, according to a yearly analysis by the Cooperative Children’s Book Center. In November 2015, Marley set out to gather 1,000 books with black girls as protagonists (主角). Her campaign called “#1000BlackGirlBooks” was a big success. She far exceeded her goal and collected more than 10,000 books! “Through my campaign, I want to give kids a stronger sense of identity,” Marley says. “The biggest thing I’ve learned is that kid’s voices need to be heard.”

In the future, Dias wants to be the editor (编辑) of her own magazine. She is already making the steps toward having a successful and meaningful career. At 11, she’s aware of the racism in the publishing industry.

Like the television and movies, the publishing industry does not represent black girls or other people of color in positive ways. The whitewashing (漂白) in this industry extend beyond not



having people of color as characters. In 2012, white men wrote 88% of the book reviews. In 2013, only about 2% of the books were about black characters. Then if there are people of color in the books, the publishers attempt to whitewash people of color on the covers.

However, Dias is making it a little easier for other black girls searching for a character that is just like them. Her project is a positive step toward young black girls seeing and experiencing their lives in books.

26. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Main Characters of Popular Books
- B. The #1000BlackGirlBooks Campaign
- C. Whitewashing in the Publishing Industry
- D. Further Reading for Kids and Teenagers

27. The phrase “get on her nerves” in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. make her ill
- B. make her excited
- C. make her annoyed
- D. make her frightened

28. Marley started the #1000BlackGirlBooks campaign because _____.

- A. she wanted to give some books to African children
- B. she wanted to encourage children to read some books
- C. she noticed the lack of black girls as main characters in the books
- D. she didn't like the black girls described in the books she read for class

29. The original goal of the project was to collect _____ books.

- A. 1000
- B. 2015
- C. 5000
- D. 10,000

30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Marley Dias is a black girl.
- B. Marley Dias doesn't like reading.
- C. Marley Dias wants to become an editor in the future.
- D. Movies seldom represent black people in positive way.

Passage 3

Playing video games can be a fun way to unwind or spend time with friends. In schools, teachers use games like Minecraft to encourage teamwork and critical thinking.

But for some players, gaming has become an unhealthy habit. Late at night, they are glued to a screen. Schoolwork suffers. The video-game world seems a friendlier place than the real one.

Mental health experts have taken notice. In June, the World Health Organization (WHO) added gaming disorder to its list of diseases and health conditions. A person may have the disorder if gaming has damaged his or her relationships with family and friends, and if it has affected his or her daily activities.

Not all experts agree that excessive gaming should be called a disorder. They say people hooked on video games may be suffering from other mental health problems that should be treated first.

Others think WHO made the right call. Psychiatrist (精神科医生) Clifford Sussman treats



gaming addiction (上瘾). He says kids often have feelings of anxiety and loneliness. They get angry when a parent asks them to stop playing video games.

What makes video games addictive? Playing excites the brain's reward center. After a while, the brain becomes numb (麻木的) to pleasure. You feel bored without a controller in your hand. So you play even more.

One key to healthy gaming is to track how long you play. Sussman recommends taking at least an hour-long break after every hour of play. That gives the brain time to recover.

Young gamers who think they might have a problem should seek help from an adult. Sussman suggests you first answer a simple question: "Are you in control, or is the game in control?"

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Mental Health Problems
- B. Excessive Gaming
- C. Unhealthy Habits
- D. Teamwork Training

32. The word "unwind" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. match
- B. meet
- C. retreat
- D. relax

33. Clifford Sussman's attitude to WHO's recognition of excessive gaming as a disorder is _____.

- A. supportive
- B. doubtful
- C. neutral
- D. critical

34. Sussman advises game players to _____.

- A. quit playing video games
- B. play sports instead of video games
- C. go to the hospital to get medical treatment
- D. rest for at least an hour after every hour of play

35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Video games are addictive.
- B. Video games are never used in classroom teaching.
- C. Excessive gaming may affect a person's daily activities.
- D. Some experts don't think excessive gaming should be called a disorder.

Passage 4

Jayden Hairston was very disappointed. More than anything in the world, he wanted to learn how to sing. His school in Yonkers—just north of New York City—didn't offer the music instruction he needed. So he begged his parents to sign him for after-school lessons.

Jayden's mother wanted to help her son follow his passion. But private lessons were too expensive. Jayden, then 6 years old, knew exactly what to do. He took out his iPad. Then he began searching after-school arts programs. He soon came across the website for Harlem School of the Arts (HSA), in New York City. There, he could take voice and dance lessons. It was a bit far from



Yonkers. But he convinced his parents to take him for a visit.

That was three years ago. Now Jayden is one of HSA's most active students. He takes singing, dancing, or theater lessons almost every day after school. Last year, he performed in seven productions.

Like Jayden, students in many communities across the United States have limited access (使用的机会或权利) to arts instruction in schools. HSA is one of many nonprofit groups that bridges this gap by offering affordable arts classes. Groups like HSA are funded by donations (捐赠) and state grants. Many also receive money from the federal government's National Endowment (基金) for the Arts (NEA).

The NEA was established in 1965. Its goal is to promote access to the arts for all Americans. Some people, however, believe it's not the responsibility of the federal government to provide arts funding. President Donald Trump's 2019 proposal calls on Congress to reduce NEA funding and eventually eliminate the agency. The Trump administration argues that private and other public sources already provide funding for the arts. Congress has yet to make a decision.

Supporters of arts education say cutting the NEA is a bad idea. It could leave many children unable to participate in the arts. That's because 40% of the agency's grants go to high-poverty neighborhoods.

36. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Arts Education Is Expensive
- B. Jaden Has Great Musical Talent
- C. Some Students Have Limited Access to Arts Instruction
- D. Trump Calls on Congress to Reduce Arts Funding

37. Jayden got the information about HSA from _____.

- A. his mother
- B. his music teacher
- C. the Internet
- D. the newspaper

38. Jayden Hairston is _____ years old now.

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

39. The word "eliminate" in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. criticize
- B. remove
- C. rebuild
- D. run

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. HSA is a nonprofit group established in 1965.
- B. Congress agrees to Trump's proposal to cut the NEA.
- C. Arts instruction directly affects students' academic success.
- D. Jayden takes singing, dancing, and theater lessons at HSA.

三、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)



阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The computer plays 41 important part in our everyday life. It is one of the great 42 in the world in the twentieth century. It works for us not only at home, in the offices, in big shops, but also at schools. Today it is used in many ways. It really 43 the world large wealth and happiness.

The first computer in the world was 44 Enid. It was built in America in 1946. It was 45 and heavy. 46 it was born, it has been developing very fast. Until now it has gone 47 four periods and changed a lot. There're many kinds of computers. Computers are getting smaller and smaller and computing faster and faster. It becomes more and more 48.

The computer can do most of the things for the people. It can help us to know about the real world more quickly, to learn 49 we want to learn and to think 50 ourselves. As a student in the twenty-first century, you must work hard at it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 42. A. inventions | B. discoveries | C. robots | D. inventors |
| 43. A. takes | B. helps | C. gets | D. brings |
| 44. A. found | B. invented | C. called | D. bought |
| 45. A. easy | B. small | C. large | D. light |
| 46. A. For | B. Until | C. When | D. Since |
| 47. A. by | B. across | C. through | D. against |
| 48. A. serious | B. harmful | C. dangerous | D. helpful |
| 49. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. who |
| 50. A. of | B. about | C. out | D. for |

四、翻译（共 5 小题；每小题 4 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面短文，将文中划线的句子翻译成汉语，并将答案写在答题卡上的相应题号后。

51. Between adolescence and adulthood, you go through a host of changes — jobs, regrettable haircuts and relationships that come and go. But what about who you are at your core? As you grow older, does your personality change?

Personality is the pattern of thoughts, feelings and behaviors unique to a person. 52. People tend to think of personality as fixed. But according to psychologists, that's not how it works. "Personality is a developmental phenomenon. 53. It's not just a static thing that you're stuck with and can't get over," said Brent Roberts, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

54. That's not to say that you're a different person each day you wake up. 55. In the short term, change can be nearly imperceptible, Roberts told Live Science. Longitudinal studies, in which researchers survey the personalities of participants regularly over many years, suggest that our personality is actually stable on shorter time scales.

五、短文写作（共 1 小题；30 分）

56. 请以“Housing Shortage in Large Cities”为题，根据以下提示，在答题卡上相应区域用英语写一篇不少于 120 个词的短文。

- （1）我国城市住房的现状。
- （2）造成住房紧张的原因。



(3) 你的建议。

参考答案及解析

一、词汇与语法

1. C 【解析】本题考查副词词义辨析。句意：那名年轻的士兵在战争中受伤严重，没几天便身亡了。generously 意为“慷慨地”，lonely 为形容词，意为“孤独的”，fatally 意为“致命地”，slightly 意为“轻微地”。根据句意，本题选 C。

2. D 【解析】本题考查动词短语。句意：辛普森教授仔细看了看这个计划，做了一些修正。go up 意为“上升”，go down 意为“停下，下沉”，go after 意为“追逐，追求”，go over 意为“重温，仔细检查”。根据句意，本题选 D。

3. A 【解析】本题考查动词短语。句意：我去热牛奶，请帮我照顾一下宝宝。keep an eye on 意为“照看，照管”，set foot on 意为“进入，踏上”，make a guess at 意为“猜一猜”，look forward to 意为“期待”。根据句意，本题选 A。

4. B 【解析】本题考查名词词义辨析。句意：赖特夫妇有九个孩子，真是一个大家庭。home 意为“家”，多指一个人出生或居住的地方；family 意为“家庭”，多指家庭成员；house 指房子，room 指房间。根据句意，本题选 B。

5. B 【解析】本题考查主谓一致。句意：比尔和他的父母都不在家。neither...nor...的意思是“既不……也不……”，连接两个主语时，谓语动词应遵循“就近原则”。空格前是 his parents，为复数，此处谓语动词应用复数形式。be 动词多表示存在，而 have 是指“拥有”。be at home 意为“在家”，故本题选 B。

6. C 【解析】本题考查独立主格结构。句意：暑假结束了，他们又开始工作。独立主格结构是由名词或代词加上分词等构成的一种独立结构，用于修饰整个句子。独立主格结构中的名词或代词与其后的分词等构成逻辑上的主谓关系。本句中 The summer vacation+being over 是典型的“名词+现在分词”构成的独立主格结构，故本题选 C。

7. C 【解析】本题考查定语从句。句意：他考试不合格，这说明他学习不够努力。which 引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是前面的整个句子。故本题选 C。

8. D 【解析】本题考查定语从句。句意：众所周知，压力过大会导致疾病。as 和 which 都可以引导非限制性定语从句。as 引导非限制性定语从句时，位置比较灵活，可位于句首、句末，也可位于主句之间，通常用逗号与主句隔开。which 引导非限制性定语从句时，只能位于主句之后。故本题选 D。

9. C 【解析】本题考查强调句式。句意：直到他回来，我才离开办公室。强调句式的形式是 It is/was...that/who...，强调物的时候用 that，强调人的时候用 who。本句强调时间，所以只能用 that。故本题选 C。

10. B 【解析】本题考查倒装句。句意：直到他写完了作业才发现自己犯了个错误。only 后接状语位于句首时，主谓需要倒装，将助动词提到主语前。本句中助动词为 did。故本题选 B。

11. B 【解析】本题考查条件句。句意：如果明天不下雨，我们就去野外聚会。if 引导的条件句，应遵循“主将从现”的原则，即从句用一般现在时，主句用将来时。故本题选 B。

12. C 【解析】本题考查反义疑问句。句意：这就是你正在找的字典，不是吗？陈述部分是肯定形式，则反问部分要用否定形式，即 isn't，而且反问句中要用 it 代指字典。故答案选 C。

13. C 【解析】本题考查动词词义辨析。句意：要下雨了，你最好带把伞。bring 指“从别处把东西带来或拿来”，take 指“把东西带走或拿走”，carry 指“随身携带”，fetch 指“到别处把某人或某物带来或拿来”。根据句意，本题选 C。



14. D 【解析】本题考查固定搭配。句意：玛丽从不告诉别人她以什么谋生。for a living 意为“谋生”，故本题选 D。

15. A 【解析】本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：我看见远处有辆汽车，但看不清是不是红色的。make out 意为“弄清楚，看明白”，work on 意为“从事”，look out 意为“小心”，take in 意为“吸收，欺骗”。根据句意，本题选 A。

16. D 【解析】本题考查固定搭配。句意：操场上有少许学生。a small number of 为固定搭配，意为“一些，少许”。故答案选 D。

17. C 【解析】本题考查固定搭配。句意：学生们被期望能够定期参加讲座。attend a lecture/lectures 为固定搭配，意为“参加讲座”。故本题选 C。

18. A 【解析】本题考查形容词用法辨析。句意：那个讲座太无聊了，大家听着都睡着了。boring 意为“令人厌倦的，没趣的”，主语是物；bored 意为“对某人/事物感到厌倦的”，主语是人；interesting 意为“有趣的”，主语是物；interested 意为“感兴趣的”，主语是人。本句表达讲座很无聊，应用 boring，故本题选 A。

19. A 【解析】本题考查介词搭配。句意：即使是在寒冷的清晨，我们也能看见很多人在公园里晨练。表示在某个具体的日子或时段，用介词 on，故本题选 A。

20. B 【解析】本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：导游走得太快了，大多数游客都跟不上他。go in for 意为“从事，参加”；keep up with 意为“追上，赶上”；follow up 意为“追逐”，此句中若要用 follow，需把 up 去掉；pass on 意为“传递，转达”。根据句意，本题选 B。

二、阅读理解

第一篇

【参考译文】

太阳能背后的科学并不新鲜。但谢里丹社区的学校是印第安纳州第一个完全采用太阳能发电的学区。2016 年，该学区所有的三所学校都装上了太阳能电池板。一些电池板可以随着太阳在空中的移动而转动。

谢里丹社区学校太阳能的推进也代表了一种趋势。2008 年，使用太阳能的学校不到 1000 所。到 2014 年，美国已经有 3727 所学校安装了太阳能电池板。这一数据来自太阳能基金会的一份报告，该基金会是推进太阳能使用的一个组织。项目负责人罗西·布朗表示，自 2014 年以来，使用太阳能电池板的学校的数量一直在增加。

相对于其他能源来说，太阳能有许多突出的优点。太阳光是一种可再生能源，这意味着它不会耗尽。太阳能电池板不会对环境造成危害。此外，太阳光是免费的。因此，随着时间的推移，通过使用太阳能，学校可以节省能源成本。

但改用太阳能并不总是那么容易。首先，太阳能电池板的安装成本很高。谢里丹社区学校不得不贷款来支付它的太阳能转换费用。其次，太阳能板也是比较占地方的。但对许多学校来说，使用太阳能是值得的。

太阳能的使用也可以帮助学生了解电力和环境问题。使用太阳能的学校的老师经常将太阳能纳入他们的学科课程。孩子们在教室里谈论这个话题，还能看到运转中的太阳能系统。根据布朗的说法，太阳能电池板对教育的影响是学校安装太阳能电池板“最迫切的理由”。

布朗希望这些太阳能电池板能给谢里丹的学生一个全球视野。“世界比他们的学区更大，”他说。“他们正在做一些事情来帮助整个世界。”

21. B 【解析】细节题。文章第一段第三句提到，2016 年，该学区所有的三所学校都完成了太阳能电池板安装工作，故答案为 B。

22. C 【解析】细节题。文章第三段提到，太阳能有许多突出的优点，太阳光是一种可再生能源，太阳能电池板不会对环境造成危害。此外，太阳光是免费的。因此，随着时间



的推移,通过使用太阳能,学校可以节省能源成本,故排除选项 A(它不会造成污染)、选项 B(它可以节约成本)和选项 D(太阳能是可再生的)。选项 C(太阳能电池板易保存)文章未提及,故答案为 C。

23. D 【解析】语义题。文章第五段主要讲的是太阳能的使用对学生了解电力和环境问题的帮助。据此可以推测,使用太阳能的学校的老师经常将太阳能纳入他们的学科课程。由此可知,incorporate 的意思是“包含,吸收,使并入”。include 意为“包括,包含”,符合句意,故答案为 D。选项 A(到达,抵达)、选项 B(提高,改善)和选项 C(跑,奔跑)均不符合句意,故排除。

24. C 【解析】细节题。根据文章第二段第三句可知,到 2014 年,美国已经有 3727 所学校安装了太阳能电池板。选项 C(2014 年,美国使用太阳能电池板的学校不足 1000 所)与文章内容不符,故答案为 C。选项 A(太阳能电池板的安装成本很高)与文章第四段第二句表述一致,故排除。选项 B(谢里丹社区学校完全采用太阳能发电)与文章第一段第二句的内容相符,故排除。选项 D(越来越多的学校改用太阳能以降低成本)与文章第四段的内容相符,故排除。

25. B 【解析】主旨题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲的是采用太阳能的学校在不断增加以及学校使用太阳能电池板的原因,故答案为 B。选项 A(太阳能)表述过于宽泛,故排除。选项 C(廉价能源)只是文章提到的太阳能的一个优点,不能用作文章标题,故排除。选项 D(全球视角)并不是文章主要内容,故排除。

第二篇

【参考译文】

马利·迪亚斯最爱的莫过于沉迷在一本书中。但是她在学校读的书开始让她感到很不安。她喜欢《红色羊齿草的故乡》和《喜乐与我系列》,这些常常出现在许多小学教室里的经典之作,内容都是关于白人男孩或狗——或者白人男孩和他们的狗。像马利这样的黑人女孩,从来就不是主角。

她注意到的实际上是一个更大的问题:根据合作儿童图书中心的年度分析,2015 年出版的儿童图书中,只有不到 10%的书以黑人为主角。2015 年 11 月,马利开始收集 1000 本以黑人女孩为主角的书籍。她发起的活动“#1000 本以黑人女性为主角的书籍”取得了巨大成功。她大大超出了最初的目标,收集了一万多本书!“通过我的活动,我想让孩子们有更强的认同感。”马利说。“我学到的最重要的事情是孩子们的心声需要被听到。”

未来,迪亚斯想成为自己杂志的主编。她正在朝这个成功且有意义的职业生涯迈进。11 岁时,她意识到了出版业中的种族主义。

像电视和电影一样,出版业不以积极的方式展现黑人女孩或其他有色人种。这一行业需要粉饰的不仅是不注重有色人种的角色。2012 年,88%的书评都是白人写的。2013 年,只有 2%的书是关于黑人的。如果书中有有色人种,出版商就会试图粉饰封面上的有色人种。

然而,迪亚斯让其他黑人女孩更容易寻找一个和她们一样的角色。她的项目正朝着让年轻黑人女孩在书中看到和体验她们的生活迈出积极的一步。

26. C 【解析】主旨题。这篇文章主要讲述一个黑人女孩发现很多经典之作的主角都不是黑人,她在书中找不到与自己相似的角色,由此揭示了出版业中的种族主义,以及出版业在涉及有色人种时的漂白和粉饰行为。故答案为 C(出版业的漂白)。选项 A(畅销书的主角)、选项 B(收集 1000 本以黑人女性为主角的书籍活动)和选项 D(提高幼儿和青少年的阅读量)均与文章主要内容不符,故排除。

27. C 【解析】语义题。get on one's nerves 是固定搭配,意为“令人心烦”,结合上下文不难判断出其意思。选项 C(使她气恼)与句意相符,故答案为 C。选项 A(使她生病)、选项 B(使她兴奋)和选项 D(使她害怕)均不符合句意,故排除。



28. C 【解析】细节题。根据文章第二段前三句可知，马利注意到的是一个更大的问题：2015 年出版的儿童图书中，只有不到 10% 的书以黑人为主角，2015 年 11 月，马利开始收集 1000 本以黑人女孩为主角的书籍。由此可知，马利发现很多书里的主角都不是黑人女孩，所以发起了这场运动，故答案为 C。选项 A（她想要给非洲孩子捐赠一些书）、选项 B（她想要鼓励孩子们多读书）和选项 D（她不喜欢她在班上读的书中描写的黑人女孩）文章均未提及，故排除。

29. A 【解析】细节题。根据文章第二段第二句和第三句可知，2015 年 11 月，马利开始收集 1000 本以黑人女孩为主角的书籍。她发起的活动“#1000 本以黑人女性为主角的书籍”取得了巨大成功，故答案为 A。

30. B 【解析】细节题。文章开头提到，马利·迪亚斯最爱的莫过于沉迷在一本书中，由此可知，马利不喜欢读书与文章内容不符，故答案为 B。选项 A（马利·迪亚斯是一位黑人女孩儿）与第一段最后一句内容相符，故排除。选项 C（马利·迪亚斯在将来想做一名编辑）与第三段第一句内容相符，故排除。选项 D（电影很少以积极的方式展现黑人）与文章第四段第一句内容相符，故排除。

第三篇

【参考译文】

玩电子游戏是一种放松或与朋友共度时光的有趣方式。在学校里，老师们使用像“我的世界”这样的游戏来鼓励团队合作和批判性思维。

但是对一些玩家来说，玩游戏已经成为一种不健康的习惯。深夜，他们仍守在电脑屏幕前。学习很痛苦，电子游戏世界似乎比现实世界更友好。

心理健康专家已经注意到了这一点。6 月，世界卫生组织将游戏障碍列入其疾病和健康状况清单。如果游戏破坏了一个人与家人和朋友的关系，并且影响了其日常活动，那么他就可能患上了游戏障碍。

并不是所有的专家都同意将过度游戏称为一种障碍。他们说，沉迷于电子游戏的人可能还患有其他心理健康问题，应该首先治疗这些问题。

其他人认为世界卫生组织做了正确的决定。精神科医生克利福德·苏斯曼主要治疗游戏上瘾。他说孩子们经常感到焦虑和孤独。当父母要求他们停止玩电子游戏时，他们会很生气。

是什么导致了玩电子游戏上瘾呢？玩游戏能刺激大脑的奖励中枢。过一会儿，大脑对愉悦感变得麻木。手里没有游戏手柄你就会觉得无聊。所以你就玩得更多。

要想健康地玩游戏，关键是要记录你玩了多长时间。苏斯曼建议每玩一小时后至少休息一小时。让大脑有时间恢复。

认为自己可能有问题的年轻游戏玩家应该向成年人寻求帮助。苏斯曼建议你先回答一个简单的问题：“是你控制游戏，还是游戏控制你？”

31. B 【解析】主旨题。文章开头提到了电子游戏，接下来便指出对一些玩家来说电子游戏已经成为一种不健康的习惯。接下来三段提到世界卫生组织将游戏障碍列入了疾病和健康状况清单及人们对此的不同看法。最后三段讲了游戏上瘾的原因及预防游戏上瘾的方法。文章通篇都在讲过度游戏，故答案为 B。选项 A（心理健康问题）、选项 C（不健康的习惯）和选项 D（团队合作训练）文中虽有提及，但这些并不是文章的主要内容，故排除。

32. D 【解析】语义题。根据文章第一段第一句可知，玩电子游戏是一种与朋友共度时光的有趣的方式。unwind 应和 spend time with friends 语义相近，意为“放松”，选项 D（放松）符合语义，故答案为 D。选项 A（和……相配，使对应）、选项 B（相遇）和选项 C（撤退，后退）均不符合语义，故排除。

33. A 【解析】推理题。文章第五段第一句提到，其他人认为世界卫生组织做了正确的决定。接着就提到了治疗游戏上瘾的精神科医生克利福德·苏斯曼。由此可知，苏斯曼支



持世界卫生组织的决定，故答案为 A。选项 B（怀疑的）、选项 C（中立的）和选项 D（批判的）均与文章内容不符，故排除。

34. D 【解析】细节题。根据文章倒数第二段第二句可知，苏斯曼建议每玩一小时电子游戏后至少休息一小时。故答案为 D。选项 A（放弃玩电子游戏）、选项 B（做运动而不是玩电子游戏）和选项 C（去医院接受医学治疗）文章均未提及，故排除。

35. B 【解析】细节题。根据文章第一段第二句可知，在学校里，老师们使用像“我的世界”这样的游戏来鼓励团队合作和批判性思维。因此选项 B（电子游戏从来没有在课堂教学中使用过）与文章内容不符，故答案为 B。文章第二段提到玩游戏已经成为一种不健康的习惯，由此可知，玩电子游戏容易上瘾，选项 A（电子游戏容易上瘾）与文章内容相符，故排除。选项 C（过度游戏会影响一个人的日常生活）与文章第三段最后一句内容相符，故排除。选项 D（一些专家认为过度游戏不应该被称为障碍）与文章第四段第一句内容相符，故排除。

第四篇

【参考译文】

杰登·海斯顿非常失望。他想学唱歌，胜过一切。他就读的学校位于纽约市北部的扬克斯，学校不能提供他所需要的音乐指导。所以他请求父母为他报课后补习班。

杰登的母亲想帮助儿子追随他的激情。但是私人课程太贵了。当时年仅 6 岁的杰登知道该怎么做。他拿出他的 iPad，然后开始搜索课外艺术项目。很快他就发现了纽约市哈莱姆艺术学院(HSA)的网站。在那里，他可以学习声乐和舞蹈。那儿离扬克斯有点远，但他还是说服了父母带他在那里参观了一下。

那是三年前的的事了。现在杰登是 HSA 最活跃的学生之一。他几乎每天放学后都去上声乐、舞蹈或戏剧课。去年，他参演了七部作品。

和杰登一样，美国许多社区的学生在学校接受艺术指导的机会都有限。HSA 是众多通过提供负担得起的艺术课程来弥补这一缺口的非营利组织之一。像 HSA 这样的组织都是由捐赠和国家补贴资助的。许多组织也从联邦政府的全国艺术基金会（NEA）获取资金。

NEA 成立于 1965 年。它的目标是促使所有美国人能够接触艺术。然而，有些人认为联邦政府没有责任提供艺术资助。美国总统唐纳德·特朗普 2019 年的提案呼吁国会削减 NEA 的资金，并最终取消该机构。特朗普政府表示，私人和其他公共资源已经为艺术提供了资金。国会尚未对此作出决定。

艺术教育的支持者说，削减 NEA 不是个好主意。这可能会使许多孩子无法接受艺术指导。因为该机构 40% 的基金都用于贫困社区。

36. C 【解析】文章开篇提到了杰登·海斯顿学习艺术的经历，从而指出了美国许多社区的学生接触艺术的机会都有限，接着讨论了 HSA 和 NEA 这样的机构帮助更多的学生接触到艺术，并在最后一段指出如果削减 NEA，将会使很多孩子接触不到艺术。因此文章主要讲的是一些孩子接受艺术指导的机会有限，故答案为 C。选项 A（艺术课程很费用很高）与文章内容不符，文章第二段第二句只是提到私人课程很贵，故排除。选项 B（杰登有很高的艺术天赋）文章未提及，故排除。选项 D（特朗普呼吁国会削减艺术资金）文章第五段虽有提及，但并不是文章主旨，故排除。

37. C 【解析】细节题。根据文章第二段可知，杰登是在上网搜索课外艺术项目时看到了哈莱姆艺术学院的网站，故答案为 C。选项 A（他的母亲）、选项 B（他的音乐老师）和选项 D（报纸）均与文章内容不符，故排除。

38. D 【解析】推理题。根据文章第二段第三句可知，杰登去参观哈莱姆艺术学院时 6 岁，再根据第三段第一句可知，参观哈莱姆艺术学院是三年前的事。由此可知，杰登今年 9 岁，故答案为 D。



39. B 【解析】语义题。根据句意可知,美国总统唐纳德·特朗普 2019 年的提案呼吁国会削减 NEA 的资金,并最终取消该机构。eliminate 意为“排除,消除,取消”,选项 B(开除,去掉)与 eliminate 意思相近,故答案为 B。选项 A(批评)、选项 C(重建)和选项 D(运行)均与句意不符,故排除。

40. D 【解析】细节题。根据文章第三段第三句可知,杰登几乎每天放学后都去上声乐、舞蹈或戏剧课,故答案为 D。选项 A(HSA 是一个成立于 1965 年的非营利组织)与文章第五段第一句所说的 NEA 建立于 1965 年不符,选项 B(国会同意了特普朗关于削减 NEA 资金的提案)与文章第五段最后一句所说的国会尚未对此作出决定不符,选项 C(艺术指导直接影响学生的学业成绩)文章未提及,故均排除。

三、完形填空

【参考译文】

计算机在我们的日常生活中起着重要的作用。它是二十世纪世界上最伟大的发明之一。它不仅适用于我们在家里,在办公室,在大商店,而且也适用于学校。今天,它被用于许多方面。它真的给世界带来了巨大的财富和幸福。

世界上第一台计算机叫做伊妮德。它建于 1946 年的美国。它又大又重。自从它诞生以来,它一直发展得很快。到目前为止,它已经经历了四个时期,变化很大。有很多种电脑。计算机越来越小,计算速度越来越快。它变得越来越有用。

计算机可以为人们做大部分的事情。它可以帮助我们更快地了解现实世界,学习我们想学习的和独立思考。作为二十一世纪的学生,你必须努力学习。

41. B 【解析】本题考查冠词的用法。important 的发音以元音开头,冠词要用 an,故答案为 B。

42. A 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。invention 发明;discovery 发现;robot 机器人;inventor 发明家。invention 符合句意,故答案为 A。

43. D 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。take 带走;help 帮助;get 得到;bring 带来。bring 符合句意,故答案为 D。

44. C 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。find 发现;invent 发明;call 称作;buy 买。根据句意,答案为 C。

45. C 【解析】本题考查句意理解。easy 简单的;small 小的;large 大的;light 轻的。世界上第一台电脑体积很大,故答案为 C。

46. D 【解析】本题考查介词辨析。for 因为;until 直到;when 当……时;since 自从。since 符合句意,故答案为 D。

47. C 【解析】本题考查短语辨析。go by 时光流逝;go across 穿过,横过;go through 经历;go against 违背。go through 符合句意,故答案为 C。

48. D 【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。serious 严重的;harmful 有害的;dangerous 危险的;helpful 有用的。结合上下文可知,此处是说电脑的用处越来越大,故答案为 D。

49. A 【解析】本题考查连词辨析。what 符合句意,在宾语从句中作 learn 的宾语,故答案为 A。

50. D 【解析】本题考查固定短语。think for oneself 为固定用法,意为“独立思考,自己做出决定”。故答案为 D。

四、翻译

51. 【答案】从青少年到成年,你经历了许多改变——换工作、失败的发型和恋情变迁。

【解析】本句中, you go through a host of changes 是句子的主干,前面的 Between



adolescence and adulthood是状语，破折号后面的内容是对changes的解释说明。that come and go是定语从句，修饰relationships。翻译时注意语句要通顺。

52. 【答案】人们往往认为个性是固定不变的。

【解析】tend to意为“倾向于”，tend to think of可翻译为“往往认为”。think of sth. as意为“认为某物……”。

53. 【答案】它不是一个一成不变、摆脱不了的静态事物。

【解析】该句是一个定语从句，that引导定语从句修饰a static thing。static意为“静态的”。

54. 【答案】这不是说你每天早上醒来都是一个不同的人。

【解析】该句是一个宾语从句，you're a different person each day you wake up是say的内容。

55. 【答案】短期来看，改变几乎是察觉不到的。

【解析】in the short term意为“从短期看”，imperceptible意为“感觉不到的”。

五、短文写作

56. 【参考范文】

Housing Shortage in Large Cities

With the increasing of population, housing shortage is becoming a more and more serious problem in large cities. Some people spend a lot of money renting a room. Some people live in cramped rooms. In some big cities, such as Shanghai and Beijing, some people can't get married because they have no way to get a house.

There are many reasons for this problem. First, the population increases so fast that the housing building can't catch up. Second, the government and large companies invest too much money in commercial buildings, restaurants and some other recreational buildings, thus ignoring the building of dwelling houses. Third, with the development of industry, more and more factories take up large areas, leaving not enough land for residency buildings.

In my opinion, besides preventing the population from increasing too fast, the government should make better plans and balance the land use between industries and living. As long as the society as a whole takes housing shortage seriously, I believe this problem will be solved sooner or later.