

目录  
CONTENTS

| 内容                         | 正文 | 答案 |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| 2022年6月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷） | 1  | 19 |
| 2021年3月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷） | 4  | 20 |
| 2021年6月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷） | 7  | 22 |
| 2020年6月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷） | 10 | 24 |
| 2019年6月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷） | 13 | 25 |
| 2018年6月普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷） | 16 | 27 |

一飞冲天  
YI FEI CHONG TIAN  
以梦为马，莫负韶华

GAOKAO ZHENTI JUAN  
高考真题卷

|     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 题号  | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 七 |
| 已完成 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |   |

英语



每/当/战/斗/开/始 我/们/如/期/而/至

学号：\_\_\_\_\_

准考证号：\_\_\_\_\_

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

装订线

装订线

装订线





# 2022 年 6 月普通高等学校招生 全国统一考试(天津卷)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,  
考试时间 100 分钟。祝各位考生考试顺利!

## 第 I 卷(选择题 共 95 分)

### 第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

- I worked on your car the whole night. How is it running?  
—It is running great! \_\_\_\_\_. You were such a big help!  
A. It's a pity B. I couldn't agree more  
C. Forget it D. I can hardly thank you enough
- Food and medical supplies \_\_\_\_\_ to all the residents after the hurricane last Sunday.  
A. distribute B. distributed  
C. are distributed D. were distributed
- Kate heard a man's voice in the background, but she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying.  
A. set aside B. take back C. make out D. keep off
- \_\_\_\_\_ gardening may be hard physical work, those who love it find it very relaxing mentally.  
A. Although B. Once C. Since D. Unless
- Critical reasoning, together with problem-solving, \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers to make better decisions.  
A. prepare B. prepares C. is preparing D. are preparing
- \_\_\_\_\_ his restless students occupied with an indoor sport on rainy days, James Naismith created basketball.  
A. To be kept B. Kept C. To keep D. Keeping
- The children failed to hide their disappointment when they found out the school \_\_\_\_\_ the party.  
A. cancels B. will cancel C. has cancelled D. had cancelled
- When people are depressed, some experience a loss of \_\_\_\_\_ while others can't stop eating.  
A. appetite B. power C. memory D. sight
- The city temperatures have returned from record low to normal, \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens to enjoy the outdoors again.  
A. allowing B. being allowed  
C. having allowed D. having been allowed
- The experienced climber was \_\_\_\_\_ the potential danger in such extreme weather and decided to wait until the following day.  
A. completely blind to B. totally lost in  
C. pretty keen on D. well aware of

- Mental health involves \_\_\_\_\_ you process things such as stress and anxiety.  
A. how B. what C. why D. which
- I'm far \_\_\_\_\_ and I'll never get this report done by Friday.  
A. below surface B. beyond control C. behind schedule D. above average
- If we continue to \_\_\_\_\_ environmental problems, we will regret it sooner or later.  
A. highlight B. identify C. ignore D. prevent
- Angela just doesn't like me. She won't even say hello.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Actually, she's very shy.  
A. I have no idea B. Don't jump to conclusions  
C. Don't mention it D. There is no doubt about it
- Guide books are prepared to suit the convenience of the traveler, \_\_\_\_\_ routes round a city or a site are often suggested.  
A. for which B. with which C. for whom D. with whom

#### 第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

When I was in sixth grade, I joined the band program to learn to play the clarinet(单簧管). The beginning of the year had gone 16. But as most students progressed, I seemed to fall behind. One day, when my teacher told us to play in front of the other students, I was filled with fear. I knew I would 17. When I began to play, my rhythms(节奏) were good, but my tone was another 18. "Did you practice your lesson?" the teacher barked at me. I felt so 19 and my world came 20 down in an instant.

From then on, I hated playing the clarinet and I kept getting 21. With the day of the new performance approaching, I grew increasingly upset. In a moment of 22, I asked for sick leave. It was so relieving and such a(n) 23 way out.

The avoidance of my lessons continued until my mum asked me about it. "I want to quit." My tears started 24. "If you really want to quit, why are you crying?" asked mum. She 25 and I realized I wanted to stay in band and, by not facing my fears, I had created a black hole that would be difficult to 26 out of. I made a 27 not to hide from my fears and to stand up to even the worst of them, so a 28 could be achieved.

The next day I met with my other band teacher and told her I was having a problem and couldn't 29 why. She asked me gently to play for her. I tried, but only an unpleasant sound came out. She didn't 30 at me and handed me a new reed(簧片). I put it in place and tried again. To my great 31, I could play well. My problem was solved and my fear was 32. I improved a lot that year.

33, I'm glad that I overcame my fear. Fear can 34 everything in a person's life. Hiding from those very fears only digs a hole, which makes a person stay 35 inside. After facing up to a fear, one may find life easier and much more enjoyable.

- A. badly B. endlessly C. randomly D. smoothly
- A. mess up B. move on C. set out D. take off
- A. impression B. essay C. story D. factor
- A. ashamed B. starved C. excited D. relaxed
- A. crashing B. moving C. settling D. bending
- A. stricter B. worse C. happier D. smarter
- A. joy B. panic C. doubt D. sympathy
- A. funny B. important C. easy D. traditional
- A. drying B. disappearing C. flowing D. separating
- A. had a point B. made a change  
C. reached a level D. took a break
- A. send B. bring C. pick D. climb
- A. request B. resolution C. presentation D. proposal
- A. balance B. degree C. position D. solution
- A. figure out B. give away C. think over D. make up
- A. aim B. smile C. wave D. shout
- A. anger B. sorrow C. disappointment D. surprise
- A. felt B. shown C. removed D. voiced
- A. Carrying on B. Looking back  
C. Stepping aside D. Turning around
- A. consume B. examine C. reflect D. rescue
- A. unknown B. unpunished C. interested D. trapped

### 第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

#### A

Getting into college is a big step for high school graduates, and it comes with a lot of changes. For most students, it's the first time they're living away from home and managing their own life. Not surprisingly, adapting to this new lifestyle can be challenging. The following four tips will make high school graduates better prepared for college life.

#### Goal setting

When setting goals, whether they're academic, career, or personal, remember they should be attainable but not too easy, so that you really have to push yourself to achieve them, and feel rewarded when you do. Writing down your goals and breaking down each huge, long-term goal into smaller, more practical ones can help make it feel more real, and writing out a plan for achieving it can give you a roadmap to success.

#### Interpersonal skills

At college, you will interact with fellow students, professors, librarians, and many others. Strong interpersonal skills will help you build relationships during this time, and get more out of them. If you feel that your interpersonal skills need some work, practice asking thoughtful questions and listening closely, develop your understanding by putting yourself in someone else's shoes, and enhance your self-confidence.

### Studying

With fewer in-class hours and more on-your-own learning, you're required to really digest learning material rather than simply memorize facts. To be successful in college you'll need to learn how to integrate large amounts of information obtained through reading, do research, and write papers. Organization is the key, so if you are not someone who is naturally organized, set up your study schedule.

### Budgeting

Managing money is a critical life skill, and for many, it is at college that they develop it for the first time. Start by estimating your financial balance. Then give high priority to the expenses on basic needs and determine how much money to set aside every month to cover those costs. Don't forget about savings...and the fun stuff (movies, dinners out), too.

36. Who is this passage most probably written for?
- A. College teachers. B. University graduates.  
C. High school teachers. D. Would-be college students.
37. What is the author's suggestion for reaching a huge goal?
- A. Divide it into smaller, more achievable ones.  
B. Reward oneself for each goal one has set.  
C. Purchase a clear, updated roadmap.  
D. Push oneself to an upper level.
38. One of the suggested ways to enhance your interpersonal skills is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prepare complicated questions B. try on someone else's shoes  
C. listen to others carefully D. take advantage of others
39. What is the key to successful college study according to the author?
- A. Being well-organized. B. Being well-informed.  
C. Effective reading skills. D. Reliable research methods.
40. To learn how to manage money, the first thing to do is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. save money for financial investment  
B. estimate one's income and expenses  
C. set aside money for fun activities  
D. open a personal bank account

### B

I'm an 18-year-old pre-medical student, tall and good-looking, with two short story books and quite a number of essays to my credit. Why am I singing such praises of myself? Just to explain that the attainment of self-pride comes from a great deal of self-love, and to attain it, one must first learn to accept oneself as one is. That was where my struggle began.

Born and raised in Africa, I had always taken my African origin as a burden. My self-dislike was further fueled when my family had to relocate to Norway, where I attended a high school. Compared to all the white girls around me, with their golden hair and delicate lips, I, a black girl, had curly hair and full, red lips. My nose often had a thin sheet of sweat on it, whatever the weather was. I just wanted to bury myself in my shell, crying, "I'm so different!"

What also contributed to my self-dislike was my occasional stuttering(口吃), which had weakened my self-confidence. It always stood between me and any fine opportunity. I'd taken it as an excuse to avoid any public speaking sessions, and unknowingly let it rule over me.

Fortunately, as I grew older, there came a turning point. One day a white girl caught my eye on the school bus when she suddenly turned back. To my astonishment, she had a thin sheet of sweat on her nose too, and it was in November! "Wow," I whispered to myself, "this isn't a genetic(遗传的) disorder after all. It's perfectly normal." Days later, my life took another twist(转折). Searching the Internet for stuttering cures, I accidentally learned that such famous people as Isaac Newton and Winston Churchill also stuttered. I was greatly relieved and then an idea suddenly hit me—if I'm smart, I shouldn't allow my stuttering to stand between me and my success.

Another boost to my self-confidence came days later as I was watching the news about Oprah Winfrey, the famous talkshow host and writer—she's black too! Whenever I think of her story and my former dislike of my color, I'm practically filled with shame.

Today, I've grown to accept what I am with pride; it simply gives me a feeling of uniqueness. The idea of self-love has taken on a whole new meaning for me: there's always something fantastic about us, and what we need to do is learn to appreciate it.

41. What affected the author's adjustment to her school life in Norway?
- A. Her appearance. B. Social discrimination.  
C. Her changing emotions. D. The climate in Norway.
42. What did the author's occasional stuttering bring about according to Paragraph 3?
- A. Her lack of self-confidence.  
B. Her loss of interest in school.  
C. Her unwillingness to greet her classmates.  
D. Her desire for chances to improve herself.
43. How did the author feel on noticing the similarity between her and the girl on the bus?
- A. Blessed and proud. B. Confused and afraid.  
C. Amazed and relieved. D. Shocked and ashamed.
44. What lesson did the author learn from the cases of Newton and Churchill?
- A. Great minds speak alike.  
B. Stuttering is no barrier to success.  
C. Wisdom counts more than hard work.  
D. Famous people can't live with their weaknesses.
45. What can best summarize the message contained in the passage?
- A. Pride comes before a fall.  
B. Where there is a will, there is a way.  
C. Self-acceptance is based on the love for oneself.  
D. Self-love is key to the attainment of self-pride.

### C

Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition(认知)? What about our body? Is it possible for thoughts and behavior to originate from somewhere other than our brain? Psychologists who study Embodied Cognition (EC) ask similar questions. The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.

If you think about it for a moment, it makes total sense. When you smell something good or hear amusing sounds, certain emotions are awakened. Think about how newborns use their senses to understand the world around them. They don't have emotions so much as needs—they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.

Understandably, theorists have been arguing for years and still disagree on whether the brain is the nerve centre that operates the rest of the body. Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.

Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction. In one experiment, test subjects(实验对象) were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. And it works the other way too: in another study, subjects' fingertip temperatures were measured after being included in or "rejected" from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.

For further proof, we can look at the metaphors(比喻说法) that we use without even thinking. A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock. And this kind of metaphorical use is common across languages.

Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? If you're having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you're physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.

46. According to the author, the significance of the EC theory lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. facilitating our understanding of the origin of psychology  
B. revealing the major role of the mind in human cognition  
C. offering a clearer picture of the shape of human brain  
D. bringing us closer to the truth in human cognition
47. Where does the newborns' understanding of their surroundings start from?
- A. Their personal looks. B. Their mental needs.  
C. Their inner emotions. D. Their physical feelings.

48. The experiments mentioned in Paragraph 4 further prove \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. environment impacts how we judge others  
B. how body temperature is related to health  
C. the mind and the body influence each other  
D. how humans interact with their surroundings
49. What does the author intend to prove by citing the metaphors in Paragraph 5?  
A. Human speech is alive with metaphors.  
B. Human senses have effects on thinking.  
C. Human language is shaped by visual images.  
D. Human emotions are often compared to natural materials.
50. What is the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?  
A. To share with the reader ways to release their emotions.  
B. To guide the reader onto the path to career success.  
C. To encourage the reader to put EC into practice.  
D. To deepen the reader's understanding of EC.

D

Ralph Emerson once said that the purpose of life is not to be happy, but to be useful, to be loving, to make some difference in the world. While we appreciate such words of wisdom, we rarely try to follow them in our lives.

Most people prefer to live a good life themselves, ignoring their responsibilities for the world. This narrow perception of a good life may provide short-term benefits, but is sure to lead to long-term harm and suffering. A good life based on comfort and luxury may eventually lead to more pain because we spoil our health and even our character, principles, ideals, and relationships.

What then, is the secret of a good life? A good life is a process, not a state of being; a direction, not a destination. We have to earn a good life by first serving others without any expectation in return because their happiness is the very source of our own happiness. More importantly, we must know ourselves inside out. Only when we examine ourselves deeply can we discover our abilities and recognize our limitations, and then work accordingly to create a better world.

The first requirement for a good life is having a loving heart. When we do certain right things merely as a duty, we find our job so tiresome that we'll soon burn out. However, when we do that same job out of love, we not only enjoy what we do, but also do it with an effortless feeling.

However, love alone is insufficient to lead a good life. Love sometimes blinds us to the reality. Consequently, our good intentions may not lead to good results. To achieve desired outcome, those who want to do good to others also need to equip themselves with accurate world knowledge. False knowledge is more dangerous than ignorance. If love is the engine of a car, knowledge is the steering wheel(方向盘). If the engine lacks power, the car

can't move; if the driver loses control of the steering, a road accident probably occurs. Only with love in heart and the right knowledge in mind can we lead a good life.

With love and knowledge, we go all out to create a better world by doing good to others. When we see the impact of our good work on the world, we give meaning to our life and earn lasting joy and happiness.

51. What effect does the narrow perception of a good life have on us?  
A. Making us simple-minded      B. Making us short-sighted.  
C. Leading us onto a busy road.      D. Keeping us from comfort and luxury.
52. According to the author, how can one gain true happiness?  
A. Through maintaining good health.  
B. By going through pain and suffering.  
C. By recognizing one's abilities and limitations.  
D. Through offering help much needed by others.
53. According to Paragraph 4, doing certain right things with a loving heart makes one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. less selfish      B. less annoying  
C. more motivated      D. more responsible
54. In what case may good intentions fail to lead to desired results?  
A. When we have wrong knowledge of the world.  
B. When our love for the world is insufficient.  
C. When we are insensitive to dangers in life.  
D. When we stay blind to the reality.
55. According to Paragraph 5, life can be made truly good when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inspired by love and guided by knowledge  
B. directed by love and pushed by knowledge  
C. purified by love and enriched by knowledge  
D. promoted by love and defined by knowledge

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

第三部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

It was a dark and stormy night. The ferocious wind shook the windows wildly, as though someone outside were beating on the glass. It was also New Year's Eve. We were having our annual party and had a house full of people just starting to celebrate.

Suddenly, we heard loud explosions. Looking outside and up into the hills, we saw sparks(火花) flying from electrical transformers(变压器). One area after another went dark up in those hills. Then there was the loudest explosion of them all and our house went dark too. I tried to find every candle we had and lit them. The candles made everything look lovely. But we had problems. We had fifteen people standing around and we still had to cook dinner. How would we do that without electricity?

The barbecue! Why not cook on the barbecue? We men went outside, some holding flashlights and others cooking. We did a wonderful job. The women stayed inside and got the salads ready. Everything was delicious. There were still a few hours to go before the beginning of the new year, so we all sat around the dining room table and sang up until a few minutes before midnight. We couldn't watch the ball drop in Times Square on television but that wouldn't stop us from celebrating. I stood on a chair and, with the help of someone's watch to tell us the time, we all counted down and I dropped a tennis ball! We all screamed "Happy New Year". We didn't need electricity for that!

Nowadays, we still get together with the same group to celebrate the New Year and we still talk about that special night. I don't think we have ever laughed so much as we did on that New Year's Eve.

56. What does the underlined word mean in Paragraph 1? (1 word)  
\_\_\_\_\_
57. What made dinner preparation difficult according to Paragraph 2? (no more than 6 words)  
\_\_\_\_\_
58. How did the people celebrate on New Year's Eve according to the passage? (no more than 10 words)  
\_\_\_\_\_
59. How does the author feel about that particular New Year's Eve? (no more than 8 words)  
\_\_\_\_\_
60. What do you think is the most necessary quality when dealing with an unexpected difficult situation? Please explain why. (no more than 25 words)  
\_\_\_\_\_

第二节:书面表达(共 1 小题,满分 25 分)

61. 假设你是晨光中学英语口语社的成员李津。为招募新成员,口语社请你用英语为社团纳新活动录制一段短视频。请按照以下提示,撰写视频的文字稿:

- (1)向同学们发出入社邀请;  
(2)介绍口语社的主要活动(如英语演讲比赛、观看英语电影等活动);  
(3)分享本人入社以来的收获。

注意:(1)词数不少于 100;

(2)可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯。

参考词汇:Spoken English Club; English speech contest

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# 2021 年 3 月普通高等学校招生 全国统一考试(天津卷)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,  
考试时间 100 分钟。祝各位考生考试顺利!

## 第 I 卷(选择题 共 95 分)

### 第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

- Are you done with the book I gave you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm still reading the last chapter.  
A. Hard to say    B. Not quite    C. Of course    D. It all depends
- We all need to get involved in saving energy \_\_\_\_\_ it's at work, at home, or at school.  
A. unless    B. once    C. whether    D. because
- We \_\_\_\_\_ quite enough work for the morning; now let's take a break.  
A. have done    B. will do    C. had done    D. were doing
- While rock-climbing, you need to remain very \_\_\_\_\_ so that you won't make any dangerous errors.  
A. satisfied    B. focused    C. amused    D. delighted
- Students are encouraged to take control of their own learning, \_\_\_\_\_ just depending on the teacher.  
A. rather than    B. regardless of    C. due to    D. in terms of
- How's the project going?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. All we have to do is finish the last bit of work.  
A. Easy come easy go    B. Far from it  
C. By all means    D. So far so good
- Great improvements in public health have been brought about by \_\_\_\_\_ in medical science.  
A. traditions    B. advances    C. pressures    D. examples
- William Hastie once suggested that history informs us of past mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ we can learn without repeating them.  
A. from which    B. in which    C. with whom    D. for whom
- China's National Highway 318, \_\_\_\_\_ over 5,000 kilometers from Shanghai to Zhangmu, Tibet, is known as the "heavenly road" for its amazing views.  
A. to extend    B. extended    C. extending    D. being extended
- As working from home becomes \_\_\_\_\_ common, people are finding it easier to combine parenthood with a full-time career.  
A. increasingly    B. equally    C. nervously    D. confusingly

- Henry David Thoreau was happy to \_\_\_\_\_ from social life, seeking a harmonious relationship with nature in the quietness of his life.  
A. judge    B. differ    C. withdraw    D. benefit
- Currently, about 35,000 works \_\_\_\_\_ in over 300 rooms in the Louvre, and it would take a lifetime to see everything.  
A. were displaying    B. are displaying  
C. were being displayed    D. are being displayed
- What puzzles Lily's friends is \_\_\_\_\_ she always has so many crazy ideas.  
A. whether    B. why    C. what    D. when
- It used to be that you \_\_\_\_\_ drive for miles here without seeing another person, but now there are houses and people everywhere.  
A. need    B. should    C. could    D. must
- At the Chinese art festival, there are different stands \_\_\_\_\_ artists demonstrate their skills and teach the visitors.  
A. where    B. which    C. that    D. when

#### 第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

For most people, having things stolen feels like an offence. Robbie Pruitt admitted that he got 16 when he discovered the theft of his mountain bike last September. But soon enough, his 17 took a turn. After letting go of his anger and frustration, he found himself on a road to sympathy 18.

For Pruitt, a keen bicyclist, the first thing to do was 19 his stolen bike. But when he went bike shopping, he found few available, which got him thinking: What if the 20 of bikes was Covid-19 related, and what if the person who'd taken his bike really needed 21 to get to work?

With that thought in mind, Pruitt 22 a plan and posted it on the community website. He 23 to fix bikes free of charge for anyone who needed it. He also asked for unwanted bikes, which he would repair—again 24. And then he would donate them to folks who could truly use them but didn't have the 25 to buy one.

The day the post went live, Pruitt received thirty 26 bicycles. Then came more than 500 27 for detailed information. By the end of 2020, Pruitt had repaired more than 140 for donation or to be 28 to their owners.

Pruitt tries to give his donations to families that are 29 struggling. 30 simply satisfying a material need, he has provided an opportunity for kids in his neighborhood to learn how to fix their own bikes.

In addition to 31 skills, Pruitt's lessons teach teamwork, encourage self-worth, and promote feelings of community. 32, the kids have gained a sense of accomplishment.

"It's a really great 33 for kids," said a neighbor in an interview with the local newspaper. "Pruitt is certainly providing a 34, but it's not just the bikes. It's the relationships in the community. It's the 35 he can make on people."

- A. amazed    B. mad    C. curious    D. frightened
- A. emotions    B. career    C. opinions    D. route
- A. ever    B. together    C. instead    D. yet
- A. ride    B. lock    C. repair    D. replace
- A. lack    B. variety    C. increase    D. quality
- A. instruction    B. qualification    C. transportation    D. permission
- A. came up with    B. stuck to    C. gave up    D. broke away from
- A. remembered    B. refused    C. hesitated    D. offered
- A. by accident    B. in advance    C. for free    D. on credit
- A. profit    B. budget    C. courage    D. excuse
- A. shared    B. used    C. expensive    D. modern
- A. enquiries    B. advertisements    C. notices    D. announcements
- A. exported    B. sold    C. lent    D. returned
- A. hardly    B. slightly    C. truly    D. instantly
- A. Without    B. Beyond    C. Upon    D. Among
- A. practical    B. commercial    C. mathematical    D. social
- A. Otherwise    B. However    C. Somehow    D. Meanwhile
- A. promise    B. celebration    C. comfort    D. experience
- A. competition    B. service    C. ceremony    D. suggestion
- A. compromise    B. impression    C. impact    D. progress

### 第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

#### Job for You!

| Family Alliance Meal Delivery                                                                                                                                    | Lancaster Design                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Family Alliance is looking for people who can deliver hot Chinese meals one to two times a week for people with disabilities in north suburban Fairfield County. | We provide full furnishings, like donated kitchen equipment and furniture items, for the new homes of people who were once homeless.                                                                   |
| All applicants must have a driver's license and access to a car. Gas will be covered for each delivery.                                                          | We need people who can work at our warehouse (仓库) sorting and packing items to be delivered to families, repair donated furniture and more. Candidates will be matched with a task based on skill set. |
| Working hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays                                                                                                            | Interested? Submit your application to <a href="http://www.lancasterdesign.org">www.lancasterdesign.org</a>                                                                                            |
| For more information, contact Charles Chen at <a href="mailto:cchen@famd.com">cchen@famd.com</a>                                                                 | Or call 740-6119735                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Or call 740-6668988                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Lancaster Weekly</b></p> <p>Would you like the opportunity to earn extra cash close to home? If so we have a vacancy in our team which would suit you. Both adults and youngsters aged 13 + are required to deliver our newspaper. You may have to cover some distance. Bicycles are available if needed.</p> <p>Working hours: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Saturdays</p> <p>For more information<br/>Call 740-6538360</p> | <p><b>Parkview Nursing Home</b></p> <p>Caregivers are wanted. We seek people who are patient and caring, and who have experience and interest in working with older adults.</p> <p>As part of the package, initial and follow-up training sessions are provided and accommodation is available if required.</p> <p>For more details, visit us at Unit 3 Park View Lane</p> <p>Or contact Ellen White at 740-6968399</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

36. Which job requires a driver's license?
- A. Delivering meals. B. Delivering newspapers.  
C. Working at the warehouse. D. Working at the nursing home.
37. Which of the following is TRUE about the Lancaster Design job?
- A. Applicants are expected to design furniture.  
B. Work is arranged according to one's skill set.  
C. It involves collecting furniture from homes.  
D. It favors applicants who are homeless.
38. A middle-school student is most likely to be hired by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Family Alliance Meal Delivery B. Lancaster Design  
C. Lancaster Weekly D. Parkview Nursing Home
39. Which number should you call if you want to work with the elderly?  
A. 740-6668988. B. 740-6119735. C. 740-6538360. D. 740-6968399.

# B

About five weeks ago, I noticed the skin of our pet lizard(蜥蜴) was growing dusty. It worried me. I reported the strange surface on the skin of the lizard to my husband and children the next morning. Seconds later, our lizard emerged from its tank with its old skin flowing behind it.

I didn't think about it much until a morning last week when I knocked my favorite teapot off the table. It burst into hundreds of pieces. As I swept up the mess, I wondered why we had been breaking so many things over the months.

The destruction started three months ago. It was my husband's birthday. He had just lost his job. The uncertainty was starting to wear on us, so I wanted to do something special.

"Let's make a cake for Dad!" I cried.

My kids screamed with joy. We baked, iced and sprinkled for most of the day. Candles on the cake! Balloons on the walls! Flowers on the table!

Two hours before my husband came back home from another job interview, my daughter climbed up to grab a glass vase from a high shelf. It fell and crashed beside the cake. Tiny pieces of glass were everywhere. She sobbed loudly as I threw the cake away. My husband had banana pudding for his birthday.

Three days ago, the light in our living room suddenly went out. After

several frustrating hours of unsuccessful attempts to fix it, my husband suggested watching the Michael Jordan documentary(纪录片) series *The Last Dance*.

The poignancy(酸楚) of Jordan retiring from his beloved basketball to play baseball and what had pushed him to make such a tough decision took me by surprise. As I watched him take off his basketball uniform and replace it with a baseball uniform, I saw him leaving behind the layer that no longer served him, just as our lizard had. Neither of them chose the moment that had transformed them. But they had to live with who they were after everything was different. Just like us. I realized that we have to learn to leave the past behind.

Humans do not shed skin(蜕皮) as easily as other animals. The beginning of change is upsetting. The process is tiring. Damage changes us before we are ready. I see our lizard, raw and nearly new.

Jordan said that no matter how it ends, it starts with hope. With our tender, hopeful skin, that is where we begin.

40. What can we learn about the pet lizard from Paragraph 1?
- A. Its tank grew dirty. B. Its old skin came off.  
C. It got a skin disease. D. It went missing.
41. Why did the author's husband have banana pudding for his birthday?
- A. The birthday cake was ruined.  
B. The author made good puddings.  
C. Pudding was his favorite dessert.  
D. They couldn't afford a birthday cake.
42. Why does the author mention *The Last Dance* in the passage?
- A. To prove a theory. B. To define a concept.  
C. To develop the theme. D. To provide the background.
43. The underlined part "leaving behind the layer" in Paragraph 8 can be understood as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. letting go of the past B. looking for a new job  
C. getting rid of a bad habit D. giving up an opportunity
44. What does the author most likely want to tell us?
- A. Love of family helps us survive great hardships.  
B. It's not the end of the world if we break things.  
C. We should move on no matter what happens.  
D. Past experiences should be treasured.

# C

A trial project by the Montreal Children's Hospital suggested that the use of medical hypnosis(催眠) can reduce pain and anxiety in patients. The project also resulted in a reduction in the amount of medicines used to perform medical-imaging(医学影像) procedures.

"During the examination children don't move. It works perfectly. It's amazing," said Johanne L'Ecuyer, a medical-imaging technologist at the hospital.

The project was inspired by a French team from Rouen University Hos-

pital Center where examinations are done under hypnosis instead of general anesthesia(麻醉).

A French medical-imaging technologist—also a hypnotist—was invited to train a few members in the medical-imaging department of the children's hospital. In all, 80 examinations were conducted for the project between January and September, 2019, focusing on the imaging procedures that would cause anxiety.

Hypnosis is not a state of sleep. It is rather a modified(改变的) state of consciousness. The technologist will guide the patient to this modified state—an imaginary world that will disassociate itself more and more from the procedure that follows.

"The technologist must build up a story with the patient," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. "The patient is left with the power to choose what he wants to talk about. Do you play sports? Do you like going to the beach? We establish a subject that we will discuss throughout the procedure."

Everything that happens next during the procedure must be related to this story—an injection(注射) becomes the bite of an insect; the heat on the skin becomes the sensation of the sun and a machine that rings becomes a police car passing nearby.

"The important thing is that the technologist associates what is happening outside the patient's body with what the patient sees in his head," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. "It requires creativity on the part of the technologist, imagination, a lot of patience and kindness."

The procedure appealed to the staff a lot when it was introduced in January. "It spread like wildfire that someone from France was here to train the technologists," Ms. L'Ecuyer said. She added that she had a line of staff at her door wanting to take the training.

45. One of the results produced by the trial project is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a better understanding of children  
B. less use of certain medicines  
C. new medical-imaging technology  
D. an improved reputation of the hospital
46. The French technologist came to the children's hospital to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. assist in treating a patient B. carry out hypnosis training  
C. start up a new department D. learn about the procedure
47. According to Paragraph 5, hypnosis works by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. creating a perfect world for patients  
B. forcing patients into a state of deep sleep  
C. putting patients into an unconscious state  
D. leading patients' consciousness away from reality
48. What can we learn about the story used in the procedure?
- A. It should keep pace with the procedure.  
B. It reflects the patient's creativity.  
C. It is selected by the technologist.  
D. It tells what doctors are doing to the patient.



49. The procedure was received among the staff with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. uncertainty    B. enthusiasm    C. worry    D. criticism
50. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. An easy way to communicate with patients.  
B. The standard method of conducting hypnosis.  
C. An introduction of medical-imaging technology.  
D. The use of hypnosis in medical-imaging procedures.

**D**

There is something to be said for being a generalist, even if you are a specialist. Knowing a little about a lot of things that interest you can add to the richness of a whole, well-lived life.

Society pushes us to specialize, to become experts. This requires commitment to a particular occupation, branch of study or research. The drawback to being specialists is we often come to know more and more about less and less. There is a great deal of pressure to master one's field. You may pursue training, degrees, or increasing levels of responsibility at work. Then you discover the pressure of having to keep up.

Some people seem willing to work around the clock in their narrow specialty. But such commitment can also weaken a sense of freedom. These specialists could work at the office until ten each night, then look back and realize they would have loved to have gone home and enjoyed the sweetness of their family and friends, or traveled to exciting places, meeting interesting people. Mastering one thing to the exclusion(排除) of others can hold back your true spirit.

Generalists, on the other hand, know a lot about a wide range of subjects and view the whole with all its connections. They are people of ability, talent, and enthusiasm who can bring their broad perspective(视角) into specific fields of expertise(专长). The doctor who is also a poet and philosopher is a superior doctor, one who can give so much more to his patients than just good medical skills.

Things are connected. Let your expertise in one field fuel your passions in all related areas. Some of your interests may not appear to be connected but, once you explore their depths, you discover that they are. My editor Toni, who is also a writer, has edited several history books. She has decided to study Chinese history. Fascinated by the structural beauty of the Forbidden City as a painter, she is equally interested to learn more about Chinese philosophy. "I don't know where it will lead, but I'm excited I'm on this pursuit."

These expansions into new worlds help us by giving us new perspectives. We begin to see the interconnectedness of one thing to another in all aspects of our life, of ourselves and the universe. Develop broad, general knowledge and experience. The universe is all yours to explore and enjoy.

51. To become a specialist, one may have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. narrow his range of knowledge    B. avoid responsibilities at work  
C. know more about the society    D. broaden his perspective on life
52. The specialists mentioned in Paragraph 3 tend to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. treasure their freedom    B. travel around the world  
C. spend most time working    D. enjoy meeting funny people
53. According to the author, a superior doctor is one who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is fully aware of his talent and ability  
B. is a pure specialist in medicine  
C. should love poetry and philosophy  
D. brings knowledge of other fields to work
54. What does the author intend to show with the example of Toni?  
A. Passion alone does not ensure a person's success.  
B. In-depth exploration makes discoveries possible.  
C. Everyone has a chance to succeed in their pursuit.  
D. Seemingly unrelated interests are in a way connected.
55. What could be the best title for the passage?  
A. Be More a Generalist Than a Specialist  
B. Specialist or Generalist: Hard to Decide  
C. Turn a Generalist into a Specialist  
D. Ways to Become a Generalist

**第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共 35 分)**

**第三部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)**

**第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)**

I've always been creative since I was a little girl. My childhood was filled with arts, crafts(手工) and music, and every day was an exciting adventure of creation.

Somewhere along the way, however, I lost touch with my creative self. At 21, I landed a job at a big insurance company out of my business degree. I would go to the office, sit at my desk and repeat the same work five days a week 9 to 5. The days were long and tedious. Working this way for one year was painful enough, let alone a lifetime. Before long I decided to make a change.

One thing I had developed an interest in was sewing, so I took a sewing course at a community college. It was only a five-week course but it awakened my interest and got my confidence up.

As I dreamt bigger, I began looking into college courses for Fashion Design and three months later I signed up for a part-time design course. I attended classes two nights a week. Although exhausting, it gave me energy, enthusiasm and happiness.

As it became clearer that fashion was what I wanted to do full time, the

reality of my day-to-day work at the insurance company became harder. I felt bored. No energy, no motivation and zero fulfilment(满足感).

I knew I needed to make a bigger change. After struggling for quite a while, I made a difficult decision—leaving my job and studying my design course full time. Two years later I got my diploma.

The last few years have been exciting because I've been following my heart to do what I love. Today I am living a creative life as the designer of my own fashion brand.

Sometimes it's hard to make a change, but I'm so glad I set the wheels of change in motion with that very small first step because it has led me to where I am today.

56. What was the author interested in when she was a little girl? (no more than 10 words)

57. What does the underlined word in Paragraph 2 mean? (1 word)

58. How did the author feel when she was taking the part-time design course? (no more than 10 words)

59. What did the author do to get back to her creative life? Give two of the facts. (no more than 15 words)

60. Do you consider the author as your role model? Please explain. (no more than 20 words)

**第二节:书面表达(共 1 小题,满分 25 分)**

61. 假设你是晨光中学的李津。我市为外国友人提供生活信息的某英文网站新增了《最美中华》栏目,请你给该栏目投稿,介绍一个国内你喜欢或去过的地方。内容包括:

- (1)该地方的基本情况(如名称、地理位置等);  
(2)该地方的特色(如文化、景点等);  
(3)你对该地方的印象和感受。

注意:(1)词数不少于 100;

(2)可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯;

(3)文章标题和格式已给出,不计入总词数。

**A Beautiful Place in China**

March 19, 2021

By Li Jin



2021 年 6 月普通高等学校招生  
全国统一考试(天津卷)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,  
考试时间 100 分钟。祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 95 分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

- I was trying to place an order on your website, but I failed.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I can take your order over the phone.  
A. That's fine      B. No way      C. My pleasure      D. Of course
- I wanted to make dumplings but found I had \_\_\_\_\_ flour, so I went out to buy some.  
A. made up for      B. run out of      C. kept away from      D. got down to
- Feeling fearful is healthy \_\_\_\_\_ it helps you slow down and evaluate risks properly.  
A. because      B. until      C. before      D. although
- Mark is a genius. By the time he graduated, he \_\_\_\_\_ jobs by a dozen computer companies.  
A. has offered      B. has been offered  
C. had offered      D. had been offered
- The police searched the area for several days. \_\_\_\_\_, they found the piece of evidence they were looking for.  
A. Generally      B. Originally      C. Eventually      D. Unfortunately
- It's a good idea to choose a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ destination, in case your first-choice tourist spot is not available.  
A. annual      B. exact      C. alternative      D. pleasant
- In the spring, a season \_\_\_\_\_ we are learning new rhythms of life, many of us find comfort in the natural world.  
A. when      B. where      C. what      D. which
- Nowadays many people travel across China \_\_\_\_\_ high-speed trains.  
A. on behalf of      B. by means of      C. at cost of      D. in terms of
- In the lab, keeping things clean and organized can help provide a safer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. system      B. method      C. investment      D. environment
- Good evening, everybody. Professor King \_\_\_\_\_ his lecture in a moment, but let me introduce him first.  
A. delivered      B. will be delivering  
C. was delivering      D. has been delivering
- It seemed that I had become \_\_\_\_\_ my parents had wanted me to be.  
A. when      B. where      C. what      D. whether

- I told you! I really am ranked the lowest. Number 25 out of 25 players.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. You've got nowhere to go but up.  
A. Tell me a bit more.      B. I'm not so sure about that.  
C. Look on the bright side!      D. That is absolute nonsense!
- Although a few have come and gone, the restaurant's regular customers have \_\_\_\_\_ the same for nearly 40 years.  
A. stayed      B. turned      C. grown      D. got
- Mary became a baker at age 14, because her grandfather paid the local baker \_\_\_\_\_ her all the skills.  
A. to have taught      B. to teach  
C. teaching      D. having taught
- I honestly don't think I'm going to be admitted.  
—Well, you never know! You \_\_\_\_\_ a better impression than you think.  
A. may have made      B. should have made  
C. couldn't have made      D. needn't have made

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

My brother and I are exactly one year apart. We look like twins, but we are completely 16. By the time we got to middle school it was clear that my older brother 17 meditation(冥想), while I was a born 18 who preferred the theatrical, even when off stage. I took his relative silence to be offensive. We simply didn't 19.

I didn't 20 having a tense relationship with my brother because I was involved at school. 21, I threw myself into the world of musicals. I practised singing in the bedroom every day to remain at my best and be 22 for roles; my brother would meditate on a window seat. He might feel high school was already hard enough 23 my noisy singing. So space to practise became a(n) 24 between us because we shared a room.

At the start of the semester, I practised *Circle of Life* for a musical. This was the first time I 25 to learn a song, because my voice cracked(破音) as I switched to a head voice. I was annoyed in that period and 26 practising, declaring I had reached the ceiling of my singing career. For the first time in years my brother 27 quiet when I got home.

After two days of this, my brother asked me to 28 him in meditation. Feeling my anger at my inability to manage this song 29, I accepted. My brother said, "When your mind floats away, you simply come back. Don't blame yourself." I got the message, and it soon became my new 30. I kept trying at the song, no longer getting 31 at myself. And just in time for the trial performance, I was able to 32 power in my singing despite the switch to a head voice. It was important for me to learn that you don't have to always get everything 33 the first time and that good things come with continual 34. I now understand why my brother favours the 35.

- A. mature      B. different      C. content      D. normal
- A. disliked      B. preferred      C. replaced      D. abandoned
- A. writer      B. leader      C. painter      D. performer
- A. get along      B. drop by      C. show off      D. check in
- A. try      B. mind      C. enjoy      D. delay
- A. In particular      B. In vain      C. In return      D. In theory
- A. humorous      B. ordinary      C. competitive      D. grateful
- A. above      B. below      C. near      D. without
- A. issue      B. contrast      C. agreement      D. balance
- A. struggled      B. expected      C. promised      D. decided
- A. began      B. allowed      C. stopped      D. continued
- A. hated      B. experienced      C. accepted      D. wanted
- A. help      B. invite      C. join      D. admire
- A. gracefully      B. suddenly      C. fiercely      D. cautiously
- A. limit      B. sentence      C. mistake      D. philosophy
- A. rude      B. angry      C. surprised      D. excited
- A. lose      B. share      C. reduce      D. maintain
- A. wrong      B. right      C. back      D. down
- A. luck      B. absence      C. effort      D. fear
- A. fight      B. noise      C. quiet      D. safety

第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

When starting college, most students enjoy a week's stay on campus before classes actually begin. What should you do with that time? Below are several tips to ease(使熟悉) yourself into college life.

Participating in Campus Welcome Activities

Most universities host welcome events before the academic year officially begins, including freshmen orientations(迎新会), campus picnics, and entertainments like concerts.

Participating in such events is a great way to learn about school facilities and understand campus culture. What do students do for fun? What are their favorite classes? What is the history of your university? It can help you observe campus life outside the classroom.

Exploring Campus

Getting to know where essential campus resources are—such as the student advising center, psychological services, and the tutoring center—will make your first few weeks on campus a lot easier, because you won't have to look for them while still getting used to your classes.

Take some time to check out the buildings where your classes will be held. This will prevent you from getting lost in the first few days of classes, and familiarize you with how long it takes to get from place to place. If you're worried about taking classes one after another in different buildings, a quick test run won't hurt. That way, you will avoid potential time delays in getting to your classes.

### Starting a Routine

Before getting too excited about all of the fun things you'll be able to do during the week, remember that you do have a pretty big schedule change coming up. Starting classes means being in different places at different times, so it's a great idea to start getting used to that routine right this week.

What helps you most is to schedule your sleep. Following the planned time will ensure you have enough sleep to get to those early classes and stay wide awake.

If you have other daily routines, such as exercising or talking on the phone with family, work those into your day-to-day life before classes start so that you get a better idea of how they fit in with your schedule.

36. By participating in campus welcome activities, freshmen can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn about campus culture      B. get their course schedule  
C. have a physical examination      D. take an entrance test
37. Why are freshmen advised to have a quick test run between buildings?  
A. To see how many facilities they can use.  
B. To avoid being late for future classes.  
C. To help those getting lost on campus.  
D. To practice running on their way to class.
38. When is it best for freshmen to start getting used to the new routine?  
A. On the first day of their classes.      B. Before the orientation week.  
C. After their first-day classes.      D. During the orientation week.
39. What does the author suggest freshmen do to stay focused in class?  
A. Take physical exercise before class.  
B. Leave their phones powered off.  
C. Take early classes every day.  
D. Keep to the sleep schedule.
40. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?  
A. To offer some tips on making an easier start at college.  
B. To remind freshmen about the first day of school.  
C. To help freshmen organize campus activities.  
D. To share his college experience with the reader.

### B

When people ask me how I started writing, I find myself describing an urgent need that I felt to work with language. Having said that, I did not know for a long time what I was looking for. It was not until I followed this feeling to its source that I discovered I had a passion for writing. With some encouragement from my colleagues, I had one of my poems published. This bit of success, however, was the point where my problem began.

Back in 1978, I had to travel between three different campuses in the morning, teaching freshman composition. Afternoons I spent taking my daughter to her ballet and horse-riding lessons. I composed my lectures on the way, and that was all the thinking time I had. When I returned home, there was not enough of me left for writing after a full working day.

As a way out, I decided to get up two hours before my usual time. My

alarm was set for 5:00 A. M. The first day I shut it off because I had placed it within arm's reach. The second day I set two clocks, one on my night table, and one out in the hallway. I had to jump out of bed and run to silence it before my family was awoken. This was when my morning writing began.

Since that first morning in 1978, I have been following the habit to this day, not making or accepting many excuses for not writing. I wrote my poems in this manner for nearly ten years before my first book was published. When I decided to write a novel, I divided my two hours: the first for poetry, the second for fiction. Well or badly, I wrote at least two pages a day. This is how my novel, *The Line of the Sun*, was finished. If I had waited to have the time, I would still be waiting to write my novel.

What I got out of getting up in the dark to work is the feeling that I am in control. For many people, the initial sense of urgency to create easily dies away because it requires making the tough decision: taking the time to create, stealing it from yourself if it's the only way.

41. What motivated the author to start her writing career?  
A. Her strong wish to share.      B. Her keen interest in writing.  
C. Her urgent need to make a living.      D. Her passionate desire for fame.
42. What problem did the author face when she decided to begin her writing?  
A. She was too exhausted to write after a busy day.  
B. She had trouble in deciding on her writing style.  
C. She had to take time to discipline her daughter.  
D. She was unsure about her writing skills.
43. Why did the author place an alarm clock in the hallway?  
A. In case the clock in her room broke down.  
B. In case she failed to hear the ringing.  
C. To force herself out of bed.  
D. To wake up her family.
44. How did the author manage to finish her novel?  
A. By sticking to writing every morning.  
B. By writing when her mind was most active.  
C. By drawing inspirations from classic novels.  
D. By reducing her teaching hours at school.
45. What can we learn from the author's success in her writing career?  
A. It is never too late to change your job.  
B. Imaginative ideas die away if not taken in time.  
C. A tight schedule is no excuse for lack of action.  
D. Daily life provides ideas for creative writing.

### C

In the fictional worlds of film and TV, artificial intelligence(AI) has been described as so advanced that it is indistinguishable from humans. But what if we're actually getting closer to a world where AI is capable of thinking and feeling?

Tech company UneeQ is heading for its "digital humans", which appear

lifelike on the screen not only in terms of language, but also because of facial movements: raised eyebrows, a smile, even a nod. They look close to a human, but not quite.

What lies beneath UneeQ's digital humans? Their 3D faces are modeled on actual human features. Speech recognition enables them to understand what a person is saying, and natural language processing is used to work out a response. Meanwhile, another AI company, Soul Machines, is taking a more biological approach, with a "digital brain" that imitates aspects of the human brain to adjust the emotions "felt" and "expressed" by its "digital people".

Shiwali Mohan, an AI scientist at the Palo Research Center, is skeptical of these digital beings. "They're humanlike in their looks and the way they sound, but that in itself is not being human," she says. "Human qualities also involve how you think, how you approach problems, and how you break them down; and that takes a lot of algorithmic(算法) design. Designing for human-level intelligence is a different attempt than designing images that behave like humans." She then continues, "If something looks like a human, we have high expectations of them, but they might behave differently in ways that humans just instinctively(直觉地) know how other humans react."

Yet the demand is there, with UneeQ seeing high adoption of its digital employees across the financial, health care, and commercial sectors(行业). "Unless these sectors make their business models much more efficient digitally, they might be left behind," says Chetan Dube, UneeQ's CEO.

Some other companies are taking their digital beings a step further, enabling organizations and individuals to create digital humans themselves using free-access platforms they provide. "The biggest motivation for such platforms is to popularize AI," Dube says.

Mohan is cautious about this approach, yet she supports the purpose behind these digital beings and is optimistic about where they're headed. "As we develop more advanced AI technology, we would then have to use new ways of communicating with that technology," she says. "Hopefully, all of that is designed to support humans in their goals."

46. According to Para. 2, in what respect(s) do UneeQ's "digital humans" resemble human beings?  
A. In the way they move around.      B. In the way they act and react.  
C. In observation and analysis.      D. In speech and facial expressions.
47. Soul Machines' "digital brain" is a technological breakthrough because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learns to make proper emotional responses  
B. tends to imitate human beings' tone vividly  
C. recognizes the speech sounds it receives  
D. processes the natural language it hears
48. In Mohan's opinion, what human quality is lacking in digital beings?  
A. Calculating brain.      B. Language skills.  
C. Instinctive judgements.      D. Problem-solving ability.



49. What makes many sectors employ digital humans?

- A. The fear of falling behind in efficiency.
- B. The urgency to promote e-commerce.
- C. The wish to spread digital technology.
- D. The need to upgrade the health care system.

50. What does Mohan think of the future of digital beings?

- A. It's well planned.
- B. It's promising.
- C. It's uncertain.
- D. It's quite hopeless.

D

Art is everywhere. Any public space has been carefully designed by an artistic mind to be both functional and beautiful. Why, then, is art still so widely considered to be “the easy subject” at school, insignificant to wider society, a waste of time and effort?

Art can connect culture with commercial products in a way that not many other things can; art generates money and holds significant emotional and cultural value within communities. When people attend a concert, they are paying for music, sure, maybe even hotel rooms, meals, and transport, but they also gain an incredible experience, a unique atmosphere and a memory that will go through the rest of their lives. People don't just want material things anymore; they want to experience life—the arts are a perfect crossover(交迭) between culture and commerce.

Furthermore, the arts can bring communities together, reducing loneliness and making people feel safer. Social bonds are created among individuals when they share their arts experiences through reflection and discussion, and their expression of common values through artworks in honour of events significant to a nation's experience.

The arts clearly have a pretty positive impact on physical and psychological health. It is found that people who frequent cultural places or participate in artistic events are more likely to gain good health compared to those who do not; more engagement with the arts is linked to a higher level of people's wellbeing. The Royal Society of Public Health discovered that music and art, when used in hospitals, help to improve the conditions of patients by reducing stress, anxiety and blood pressure.

Children who are involved with the arts make greater achievements in their education; those engaged with drama have greater literary ability while others taking part in musical practice exhibit greater skills in math and languages. Kids with preference for the arts have a greater chance of finding employment in the future. Participating in the arts is essential for child development; encouraging children to express themselves in constructive ways could help to form healthy emotional responses in later life.

Vital to human life, art is celebrated and used by nations across the world for various purposes. Life without art would be boring and dead still, for art is a part of what makes us human.

51. Art products differ from most other commercial products because \_\_\_\_.

- A. most people purchase them for collection
- B. they are more expensive and less accessible
- C. they have both commercial and cultural values
- D. their prices may climb up as time passes

52. By sharing their arts experiences, community members can \_\_\_\_.

- A. keep the community safe from illnesses
- B. develop a stronger tie between them
- C. learn to appreciate their own works of art
- D. offer honourable solutions to their problems

53. What can we learn about people who are involved in artistic activities?

- A. They enjoy better living conditions.
- B. They like to compare themselves with others.
- C. They are particularly good at both music and art.
- D. They tend to be healthier physically and mentally.

54. How does kids' engagement with the arts benefit them?

- A. It promotes their academic performance and emotional growth.
- B. It gives them more confidence in exhibiting their learning skills.
- C. It inspires their creativity in designing their future career.
- D. It helps to make responsible people out of them.

55. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Art Cures Our Hearts
- B. Art: A Blessing to Humankind
- C. How Art Benefits Communities
- D. Art: A Bridge Between Cultures

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

第三部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

Most of us associate learning with younger people—kids in school and college or recent graduates early in their careers. But at UdeMy, an open university offering online courses, artist Anneke Camstra is engaged in the pursuit of lifelong learning and displays her potential for teaching. She loves the experience of gaining new knowledge and also loves sharing it with others. “I'm retired, but an artist never retires,” Anneke said. “The last few years on the internet have been a great joy for me. I've taken so many UdeMy courses, and it's such a great feeling to get my brain working again. I find just as much satisfaction in teaching animation(动画制作) too.”

She reaches countless people with her online courses and exposes them to what they can accomplish on their own using animation software, such as GoAnimate and PowToon. Her motivation for teaching on UdeMy is “to get the tools to the people.” “You can go such a long way to make things that look professional but still have your own voice,” she explained.

Most of Anneke's students start out thinking they're not creative and

can't draw. Anneke understands how fear can get in the way of so many things people dream of doing. With her five-day challenge courses, she helps them get over the fear. Anneke loves the impact she has on her students. What makes her more proud of them is that they have gone from their first animation to creating their own works.

She encourages people of all ages, especially older people, to **cultivate** their curiosity for life. Grandparents, for example, can learn to use GoAnimate and make animations together with their grandkids.

“I'm an older woman, teaching and having fun learning again,” Anneke said, and she wants others later in their lives to catch up with her on this journey.

56. What does Anneke enjoy doing after her retirement? (no more than 10 words)

57. According to Para. 2, what does Anneke expect her students to do with animation software? (no more than 10 words)

58. What is the main idea of Para. 3? (no more than 15 words)

59. Please explain the meaning of the underlined word in Para. 4. (1 word)

60. What do you suggest old people learn to do? Please give your reason(s). (no more than 20 words)

第二节:书面表达(共 1 小题,满分 25 分)

61. 假如你是晨光中学的李津。你在英国游学期间曾寄宿在英国学生 Chris 家,他母亲 Nancy 通过电子邮件祝贺你顺利完成高中学业,并询问你将如何安排高中最后一个假期。请你用英语回复,内容包括:

- (1)表示感谢并问候;
- (2)计划与家人一起做的事情;
- (3)你决定选择哪个专业,为学好该专业做何准备。

注意:(1)词数不少于 100;

(2)可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯;

(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Nancy,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Jin



2020 年 6 月普通高等学校招生  
全国统一考试(天津卷)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,  
考试时间 100 分钟。祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 95 分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. Jim says we \_\_\_\_\_ stay in his house as long as we leave it clean and tidy.  
A. must B. can C. need D. should
2. —You are a great swimmer.  
—Thanks. It's because I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot these days.  
A. have been practising B. was practising  
C. would practise D. had practised
3. —Next time you visit Bob, remember to give him a call in advance.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I will.  
A. My pleasure B. No wonder C. Good point D. Never mind
4. \_\_\_\_\_ us prepare for the exam, the teacher suggested reading through our notes.  
A. To help B. Helped C. Helping D. Being helped
5. —Shall I order a taxi for Sarah to go to the airport tonight?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll drive her there.  
A. Have a try B. Don't mention it  
C. Don't bother D. Go ahead
6. Dr. Rowan, \_\_\_\_\_ secretary resigned two weeks ago, has had to do all his own typing.  
A. whose B. of whom C. of which D. which
7. According to Professor Johnson, we don't have to read the book if we don't want to, as it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worthwhile B. necessary C. optional D. serious
8. I never worried about my son while I was away because my mother \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. drank a toast to B. played a joke on  
C. kept an eye on D. made an apology to
9. The number of medical schools reached 18 in the early 1990s and \_\_\_\_\_ around that level ever since.  
A. are remaining B. have remained  
C. is remaining D. has remained
10. —Why do people like pop music? I hate it so much.  
\_\_\_\_\_ it is not your style, that doesn't mean it is bad.  
A. Only if B. Even though C. Now that D. In case

11. We offered to give Sharon a ride home, but she \_\_\_\_\_, saying that she felt like walking.  
A. understood B. accepted C. compromised D. declined
12. For my fifth birthday, my mother baked me a cake \_\_\_\_\_ a monkey.  
A. in the shape of B. beyond the reach of  
C. at the mercy of D. on the side of
13. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ buying a new printer for our company. The one we have doesn't work.  
A. take up B. carry out C. keep on D. put off
14. The dancer's incredible performance had the audience on its feet \_\_\_\_\_ for 10 minutes at the end of the show.  
A. being clapped B. clap C. clapped D. clapping
15. The student completed this experiment to make come true \_\_\_\_\_ Professor Joseph had said.  
A. that B. what C. when D. where

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

Detective Ashley Jones works at a police department in England. He has recently made a significant \_\_\_\_\_ 16 —loneliness is a serious social problem that can contribute to depression and even crimes, but it can be \_\_\_\_\_ 17 in a clever way. The \_\_\_\_\_ 18 ? Chat Benches.

Jones got the idea after he had talked with an elderly lady who had been cheated of her \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The lady would get a call from a stranger every morning who \_\_\_\_\_ 20 made her believe that he was her friend, and then she lent him about £31,000. Jones was \_\_\_\_\_ 21 when she said that she didn't actually \_\_\_\_\_ 22 being cheated. "Otherwise, I would never speak to another person for weeks on end," she said.

This led Jones to the conclusion that there are too many extremely \_\_\_\_\_ 23 people in his community, who are easy targets of cheating. So he \_\_\_\_\_ 24 to do something about it. He \_\_\_\_\_ 25 the police department to allow him to \_\_\_\_\_ 26 a couple of "Chat Benches" in two of their local parks. Then he hung a colorful sign on each of the benches that \_\_\_\_\_ 27: "HAPPY TO CHAT". Just a few days after the signs went up, he found people sitting there and engaging in active and \_\_\_\_\_ 28 conversations.

The idea is catching on \_\_\_\_\_ 29. There are now over 40 chat benches throughout England. More new chat benches have sprung up across the UK and beyond. All who participated have gained a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 30 outcome from getting involved. Jones' idea has been fully \_\_\_\_\_ 31 —the "HAPPY TO CHAT" benches help \_\_\_\_\_ 32 the invisible social barrier that keeps people from saying hello.

This effort is not just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 33 at being community minded—it's also a \_\_\_\_\_ 34 measure. It prevents people who are cut off from society falling victim to cheaters.

The Chat Bench is a fantastic new project that \_\_\_\_\_ 35 those of all ages to interact and get to know each other in the future.

- |                       |                  |                |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 16. A. choice         | B. discovery     | C. visit       | D. promise       |
| 17. A. experienced    | B. suffered      | C. prevented   | D. felt          |
| 18. A. solution       | B. puzzle        | C. excuse      | D. intention     |
| 19. A. pleasure       | B. prize         | C. credit      | D. money         |
| 20. A. eventually     | B. frequently    | C. previously  | D. occasionally  |
| 21. A. ashamed        | B. shocked       | C. excited     | D. amused        |
| 22. A. mind           | B. forgive       | C. risk        | D. enjoy         |
| 23. A. active         | B. lonely        | C. cautious    | D. stubborn      |
| 24. A. learned        | B. refused       | C. pretended   | D. decided       |
| 25. A. forced         | B. ordered       | C. convinced   | D. taught        |
| 26. A. put away       | B. make out      | C. tear apart  | D. set up        |
| 27. A. read           | B. claimed       | C. meant       | D. implied       |
| 28. A. formal         | B. joyful        | C. awkward     | D. crazy         |
| 29. A. randomly       | B. slowly        | C. quickly     | D. purposefully  |
| 30. A. positive       | B. disappointing | C. correct     | D. embarrassing  |
| 31. A. realized       | B. examined      | C. discussed   | D. formed        |
| 32. A. break down     | B. put up        | C. keep off    | D. take out      |
| 33. A. glance         | B. attempt       | C. knock       | D. attack        |
| 34. A. heart-breaking | B. risk-taking   | C. face-saving | D. crime-cutting |
| 35. A. forbids        | B. appoints      | C. encourages  | D. troubles      |

第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

How to Use a Modern Public Library

Has it been a while since your last visit to a public library? If so, you may be surprised to learn that libraries have changed for the better. It's been years since they were dusty little rooms with books. They have transformed themselves into places where you can develop your love of knowledge, meet interesting people, or find out how to start a business.

**Check out a book.** While libraries still loan out(出借) books, you'll find it easier to get a copy of whatever you're looking for, thanks to a cooperative network of area libraries. Via such networks, libraries share their books with each other through the use of delivery vehicles. Once the book you've requested is delivered to the nearest branch, they will inform you by e-mail, so you can pick it up.

**Check out other items.** The library is now a multimedia zone, loaded with information in many formats(载体形式). You can borrow movies on DVDs, music on CDs, and popular magazines. Some libraries even loan out toys and games. If a popular magazine you want isn't offered and the library keeps a list of such requests, they may bring it in when enough interest is shown.

**Join targeted reading groups.** Libraries will often hold reading-group sessions targeted to various age groups. Perhaps you'd like to learn a language or improve your English. The library may sponsor a language group you could join. If you have difficulties reading, ask about special reading opportunities. Your library might be able to accommodate you. And you might find it

relaxing to bring your small kid to a half-hour Story Time while you sit quietly in a corner with a good book.

**Start a business using the help of your local library.** If you want to have a business of your own, your local library can become a launch space for it. In library books and computers, you can find information on starting a business. Many libraries will help you with locally supplied information about business management shared through chambers of commerce(商会) and government agencies, and they will offer printing, faxing and database services you need.

36. Public libraries connected by a cooperative network benefit readers by \_\_\_\_.

- A. sharing their books on the Internet
- B. giving access to online reading at a library branch
- C. sending a needed book to a library branch nearby
- D. making the checkout procedures diverse

37. According to Paragraph 3, what items may be checked out from a public library?

- A. A magazine and an e-book.
- B. A game and an oil painting.
- C. A music CD and a kid's toy.
- D. A DVD and a video player.

38. As is described in Paragraph 4, taking a small kid to a half-hour Story Time allows \_\_\_\_.

- A. the kid to learn a new language
- B. the parent to enjoy quiet reading
- C. the kid to overcome reading difficulties
- D. the parent to meet their program sponsor

39. Your local library can help you start a business by \_\_\_\_.

- A. providing relevant information and supporting services
- B. offering professional advice on business management
- C. supplying useful information of your potential buyers
- D. arranging meetings with government officials

40. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To point out the importance of public libraries.
- B. To encourage people to work in public libraries.
- C. To introduce the improved services of public libraries.
- D. To call for the modernization of public library systems.

## B

"They tell me that you'd like to make a statue(塑像) of me—is that correct, Miss Vinnie Ream?"

The deep, gentle voice helped calm the nervous girl. Asking a favor of the President of the United States was no casual matter, especially for a seventeen-year-old girl.

"Yes, Sir," she replied, her dark eyes meeting his. "I wouldn't have dared to ask you, but my teacher, Mr. Mills, says I am ready. I plan to make it in an admirable manner."

President Lincoln smiled. "Painters, sculptors—they've all tried to make the best of this ordinary face, but I'm afraid there's not much hope. What did you have in mind, Miss Ream? A bust(半身像)?"

Before Vinnie could say yes, the President hurried on, a shade of apology in his voice. "Of course—I shouldn't have asked. A full-length pose would be much too big a project for a young woman your size."

Vinnie's face turned red. She realized she looked like a child, with her tiny figure. "Small does not mean weak, Sir," she defended herself. "I was born in the country of Wisconsin. I've driven teams of horses and carried water. Making a full-length clay(黏土) figure would not exhaust my strength—and that is what I intend to do!"

The President's eyes, brightened at her show of spirit. "Sorry, madam, I have underestimated you as I didn't know your background."

But his smile faded as he rubbed his beard with bony fingers, in thought. "Miss Ream," he sighed, "I'd like to let you do it, but as you know, we are in the middle of a war. How could I possibly take the time to pose for a sculpture now? I hardly have a minute to myself."

Vinnie glanced around and noted the size of his office. "I work quickly," she said. Her voice was soft but confident as she pointed to the corner near the windows. "If I were to bring my clay here and work for three hours every afternoon, I could complete most of the project while you are at your desk."

The President seemed to consider her idea seriously. He got up and shook Vinnie's hand warmly, "I've heard that you are a talented young woman, and I have found you charming and intelligent as well. I cannot make my decision immediately, but you will hear from me soon."

The very next day, Vinnie received an invitation from the President.

41. What gave Vinnie confidence to make her request of President Lincoln?

- A. Her aggressive personality.
- B. Mr. Mills's encouraging remark.
- C. President Lincoln's gentle voice.
- D. Her interest in a challenging job.

42. How did President Lincoln first respond to Vinnie's request?

- A. Pleased.
- B. Thrilled.
- C. Regretful.
- D. Doubtful.

43. Vinnie confirmed her ability to make a full-length statue by highlighting \_\_\_\_.

- A. her experience from other projects
- B. her innocent childhood in the country
- C. the heavy labor she had done before
- D. the skill she picked up in Wisconsin

44. Vinnie wanted to choose the corner near the windows to \_\_\_\_.

- A. achieve effects of natural lighting
- B. keep all her tools within easy reach
- C. observe the President at a right angle
- D. avoid disturbing the President's work

45. What message does the story convey?

- A. A strong-willed soul can reach his goal.
- B. Experience helps to promote excellence.
- C. Ups and downs make one strong.
- D. Devotion requires enthusiasm.

## C

For people, who are interested in sound, the field of sound technology is definitely making noise. In the past, sound engineers worked in the back rooms of recording studios, but many of today's sound professionals are sharing their knowledge and experience with professionals in other fields to create new products based on the phenomenon we call sound.

Sound can be used as a weapon. Imagine that a police officer is chasing a thief. The thief tries to escape. And the officer can't let him get away. He pulls out a special device, points it at the suspect, and switches it on. The thief drops to the ground. This new weapon is called a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD, 远程定向声波发射器). It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly.

For those who hunger for some peace and quiet, sound can now create silence. Let's say you are at the airport, and the little boy on the seat next to you is humming(哼唱) a short commercial song. He hums it over and over again, and you are about to go crazy. Thanks to the Silence Machine, a British invention, you can get rid of the sound without upsetting the boy or his parents. One may wonder how the Silence Machine works. Well, it functions by analyzing the waves of the incoming sound and creating a second set of outgoing waves. The two sets of waves cancel each other out. Simply turn the machine on point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back.

Directed sound is a new technology that allows companies to use sound in much the same way spotlights(聚光灯) are used in the theater. A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly, a "spotsound" creates a circle of sound in one targeted area. This can be useful for businesses such as restaurants and stores because it offers a new way to attract customers. Restaurants can offer a choice of music along with the various food choices on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining. Directed sound is also beginning to appear in shopping centers and even at homes.

46. What could be inferred from Paragraph 2 about the effect of the LRAD?

- A. It causes temporary hearing loss.
- B. It slows down a running man.
- C. It makes it easy to identify a suspect.
- D. It keeps the suspect from hurting others.

47. The Silence Machine is a device specially designed to \_\_\_\_.

- A. silence the people around you
- B. remove the sound of commercials
- C. block the incoming sound waves
- D. stop unwanted sound from affecting you



48. What feature do spotsounds and spotlights share?

- A. They travel in circles.
- B. They clear the atmosphere.
- C. They can be transformed into energy.
- D. They can be directed onto a specific area.

49. Directed sound can be used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. creative designs of restaurant menus
- B. ideal sound effects on the theater stage
- C. different choices of music for businesses
- D. strict control over any suspicious customer

50. What does the passage focus on?

- A. How professionals invented sound products.
- B. Inventions in the field of sound technology.
- C. The growing interest in the study of sound.
- D. How sound engineers work in their studios.

D

After years of observing human nature,I have decided that two qualities make the difference between men of great achievement and men of average performance curiosity and discontent. I have never known an outstanding man who lacked either. And I have never known an average man who had both. The two belong together.

Together,these deep human urges(驱策力) count for much more than ambition. Galileo was not merely ambitious when he dropped objects of varying weights from the Leaning Tower at Pisa and timed their fall to the ground. Like Galileo,all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent,“Why? Why? Why?”

Fortunately,curiosity and discontent don’t have to be learned. We are born with them and need only recapture them.

“The great man,” said Mencius(孟子),“is he who does not lose his child’s heart.” Yet most of us do lose it. We stop asking questions. We stop challenging custom. We just follow the crowd. And the crowd desires only the calm and restful average. It encourages us to occupy our own little corner, to avoid foolish leaps into the dark,to be satisfied.

Most of us meet new people, and new ideas, with hesitation. But once having met and liked them,we think how terrible it would have been,had we missed the chance. We will probably have to force ourselves to waken our curiosity and discontent and keep them awake.

How should you start? Modestly,so as not to become discouraged. I think of one friend who couldn’t arrange flowers to satisfy herself. She was curious about how the experts did it. How she is one of the experts, writing books on flower arrangement.

One way to begin is to answer your own excuses. You haven’t any special ability? Most people don’t; there are only a few geniuses. You haven’t any time? That’s good,because it’s always the people with no time who get things done. Harriet Stowe, mother of six, wrote parts of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* while

cooking. You’re too old? Remember that Thomas Costain was 57 when he published his first novel, and that Grandma Moses showed her first pictures when she was 78.

However you start,remember there is no better time to start than right now,for you’ll never be more alive than you are at this moment.

51. In writing Paragraph 1,the author aims to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. propose a definition
- B. make a comparison
- C. reach a conclusion
- D. present an argument

52. What does the example of Galileo tell us?

- A. Trial and error leads to the finding of truth.
- B. Scientists tend to be curious and ambitious.
- C. Creativity results from challenging authority.
- D. Greatness comes from a lasting desire to explore.

53. What can you do to recapture curiosity and discontent?

- A. Observe the unknown around you.
- B. Develop a questioning mind.
- C. Lead a life of adventure.
- D. Follow the fashion.

54. What can we learn from Paragraphs 6 and 7?

- A. Gaining success helps you become an expert.
- B. The genius tends to get things done creatively.
- C. Lack of talent and time is no reason for taking no action.
- D. You should remain modest when approaching perfection.

55. What could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Curious Minds Never Feel Contented
- B. Reflections on Human Nature
- C. The Keys to Achievement
- D. Never Too Late to Learn

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

第三部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

As any younger brother will tell you,having a big brother involves a lot of walking in someone else’s shadow,especially when you have a brother who is a typical example of “cool”. For years I wanted to do everything my elder brother Tyson did,but no matter how hard I tried,I was always the neglected (被忽略的) one. My legs just weren’t made to run like his. I could never play football or basketball well.

I probably would have continued trying to keep up with him for the rest of my high school career, but when my family moved, everything changed. Tyson left for college,so I had to start at a new school all by myself. This new start gave me an opportunity to redefine myself and discover an entirely new version of “cool”.

I don’t know what made me decide to try some new activities at the new school, but one day I chanced to show up for an after-school meeting of the Science Olympiad team. I had always been fascinated with chemistry,biology,

and math, but since those interests hadn’t fit Tyson’s definition of “cool”, I had never pursued them. On this day, for some reason, I did.

As we organized teams, prepared resources and practiced answering questions,I felt more connected than I ever had to any sports team. I didn’t feel as though I needed to keep up with anybody else; I was finally with peers who understood me. It was so good to feel accepted for what I’m good at. For the first time in my life, I actually felt cool. Now I know who I am! I’m Tyson’s little brother, but that’s only part of my identity. I’m a cool guy in my own way, too. I’m relieved to know that “cool” has a much broader definition than what I used to think.

56. How do you understand the underlined part in Paragraph 1? (no more than 8 words)

57. What changes offered a new start to the author after his family moved? (no more than 15 words)

58. According to Paragraph 3, what marked the turning point in the author’s growth? (no more than 7 words)

59. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about? (no more than 10 words)

60. What is your example of “cool”? Please explain why. (no more than 20 words)

第二节:书面表达(共 1 小题,满分 25 分)

61. 假设你是晨光中学高三学生李津。你校于 6 月 8 日举办了成人礼活动,你的英国朋友 Chris 很想了解该活动。你于当晚给 Chris 回一封电子邮件,介绍相关情况,内容包括:

- (1)成人礼活动内容(成长点滴回顾、观看校友抗疫事迹录像等);
- (2)对活动的感受;
- (3)对自己未来的展望。

注意:(1)词数不少于 100;

(2)可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯;

(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:成人礼 the coming-of-age ceremony 新冠肺炎 COVID-19

Dear Chris,

I’m so glad to hear from you. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Jin



2019 年 6 月普通高等学校招生  
全国统一考试(天津卷)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,  
考试时间 100 分钟。祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 95 分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

- I guess you want to go play tennis.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. That's exactly what I was thinking too.  
A. I didn't get it B. It's up to you  
C. You never know D. You read my mind
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to send Peter a gift to congratulate him on his marriage, but I couldn't manage it.  
A. had hoped B. am hoping C. have hoped D. would hope
- A study shows the students who are engaged in after-school activities are happier than \_\_\_\_\_ who are not.  
A. ones B. those C. these D. them
- \_\_\_\_\_ to think critically is an important skill today's children will need for the future.  
A. Learn B. Learned C. Learning D. Having learned
- \_\_\_\_\_ all the problems, several of the players produced excellent performances.  
A. According to B. Instead of C. In addition to D. In spite of
- My son got a full scholarship to his dream university!  
—Wow, \_\_\_\_\_! What's he going to study?  
A. good for him B. go for it  
C. what a coincidence D. all the best
- We can observe that artificial intelligence has already made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on our lives in many ways.  
A. statement B. impact C. impression D. judgment
- Amy, as well as her brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ a warm welcome when returning to the village last week.  
A. is given B. are given C. was given D. were given
- Kate heard a man's voice in the background, but she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying.  
A. set aside B. take back C. make out D. keep off
- Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially \_\_\_\_\_ to help them succeed academically and personally.  
A. designed B. designing C. to design D. being designed
- Their child is at the stage \_\_\_\_\_ she can say individual words but not full sentences.  
A. why B. where C. which D. what

- The professor warned the students that on no account \_\_\_\_\_ use mobile phones in his class.  
A. should they B. they should C. dare they D. they dare
- Tom is so independent that he never asks his parents' opinion \_\_\_\_\_ he wants their support.  
A. since B. once C. unless D. after
- The workers were not better organized, otherwise they \_\_\_\_\_ the task in half the time.  
A. accomplished B. had accomplished  
C. would accomplish D. would have accomplished
- A dog's eating habit requires regular training before it is \_\_\_\_\_ established.  
A. properly B. widely C. originally D. temporarily

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

I was ready to pay for my bananas at the grocery one night, when fear seized me. My wallet was gone. I could only have left it on the G9 bus, which was now speeding in the dark to some \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ station.

The \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ moment was quickly followed by mental math. How much time and money would it cost to replace the \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ of that little wallet? The credit cards, the driver's license, the cash, all lost to the bus.

Two hours later, back at my house, I heard a knock on the door. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ it while I was on the phone in the dining room. "Does Jennifer live here?" I heard a lady say. In my husband's hand was my wallet, with not a penny \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_. She left before I could \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ make it to the door to offer my thanks.

After sharing the story online, I heard from someone, who \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ the lady as Erin Smith. Without \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_, I called to thank her. She said she \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet on a bus seat. She \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ that going to a stranger's house was a \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ move, but she decided to take the chance. "If I were in that \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_, I would want someone to try to find me," she said.

This one stranger responded beautifully to my small \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_, but she actually wasn't the only one. Right after Erin \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet on the bus, she posted a picture of my driver's license to an online forum(论坛), trying to see \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ anyone knew me. No sooner did she leave my doorstep than I had emails from two women whose kids go to my son's nursery and who recognized my face. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ words with those moms beyond small talk, but they wanted to help. I read that people are more divided than ever, but that's not how the people I \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ tend to act.

\_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_, I feel blessed someone had wanted to help a stranger. Erin had gone \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ what almost anyone would have done, finding my house on a bitterly cold night, and for that I was extremely \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accessible B. hidden C. unknown D. convenient
- A. face-saving B. brain-washing C. eye-catching D. heart-stopping
- A. parts B. contents C. details D. ingredients
- A. ignored B. answered C. examined D. interrupted
- A. missing B. returned C. remaining D. abandoned

- A. still B. ever C. yet D. even
- A. selected B. appointed C. identified D. defined
- A. delay B. alarm C. regret D. invitation
- A. moved B. placed C. opened D. spotted
- A. disagreed B. complained C. calculated D. recommended
- A. selfless B. risky C. slow D. personal
- A. site B. direction C. situation D. atmosphere
- A. crisis B. danger C. threat D. failure
- A. got rid of B. made use of  
C. had control of D. took possession of
- A. if B. where C. how D. when
- A. recalled B. exchanged C. repeated D. whispered
- A. encounter B. follow C. consult D. accompany
- A. Going away B. Turning around  
C. Looking back D. Coming along
- A. into B. against C. over D. beyond
- A. longing B. enthusiastic C. concerned D. grateful

第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

History Fair Competition

Understanding history is vital to understanding ourselves as a people and as a nation. History is much more than the study of dusty old objects and events long past. It is an essential part of who we are today and who we will become. Thornton Middle School History Fair Competition makes understanding history exciting, engaging, and fun!

This Year's Theme

All participants must address how communication or transportation technology has promoted the quality of life for Americans throughout history. To many people, technology means computers, hand-held devices, or vehicles that travel to distant planets. However, technology is also the application of scientific knowledge to solve a problem, touching lives in countless ways.

Individuals or groups may enter one of the following categories:

- Performance
- Documentary(纪实作品)
- Essay Writing

Category Requirements

**Performance:** A dramatic presentation of the topic no more than 10 minutes long. If special clothes are used, they should truly represent a given period.

**Documentary:** A visual presentation (such as a video, slide show, or computer project) no more than 10 minutes long. A desktop computer, screen, projector, and loudspeakers will be available. Students must provide their presentations on CDs before Friday, March 23.

**Essay Writing:** An academic paper of 2,000 to 2,500 words. No illustrations(图解) are allowed. Please do not include covers. A list of references must be included.

**Important Dates**

January 5 Submit a topic proposal to your history teacher. The teacher may require a second proposal if the first is off-topic or unclear.

February 5 Submit a first draft of your essay, performance script (剧本), or documentary highlights.

February 19 A committee of teachers will evaluate materials and give opinions. Students then have an opportunity to improve their products.

March 9 Submit a final draft of your essay.

March 15 Performance and documentary committee preview

March 24 Thornton Middle School History Fair Competition

7:00 A. M. —9:00 A. M. Participants signing in at the gym

10:00 A. M. —6:00 P. M. Competition and judges' review

7:00 P. M. Awards ceremony and picnic

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the major goal of understanding history?

- A. To preserve national traditions.
- B. To prepare for a history competition.
- C. To better know the present and future.
- D. To further explore historical mysteries.

37. What is the theme of this year's competition?

- A. Technology advances science.
- B. Science interacts with technology.
- C. Science has made the study of history easy.
- D. Technology has improved the life of Americans.

38. Among the items provided by the school for a visual presentation are \_\_\_\_.

- A. special clothes and a screen
- B. a desktop computer and a CD
- C. a projector and special clothes
- D. a desktop computer and loudspeakers

39. What would a participant have to do with an essay of 1,500 words to meet the category requirement?

- A. Include more information in the essay.
- B. Remove the references.
- C. Provide a cover for the essay.
- D. Explain the details with illustrations.

40. What will the committee of teachers do on February 19?

- A. Preview performances and documentaries.
- B. Make comments on the materials.
- C. Improve the participant's first draft.
- D. Collect a second proposal from the participant.

**B**

I must have always known reading was very important because the first memories I have as a child deal with books. There was not one night that I don't remember Mom reading me a storybook by my bedside. I was extremely inspired by the elegant way the words sounded.

I always wanted to know what my mom was reading. Hearing mom say, "I can't believe what's printed in the newspaper this morning," made me want to grab it out of her hands and read it myself. I wanted to be like my mom and

know all of the things she knew. So I carried around a book, and each night, just to be like her, I would pretend to be reading.

This is how everyone learned to read. We would start off with sentences, then paragraphs, and then stories. It seemed an unending journey, but even as a six-year-old girl I realized that knowing how to read could open many doors. When Mom said, "The C-A-N-D-Y is hidden on the top shelf," I knew where the candy was. My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything. I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so that I could read all of the road signs we passed.

Most of my reading through primary, middle and high school was factual reading. I read for knowledge, and to make A's on my tests. Occasionally, I would read a novel that was assigned, but I didn't enjoy this type of reading. I liked facts, things that are concrete. I thought anything abstract left too much room for argument.

Yet, now that I'm growing and the world I once knew as being so simple is becoming more complex, I find myself needing a way to escape. By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character. In these worlds I can become anyone. I don't have to write down what happened or what technique the author was using when he or she wrote this. I just read to relax.

We're taught to read because it's necessary for much of human understanding. Reading is a vital part of my life. Reading satisfies my desire to keep learning. And I've found that the possibilities that lie within books are limitless.

41. Why did the author want to grab the newspaper out of Mom's hands?

- A. She wanted Mom to read the news to her.
- B. She was anxious to know what had happened.
- C. She couldn't wait to tear the newspaper apart.
- D. She couldn't help but stop Mom from reading.

42. According to Paragraph 3, the author's reading of road signs indicates \_\_\_\_.

- A. her unique way to locate herself
- B. her eagerness to develop her reading ability
- C. her effort to remind mom to obey traffic rules
- D. her growing desire to know the world around her

43. What was the author's view on factual reading?

- A. It would help her update test-taking skills.
- B. It would allow much room for free thinking.
- C. It would provide true and objective information.
- D. It would help shape a realistic and serious attitude to life.

44. The author takes novel reading as a way to \_\_\_\_.

- A. explore a fantasy land
- B. develop a passion for learning
- C. learn about the adult community
- D. get away from a confusing world

45. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Magic of Reading
- B. The Pleasure of Reading
- C. Growing Up with Reading
- D. Reading Makes a Full Man

**C**

How does an ecosystem(生态系统) work? What makes the populations of different species the way they are? Why are there so many flies and so few wolves? To find an answer, scientists have built mathematical models of food webs, noting who eats whom and how much each one eats.

With such models, scientists have found out some key principles operating in food webs. Most food webs, for instance, consist of many weak links rather than a few strong ones. When a predator(掠食动物) always eats huge numbers of a single prey(猎物), the two species are strongly linked; when a predator lives on various species, they are weakly linked. Food webs may be dominated by many weak links because that arrangement is more stable over the long term. If a predator can eat several species, it can survive the extinction(灭绝) of one of them. And if a predator can move on to another species that is easier to find when a prey species becomes rare, the switch allows the original prey to recover. The weak links may thus keep species from driving one another to extinction.

Mathematical models have also revealed that food webs may be unstable, where small changes of top predators can lead to big effects throughout entire ecosystems. In the 1960s, scientists proposed that predators at the top of a food web had a surprising amount of control over the size of populations of other species—including species they did not directly attack.

And unplanned human activities have proved the idea of top-down control by top predators to be true. In the ocean, we fished for top predators such as cod on an industrial scale, while on land, we killed off large predators such as wolves. These actions have greatly affected the ecological balance.

Scientists have built an early-warning system based on mathematical models. Ideally, the system would tell us when to adapt human activities that are pushing an ecosystem toward a breakdown or would even allow us to pull an ecosystem back from the borderline. Prevention is key, scientists say, because once ecosystems pass their tipping point(临界点), it is remarkably difficult for them to return.

46. What have scientists discovered with the help of mathematical models of food webs?

- A. The living habits of species in food webs.
- B. The rules governing food webs of the ecosystems.
- C. The approaches to studying the species in the ecosystems.
- D. The differences between weak and strong links in food webs.

47. A strong link is found between two species when a predator \_\_\_\_.

- A. has a wide food choice
- B. can easily find new prey
- C. sticks to one prey species
- D. can quickly move to another place

48. What will happen if the populations of top predators in a food web greatly decline?

- A. The prey species they directly attack will die out.
- B. The species they indirectly attack will turn into top predators.
- C. The living environment of other species will remain unchanged.
- D. The populations of other species will experience unexpected changes.



49. What conclusion can be drawn from the examples in Paragraph 4?
- A. Uncontrolled human activities greatly upset ecosystems.  
B. Rapid economic development threatens animal habitats.  
C. Species of commercial value dominate other species.  
D. Industrial activities help keep food webs stable.
50. How does an early-warning system help us maintain the ecological balance?
- A. By getting illegal practices under control.  
B. By stopping us from killing large predators.  
C. By bringing the broken-down ecosystems back to normal.  
D. By signaling the urgent need for taking preventive action.

D

Would you BET on the future of this man? He is 53 years old. Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune. A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison. Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write a book.

The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world for more than 350 years. That former prisoner was Cervantes, and the book was *Don Quixote* (《堂吉珂德》). And the story poses an interesting question: why do some people discover new vitality and creativity to the end of their days, while others go to seed long before?

We've all known people who run out of steam before they reach life's halfway mark. I'm not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can't all get there. I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

Most of us, in fact, progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialization and then become trapped in it. Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.

The things we learn in maturity seldom involve information and skills. We learn to bear with the things we can't change. We learn to avoid self-pity. We learn that however much we try to please, some people are never going to love us—an idea that troubles at first but is eventually relaxing.

With high motivation and enthusiasm, we can keep on learning. Then we will know how important it is to have meaning in our life. However, we can achieve meaning only if we have made a commitment to something larger than our own little egos(自我), whether to loved ones, to fellow humans, to work, or to some moral concept.

Many of us equate (视……等同) “commitment” with such “caring” occupations as teaching and nursing. But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable commitment. People who work toward such excellence—whether they are driving a truck or running a store—make the world better just by being the kind of people they are. They've learned life's most valuable lesson.

51. The passage starts with the story of Cervantes to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. loss of freedom stimulates one's creativity  
B. age is not a barrier to achieving one's goal  
C. misery inspires a man to fight against his fate  
D. disability cannot stop a man's pursuit of success
52. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. End one's struggle for liberty.  
B. Waste one's energy taking risks.  
C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.  
D. Lose the interest to continue learning.
53. What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?
- A. Those who dare to try often get themselves trapped.  
B. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead.  
C. Opportunity favors those with a curious mind.  
D. Opportunity awaits those with a cautious mind.
54. What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 5?
- A. A tough man can tolerate suffering.  
B. A wise man can live without self-pity.  
C. A man should try to satisfy people around him.  
D. A man should learn suitable ways to deal with life.
55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To provide guidance on leading a meaningful adult life.  
B. To stress the need of shouldering responsibilities at work.  
C. To state the importance of generating motivation for learning.  
D. To suggest a way of pursuing excellence in our lifelong career.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

第三部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

Haze Mabry, who has worked as a school keeper for thirteen years, walks into the school building every day and empties garbage cans, wipes down bathrooms and mops wet messes in the hallways.

Last Friday, after he arrived at the school, instead of finding garbage to clean up, he found almost 800 students lining the hallways with handmade cards, blowing noisemakers and singing a full-throated happy birthday to him. It was his 80th. As he walked the long hallway, some popped out of line to hug him. They handed him so many cards that they filled several large boxes. Touched by their enthusiastic expression of affection, Mabry thanked them all. “They're like my children,” Mabry said.

On a regular day, students at the school sometimes come up to him to say they're not feeling well or other times to tell him about something that happened at break. He knows most of the kids at the school, but can't name each one. Some of them make him know them. Like Faith, who often forgets her backpack in the cafeteria, and Lucy, who just wants a hug.

“He won't brag(夸耀) on himself, but it doesn't matter what he's doing or where he is, he will always stop what he's doing to take care of a child if that child is having a bad day. If a child approaches him, he will pause to give that child his undivided attention. He's the most loved one in this building,” said Lori Gilreath, a reading teacher.

Mabry works circles around all the students, cleaning up messes others don't want to touch. He doesn't expect a lot. Mabry said he hadn't planned to do much for his milestone birthday, so he was happy the students had prepared the surprise celebration.

Over the weekend, he worked through the piles of handmade cards at his house. One card from a student stood out to him. It read: “Mr. Haze, you are my sunshine.”

56. What is Mabry's daily work as a school keeper? (no more than 5 words)

57. How did the students celebrate Mabry's birthday? (no more than 15 words)

58. What does the underlined word in Paragraph 2 probably mean? (1 word)

59. Why is Mabry's presence at the school important? (no more than 10 words)

60. Who is the “sunshine” in your life? Please explain. (no more than 20 words)

第二节:书面表达(共 1 小题,满分 25 分)

61. 假设你是晨光中学的李津,英国友好校将派教师来你校参加为期一周的暑期交流活动。活动期间,英方教师 Chris 将做一个有关西方艺术的讲座。现就讲座内容征求你校学生的意见。请你根据以下提示给 Chris 写一封电子邮件:

- (1)你喜欢的讲座话题(从音乐、美术、舞蹈中任选其一);  
(2)选择该话题的原因及关于该话题你感兴趣的内容;  
(3)希望从中有何收获。

注意:(1)词数不少于 100;

(2)可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯;

(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

I'm Li Jin, a student at Chenguang High School. \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your time.

Yours,  
Li Jin



2018 年 6 月普通高等学校招生  
全国统一考试(天津卷)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,共 130 分,  
考试时间 100 分钟。祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 95 分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. —Wasn't Joan supposed to be here by now?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. She will be here in about twenty minutes.  
A. All right B. Don't worry  
C. No wonder D. Enjoy yourself
2. Kate, \_\_\_\_\_ sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.  
A. whom B. that C. whose D. her
3. At first Robert wouldn't let his daughter go diving, but eventually he \_\_\_\_\_ as she was so confident about her skills.  
A. gave in B. dressed up C. broke in D. turned up
4. Let's not pick these peaches until this weekend \_\_\_\_\_ they get sweet enough to be eaten.  
A. ever since B. as if C. even though D. so that
5. —I'm moving in a few days and I wonder if you could help.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Just let me know when, and I'll be there.  
A. You bet B. It depends C. Forget it D. No kidding
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.  
A. advice B. order C. possibility D. invitation
7. I need a new passport so I will have to have my photograph \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taking B. taken C. being taken D. take
8. It took him a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the skills he needed to become a good dancer.  
A. display B. acquire C. teach D. test
9. The gold medal will be awarded to \_\_\_\_\_ wins the first place in the bicycle race.  
A. whomever B. wherever C. whoever D. whatever
10. I can't find my purse. I \_\_\_\_\_ it in the supermarket yesterday, but I'm not sure.  
A. should leave B. must have left  
C. might leave D. could have left
11. Bob thought he couldn't go to the party because he had to write a report, but he went \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at first B. after all C. above all D. at random

12. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. to eat; to try B. eating; trying  
C. eating; to try D. to eat; trying
13. My washing machine \_\_\_\_\_ this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.  
A. was repaired B. is repaired  
C. is being repaired D. has been repaired
14. It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house \_\_\_\_\_ we saw Lily in the passenger seat.  
A. which B. that C. when D. where
15. If we \_\_\_\_\_ the flight yesterday, we would be enjoying our holiday on the beach now.  
A. had caught B. caught C. have caught D. could catch

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own \_\_\_\_\_. 16.

I learned this lesson from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago. I took the head \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a weak football program.

It was a tradition for the school's old team to play against the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn't even practice to \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we were defeated. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ I had got into such a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ me. I had to change my \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ about their ability and potential.

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_. Most important, I began to treat them like \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_. That summer, when the other teams enjoyed their \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_, we met every day and \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ passing and kicking the football.

Six months after suffering our \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second, and continued to \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, we faced the number one team in the state. I felt that it would be a \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn't what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia, giving me one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ of my life!

From the experience I learned a lot about how the attitude of the leader can \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ the members of a team. Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ them. I helped them to see themselves \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_, and they built themselves into winners.

Winners are made, not born.

16. A. luck B. tests C. efforts D. nature
17. A. experiment B. experience C. visit D. show

18. A. operating B. editing C. consulting D. coaching
19. A. successful B. excellent C. strong D. new
20. A. cheer for B. prepare for C. help with D. finish with
21. A. believe B. agree C. describe D. regret
22. A. realize B. claim C. permit D. demand
23. A. reacting to B. looking for C. depending on D. caring about
24. A. decision B. attitude C. conclusion D. intention
25. A. pride B. culture C. fortune D. relationship
26. A. leaders B. partners C. winners D. learners
27. A. rewards B. vacations C. health D. honor
28. A. risked B. missed C. considered D. practiced
29. A. defeat B. decline C. accident D. mistake
30. A. relax B. improve C. expand D. defend
31. A. shame B. burden C. victory D. favor
32. A. chances B. thrills C. concerns D. offers
33. A. surprise B. serve C. interest D. affect
34. A. encouraged B. observed C. protected D. impressed
35. A. honestly B. individually C. calmly D. differently

第二部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

Fire Prevention Information

The University of Adelaide employs a full-time staff of fire prevention professionals. They inspect all campus buildings and test and maintain all sprinkler(喷水灭火装置) systems, fire alarms, and fire extinguishers(灭火器). They also provide educational programs on fire safety in the residence halls. Whenever you move to a new area, you should locate the fire alarm pull stations and the two exits nearest your room.

Fire Alarms

The floors of all campus buildings are equipped with manual(手动的) fire alarm systems which include fire alarm pull stations and pipes. Most are also equipped with automatic fire alarm systems consisting of heat detectors, smoke detectors and sprinklers. For your safety, never tamper with(胡乱摆弄) these systems. False fire alarms are illegal and may lead to imprisonment.

Fire Drills

A fire drill will be conducted in your residence hall every semester. During a fire drill, please do the following:

- Take your room key and ID, close and lock the door to your room.
- Exit immediately from the nearest emergency exit; do not use a lift.
- Meet outside of your residence hall and wait for further instructions.

Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are located on each floor and in each apartment. Use a fire extinguisher only if you have been trained to do so. Irresponsible use of a fire extinguisher can create a dangerous situation for other residents and could result in damage to personal property. Misuse of a fire extinguisher will result in fines.

Smoke Detectors

A smoke detector is on the ceiling in your room. Some buildings also have heat detectors on the ceilings. Do the following to ensure the safe operation of your smoke detector:

- If your smoke detector is working properly, the red light should be on. If the red light is not blinking(闪烁), contact residence hall staff immediately.
- Do not cover or block your smoke detector in any way.
- If a smoke detector sets off an alarm and there is no fire or smoke, inform your hall staff.

36. What is the main duty of the fire prevention professionals?
- A. To provide part-time jobs for students.  
B. To lead the students to the nearest exits.  
C. To check and maintain fire prevention equipment.  
D. To train teachers to be fire prevention professionals.
37. What do the automatic fire alarm systems include?
- A. Pipes and smoke detectors.  
B. Smoke detectors and sprinklers.  
C. Fire alarm pull stations and pipes.  
D. Sprinklers and fire alarm pull stations.
38. In a fire drill, the students should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rush quickly to a lift                      B. gather at the nearest exit  
C. shut the door and leave at once      D. wait for instructions in the hall
39. What do we know about the use of fire extinguishers?
- A. Using them wrongly results in punishment.  
B. Irresponsible use of them can damage them.  
C. Improper use of them can destroy the apartment.  
D. Using them without a trainer present is forbidden.
40. To ensure the safe operation of the smoke detector, one should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. contact the hall staff regularly  
B. cover the things that burn easily  
C. start the smoke detector in a fire  
D. make certain the red light is working

B

When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay. She had requested the community to turn it into a museum upon her death. On a sunny Saturday, Sally and I drove over to the museum. She asked, “Do you have the address?” “No, but I’ll recognize it, there was a picture in the magazine.”

“Oh, stop. There it is!”  
The museum was free. We entered, excited. A group of people sitting in the hall stopped talking and stared at us.

“May I help you?” a man asked. “No,” I said. “We’re fine.” Tour guides got on my nerves. What if they talked a long time about a painting you weren’t that interested in? Sally had gone upstairs. The people in the hall seemed very nosy(爱窥探的), keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? I saw some nice sculptures in one room. Suddenly I sensed a man

standing behind me. “Where do you think you are?” he asked. I turned sharply. “The McNay Art Museum!” He smiled, shaking his head. “Sorry, the McNay is on New Braunfels Street.” “What’s this place?” I asked, still confused. “Well, it’s our home.” My heart jolted(震颤). I raced to the staircase and called out, “Sally! Come down immediately!”

“There’s some really good stuff(艺术作品) up there.” She stepped down, looking confused. I pushed her toward the front door, waving at the family, saying, “Sorry, please forgive us, you have a really nice place.” Outside, when I told Sally what happened, she covered her mouth, laughing. She couldn’t believe how long they let us look around without saying anything.

The real McNay was splendid, but we felt nervous the whole time we were there. Van Gogh, Picasso. This time, we stayed together, in case anything else unusual happened.

Thirty years later, a woman approached me in a public place. “Excuse me, did you ever enter a residence, long ago, thinking it was the McNay Museum?”

“Yes. But how do you know? We never told anyone.”  
“That was my home. I was a teenager sitting in the hall. Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. I never felt lucky before. You thought it was a museum. My feelings about my home changed after that. I’ve always wanted to thank you.”

41. What do we know about Marian McNay?
- A. She was a painter.                      B. She was a community leader.  
C. She was a museum director.          D. She was a journalist.
42. Why did the author refuse the help from the man in the house?
- A. She disliked people who were nosy.  
B. She felt nervous when talking to strangers.  
C. She knew more about art than the man.  
D. She mistook him for a tour guide.
43. How did the author feel about being stared at by the people in the hall?
- A. Puzzled.                      B. Concerned.                      C. Frightened.                      D. Delighted.
44. Why did the author describe the real McNay museum in just a few words?
- A. The real museum lacked enough artwork to interest her.  
B. She was too upset to spend much time at the real museum.  
C. The McNay was disappointing compared with the house.  
D. The event happening in the house was more significant.
45. What could we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. People should have good taste to enjoy life.  
B. People should spend more time with their family.  
C. People tend to be blind to the beauty around them.  
D. People tend to educate teenagers at a museum.

C

There’s a new frontier in 3D printing that’s beginning to come into focus: food. Recent development has made possible machines that print, cook, and serve foods on a mass scale. And the industry isn’t stopping there.

Food production

With a 3D printer, a cook can print complicated chocolate sculptures and beautiful pieces for decoration on a wedding cake. Not everybody can do that—it takes years of experience, but a printer makes it easy. A restaurant in Spain uses a Foodini to “re-create forms and pieces” of food that are “exactly the same,” freeing cooks to complete other tasks. In another restaurant, all of the dishes and desserts it serves are 3D-printed, rather than farm to table.

Sustainability(可持续性)

The global population is expected to grow to 9.6 billion by 2050, and some analysts estimate that food production will need to be raised by 50 percent to maintain current levels. Sustainability is becoming a necessity. 3D food printing could probably contribute to the solution. Some experts believe printers could use hydrocolloids(水解胶体) from plentiful renewables like algae(藻类) and grass to replace the familiar ingredients(烹饪原料). 3D printing can reduce fuel use and emissions. Grocery stores of the future might stock “food” that lasts years on end, freeing up shelf space and reducing transportation and storage requirements.

Nutrition

Future 3D food printers could make processed food healthier. Hod Lipson, a professor at Columbia University, said, “Food printing could allow consumer to print food with customized nutritional content, like vitamins. So instead of eating a piece of yesterday’s bread from the supermarket, you’d eat something baked just for you on demand.”

Challenges

Despite recent advancements in 3D food printing, the industry has many challenges to overcome. Currently, most ingredients must be changed to a paste(糊状物) before a printer can use them, and the printing process is quite time-consuming, because ingredients interact with each other in very complex ways. On top of that, most of the 3D food printers now are restricted to dry ingredients, because meat and milk products may easily go bad. Some experts are skeptical about 3D food printers, believing they are better suited for fast food restaurants than homes and high-end restaurants.

46. What benefit does 3D printing bring to food production?
- A. It helps cooks to create new dishes.  
B. It saves time and effort in cooking.  
C. It improves the cooking conditions.  
D. It contributes to restaurant decorations.
47. What can we learn about 3D food printing from Paragraph 3?
- A. It solves food shortages easily.  
B. It quickens the transportation of food.  
C. It needs no space for the storage of food.  
D. It uses renewable materials as sources of food.
48. According to Paragraph 4, 3D-printed food \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is more available to consumers  
B. can meet individual nutritional needs



- C. is more tasty than food in supermarkets  
D. can keep all the nutrition in raw materials
49. What is the main factor that prevents 3D food printing from spreading widely?  
A. The printing process is complicated.  
B. 3D food printers are too expensive.  
C. Food materials have to be dry.  
D. Some experts doubt 3D food printing.
50. What could be the best title of the passage?  
A. 3D Food Printing: Delicious New Technology  
B. A New Way to Improve 3D Food Printing  
C. The Challenges for 3D Food Production  
D. 3D Food Printing: From Farm to Table

D

Give yourself a test. Which way is the wind blowing? How many kinds of wildflowers can be seen from your front door? If your awareness is as sharp as it could be, you'll have no trouble answering these questions.

Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child's day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder. Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb(麻木的) to new stimulation(刺激), new ideas. Relearning the art of seeing the world around us is quite simple, although it takes practice and requires breaking some bad habits.

The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. This blocks awareness. One chilly night when I was hiking in the Rocky Mountains with some students, I mentioned that we were going to cross a mountain stream. The students began complaining about how cold it would be. We reached the stream, and they unwillingly walked ahead. They were almost knee-deep when they realized it was a hot spring. Later they all admitted they'd felt cold water at first.

Another block to awareness is the obsession(痴迷) many of us have with naming things. I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a "ruby-crowned kinglet" and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing.

The pressures of "time" and "destination" are further blocks to awareness. I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them. I asked them what they'd seen. "Oh, a few birds," they said. They seemed bent on their destinations.

Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. Wander in this frame of mind and you will open a new dimension to your life.

51. According to Paragraph 2, compared with adults, children are more \_\_\_\_\_.

- B. sensitive to others' feelings  
C. likely to develop unpleasant habits  
D. eager to explore the world around them
52. What idea does the author convey in Paragraph 3?  
A. To avoid jumping to conclusions. B. To stop complaining all the time.  
C. To follow the teacher's advice. D. To admit mistakes honestly.
53. The bird watchers' behavior shows that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are very patient in their observation  
B. are really fascinated by nature  
C. care only about the names of birds  
D. question the accuracy of the field guides
54. Why do the hikers take no notice of the surroundings during the journey?  
A. The natural beauty isn't attractive to them.  
B. They focus on arriving at the camp in time.  
C. The forest in the dark is dangerous for them.  
D. They are keen to see rare birds at the destination.
55. In the passage, the author intends to tell us we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fill our senses to feel the wonders of the world  
B. get rid of some bad habits in our daily life  
C. open our mind to new things and ideas  
D. try our best to protect nature

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

第三部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

Some people live to climb the highest mountains. Some people live only dreaming about it while others live to avoid ever climbing at all. But one thing is certain, all people encounter mountains in their life.

When I was a little girl, my family moved to a tiny town at the bottom of a big mountain. One day after school, while exploring the green woods of this magnificent mountain, I almost fell on a set of stairs. What could these steps lead to? Curiosity got the best of me as I knew it would be starting to get dark soon. I started climbing up those strangely mysterious steps.

I climbed and climbed. There was nothing but just green bushes and these steps. I had to reach the top! But it was now getting real dark. If I kept going I might not be able to see my way back. My mum would be worried sick if I didn't come home soon. So I ran back home almost in the dark while trying not to get too scared.

Anxiously I went to bed dreaming about what I would find at the top of this magical mountain. Could there be a castle up there? Maybe I would find a monster(怪物). Maybe I was taking the risk of never coming back home. Or, maybe all I would find was absolutely nothing! But something inside me was going to climb that mountain at all cost. I could hardly wait to try this adventure again.

Now we live in a world surrounded by the "can't do" attitudes. **We all fall down.** We all have doubts and regrets. Still we must climb and dream about what's at the top of our mountain. Monsters may appear or the night will fall. But never ever give up on your dream! Never let anyone tell you, "You can't." Dream big and climb high!

56. What made the author start to climb up the stairs to the mountain top? (no more than 5 words)

57. Why did the author hurry back home without reaching the top of the mountain? Give two reasons. (no more than 15 words)

58. How would you describe the author in terms of personalities according to Paragraph 4? (no more than 10 words)

59. How do you understand the underlined sentence in the last paragraph? (no more than 5 words)

60. What's your attitude towards the "mountain" in your life? Please explain. (no more than 20 words)

第二节:书面表达(共 1 小题,满分 25 分)

61. 假设你是晨光中学的机器人兴趣小组组长李津,你的美国朋友 Chris 就读于天津某国际学校,他曾在机器人技能竞赛中获奖。你打算邀请他加入你的团队,参加即将于 7 月底在天津举行的世界青少年机器人技能竞赛。请根据以下提示代表兴趣小组给他写一封电子邮件。

- (1)比赛的时间、地点;  
(2)邀请他的原因;  
(3)训练计划将发送其邮箱,请他提出建议。

注意:(1)词数不少于 100;

(2)可适当加入细节,使内容充实、行文连贯;

(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:世界青少年机器人技能竞赛 the World Adolescent Robotics

Competition

Dear Chris,

I have good news to tell you. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Jin



## 参考答案

### 2022 年 6 月普通高等学校招生 全国统一考试(天津卷)

1. **D** It's a pity 太可惜啦; I couldn't agree more 我非常同意; Forget it 算了吧, 休想; I can hardly thank you enough 太感谢您了。根据 It is running great! 可知, 车修好了, 应向对方表示感谢。
2. **D** 句意: 上周日飓风过后, 食品和药品供给被分发给了所有居民。根据时间状语 last Sunday 可知, 要用一般过去时, 且主语 Food and medical supplies 与动词 distribute 之间为被动关系, 所以用一般过去时的被动语态。
3. **C** 句意: 凯特听到后面有一个男人的声音, 但她听不清他在说什么。set aside 不理睬, 留出; take back 收回, 拿回; make out 辨认出, 理解, 了解; keep off (使) 避开。根据 but 可推知, 凯特听不清男人在说什么。
4. **A** 句意: 虽然园艺有可能是艰难的体力工作, 但是对于那些热爱园艺的人来讲, 它却是脑力上的放松。Although 尽管, 虽然; Once 一……就……; Since 自从; Unless 除非。根据 hard physical work 与 relaxing mentally 可知, 前后是转折关系, 所以用 although 引导让步状语从句。
5. **B** 句意: 批判性推理和解决问题的能力有助于青少年做出更好的决定。当 together with/along with/as well as 等连接两个并列的名词或代词作主语时, 谓语动词的数由该结构前的名词或代词决定。本句主语是 Critical reasoning, 为单数形式, 且此处为客观陈述, 所以用 prepares。
6. **C** 句意: 为了让精力充沛的学生能够在雨天待在室内活动, James Naismith 发明了篮球。created 是句子的谓语部分, 故设空处应填非谓语动词形式, “发明篮球”的目的是“让学生在雨天能在室内活动”, 且 keep 与逻辑主语 James Naismith 之间为主动关系, 所以用 To keep。
7. **D** 句意: 当孩子们发现学校取消了派对时, 他们无法掩饰他们的失望。根据 failed to hide 及 cancel 可知, 学校取消派对发生在孩子失望之前, 且 found 为一般过去时, 所以设空处要用过去完成时, 表示“过去的过去”。
8. **A** 句意: 当人们郁闷时, 有些人会失去食欲, 而有些人却忍不住暴饮暴食。appetite 食欲; power 权力; memory 记忆; sight 视力。根据 while others can't stop eating 可知, 前后表示对比, 所以此处与暴饮暴食相反, 即毫无食欲。
9. **A** 句意: 这个城市的温度已经从历史最低温度回归正常, 使得人们又可以重新开始享受户外活动。本句的谓语动词是 have returned, 所以设空处为非谓语动词形式, “人们开始享受户外活动”是“气温回归正常”的结果, 所

以用现在分词作结果状语。

10. **D** 句意: 有经验的登山者充分意识到在这样的极端天气下存在的潜在风险, 并决定等到第二天。completely blind to 完全不了解; totally lost in 完全迷失于; pretty keen on 非常喜欢; well aware of 充分意识到。根据 potential danger 及 wait until the following day 可知, 决定等到第二天是因为意识到了潜在的风险。
11. **A** 句意: 心理健康涉及你如何处理诸如压力和焦虑之类的问题。所填词位于动词 involves 之后, 引导宾语从句, 从句中不缺少主语和宾语, 但语义不完整, 根据 you process things such as stress and anxiety 可知, 此处表示“如何, 怎样”。
12. **C** 句意: 我远远落后于预定计划, 我将无法在星期五之前完成这份报告。below surface 表面以下; beyond control 无法控制; behind schedule 落后于预定计划; above average 高于平均水平。根据句中 I'll never get this report done by Friday 可知, 无法在星期五之前完成这份报告, 所以是远远落后于预定计划。
13. **C** 句意: 如果我们继续忽视环境问题, 我们迟早会后悔的。highlight 突出, 强调; identify 辨认, 识别; ignore 忽视; prevent 阻止。根据 environmental problems 及 regret 可知, 忽视环境问题会导致后悔。
14. **B** I have no idea 我不知道; Don't jump to conclusions 不要太早下结论; Don't mention it 不用谢; There is no doubt about it 这一点毫无疑问。根据 Actually, she's very shy. 可知, Angela 实际上只是害羞, 所以后者劝说前者不要太早下结论。
15. **C** 句意: 旅游指南是为了给游客提供方便的, 里面为游客推荐了参观一个城市或景点的线路。所填词引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 traveler, 指人; 根据 routes 及 traveler 可知, 路线是给游客提供、为了游客而给出的建议, 用介词 for 表示“给……”, 所以用 for whom。
16. **D** 句意: 年初进展顺利。badly 严重地; endlessly 无穷地; randomly 随机地; smoothly 顺利地。根据下文 But as most students progressed, I seemed to fall behind. 可知, 前后发生转折, 后来作者觉得自己似乎落后了, 说明之前进展顺利。
17. **A** 句意: 我知道我会搞砸的。mess up 搞砸; move on 继续前进; set out 动身, 出发; take off 起飞。根据上文 I seemed to fall behind 和 I was filled with fear 可知, 作者觉得自己落后了, 心里对演奏充满恐惧, 说明作者认为自己会搞砸演奏。
18. **C** 句意: 当我开始演奏时, 我的节奏很好, 但我的音调是另一回事。impression 印象; essay 散文; story 故事, 情节; factor 因素。根据 but 可知, 此处表示作者的演奏虽然节奏很好, 但不在调上, 表示“音调是另一回事, 演

奏不在调上”用 my tone was another story。

19. **A** 句意: 我感到很羞愧, 我的世界瞬间崩溃了。ashamed 羞愧的; starved 饥饿的; excited 兴奋的; relaxed 放松的。根据上文 Did you practice your lesson? 可知, 老师质疑作者没有练习, 所以作者为此感到羞愧。
20. **A** 句意: 同上。crashing 崩溃; moving 移动; settling 解决; bending 弯曲。根据上文 Did you practice your lesson? 可知, 老师质疑作者没有练习, 作者感到很羞愧, 感觉世界瞬间崩溃了。
21. **B** 句意: 从那时起, 我讨厌吹单簧管, 而且越来越糟糕。stricter 更严格的; worse 更糟的; happier 更快乐的; smarter 更聪明的。根据上文 I hated playing the clarinet 可知, 作者变得讨厌吹单簧管, 状态也越来越糟糕。
22. **B** 句意: 在一阵恐慌中, 我请了病假。joy 喜悦; panic 恐慌; doubt 疑惑; sympathy 同情。根据下文 It was so relieving 可知, 作者请假逃避课堂演奏后感到解脱, 说明课堂演奏让作者感到恐慌。
23. **C** 句意: 这是一种轻松的解脱方式。funny 有趣的; important 重要的; easy 容易的; traditional 传统的。根据上文 I asked for sick leave 可知, 作者请病假逃避课堂演奏, 这是一种轻松的解脱方式。
24. **C** 句意: “我想退出。”我的眼泪开始流下来。drying 使变干; disappearing 消失; flowing 流动; separating 使分开。根据下文 why are you crying 可知, 作者哭了, 此处表示眼泪流了下来。
25. **A** 句意: 她说得很很有道理, 我意识到我想留在乐队里, 我创造了一个用来逃避恐惧、很难爬出来的黑洞。had a point 有道理; made a change 做出改变; reached a level 达到一定水平; took a break 休息一下。根据 I realized I wanted to stay in band 可知, 作者意识到自己想留在乐队里, 说明妈妈的话有道理。
26. **D** 句意: 同上。send 发送; bring 带来; pick 挑选; climb 爬。根据 created a black hole 可知, 作者给自己创造了一个黑洞, 很难爬出来。
27. **B** 句意: 我下定决心, 不躲避自己的恐惧, 即使是最糟糕的恐惧, 我也要与之对抗, 这样才能找到解决办法。request 请求; resolution 正式决定, 决心; presentation 演示; proposal 提议。根据 not to hide from my fears 可知, 作者下定决心, 不躲避自己的恐惧。
28. **D** 句意: 同上。balance 平衡; degree 程度, 度数; position 位置; solution 解决办法。根据 stand up to even the worst of them 可知, 作者决定与恐惧对抗, 是为了找到解决问题的办法。
29. **A** 句意: 第二天, 我见到了我另一个乐队老师, 告诉她

我有一个问题, 不理解为什么会这样。figure out 理解, 想出; give away 赠送; think over 仔细考虑; make up 编造。根据 I was having a problem 及 why 可知, 作者有一个问题, 不理解为什么会这样。

30. **D** 句意: 她没有冲我大喊大叫, 并递给我一个新簧片。aim 目的是; smile 微笑; wave 挥手; shout 喊叫。根据 an unpleasant sound came out 和 She didn't 可知, 作者演奏得很糟糕, 但老师并没有冲作者大喊大叫。
31. **D** 句意: 令我非常惊讶的是, 我能演奏得很好。anger 愤怒; sorrow 悲伤; disappointment 失望; surprise 惊讶。根据 I could play well 并结合上文作者之前一直演奏不好可知, 作者演奏得很好, 这令作者感到惊讶。
32. **C** 句意: 我的问题解决了, 我的恐惧消除了。felt 感觉; shown 展示; removed 去除, 使消失; voiced 表达, 吐露。根据 My problem was solved 可知, 作者的问题解决了, 所以他的恐惧也消除了。
33. **B** 句意: 回首往事, 我很高兴我克服了恐惧。Carrying on 继续; Looking back 回顾, 回首往事; Stepping aside 下台, 让位; Turning around 转身, 调转方向。根据 I overcame my fear 可知, 作者已经克服了恐惧, 所以此处指回首往事。
34. **A** 句意: 恐惧会消耗一个人生活中的一切。consume 消耗; examine 检查; reflect 反映; rescue 营救。根据上文中描述的作者因为害怕课堂演奏变得讨厌吹单簧管, 状态也越来越差可知, 恐惧会消耗一个人生活中的一切。
35. **D** 句意: 躲避恐惧只会让人困在黑洞里。unknown 未知的; unpunished 未受惩罚的; interested 感兴趣的; trapped 受困的。根据上文 by not facing my fears, I had created a black hole that would be difficult to...out of 可知, 不面对恐惧使作者陷入了无法逃出的黑洞, 此处指人被困在里面。
36. **D** 根据第一段中 The following four tips will make high school graduates better prepared for college life. 可知, 本文就“高中毕业生如何为大学生活做更好的准备”这个问题提出了四条建议, 是写给那些即将上大学的高中毕业生的。
37. **A** 根据第二段中 Writing down your goals and breaking down each huge, long-term goal into smaller, more practical ones can help make it feel more real...可知, 作者建议学生要把大的、长期的目标分解成更小、更实际的目标。
38. **C** 根据第三段中 If you feel that your interpersonal skills need some work, practice asking thoughtful questions and listening closely...可知, 如果你觉得你的人际交往能力需要提升, 就应该练习提出深思熟虑的问

题并仔细倾听,所以,仔细倾听可以提高人际交往能力。

**39. A** 根据第四段中 Organization is the key, so if you are not someone who is naturally organized, set up your study schedule. 可知,在大学成功学习的关键是有条理并科学安排时间。

**40. B** 根据最后一段中 Managing money is a critical life skill, and for many, it is at college that they develop it for the first time. Start by estimating your financial balance. 可知,学习理财要从评估财务平衡开始,即要学会评估收入和支出。

**41. A** 根据第二段中 Compared to all the white girls around me...“I'm so different!”可知,作者的外表与其他的孩子不同,这使得作者不容易适应学校的生活。

**42. A** 根据第三段中 What also contributed to my self-dislike was my occasional stuttering, which had weakened my self-confidence. 可知,作者偶尔的口吃导致作者失去了自信。

**43. C** 根据第四段中 To my astonishment...It's perfectly normal. 可知,作者发现一个小女孩在11月也会出汗,她感到很惊讶,然后低声对自己说,“这其实并不是遗传的问题。这很正常。”所以作者看到小女孩和她有相似之处后感到解脱。

**44. B** 根据第四段中...I accidentally learned that such famous people as Isaac Newton and Winston Churchill also stuttered. I was greatly relieved and then an idea suddenly hit me—if I'm smart, I shouldn't allow my stuttering to stand between me and my success. 可知,了解到像牛顿和丘吉尔这样的名人都有口吃,让作者意识到口吃不应该是自己成功的障碍。

**45. D** 根据第一段中 Just to explain that the attainment of self-pride comes from a great deal of self-love, and to attain it, one must first learn to accept oneself as one is. That was where my struggle began. 可知,本文要讲述的是作者在经历中感悟到要想有自尊,首先要自爱。

**46. D** 根据第一段中 Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition? 和 The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. 可知,EC理论表明,不光是我们的大脑,我们的身体也负责思考或解决问题,EC理论让我们更接近对人类认知的真理。

**47. D** 根据第二段中 They don't have emotions so much as needs...they start to associate being warm with being loved. 可知,新生儿能感知到饿和冷,但感觉不到伤心,说明他们对周围环境的理解依靠的是身体感觉。

**48. C** 第四段第一句提到进一步的研究证实了思想与身体是相互作用的,接下来列举了两个实验研究,实验结果

表明了身体与思想间的相互作用。

**49. B** 根据第五段中 For further proof, we can look at the metaphors that we use without even thinking. 可知,作者列举比喻手法是为了进一步证明“人类的感觉对思维有影响”这个说法。

**50. C** 通读最后一段,尤其是第一句 Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? 可知,作者鼓励读者把EC理论运用于现实生活中。

**51. B** 根据第二段中 This narrow perception of a good life may provide short-term benefits, but is sure to lead to long-term harm and suffering. 可知,对美好生活的狭隘看法只能给我们带来短期的好处,但会带来长远的损害,即会让我们目光短浅、短视。

**52. D** 根据第三段中 We have to earn a good life by first serving others without any expectation in return because their happiness is the very source of our own happiness. 可知,必须先为他人服务而不求回报,因为他人的幸福是我们自己幸福的源泉,所以我们能够从帮助他人中获得真正的幸福。

**53. C** 根据第四段中 However, when we do that same job out of love, we not only enjoy what we do, but also do it with an effortless feeling. 可知,出于爱去做事会让人更加享受所做的事,并觉得毫不费力,即让人有动力。

**54. A** 根据第五段中 False knowledge is more dangerous than ignorance. 可知,虚假的知识比无知更危险,由此可推测,当我们对世界有错误的认识时,就算意图良好,也可能导致不好的、违背预期的结果。

**55. A** 根据第五段中 To achieve desired outcome, those who want to do good to others also need to equip themselves with accurate world knowledge. False knowledge is more dangerous than ignorance. If love is the engine of a car, knowledge is the steering wheel. 可知,爱作为引擎可以激发好的结果;知识作为方向盘引导好的结果。

**56.** Fierce. /Strong. /Violent.

**57.** No electricity. /The power failure. /There was no electricity. /Electricity was gone.

**58.** They cooked on the barbecue, sang, and counted down. /By cooking on the barbecue, singing, and counting down.

**59.** It was the most exciting one. /It was a night filled with laughter. /It was special.

**60. 例:** It is courage, for it gives us strength, which enables us to deal with difficulties.

**61.【参考范文】**

Hello, everyone! I'm Li Jin, a member of the

Spoken English Club of our school. I'm here to invite you to join us. This will be a good chance for all English lovers.

The club offers various interesting activities. We can participate in English speech contests, watch classic English movies, sing English songs and attend inspiring lectures. All of them help to stimulate our interest in learning English and make our school life much more enjoyable.

The club activities have benefited me a lot. I have not only improved my spoken English, but also made a lot of friends.

Now, it's your turn to join us. We are looking forward to having you in the club!

## 2021年3月普通高等学校招生 全国统一考试(天津卷)

**1. B** 考查交际用语。句意:——我给你的那本书你看完了吗?——还没完全看完。我还在看最后一章。Hard to say 很难说;Not quite 不完全,未必;Of course 当然;It all depends 要看情况而定。根据答语后一句 I'm still reading the last chapter. 可知,说话者还没有看完书,B项符合语境。

**2. C** 考查连词。句意:无论是在工作中、在家里,还是在学校,我们都需要参与节约能源的活动。unless 除非;once 一旦;whether 无论;是否;because 因为。根据空格前后句意可知,所填词应引导让步状语从句,用 whether...or...表示“无论是……还是……”。

**3. A** 考查动词时态。句意:今天上午我们做的工作够多了,现在让我们休息一下吧。根据时间状语 for the morning 及后句的 now 可知,做很多工作这件事情是从过去某个时间开始一直到现在,故应用现在完成时。

**4. B** 考查形容词辨析。句意:在攀岩的时候,你需要保持非常专注,这样你就不会犯任何危险的错误。satisfied 满意的;focused 专注的;amused 被逗乐的;delighted 高兴的。根据 rock-climbing 及 won't make any dangerous errors 可知,攀岩是一项危险的运动,所以应保持专注,才不会发生危险。

**5. A** 考查介词短语辨析。句意:我们鼓励学生自主学习,而不只是依赖老师。rather than 而不是;regardless of 不管,不顾;due to 由于;in terms of 在……方面。根据 take control of their own learning 及 depending on the teacher 可知,这是两个相对的行为,再分析四个选项可知,此处应表示二者择其一。

**6. D** 考查交际用语。句意:——这个项目进展的如何?——到目前为止,一直都还不错。我们要做的就是完成最后一点任务。Easy come easy go 来得容易去得也

快;Far from it 远非如此;By all means 尽一切办法,务必;So far so good 到目前为止,一直都还不错。根据 All we have to do is finish the last bit of work. 可知,项目进展得很顺利,只剩下最后一点工作了。

**7. B** 考查名词辨析。句意:医学的进步带来了公共健康的巨大改善。traditions 传统;advances 进步;pressures 压力;examples 例子。根据 improvements in public health 及 medical science 可知,公共健康的改善应与医学的进步相关。

**8. A** 考查定语从句。句意:William Hastie 曾经说过,历史会告诉我们过去的错误,我们可以从中学习避免重复犯错。分析句子结构可知,所填词引导定语从句,先行词为 past mistakes,指物,用 which 引导,learn from 为固定搭配,意为“从……中学习”,此处将介词 from 提到 which 的前面。

**9. C** 考查非谓语动词。句意:中国的国道318号,从上海到西藏樟木,延伸5000多公里,因其令人赞叹的景观被熟知为“天堂之路”。is known as 是整个句子的谓语动词,所以空格处应填非谓语动词,主语 China's National Highway 318 与动词 extend 之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词形式 extending 作伴随状语。

**10. A** 考查副词辨析。句意:随着居家办公变得越来越普遍,人们发现为人父母与全职工作相结合变得越来越容易。increasingly 越来越多地,渐增地;equally 平等地;nervously 紧张地;confusingly 令人困惑地。根据 finding it easier to combine parenthood with a full-time career 可知,为人父母与全职工作相结合变得越来越容易的过程是循序渐进的,所以居家办公也应该是逐渐变得普遍的。

**11. C** 考查动词辨析。句意:Henry David Thoreau 非常高兴从社交生活中抽身出来,在平静的生活中寻求与自然的和谐关系。judge 判断;differ 不同;withdraw 抽身,撤退;benefit 有益于。根据 seeking a harmonious relationship with nature in the quietness of his life 可知,在平静的生活中寻求与自然的和谐关系应该是远离了社交生活,因为社交生活的嘈杂和喧闹与 quietness 不相符。

**12. D** 考查动词时态和语态。句意:目前,大约有3.5万件作品陈列在卢浮宫的300多个展室里,要看完所有的展品恐怕要花一生的时间。主语 works 与动词 display 之间为被动关系,且根据时间状语 Currently 可知,此处用现在进行时的被动语态。

**13. B** 考查表语从句。句意:令 Lily 的朋友们感到困惑的是她为什么总是有这么多疯狂的想法。分析句子结构可知,所填词引导表语从句,且根据 puzzles 可知,此处表示疑问,故用 why。

14. C 考查情态动词。句意:以前你可能在这里驱车数英里都看不到另一个人,但现在到处都是房子和人。此处是将过去和现在进行对比,所填词是表示对过去客观可能性的推测,用 could。

15. A 考查定语从句。句意:中国艺术节上有不同的展台,在那里艺术家可以展示他们的技巧并教给参观者。分析句子结构可知,所填词引导定语从句,先行词为 stands,意为“展台”,从句缺少地点状语,故用关系副词 where。

16. B 句意:Robbie Pruitt 承认,去年 9 月发现他的山地车被盗时,他很生气。amazed 惊讶的; mad 生气的; curious 好奇的; frightened 害怕的。根据下文...letting go of his anger...可知,Robbie Pruitt 发现车被偷后很生气。

17. A 句意:但很快,他的情绪发生了变化。emotions 情绪; career 事业; opinions 观点; route 路线。根据下文 After letting go of his anger and frustration, he found himself on a road to sympathy...可知,Robbie Pruitt 从生气、沮丧变为同情,所以情绪发生了变化。

18. C 句意:在发泄完愤怒和沮丧之后,他发现自己反而走上了同情之路。ever 曾经; together 一起; instead 而,相反; yet 然而。根据 anger and frustration 及 sympathy 可知,这是两种截然不同的情绪,所以用 instead。

19. D 句意:对于热衷于骑自行车的 Pruitt 来说,第一件要做的事就是重新换一辆自行车。ride 骑车; lock 锁上; repair 修理; replace 取代,用……替换。根据下文 when he went bike shopping 可知, Pruitt 去买新自行车了,所以此处指买一辆新的自行车替换被偷的那辆。

20. A 句意:但当他去买自行车时,发现几乎没有自行车,这让他想到:如果缺少自行车与 Covid-19 有关,如果偷他自行车的人真的需要交通工具去上班呢? lack 缺乏; variety 多样; increase 增加; quality 质量。根据上文 he found few available 可知, Pruitt 发现可用的自行车很少,也就是商店里缺少自行车。

21. C 句意:同上。instruction 指令; qualification 资格; transportation 运输工具; permission 允许。根据下文 get to work 可知,自行车是上班的交通工具。

22. A 句意:带着这个想法, Pruitt 想出了一个计划,并把它发布在了社区网站上。came up with 想出; stuck to 坚持; gave up 放弃; broke away from 突然逃跑。根据下文 posted it on the community website 及下一段内容可知, Pruitt 应该是想出了一个计划。

23. D 句意:他主动提出为有需要的人免费修理自行车。remembered 记得; refused 拒绝; hesitated 犹豫; offered 提议。根据上文 Pruitt came up with a plan 可知,此处应指 Pruitt 提出为有需要的人免费修理自行车, offer to

do sth. 意为“主动提出做某事”。

24. C 句意:他还要来了一些没人要的自行车,也同样免费修理这些自行车。by accident 偶然; in advance 提前; for free 免费; on credit 赊账。根据上文 fix bikes free of charge 及 again 可知,此处指同样免费修理那些没人要的自行车。

25. B 句意:然后他会把它们捐给那些真正需要它们但预算不够的人。profit 利润; budget 预算; courage 勇气; excuse 借口。根据 who could truly use them but didn't have...to buy one 可知,此处表示真正需要自行车却又买不起的人,即需要自行车但又预算不够的人。

26. B 句意:在帖子发布的当天, Pruitt 就收到了 30 辆二手自行车。shared 共享的; used 二手的; expensive 昂贵的; modern 现代的。根据上文 He also asked for unwanted bikes 可知,没人要的自行车应该是二手的。

27. A 句意:随后,有 500 多人询问详细信息。enquiries 询问; advertisements 广告; notices 通知; announcements 公告。根据下文 for detailed information 可知,此处应指人们看到帖子后来询问详细信息。

28. D 句意:到 2020 年底, Pruitt 已经维修了 140 多辆自行车,这些自行车要么捐赠,要么返还原主。exported 出口; sold 出售; lent 借出; returned 返回,返还。根据下文 to their owners 可知,应该是把修好的自行车返还给车主。

29. C 句意: Pruitt 试图把自行车捐赠给那些真正生活困难的家庭。hardly 几乎不; slightly 轻微地; truly 真正地; instantly 立即。根据上文 he would donate them to folks who could truly use them but didn't have...to buy one 可知, Pruitt 计划把自行车捐给那些真正需要但又买不起的人,即真正生活困难的人。

30. B 句意:除了简单地给予物质帮助,他还为附近的孩子提供机会,让他们学会如何修理自己的自行车。Without 没有; Beyond 超出,除了; Upon 在……上; Among 在……中间。根据语境可知, Pruitt 不但捐赠自行车,还教孩子维修自行车,所以用 beyond。

31. A 句意:除了实践技能, Pruitt 的课程还教授团队合作,鼓励提升自我价值,并促进社区感情。practical 实际的; commercial 商业的; mathematical 数学的; social 社会的。根据上文 he has provided an opportunity for kids in his neighborhood to learn how to fix their own bikes 可知, Pruitt 通过维修自行车教给孩子们的是实践技能。

32. D 句意:同时,孩子们也获得了一种成就感。Otherwise 否则; However 然而; Somehow 不知怎么,以某种方法; Meanwhile 同时。根据上文语境可知,孩子们通过 Pruitt 的课程学到了实践技能、团队精神、实现了自我价

值,同时也获得了成就感。

33. D 句意:一位邻居在接受当地报纸采访时说:“对孩子们来说,这真是一次很棒的经历。”promise 承诺; celebration 庆祝; comfort 安慰; experience 经历。根据语境可知,参加 Pruitt 的课程对于孩子来说应该是一次经历。

34. B 句意: Pruitt 确实提供了一项服务,但不仅仅是自行车。competition 比赛; service 服务; ceremony 典礼; suggestion 建议。根据上文可知, Pruitt 为社区的人免费修理自行车,并捐赠修好的二手自行车给需要的人,这些都是对社区的人有利的行为,所以此处指 Pruitt 提供的是一项服务。

35. C 句意:是他能给人们带来的影响。compromise 妥协; impression 印象; impact 影响; progress 进步。根据 he can make on people 并结合选项可知,此处是固定短语 make impact on,表示“对……产生影响”。

36. A 根据广告 Family Alliance Meal Delivery 中 All applicants must have a driver's license and access to a car. 可知,第一则广告招聘送餐员,此工作要求应聘者有驾照和可使用的汽车。

37. B 根据广告 Lancaster Design 中 Candidates will be matched with a task based on skill set. 可知,应聘者将会被安排与自己技术相匹配的任务,故 B 项表述正确。

38. C 根据广告 Lancaster Weekly 中 Both adults and youngsters aged 13+ are required to deliver our newspaper. 可知, Lancaster Weekly 招聘 13 岁以上的人,所以中学生有可能会被 Lancaster Weekly 雇佣。

39. D 根据广告 Parkview Nursing Home 中 We seek people who are patient and caring, and who have experience and interest in working with older adults. 可知, Parkview Nursing Home 招聘照顾老人的员工,想要和老人一起工作的人可以拨打电话 740-6968399。

40. B 根据第一段最后一句中...our lizard emerged from its tank with its old skin flowing behind it 可知,蜥蜴旧的皮肤脱落了。

41. A 根据第六段内容可知,一个玻璃花瓶掉在了蛋糕旁边的地上,弄得到处都是细小的玻璃碎片,蛋糕被毁了,所以作者的丈夫过生日只能吃香蕉布丁。

42. C 倒数第三段中作者通过《最后的舞动》中乔丹的故事意识到 we have to learn to leave the past behind(我们要学会放下过去)。由此可知,作者提及《最后的舞动》是为了深化文章的主题。

43. A 画线部分之后 But they had to live with who they were after everything was different. Just like us. I realized that we have to learn to leave the past behind. 表示“但在一切发生了变化之后他们不得不接受真实的自己。

就像我们一样。我意识到我们必须学会放下过去。”可知,作者看着 Jordan 脱下篮球服,换上棒球服时,意识到他放下了过去。即画线处意为“放下过去”。

44. C 通读全文可知,文章讲述了作者的丈夫刚刚丢了工作,这种不确定性开始影响到家人,直到作者看到家里的宠物蜥蜴换皮和观看了 Michael Jordan 的纪录片《最后的舞动》后,领悟到我们必须学会放下过去,把改变作为新的、充满希望的人生起点。可知,作者最有可能想告诉我们无论发生什么,我们都不能沉浸在过去,而是应该满怀希望地继续前进。

45. B 根据第一段第二句可知,该项目还使得用于医学影像程序的药品数量减少了。

46. B 根据第四段第一句可知,一位法国医学影像技术专家兼催眠师,被邀请到儿童医院的医学影像部门为员工做催眠培训。

47. D 根据第五段内容可知,催眠状态不是一种睡眠状态,而是一种被改变的意识状态。技术专家将引导病人进入这种被改变的状态——一种将越来越多地与随后的手术脱离的假想世界。

48. A 根据倒数第二、三段内容可知,手术过程中的一切都必须与这个催眠故事有关——注射变成了昆虫的咬伤,皮肤上的热度变成了太阳照耀的感觉,一个发出铃声的机器变成了一辆路过的警车。重要的是,技术人员要把病人身体外发生的事情与病人在他大脑里看到的東西联系起来,即催眠中的故事必须跟整个手术过程同步。

49. B 根据最后一段第一句 The procedure appealed to the staff a lot when it was introduced in January. 可知,这个催眠程序受到了员工的热烈欢迎。其中 appealed to 意为“对……有吸引力”。uncertainty 不确定; enthusiasm 热情; worry 担心; criticism 批评。

50. D 通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了 Montreal 儿童医院的一个试验项目表明使用催眠术可以减轻病人的痛苦和焦虑。一位法国医学影像技术专家兼催眠师,被邀请到儿童医院的医学影像部门为员工做催眠培训,并详细说明了催眠是如何起作用的。综上可知,文章主要讲述催眠技术在医学影像手术中的应用。

51. A 根据第二段前三句可知,成为一名专家需要钻研一个特定的职业或研究领域,其缺点就是对越来越少的知识领域了解得越来越多,也就是说成为专家意味着他的知识领域会变得越来越狭窄。

52. C 根据第三段第一句 Some people seem willing to work around the clock in their narrow specialty. 及第三句 These specialists could work at the office until ten each night... 可知,这些专家往往花大部分的时间在工作上。

53. D 根据第四段最后一句可知,作者认为一名优秀的医



生同时也可能是一位诗人或警察,除了优秀的医术,他还可以将其他领域的知识带到工作中。

54. **D** 文章第五段开头 Things are connected. Let your expertise in one field fuel your passions in all related areas. 指出事物之间是有联系的。下文举出 Toni 的例子, Toni 是一位作家兼编辑, 编辑过历史书, 准备学习中国历史。作为一名画家, 她痴迷于紫禁城的建筑之美, 同时也对中国哲学感兴趣。由此可知, 作者想通过 Toni 的例子说明看似不相关的兴趣, 如果深入探索的话, 在某种程度上也是有联系的。

55. **A** 通读全文可知, 文章第一段提出观点 There is something to be said for being a generalist, even if you are a specialist. 即: 即使你是一个专家, 也应该当一个通才; 文章接着说明了成为专家的缺点和成为通才的优点。因此 A 项最适合作为文章标题。

56. She was interested in arts, crafts and music.  
Or: She was interested in creative things.

57. Boring. /Dull. /Uninteresting.

58. She felt/was energetic, enthusiastic and happy.

Or: She was filled with energy, enthusiasm and happiness.

59. She quit/quitted her job and took the fashion-design course

Or: She attended a sewing class and took a part-time design course.

60. Yes, (I do). She has the courage to follow her heart and do what she really likes.

Or: Yes, (I do). I'd like to live a creative life and make changes when necessary as she.

Or: No, (I don't). I don't like changes and I want to live a secure life.

61. 【参考范文】

#### **A Beautiful Place in China**

March 19, 2021

By Li Jin

Sichuan Province is located in southwestern part of China. It enjoys many world-famous places of interest, such as Jiuzhaigou National Park and Dujiangyan Irrigation Project.

Jiuzhaigou National Park is a nature reserve in the north of Sichuan Province. What is the most impressive is its many multi-level waterfalls and colorful lakes. What's more, walking in the nature reserve, you have a chance to see rare animals like giant pandas, golden monkeys. There are also many species of rare plants protected here. Another famous scenic spot is Dujiang-

yan Irrigation Project. It dates from over 2,000 years ago. However, it is still playing an important part in irrigation today.

I'm sure the visitors will be amazed by the beautiful scenery in Jiuzhaigou National Park as well as the construction Dujiangyan Irrigation Project.

#### **2021 年 6 月普通高等学校招生 全国统一考试(天津卷)**

1. **A** 考查交际用语。句意:——我尝试在你们的网站上下订单,但是失败了。——没关系。我可以通过电话帮您点餐。That's fine 没关系; No way 不可能; My pleasure 我很荣幸,乐意效劳; Of course 当然。根据 I can take your order over the phone. 可知,说话者提供了另一种方式,所以此处表示没关系,故选 A。

2. **B** 考查动词短语辨析。句意:我想包饺子,但是发现面粉用完了,所以我出去买一些。made up for 弥补; run out of 用完,用光; kept away from 远离,回避; got down to 认真做,着手处理。根据 I went out to buy some 可知,面粉应该是用完了。

3. **A** 考查状语从句。句意:感到害怕是健康的,因为它能帮助你放慢速度、正确地评估风险。分析空格前后两句可知,此处应表示因果关系,故选 A。

4. **D** 考查动词时态和语态。句意:Mark 是个天才。当他毕业时,已经有十几家电脑公司给他提供了工作。根据时间状语 By the time he graduated 可知,此处表示过去的过去,故用过去完成时,且主语 he 与 offer 之间为被动关系,所以用过去完成时的被动语态。

5. **C** 考查副词辨析。句意:警察在这片区域搜索了几天。最后,他们找到了他们一直在寻找的证据。generally 通常,一般来说; originally 最初; eventually 最终; unfortunately 不幸的是。根据 searched the area for several days 及 found the piece of evidence 可知,此处应表示时间上的“最后,终于”,故选 C。

6. **C** 考查形容词辨析。句意:选择一个备选目的地真是个好主意,以防你的首选旅游景点不能用。annual 每年的; exact 准确的; alternative 可供选择的,可替换的; pleasant 令人愉快的。根据 in case your first-choice tourist spot is not available 可知,如果首选旅游景点不可行时,可以选择备选目的地,即可替换的。

7. **A** 考查定语从句。句意:春季是我们学习新的生活节奏的季节,我们中的很多人此时在自然界中找到了慰藉。分析句子结构可知,所填词引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a season,从句中缺少时间状语,故用 when。

8. **B** 考查介词短语辨析。句意:现在很多人乘坐高铁在中国旅游。on behalf of 代表; by means of 用,依靠; at cost of 以……为代价; in terms of 关于。根据 travel across

China 及 high-speed trains 可知,此处表示“乘坐高铁旅游”,分析四个选项,能与 high-speed 连用且表示“乘坐高铁”含义的只有 B 项。

9. **D** 考查名词辨析。句意:在实验室,保持物品整洁有序有助于提供一个安全的环境。system 系统; method 方法; investment 投资; environment 环境。根据 lab 及 keeping things clean and organized 可知,此处指的应是实验室的环境。

10. **B** 考查动词时态和语态。句意:大家晚上好。金教授马上就要给我们做讲座,但是我先介绍一下他。根据时间状语 in a moment 及 let me introduce him first 可知,此处表示将来,故选 B。

11. **C** 考查表语从句。句意:我似乎成了我父母想要我成为的人。分析句子结构可知,所填词引导表语从句,且从句中缺少系动词 become 的表语,结合四个选项可知选 C。

12. **C** 考查交际用语。句意:——我说过的!我确实是排名最低。25 名运动员中的第 25 名。——往好处想想!你除了前进,不可能再退步了。Tell me a bit more 再多告诉我一点; I'm not so sure about that 我不确定; Look on the bright side 往好处想; That is absolute nonsense 这完全是无稽之谈。根据答语中 You've got nowhere to go but up. 可知,此处应是鼓励对方不要气馁,要往好处想,故 C 项符合句意。

13. **A** 考查动词辨析。句意:虽然一些人来了又走,但是这家餐厅的老主顾 40 年来一直都没变化。stayed 保持; turned 转动,变成; grown 成长; got 获得。根据 regular customers 及 the same 可知,此处表示“保持相同”,故选 A。

14. **B** 考查非谓语动词。句意:Mary 在 14 岁时成了面包师,因为她的爷爷付钱给当地的面包师教授她所有的技能。分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词,且付钱给面包师的目的是让他教授 Mary 技能,所以用动词不定式作目的状语。

15. **A** 考查情态动词。句意:——老实说,我觉得我不会被录用。——嗯,你根本不知道!你给人的印象可能比你想象的要好。根据 I honestly don't think I'm going to be admitted. 可知,事情发生在过去,所以此处是对过去发生的事情进行推测,表示肯定的可能,故选 A。

16. **B** 句意:我们看着像双胞胎,但是我们完全不同。根据 We look like twins 及 but 可知,双胞胎暗含的意思是相同的,所以此处表示“不同的”。mature 成熟的; different 不同的; content 满足的; normal 正常的。

17. **B** 句意:当我们上中学时,很明显,我哥哥喜欢冥想,而我生来就是个喜欢戏剧的演员,甚至是下了舞台。根据下文 who preferred the theatrical 可知,此处表示“喜

欢”。disliked 不喜欢; preferred 喜欢; replaced 替代; abandoned 遗弃。

18. **D** 句意:同上。根据下文 who preferred the theatrical, even when off stage 可知,喜欢戏剧并在台上表演的人应是演员。writer 作家; leader 领导; painter 画家; performer 演员。

19. **A** 句意:我们就是合不来。根据上文 I took his relative silence to be offensive. 可知,作者认为他哥哥的沉默很无礼,所以他们两个人相处得不融洽。get along 相处,进展; drop by 顺路拜访; show off 炫耀; check in 登记。

20. **B** 句意:我不介意和我哥哥关系紧张,因为我在学校很忙。根据下文 I was involved at school 及 I threw myself into the world of musicals. 可知,作者忙于学校里的各种音乐剧,所以应该是不介意和他哥哥关系紧张。try 尝试; mind 介意; enjoy 喜欢; delay 推迟。

21. **A** 句意:尤其是我全身心地投入到了音乐剧的世界。in particular 尤其是; in vain 徒劳; in return 作为回报; in theory 理论上。上文提到作者在学校里很忙,下文提到作者全身心投入到音乐剧,所以此处应表示递进,说明作者在学校很忙。分析四个选项可知, A 项符合语境。

22. **C** 句意:我每天都在卧室练习唱歌以保持最好的状态,争取角色。上文提到 I threw myself into the world of musicals. ,所以作者每天都练习唱歌的目的是保持状态,竞争角色。humorous 幽默的; ordinary 普通的; competitive 竞争的; grateful 感激的。

23. **D** 句意:就算没有我吵闹的歌声,他可能也觉得高中生活已经足够难了。上文提到作者每天都在卧室里唱歌,哥哥就坐在窗户边冥想,所以作者认为即使没有他的歌声,哥哥也会认为高中生活很难。

24. **A** 句意:所以练习的空间成了我们之间的一个问题,因为我们共用一个房间。上文提到作者喜欢音乐剧,每天都在卧室里练习唱歌,而他的哥哥喜欢冥想,但他们却共用一个卧室,所以这就成了兄弟二人之间的问题。issue 问题; contrast 对比; agreement 协议; balance 平衡。

25. **A** 句意:这是我第一次费劲地学歌,因为我的嗓子在切换到头声时破音了。根据下文 my voice cracked as I switched to a head voice 及 declaring I had reached the ceiling of my singing career 可知,作者在练习 Circle of Life 这首歌时遇到了麻烦,很难学会唱这首歌。struggled 奋斗,艰难地行进; expected 期待; promised 承诺; decided 决定。

26. **C** 句意:我在那段时期很烦恼,停止了练习,宣称我的歌唱事业达到了天花板。上文提到作者在练习新歌时遇到了问题,且根据下文 For the first time in years my brother...quiet when I got home. 可知,作者应该是停止



- 了唱歌,所以家里变安静了。
27. **B** 句意:我哥哥这么多年来第一次在我在家时感受到安静。hated 讨厌;experienced 体验;accepted 接受;wanted 想要。上文提到作者停止唱歌了,所以他在家时他的哥哥也没有听到歌声,第一次感受到了安静。分析选项可知,B项符合语境。
28. **C** 句意:两天后,我哥哥让我加入他一起冥想。且根据下文 I accepted 可知,作者的哥哥应该是要求作者和他一起冥想,根据介词 in 可知,此处应用 join。help 帮助;invite 邀请;join 参加;admire 钦佩。
29. **A** 句意:由于自己无法动人地演唱这首歌而感到愤怒,我接受了。根据上文 my voice cracked as I switched to a head voice 可知,作者在演唱歌曲时破音了,也就是说他无法将这首歌唱得动听。gracefully 优美地;suddenly 突然;fiercely 猛烈地;cautiously 慎重地。
30. **D** 句意:我明白了,然后这很快就成了我的新哲理。根据上文作者的哥哥对他说的话及下文作者的做法可知,这段话成了作者的哲理。limit 限制;sentence 句子;mistake 错误;philosophy 哲学,哲理。
31. **B** 句意:我继续尝试这首歌,不再对自己生气。根据上文 Feeling my anger at my inability to manage this song 可知,作者之前因为唱不好而生气,听了哥哥的话后不再对自己生气了。rude 无礼的;angry 生气的;surprised 惊奇的;excited 兴奋的。
32. **D** 句意:就在排演的时候,尽管切换到了头声,我依然能保持唱歌的力量。根据下文 despite the switch to a head voice 可知,作者之前切换到头声时破音了,而这次他保持住了唱歌时的气力,完成了歌曲。lose 失去;share 分享;reduce 降低;maintain 保持。
33. **B** 句意:对我来说,重要的是明白了:你不必总是在第一次就把每件事都做对,好的事情总是伴随着不断的努力而来。根据上文 my voice cracked as I switched to a head voice 可知,作者在练习唱歌时破音了,也就是说他没有把歌曲唱好、唱对。wrong 错误的;right 正确的;back 后面的;down 下面的。
34. **C** 句意:同上。根据上文 I kept trying at the song,... And just in time for the trial performance,I was able to...power in my singing despite the switch to a head voice. 可知,作者最后经过不懈的努力完成了演唱,所以此处指好的结果会伴随着努力而来。luck 运气;absence 缺席;effort 努力;fear 害怕。
35. **C** 句意:我现在明白我哥哥为何喜欢安静了。上文提到作者的哥哥喜欢冥想,而冥想通常需要安静的环境,也就是说作者的哥哥喜欢安静。fight 打架;noise 噪音;quiet 安静;safety 安全。
36. **A** 根据第三段第一句 Participating in such events is a

- great way to learn about school facilities and understand campus culture...可知,参加校园迎新活动可以帮助学生了解学校的设施和校园文化。
37. **B** 根据第五段中的 familiarize you with how long it takes to get from place to place...a quick test run won't hurt. That way,you will avoid potential time delays in getting to your classes. 可知,学生可以提前测试估算一下从一个教学楼到另一个所需要的时间,这样可以使学生在不同教学楼连续上课时避免迟到。
38. **D** 根据文章第一句 When starting college,most students enjoy a week's stay on campus before classes actually begin. 及第六段最后一句 Starting classes means being in different places at different times,so it's a great idea to start getting used to that routine right this week. 可知,新生适应学校日程的最好时间是正式上课前的一周,即迎新周。
39. **D** 根据第七段内容可知,规划好睡觉时间可以帮助学生有充足的睡眠,让他们在上早课时保持清醒、集中精神。
40. **A** 通读全文,尤其是第一段最后一句 Below are several tips to ease yourself into college life. 可知,本文主要介绍了关于新生如何能更好地适应大学生活的几条建议。
41. **B** 根据第一段前三句 When people ask me how I started writing,I find myself describing an urgent need that I felt to work with language...It was not until I followed this feeling to its source that I discovered I had a passion for writing. 可知,作者对语言工作的渴求与对写作的热情促使作者开始了她的写作生涯。选项 B 中的 keen interest in writing 与原文中的 had a passion for writing 为同义替换。
42. **A** 根据第二段内容尤其是最后一句 When I returned home,there was not enough of me for writing after a full working day. 可知,作者上午要在三所学校教授写作课,下午要带女儿去参加舞蹈和骑马课,在路上还要准备讲座。当她回到家时,她几乎没有时间写作了。由此可推知,作者在忙碌了一天后应该非常疲惫,无法写作。
43. **C** 根据第三段第四、五句 The second day I set two clocks,one on my night table,and one out in the hallway.I had to jump out of bed and run to silence it before my family was awoken. 可知,作者设置了两个闹钟,一个在卧室的桌子上,一个在门厅,当闹铃响时,作者需要在家人被吵醒前迅速起床去关闭闹铃。由此可知,作者在门厅设置闹钟的目的是迫使自己起床。
44. **A** 根据第四段第一句 Since the first morning in 1978,I have been following the habit to this day,not making or

- accepting many excuses for not writing. 可知,自从 1978 年她开始写作的那个早晨,她一直遵循这个习惯,不找任何借口停止写作,即作者一直坚持在早晨写作。
45. **C** 通读全文可知,作者的工作非常忙,导致她没有时间写作,后来作者决定早起两个小时写作,同时她还把这两个小时分成两部分,一部分写诗,一部分写小说,最终出版了她的第一部小说。通过作者的故事我们可以得出,当我们决定做某件事时,如果没有时间就努力挤出时间,没有时间不是不行动的借口。
46. **D** 根据第二段中的 Tech company Uneeq is heading for its “digital humans”,...not only in terms of language,but also because of facial movements...可知,Uneeq 技术公司研发的“数字人类”在语言和面部表情方面和人类很相似。
47. **A** 根据第三段最后一句 Meanwhile,another AI company,Soul Machines,is taking a more biological approach,with a “digital brain” that imitates aspects of the human brain to adjust the emotions “felt” and “expressed” by its “digital people”. 可知,Soul Machines 公司使用“数字大脑”从各方面模仿人类大脑,调整“数字人”所“感受”或“表达”的情绪,即“数字大脑”能使“数字人”做出恰当的情绪反应。
48. **C** 根据第四段内容,尤其是最后一句 If something looks like a human,we have high expectations of them,but they might behave differently in ways that humans just instinctively know how other humans react. 可知,Shiwali Mohan 对数字人类表示怀疑,她认为人类资质包含如何思考、如何处理问题和如何分解问题。当某物看起来像人类时,我们对它们有很高的期望,但是它们的行为方式可能会不同,因为人类本能地知道其他人的反应,由此可推知,“数字大脑”是人类通过大量计算设计出来的,它们对待问题的反应也是人类设计的,而人类的反应则是本能的,所以 Shiwali Mohan 认为“数字大脑”缺少对本能判断。
49. **A** 根据第五段 Chetan Dube 所说的话 Unless these sectors make their business models much more efficient digitally,they might be left behind. 可知,除非这些行业使他们的商业模式更数字化更高效,否则他们就被甩在后面了,由此可知,很多行业使用数字员工的原因是害怕在效率上落后于其他行业。
50. **B** 根据最后一段第一句 Mohan is cautious about this approach,yet she supports the purpose behind these digital beings and is optimistic about where they're headed. 可知,Mohan 对这种做法很谨慎,但她支持这些数字人类背后的目的,并对他们的未来持乐观态度,所以她认为数字人类很有前景。

51. **C** 根据第二段最后一句 People don't just want material things anymore; they want to experience life—the arts are a perfect crossover between culture and commerce. 可知,人们不再只是想要物质的东西,他们想要体验生活,而艺术正是文化和商业的完美结合。由此可知,与商业产品相比,艺术品既有文化价值,又有商业价值。
52. **B** 根据第三段第二句 Social bonds are created among individuals when they share their arts experiences through reflection and discussion...可知,当人们分享艺术体验时,他们之间就会形成一种社会纽带。选项 B 中的 tie 与原文中的 bond 为同义替换。
53. **D** 根据第四段前两句 The arts clearly have a pretty positive impact on physical and psychological health. It is found that people who frequent cultural places or participate in artistic events are more likely to gain good health compared to those who do not...可知,艺术对身心健康有积极的影响,而研究也发现经常参与艺术活动的人会比不参与的人更健康,故 D 项符合题意。
54. **A** 根据第五段第一句 Children who are involved with the arts make greater achievements in their education...可知,参与艺术活动的孩子在学业方面会更有成就;根据第五段最后一句...encouraging children to express themselves in constructive ways could help to form healthy emotional responses in later life. 可知,鼓励孩子表达自己可以帮助孩子形成健康的情绪反应,综合可知参与艺术活动有助于孩子的学业成就和情感成长。
55. **B** 通读全文可知,本文开篇提到生活到处都是艺术,提出本文的主题——艺术;第二段介绍了艺术品与商业产品的不同之处;第三段指出分享艺术体验会帮助人们建立社会纽带;第四段介绍了参与艺术活动有助于人的身心健康;第五段介绍了参与艺术活动对孩子的影响;第六段点题,总结艺术对于人类生活非常重要。由此可见,全文介绍了艺术对于人类的重要意义,故 B 项适合作本文的标题。
56. Gaining new knowledge and sharing it with others.  
Or: Taking (Udemy) courses and teaching animation.  
Or: Learning and teaching (online courses).
57. To make animations and have their own voice.  
Or: To make professional products and express themselves/convey their messages.  
Or: To accomplish/complete professional and unique works.  
Or: To achieve their goals/what they dream of.
58. Anneke helps her students get over/overcome the fear and create their own works/animations.

Or: Anneke has a great influence on her students and finds their efforts paid off.

59. Develop. /Nurture. /Foster. /Encourage. /Train. (2分)  
Arouse. /Stimulate. /Inspire. (1分)

60. To learn to use social media, because it allows them to get to know the outside world.

Or: To learn to use social media, which allows them to get to know the outside world.

Or: To use social media to get to know the outside world.

Or: To learn painting/cooking/gardening. In that way, their brains will become active again.

61.【参考范文】

Dear Nancy,

I am very glad to receive your email asking me about my plan for the last summer holiday of high school. Thank you for your congratulations and concern. I hope everything is fine for you.

During the meaningful summer holiday, I will go on a seven-day trip to Beijing with my parents. We are going to visit some places of interest, such as the Great Wall, Summer Palace, and the Palace Museum. We will also go to the Tian'anmen Square to watch the flag-raising ceremony, which is very spectacular.

After coming back from Beijing, I will prepare for my college life. Owing to the rapid development of science technology, my parents suggest I should take the artificial intelligence as my major, and I accept, because I'm really fond of computer science. From now on, I will read more books about the artificial intelligence and learn more knowledge.

Thanks for your congratulations again. By the way, how is Chris going? I miss him very much. I would appreciate it if you tell me something about him.

Yours,  
Li Jin

2020年6月普通高等学校招生  
全国统一考试(天津卷)

1. B 此题考查情态动词。句意: Jim说只要我们能保持屋子干净整洁, 我们就可以待在这里。must 必须; can 可以; need 需要; should 应该。根据 as long as we leave it clean and tidy 可知, Jim 允许“我们”待在他的屋里, 表示允许用 can。

2. A 此题考查动词时态。句意: ——你是一个游泳高手。——谢谢。那是因为我这些天一直在训练。根据时间状语 these days 可知, “练习游泳”从过去开始, 延续到

现在, 故用现在完成进行时。

3. C 此题考查情景交际。句意: ——你下次再去拜访 Bob, 记得一定要提前打电话。——好主意, 我会记得的。My pleasure 我的荣幸; No wonder 难怪; Good point 好主意; Never mind 别介意。根据 I will 可知, 说话者赞同对方的提议。

4. A 此题考查非谓语动词。句意: 为了帮助我们准备考试, 老师建议我们通读笔记。根据语境可知, 老师的建议是为了帮助学生准备考试, 所以此处表示目的, 用动词不定式。

5. C 此题考查情景交际。句意: ——我今天晚上给 Sarah 预约一辆出租车送她去机场吧? ——别麻烦了, 我开车送她去。Have a try 尝试一下; Don't mention it 别提了; Don't bother 别麻烦了, 何必呢; Go ahead 去吧。根据 I'll drive her there 可知, 说话者会送 Sarah 去机场, 所以不用麻烦预约出租车了。

6. A 此题考查定语从句。句意: Dr. Rowan 不得不自己完成所有的打字任务, 他的秘书两周前就辞职了。分析句子结构可知, 所填词引导定语从句, 先行词为 Dr. Rowan, 与从句主语 secretary 为所属关系, 因此用 whose。

7. C 此题考查形容词辨析。句意: 根据 Johnson 教授所说, 如果我们不想读就可以不读这本书, 因为这是选读的。worthwhile 值得的; necessary 必需的; optional 选择性的; serious 严格的, 严肃的。根据 we don't have to read the book if we don't want to 可知, 这本书读不读都可以, 因为它是可选择的。

8. C 此题考查动词短语辨析。句意: 我外出的时候从来不会担心我的孩子, 因为我妈妈照看着他。drink a toast to 向……敬酒; play a joke on 开……玩笑; keep an eye on 关注, 照看, 照顾; make an apology to 向……道歉。根据 never worried about 可知, “我”妈妈会照顾“我”儿子, 所以从不担心。

9. D 此题考查动词时态。句意: 医学院校的数量在 20 世纪 90 年代初期达到了 18 所, 此后一直保持着那个水平。“The number of + 名词”作主语, 谓语动词用单数, 且根据时间状语 ever since 可知, 应该使用完成时态。

10. B 此题考查状语从句。句意: ——人们怎么会喜欢流行音乐呢? 我特别讨厌它! ——即使它不是你的菜, 也不代表着它不好。Only if 只有; Even though 即使; Now that 既然; In case 倘若, 万一。逗号前后两句之间为转折关系。

11. D 此题考查动词辨析。句意: 我们提出要开车送 Sharon 回家, 但是她拒绝了, 她说她喜欢走路。understand 理解; accept 接受; compromise 妥协; decline 下降, 拒绝。根据 saying that she felt like walking 可知, Sharon 想要走路, 所以她是拒绝了我们的提议。

12. A 此题考查介词短语辨析。句意: 为了我五岁的生日,

妈妈给我烤了一个猴子形状的蛋糕。in the shape of ……的形状; beyond the reach of 超出……的能力之外; at the mercy of 受……支配; on the side of 在……一边。根据 a cake 和 a monkey 可知, 蛋糕的形状是一只猴子。

13. D 此题考查动词短语辨析。句意: 给公司买一台新打印机的事不能再拖延了, 因为我们现在的这台已经不工作了。take up 占据, 从事; carry out 实行, 完成; keep on 保持; put off 推迟。根据 The one we have doesn't work. 可知, 必须要买新打印机了, 即不能再推迟了。

14. D 此题考查非谓语动词。句意: 在演出结束时, 这位舞者出色的表演赢得了观众长达十分钟的掌声。动词 clap 与其逻辑主语 audience 之间为主动关系, 故用现在分词作宾语补足语。

15. B 此题考查名词性从句。句意: 学生完成了这个实验使得 Joseph 教授说的事情成为现实。分析句子结构可知, 所填词引导的从句作 make 的宾语, 并在从句中作宾语, 故用 what。

16. B 句意: Ashley Jones 警探在英国一个警察局工作。他最近有了一个重大发现——孤独是一个可以导致抑郁甚至犯罪的非常严重的社会问题, 但是这可以用一种巧妙的方式加以预防。choice 选择; discovery 发现; visit 拜访; promise 承诺。根据破折号后面的内容可知, 这是 Ashley Jones 警探的一个重要发现。

17. C 句意: 同上。experience 体验; suffer 遭受; prevent 预防; feel 感觉。根据下文 Chat Benches. 可知, 此处指有预防的方法。

18. A 句意: 解决方法是什么? 聊天长凳。solution 解决方法; puzzle 困惑; excuse 借口; intention 意图。根据下文 Chat Benches. 可知, 此处是询问解决方法是什么。

19. D 句意: Jones 在他和一个被骗了钱的老妇人聊天之后想到了这个主意。pleasure 高兴, 快乐; prize 奖励; credit 信誉; money 钱。根据下文 she lent him about £31,000 可知, 老人被骗了钱。

20. A 句意: 这个老妇人每天早上都会接到一个陌生人的电话, 这个人最终让她确信自己是她的好朋友, 并且老妇人借给了他 3.1 万英镑。eventually 最终; frequently 频繁地; previously 从前; occasionally 偶尔。下文提到老人借给了这个陌生人 3.1 万英镑, 说明他最终使老人相信他们是朋友。

21. B 句意: 当 Jones 听这个老妇人说自己事实上并不太介意被骗的时候感到非常吃惊。ashamed 羞愧的; shocked 震惊的; excited 兴奋的; amused 有趣的。根据常识可知, 当一个人被骗了很多钱, 他一定很生气, 但老人却不在意, 这使 Jones 感到很吃惊。

22. A 句意: 同上。mind 介意; forgive 原谅; risk 冒险; enjoy 享受。根据 Otherwise, I would never speak to another person for weeks on end 可知, 老人不在意

被骗。

23. B 句意: 这使 Jones 得出一个结论: 在他负责的社区中有很多特别孤独的人, 这些人特别容易成为被欺骗的对象。active 积极的, 主动的; lonely 孤独的; cautious 警惕的; stubborn 固执的。根据上文老人说的话 Otherwise, I would never speak to another person for weeks on end 及下文 Jones 创建了“聊天长凳”可知, Jones 负责的社区里有很多孤独的老人。

24. D 句意: 所以他决定要做什么。learn 学习, 了解; refuse 拒绝; pretend 假装; decide 决定。根据下文 He... the police department to allow him to... a couple of “Chat Benches” in two of their local parks. 可知, Jones 为解决问题采取了实际行动, 所以此处应指他决定做些什么。

25. C 句意: 他说服警察局允许他在当地的两个公园里设立一些“聊天长凳”。force 迫使; order 命令; convince 说服; teach 教。根据下文 a couple of “Chat Benches” in two of their local parks 可知, Jones 应该是说服了警察局同意在公园设立“聊天长凳”。

26. D 句意: 同上。put away 放好, 抛弃; make out 弄清楚; tear apart 撕开; set up 建立, 装配。根据 a couple of “Chat Benches” in two of their local parks 及 he hung a colorful sign on each of the benches 可知, Jones 应该是在公园设立“聊天长凳”。

27. A 句意: 随后他在每个长凳上都挂上一个彩色的指示牌, 指示牌上写着“很高兴和你聊天”。read 读, 写着; claim 声称; mean 意味着; imply 暗示, 意味。根据 “HAPPY TO CHAT”可知, 此处应表示指示牌上写着“很高兴和你聊天”, 表示“在……上面写着”用 read。

28. B 句意: 就在这个指示牌挂了几天后, 他就发现很多人坐在长凳上并主动参与到愉悦的聊天中。formal 正式的; joyful 快乐的; awkward 尴尬的; crazy 疯狂的。根据 and 可知, 此处应与 active 的感情色彩保持一致, 故选 joyful。

29. C 句意: 这个想法迅速流行起来。randomly 随机地; slowly 慢慢地; quickly 快速地; purposefully 有目的地。根据下文 There are now over 40 chat benches throughout England 可知, 这个想法迅速流行起来。

30. A 句意: 所有参与者都从所参加的活动中获得了积极的成果。positive 积极的; disappointing 令人失望的; correct 正确的; embarrassing 令人尴尬的。根据下文 help... the invisible social barrier that keeps people from saying hello 可知, Jones 的“聊天长凳”打破了阻止人们打招呼的无形的社交障碍, 由此可知, 这是一个积极的结果。

31. A 句意: Jones 的想法已经充分地实现了——“很高兴和你聊天”长凳有助于打破阻止人们彼此问好的无形社

- 交屏障。realize 实现;examine 检查;discuss 讨论;form 形成。根据下文 help...the invisible social barrier that keeps people from saying hello 可知,Jones 的想法已经实现了。
32. **A** 句意:同上。break down 击倒,崩溃,分解;put up 张贴,建立;keep off 让开,不接近;take out 拿出。根据上文 people sitting there and engaging in...conversations 可知,人们开始聊天了,说明“聊天长凳”打破了阻止人们打招呼的无形的社交障碍。
33. **B** 句意:这个尝试并不只是出于对社区的考虑,这同时也是对减少犯罪的权衡。这样可以预防那些与社会隔绝的人们成为诈骗犯的受害者。glance 瞥见;attempt 尝试;knock 敲打;attack 攻击。根据上文可知,Jones 最先是在他所负责的社区设立“聊天长凳”,之后多地效仿也设立了“聊天长凳”,所以此处指 Jones 设立的“聊天长凳”是一次尝试。
34. **D** 句意:同上。heart-breaking 伤心的;risk-taking 勇于冒险;face-saving 保全体面;crime-cutting 减少犯罪。根据文章开头 loneliness is a serious social problem that can contribute to depression and even crimes 及老人的悲惨经历可知,“聊天长凳”也是一种降低犯罪的措施。
35. **C** 句意:“聊天长凳”是一个鼓励各年龄段的人们在日常互相交流了解彼此的很棒的新项目。forbid 禁止;appoint 指派;encourage 鼓励;trouble 使……有麻烦。根据 The Chat Bench is a fantastic new project 及上文提到的“聊天长凳”所带来的积极结果可知,“聊天长凳”鼓励各年龄段的人互相交流。
36. **C** 根据文章第二段中 Via such networks, libraries share their books with each other through the use of delivery vehicles. Once the book you've requested is delivered to the nearest branch, they will inform you by email, so you can pick it up. 可知,联网后的图书馆在图书分配和派送方面为读者提供了便利。
37. **C** 根据文章第三段中 You can borrow movies on DVDs, music on CDs, and popular magazines. Some libraries even loan out toys and games. 可知,在图书馆可以借到 CD 和玩具。
38. **B** 根据文章第四段中 And you might find it relaxing to bring your small kid to a half-hour Story Time while you sit quietly in a corner with a good book. 可知,让孩子在 Story Time 待半小时可以让你感到很放松,享受一段安静的阅读时间。
39. **A** 根据文章第五段中 Many libraries will help you with locally supplied information about business management shared through chambers of commerce and government agencies, and they will offer printing, faxing and database services you need. 可知,当地的图

- 书馆可以给你提供相关的信息和一些支持服务来帮你创业。
40. **C** 根据文章第一段的内容并通读全文可知,文章主要从四个方面介绍了升级后的公共图书馆可以为人们提供哪些服务。
41. **B** 根据文章第三段中 I wouldn't have dared to ask you, but my teacher, Mr. Mills, says I am ready. I plan to make it in an admirable manner. 可知, Vinnie 原本不敢问总统,但是老师说她已经准备好了,所以是老师的鼓励让 Vinnie 有勇气提出给总统做塑像的要求。
42. **D** 根据文章第四段中...I'm afraid there's not much hope. 及第五段 Of course—I shouldn't have asked. A full-length pose would be much too big a project for a young woman your size. 可知,总统认为对于 Vinnie 这种身材的女性来说,做全身塑像太大了,由此可推知,总统一开始对 Vinnie 的请求表示怀疑。
43. **C** 根据文章第六段中 Small does not mean weak, sir... I've driven teams of horses and carried water. Making a full-length clay figure would not exhaust my strength... 可知, Vinnie 通过强调自己之前做过的重体力活来证明她有完成全身像。
44. **D** 文章倒数第四段提到总统没有时间摆姿势让 Vinnie 做塑像;而根据文章倒数第三段的内容可知,如果 Vinnie 可以每天在办公室角落里工作三个小时的话,她就可以在总统办公的时候完成大部分工作,也就是说 Vinnie 选择在总统办公室靠近窗户的角落完成塑像是为了避免打扰总统的工作。
45. **A** 通读全文可知,本文主要叙述了 Vinnie Ream 提出了想要给林肯总统做塑像的请求,总统最初对她表示怀疑,但经过 Vinnie 的努力争取后,她第二天收到了总统的邀请函。由此可推知,意志坚定并愿意付出努力的人一定能获得成功。
46. **A** 根据文章第二段中 It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly. 可知,LRAD 这项技术可以让人暂时失去听力。
47. **D** 根据文章第三段中 Well, it functions by analyzing the waves of the incoming sound and creating a second set of outgoing waves. The two sets of waves cancel each other out. Simply turn the machine on point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back. 可知,静音机的工作原理是分析传入波并产生传出波,这两组声波会相互抵消,当你打开机器对准目标时,你就恢复平静了,由此可知,静音机是专门为防止被噪音影响而设计的。
48. **D** 根据文章第四段中 A spotlight lights up only one

- section of a stage; similarly, a “spotsound” creates a circle of sound in one targeted area. 可知,spotsound 和聚光灯的共同特点是它们能向一个特定的区域发声或发光。
49. **C** 根据文章第四段内容可知,spotsound 对餐厅和商场等企业很有用,餐厅可以提供音乐和菜单上的各种食物选择,让顾客对他们用餐的气氛有更多的控制,由此可知,spotsound 可以用于不同的商业音乐选择。
50. **B** 根据文章第一段的内容以及后文的例子可知,文章主要介绍了基于声音科技的发明创造。
51. **D** 根据文章第一段中... I have decided that two qualities make the difference...curiosity and discontent. 可知,作者认为成就非凡的人和平庸的人的区别在于好奇心和不满,由此可知,作者在第一段提出了一个论点。
52. **D** 根据文章第二段中 Together, these deep human urges count for much more than ambition. 和 Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent... 可知作者举 Galileo 的例子是为了证明,所有伟大的人都有好奇心和探索欲。
53. **B** 根据文章第二段中 Like Galileo, all the great names in history were curious and asked in discontent, “Why? Why? Why?” 及第四段中 “The great man,” said Mencius, “is he who does not lose his child's heart.” Yet most of us do lose it. We stop asking questions. We stop challenging custom. We just follow the crowd. 可知,伟大的人会不停地问“为什么?”孟子认为不失去童真就是伟大的人,但是我们大多数人却失去了,我们不再问问题,不再挑战习俗,只是随大流。由此可知,如果想要重新拥有失去的好奇心和求知欲就要培养一种质疑思维。
54. **C** 文章第六段讲述了作者的一个朋友对自己的插花始终不满意,但她很好奇为何专家却很擅长,她写了一本关于插花的书;第七段作者列举了 Harriet Stowe 在照顾六个孩子的同时完成了《汤姆叔叔的小屋》的部分内容、Thomas Costain 在 57 岁时出版了第一部小说及 Grandma Moses 在 78 岁时展示了她的第一组画作,由此可知,缺乏天赋和时间并不是我们不采取行动的理由。
55. **C** 通读全文可知,本文主要讲述了获得成功的两个因素——好奇心和不满,并通过一些例子来论证,所以 C 项适合作为文章标题。
56. Receiving less attention than someone else.  
Or: Being/Feeling less successful than someone else.  
Or: Being/Feeling neglected.
57. That his brother left for college and he changed schools.

- Or: Tyson's leaving for college and the author's going to/attending a new school.
58. Joining the Science Olympiad team.  
Or: That he joined the Science Olympiad team.  
Or: Discovering his true interests (in science).
59. (How) the author discovered a broader definition of “cool”.  
Or: He has discovered his own way to be cool.  
Or: He found his own identity.
60. Playing football well is cool because I can show how strong I am.  
Or: Playing the piano is cool because it can give me joy.  
Or: Helping the poor is cool because it can give them hope and bring me pleasure.
61. 【参考范文】  
Dear Chris,

I'm so glad to hear from you. The coming-of-age ceremony was held in our school on June 8th. During the coming-of-age ceremony, the headmaster congratulated us on stepping into the adult, reviewing the growth period that we had experienced. After that, we all watched the video of alumnus fighting against the epidemic.

Through the activity, what I felt is that I am able to shoulder the responsibility and make us stronger and more determined. When faced with the difficulties and failures, I must overcome them. In the future, I will be a good doctor to heal the wounded and rescue the dying, devoting myself to my work.

Best wishes!

Yours,  
Li Jin

## 2019 年 6 月普通高等学校招生 全国统一考试(天津卷)

1. **D** 此题考查情景交际。句意:——我猜你想去打网球。——你猜透了我的心思。那就是我正在想的事情。I didn't get it 我不明白;It's up to you 取决于你;You never know 很难说,不可预知;You read my mind 你知我心。从答语后一句可知,后者的心思被猜到了,D 项符合语境。
2. **A** 此题考查动词时态。句意:我本来计划在 Peter 结婚时送他一个礼物的,可是我没有做到。couldn't 用的过去时,而 hope 发生在 manage 之前,所以是过去的过去,用过去完成时。
3. **B** 此题考查代词。句意:一项研究表明,参加课外活动的学生比不参加课外活动的学生更开心。空格处指代的



是 the students,而且是作定语从句的先行词,可以用 the ones 或者 those 替代。

4. C 此题考查非谓语动词。句意:学会批判地思考是当代的孩子们未来所必需的重要技能。此处句子缺少主语,所以用动名词形式。

5. D 此题考查介词短语辨析。句意:尽管存在这么多问题,有几个运动员还是表现得很出色。according to 根据;instead of 相反;in addition to 另外,除……之外;in spite of 尽管,不管。根据 problems 及 excellent performances 可知,前后表示转折,故选 D。

6. A 此题考查情景交际。句意:——我的儿子得到了他梦想大学的全额奖学金!——哇,做得好!他打算学习什么呢? good for him 做得好;go for it 努力争取;what a coincidence 多么巧合;all the best 祝一切顺利(祝酒告别时说)。根据常识可知,对于对方取得的成功应该表示恭喜或称赞,故选 A。

7. B 此题考查名词辨析。句意:我们能够看到人工智能已经在许多方面对我们的生活产生了影响。statement 陈述,说明;impact 影响,冲击力;impression 印象,感想;judgment 判断,判断力。根据 artificial intelligence 及 our lives in many ways 可知,人工智能应该是在多方面影响了人们的生活。make an impact on 为固定搭配,意为“对……产生影响”。

8. C 此题考查动词时态和语态。句意:艾米和她的兄弟们上周回到村里时,受到了热烈的欢迎。as well as 连接并列主语,谓语动词与前面的主语保持一致,此处 be 动词用单数;再根据时间状语 last week 可知用一般过去时,所以填 was given。

9. C 此题考查动词短语辨析。句意:凯特听到背景中有一位男子的声音,但她听不清他在说什么。set aside 存储,留出;take back 收回,拿回;make out 辨认出,理解,了解;keep off(使)避开。根据 heard a man's voice 及 but 可知,应是没听清说什么。

10. A 此题考查非谓语动词。句意:现在大多数大学都为一年级学生开设了一门帮助他们在学业和个人方面取得成功的课程。a course 和 design 之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词作定语。

11. B 此题考查定语从句。句意:他们的孩子正处于能说单个单词但不能说完整句子的阶段。空后的句子是一个定语从句,先行词是 the stage,表示抽象的地点,关系词在定语从句中作地点状语,所以用关系副词 where。

12. A 此题考查部分倒装。句意:这位教授警告学生们,在他的课堂上,决不应该使用手机。on no account 决不,否定词放在句首,句子使用部分倒装。should 应该;dare 敢于。根据语境可知,此处为课堂纪律,所以用 should。

13. C 此题考查状语从句。句意:汤姆是如此独立,以至于他从来不征求父母的意见,除非他想得到他们的支持。

since 因为;once 一旦;unless 除非;after 在……之后。根据语境分析,这里应该表示条件,所以用 unless。

14. D 此题考查虚拟语气。句意:工人们没有被更好地组织起来,否则他们用一半的时间就能完成任务。根据 were 可知时态是一般过去时,所以是对过去事情的虚拟,主句用 should/would/could/might have done。

15. A 此题查副词辨析。句意:狗的饮食习惯在被正确地建立之前,需要定期的训练。properly 正确地;widely 广泛地;originally 最初;temporarily 临时地。根据 eating habit 可知,饮食习惯应该被正确建立。

16. C 根据 I could only have left it on the G9 bus 可知,作者把钱包落在公交车上了,而此时她已经下车了,所以她并不知道公交车此时在哪一站停靠,故用 unknown。

17. D 根据上下文可知,作者在发现丢了钱包之后的第一感觉是“害怕”,之后开始在内心中计算找回钱包里的那些东西所需要的时间和金钱。故该空应和 fear 表达的意思相近,D 选项 heart-stopping 切题,表示“令人心跳停止的,惊心动魄的”。

18. B 根据下文 The credit cards, the driver's license, the cash 可知,这些都是钱包里装的东西,故填 contents,表示“所含之物,所容纳之物”。part 部分;detail 细节;ingredient 因素,成分,原料。

19. B 根据下文 Does Jennifer live here? 可知,此处表示去开门/应门,表示“开门、接电话等”用 answer。

20. A 结合下文的陈述可知,那位女士捡到了作者的钱包,原样归还。此处表示钱包里的钱一分也没有丢失,故选 missing,意为“不见的,丢失的”。

21. D 根据 I was on the phone in the dining room 可知,当女士送还钱包时,作者在餐厅打电话,所以此处表示作者甚至还没有来得及到门口感谢那位女士,她就离开了。该空表示“甚至”,填 even。

22. C 在网上分享了这个故事之后,作者收到了某个人的来信,这个人就是那位帮助了作者的女士,她叫 Erin Smith。确认身份用 identify,表示“确认,认出,识别”。

23. A 作者在得知对方的身份后,立刻打电话过去表示感谢。without delay 立刻,马上,毫不延迟地。

24. D 上文提到作者把钱包落在公交车上,所以 Erin 应是在一个座位上发现了作者的钱包。表示“发现”用 spot。

25. C 根据上下文可知,Erin 捡到了作者的钱包,但她不认识作者,所以应该是在心中估算着去一个陌生人家中这个行为会有什么后果。disagree 不同意;complain 抱怨;calculate 估算,估计,预料;recommend 推荐,建议。

26. B 根据下文 but she decided to take the chance 可知,她决定冒险一试,由此可推知,此处应该是指 Erin 估计去一个陌生人的家是一个冒险的举动。risky 冒险的。

27. C 句意:如果我处在那种情况下,我希望有个人努力地找到我。根据语境可知,此处指丢钱包这种情况。site

地点,位置,场所;direction 方向;situation 情况,局势;atmosphere 气氛,氛围。

28. A 根据上文 when fear seized me 可知,丢了钱包对于作者来说是一个“危难时刻”。crisis 危机,危难时刻;danger 危险;threat 威胁;failure 失败。

29. D Erin 捡到了作者的钱包,在归还之前,钱包在 Erin 手里,她暂时“拥有”这个钱包,故填 take possession of,表示“拥有,占有”。

30. A Erin 把作者的驾照拍了照片发到一个论坛里,想看看是否有人认识作者。该空表示“是否”,填 if。

31. B 此处表示,除了闲聊,作者和那两位妈妈从来没有说过话,即从未和她们“交换过话语”,故填 exchange,表示“交换,互换”。

32. A 作者曾经读到这样的说法:人们比以往更加四分五裂,即人们不像以前那样团结,不像以前那样互相帮助了。但是,作者遇到的这些人的行为方式不是那样的。上文中提到的 Erin 和 two moms 都是作者遇到的人,故填 encounter,表示“偶遇,遇到,邂逅”。

33. C 根据 I feel blessed someone had wanted to help a stranger 可知,作者是在回顾发生的这件事,感到很幸运。go away 走开;turn around 转身,转向相反方向;look back 回顾,追忆;come along 出现,一起来。

34. D 根据上文中作者所了解的 people are more divided 可推知,一般情况下人们捡到别人的钱包后,都不会像 Erin 那样亲自归还失主。所以此处指 Erin 的所作所为远远超越了其他人的行为,表示“超过,超越”填 beyond。

35. D Erin 在寒冷的黑夜里亲自送还作者的钱包,作者对此非常感激。longing 渴望的;enthusiastic 热情的;concerned 关心的;grateful 感激的。

36. C 根据第一段中 It is an essential part of who we are today and who we will become. 可知,历史决定了今天我们是谁,将来我们要成为谁,它是我们重要的组成部分。所以,了解历史的主要目的是更好地了解现在和未来。

37. D 根据 This Year's Theme 中的 All participants must address how communication or transportation technology has promoted the quality of life for Americans throughout history. 可知,所有的参与者都必须说明通信或运输技术如何提高了美国人的生活质量。所以可推知,今年竞赛的主题是:科学技术提高了美国人的生活。

38. D 根据 Documentary 中的 A desktop computer, screen, projector, and loudspeakers will be available. 可知,将会获得台式电脑、屏幕、投影仪和扬声器。所以学校提供的视觉展示设备包括台式电脑和扩音器。

39. A 根据 Essay Writing 中的 An academic paper of 2,000 to 2,500 words. No illustrations are allowed.

Please do not include covers. A list of references must be included. 可知,要求一份 2000 至 2500 字的学术论文,不允许有插图,不包含封面,必须要有一份参考文献列表。所以通过排除法,可以排除 B、C、D 三个选项。只有 A 项正确,一个参与者需要在文章中列入更多的信息才能使一篇 1500 字的论文满足类别要求。

40. B 根据 Important Dates 中的 February 19 A committee of teachers will evaluate materials and give opinions. 可知,2月19日,教师委员会将对论文材料进行评估并发表意见。

41. B 根据第二段 I always wanted to know what my mom was reading. 和 Hearing Mom say...made me want to grab it out of her hands and read it myself. 可知,作者一直想知道妈妈在读什么,她抢过妈妈正在读的报纸,是因为她迫切想看一看报纸上写的内容。

42. D 根据第三段中 My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything. I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so that I could read all of the road signs we passed. 可知,作者让妈妈开车开慢一点以便她能够浏览路标上的信息,是因为作者在阅读方面的进步增加了她的好奇心,让她想要了解周围的一切。

43. C 根据第四段中 Most of my reading through primary, middle and high school was factual reading. I read for knowledge, and to make A's on my tests. 可知,作者小学和中学阶段的阅读都是事实性阅读,目的是为了获取知识、在考试中取得好成绩。由此可知,作者认为事实性阅读能够提供真实的客观的信息。

44. D 根据第五段中 By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character. In these worlds I can become anyone. 可知,小说成为作者摆脱负担、避开复杂现实的一种方式。

45. C 根据上下文可知,文中作者以时间顺序回忆了自己的阅读经历和感悟,描述了自己从小到大伴着阅读成长。所以,最佳的标题为 C 项。

46. B 根据第二段中 With such models, scientists have found out some key principles operating in food webs. 可知,借助食物链的数学模型,科学家们发现了食物链运作的一些关键规则。

47. C 根据第二段中 When a predator always eats huge numbers of a single prey, the two species are strongly linked 可知,当捕食者总是吃数量庞大的单一猎物时,这两个物种是紧密相连的。

48. D 根据第三段中... where small changes of top predators can lead to big effects throughout entire ecosystems...scientists proposed that predators at the



top of a food web had a surprising amount of control over the size of populations of other species 可知,处于食物链顶端的食肉动物对其以下的其他物种的数量有着惊人的控制。由此可推断出,如果食物链顶端的食肉动物的数量大幅下降,那么其他物种的数量将经历意想不到的变化。

49. A 根据第四段开头和结尾 And unplanned human activities have proved the idea of top-down control by top predators to be true... These actions have greatly affected the ecological balance. 可知,这些例子说明不受控制的人类活动会极大地破坏生态系统。

50. D 根据最后一段中 Ideally, the system would tell us when to adapt human activities that are pushing an ecosystem toward a breakdown or would even allow us to pull an ecosystem back from the borderline. Prevention is key... 可知,这个系统会告诉人们何时需要采取行动,以便人们提前采取行动以维持生态平衡。

51. B 文章开头第一段讲述塞万提斯一生不幸,负债累累,战争使其左手残疾,同时还身陷囹圄,在 53 岁时他决定写书,最终写出成名作《堂吉珂德》。根据后文可知,所有的困境都没有阻挡他的成功,年龄也是如此。所以文章以他的故事开头,是为了说明年龄不是阻挡人们实现目标的障碍。

52. D 根据画线部分下文 I'm not talking about those who fail to get to the top... I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing... 可知,作者谈论的是那些不愿意再继续学习和成长的人。故可推测画线部分所在句表示“在到达目标前就失去继续前进的动力的人”,画线部分意指失去前进的动力,失去继续学习的兴趣,所以选 D。

53. C 根据第四段中 We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere. 可知,尽管失去了好奇心,但是如果还愿意学习,机会就无处不在,即机会总是青睐那些有好奇心的人。

54. D 根据第五段内容可知,我们在成年中所学到的知识很少涉及信息和技能,我们学会承受那些无法改变的事情,学会避免自怜,也学会了一个道理:无论我们怎么去取悦别人,总有些人是无法喜欢我们的——这个观点起初让我们苦恼,但是之后会让我们释怀。由此可知,本段作者告诉我们要学会使用恰当的方式来对待生活。

55. A 通读全文可知,本文作者表明,即便我们的人生阶段已经走到一定程度,我们也不应该失去对生活的希望和兴趣,我们需要不断地学习,这样生活才会有意义。所以,作者的目的是为了指导我们过一个有意义的成年人生活。

56. Cleaning the (school) building.  
Or: Doing (the) cleaning.

Or: He cleans the (school) building.

Or: He does (the) cleaning.

57. By lining the hallways, blowing noisemakers, singing a song, handing him cards, and hugging him.

Or: By lining the hallways with (handmade) cards, blowing noisemakers, singing a song, and hugging him.

Or: They lined the hallways, blew noisemakers, sang a song, handed him cards, and hugged him.

Or: They lined the hallways with (handmade) cards, blew noisemakers, sang a song, and hugged him.

58. Love. /Liking. /Fondness.

59. (Because) he loves/cares about students and works hard.

Or: (Because) he loves (the) students and is devoted to his work.

Or: (Because) he is kind/caring/helpful to the students, and hard-working.

Or: (Because) he is regarded as a kind/warm-hearted/helpful/caring and hard-working man.

60. My father/mother. (Because) he/she loves me and encourages me when I'm faced/confronted with difficulties.

Or: My teacher. (Because) he/she cares about me and prepares me for my future career.

Or: My friend. (Because) he/she brings me joy/happiness and gives me a lot of comfort /help /encouragement.

61.【参考范文】

Dear Chris,

I'm Li Jin, a student at Chenguang High School. As far as I know, a lecture about western art will be given in the coming interchange activity in summer vacation. I'm writing to give some suggestions about the topic of the lecture. As a music lover, I'm greatly fond of classic music, therefore I would appreciate it if you could talk about something about western classical music such as the origin and developing progress of it. In addition, some representative figures and their masterpieces are also expected to be introduced. I believe this lecture will enrich my knowledge about western classical music and develop students' interest in western art. Last but not least, I sincerely hope that you will take my suggestions into serious account and hope you a wonderful trip to our school.

Thank you for your time.

Yours,

Li Jin

## 2018 年 6 月普通高等学校招生

### 全国统一考试(天津卷)

1. B All right 行,可以;Don't worry 别担心;No wonder 难怪,怪不得;Enjoy yourself 玩得开心,玩得高兴,请自便,请随意。句意:——琼现在不应该在这儿吗?——别担心,她大约二十分钟后到这里。根据 She will be here in about twenty minutes. 可知,说话者是在安慰对方不要担心。

2. C 分析句子结构可知,所填词引导非限制性定语从句,先行词是 Kate,与从句的主语 sister 之间是所属关系,故选 whose。

3. A give in 让步;dress up 装扮;break in 闯入;turn up (常指出其不意地或经长久等待后)出现,到来。句意:起初,罗伯特不让他的女儿潜水,但最终他妥协了,因为她对自己的技术很有信心。根据 she was so confident about her skills 可知,女儿对自己的潜水技术非常自信,所以罗伯特最后妥协了。

4. D ever since 自从,引导时间状语从句。as if 仿佛,好像,引导方式状语从句。even though 尽管,即使,引导让步状语从句。so that 意为“为了,以便”时,引导目的状语从句;意为“结果”时,引导结果状语从句。分析此处句子可知,前后两句话之间是逻辑上的“目的”关系。句意:我们周末之前不要摘这些桃子,以便吃它们的时候就足够甜了。

5. A You bet 当然,一定;It depends 视情况而定;Forget it 算了吧(用于道歉的语境);No kidding(用以强调陈述的真实性)不开玩笑,说真的。句意:——我过几天要搬家,不知你能否帮忙。——当然!只要告诉我什么时候搬家,我就一定会来。根据 I wonder if you could help 及 Just let me know when, and I'll be there 可知,说话者同意帮对方搬家。

6. C 分析句子结构可知“that there is life on other planets in the universe”是同位语从句,且根据现实可知,宇宙中其他行星存在生命只是一种可能。advice 建议;order 命令;possibility 可能,可能性;invitation 邀请。句意:宇宙中其他行星上存在生命的可能性一直激励科学家去探索外太空。

7. B 句意:我需要一个新护照,所以我必须要拍照。动词 take 与 my photograph 之间为被动关系,用过去分词。have sth. done 表示“使某事被做”。

8. B display 展示,展览,陈列;acquire 学到,获得,取得;teach 教育,教导,使学会;test 测验,考验。句意:他花了很长时间才掌握了成为一名优秀舞蹈演员所需要的技能。根据 the skills he needed to become a good dancer 可知,此处应指获得了所需的技能。

9. C 分析句子结构可知,to 为介词,其后接宾语从句,从句中缺少动词 win 的主语,指人应该使用 who 或 whoever。此处表示“金牌将被授予任何赢得自行车赛的人”,用 whoever。

10. D 句意:我找不到我的钱包了,昨天我可能把它落在超市里了,但我不敢肯定。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知,此处表示对过去的事情进行推测,再根据 I'm not sure 可知,此处应是对过去的事情进行可能的推测,故选 D。

11. B at first 起初,当初;after all 毕竟,终究,归根结底;above all 首先,尤其重要的是;at random 任意地,随便地。句意:鲍伯认为他不能去参加晚会,因为他不得不写报告,但他终究还是去了。根据 Bob thought he couldn't go to the party 及 but he went 可知,Bob 最终还是去参加晚会了,表示“终究”用 after all。

12. D mean 在此处意为“打算”,后接动词不定式;can't help 后接动名词,意为“禁不住做某事”。D 项正确。

13. C 主语 washing machine 与谓语动词 repair 之间为被动关系,应使用被动语态;再结合后半句 so I have to wash my clothes by hand 衣服不得不手洗,说明洗衣机现在正在修理中心维修,所以用现在进行时的被动语态。

14. B 分析句子结构可知,本句为强调句,强调时间状语。强调句的句式为:It was + 被强调部分 + that + 句子其他,所以用 that。

15. A 分析句子结构可知,本句为 if 条件句中的虚拟语气。根据 if 条件句中的时间状语 yesterday 可知从句与过去事实相反,谓语动词应该使用过去完成时,表示对过去时态的假设。

16. C 根据上句 No one is born a winner. 可知,没有人天生就是赢家,是通过努力获得的。结合选项可知用 efforts。

17. B 根据下文 From the experience I learned... 可知,作者是从自己的一次经历中得到的这个教训。表示“经历”用 experience。

18. D 根据下文 Being the coach of the new team 可知,作者是一个教练。operating 操作;editing 编辑;consulting 咨询;coaching 指导。

19. D 根据 the school's old team 可知,此处与 old 形成对比,用 new。

20. B 根据 The old team had no coach, and they didn't even practice to 可知,他们没有教练,所以应该没有训练来准备比赛。prepare for 修饰 the game,表示“他们甚至没有训练来为比赛做准备”。cheer for 为……欢呼;help with 帮助;finish with 用……完成。

21. A 根据上文 I was excited because I knew we were

going to win, but to my disappointment we were defeated. 可知,作者不相信被打败了,所以用 believe,表示“相信”。agree 同意;describe 描述;regret 后悔。

22. A 根据 Thinking hard about it 可知,此处表示作者经过认真思考后意识到自己的问题,所以用动词 realize,表示“意识到”。claim 声称;permit 允许;demand 要求。

23. C 句意:我的队伍可能不是最好的,但他们依赖着我。根据常识可知,一支球队通常很依赖教练。reacting to 反应;looking for 寻找;depending on 依赖;caring about 关心。

24. B 根据上句 I came to...that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia,可知作者明白他们不是一流的球队,所以作者改变了对球员的态度。decision 决定;attitude 态度;conclusion 结论;intention 打算。

25. A 根据上文可知他们被打败了,所以作者要帮助学生建立自尊。pride 自尊心,自尊;culture 文化;fortune 运气;relationship 关系。

26. C 根据上文可知作者要帮助学生建立自尊,所以本句表示作者把他们当作胜利者来对待。

27. B 根据 That summer 并结合常识可知,其他队伍通常在夏天休假,用 vacations。

28. D 根据 we met every day 及 passing and kicking the football. 可知用 practiced,表示“练习传球和踢球”。

29. A 根据上文 to my disappointment we were defeated 可知,此处指上文提到的那次失败,所以用 defeat。

30. B 根据 we won our first game and our second,可知此处表示“我们一直在提高”,所以用 improve,表示“提高”。relax 放松;expand 扩张;defend 防卫。

31. C 根据上文 my team might not be the number one team in Georgia 及 Finally, we faced the number one team in the state. 可知,他们队不是最好的队伍,但却进了决赛,所以这对于他们来说就是胜利,用 victory,表示“胜利”。shame 羞愧;burden 负担;favor 支持。

32. B 根据 My boys beat the best team in Georgia 可知这对作者来说是一件令人激动的事,故用 thrills,表示“令人激动的事”。chances 机会;concerns 关心;offers 主动提出的帮助。

33. D 上文提到作者在意识到他们的球队不是最好的球队后改变了对球员的态度,把他们看作胜利者,结果他们最终赢得了比赛。由此可知,此处指领导者的态度会影响队员。

34. A 根据上文可知作者把队员当作胜利者来对待,激励他们努力,用 encouraged,和 pushed 并列,表示“鼓励”。observed 观察;protected 保护;impressed 留下印象。

35. D 根据上文在队员失败的情况下,作者却把他们当作

胜利者来对待,可知此处表示“让他们从不一样的角度看自己”,所以选 differently,表示“不同地”。honestly 诚实地;individually 个人地;calmly 镇静地。

36. C 根据文中第一段的 They inspect all campus buildings and test and maintain all sprinkler systems, fire alarms, and fire extinguishers. 可知,检查和维护消防设备是消防专业人员的主要职责。

37. B 根据文中 Fire Alarms 部分的 Most are also equipped with automatic fire alarm systems consisting of heat detectors, smoke detectors and sprinklers. 可知,火灾自动报警系统包括热探测器、烟雾探测器和洒水器。

38. C 根据文中 Fire Drills 部分的 Take your room key and ID, close and lock the door to your room. 可知,在消防演习中,学生应拿好房间钥匙和身份证,立即关上门离开, C 项正确。根据 Exit immediately from the nearest emergency exit; do not use a lift. 可知 A、B 两项不正确;根据 Meet outside of your residence hall and wait for further instructions. 可知 D 项不正确。

39. A 根据文中 Fire Extinguishers 部分的 Misuse of a fire extinguisher will result in fines. 可知误用灭火器会被罚款, A 项正确。根据 Irresponsible use of a fire extinguisher can create a dangerous situation for other residents and could result in damage to personal property. 可知 BC 不正确。根据 Use a fire extinguisher only if you have been trained to do so. 可知 D 不正确。

40. D 根据文中 Smoke Detectors 部分的 If your smoke detector is working properly, the red light should be on. If the red light is not blinking, contact residence hall staff immediately. 可知,为了保证烟雾探测器的正常运行,必须确保红灯亮着。

41. A 根据第一段 When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay. 可知 Marian MaNay 是一名水彩画家,所以 A 项正确。

42. D 根据第四段 Tour guides got on my nerves. 可知作者把对方当作导游了, D 项正确。

43. A 根据第四段 The people in the hall seemed very nosy, keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? 可知作者对这些人的行为感到很迷惑, A 项正确。

44. D 根据第五段 She couldn't believe how long they let us look around without saying anything 以及文章整体内容可知,作者与同伴把别人家当成博物馆参观这事让人印象更深刻,更值得叙写, D 项正确。根据第六段排

除 A、B、C 三项。

45. C 根据最后一段中 Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. 可知,作者未把小女孩当作博物馆前,小女孩从未觉得她住的地方很美。由此可推知,人们容易忽略身边的美, C 项正确。

46. B 根据第二段 Not everybody can do that—it takes years of experience, but a printer makes it easy. 可知, 3D 打印能轻松完成人们需要很长时间和丰富经验才能做好的事,为人们节省时间和精力,所以 B 项正确。

47. D 根据第三段 Some experts believe printers could use hydrocolloids from plentiful renewables like algae and grass to replace the familiar ingredients. 可知,打印机可使用从丰富的可再生的原料像藻类和草类中提取的水解胶体来代替熟悉的烹饪原料, D 项正确。

48. B 根据第四段中 Food printing could allow consumer to print food with customized nutritional content, like vitamins. 可知食物打印机能允许顾客打印定制的营养食物,可推断出 3D 打印出来的食物可以满足顾客特定需要, B 项正确。

49. C 根据最后一段 On top of that, most of the 3D food printers now are restricted to dry ingredients, because meat and milk products may easily go bad. 可知,阻止 3D 打印食物广泛使用的原因是原料必须是干的,含水较多的牛奶和肉类很容易变坏, C 项正确。

50. A 本文主要介绍 3D 食物打印技术取得了进展,但仍面临挑战,所以选 A。

51. D 根据文章第二段 Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb to new stimulation, new ideas. 可知,与成人相比,孩子们对世界更具有好奇心,更乐于去探索世界。

52. A 根据文章第三段第一句 The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. 可知,作者认为在事情发生前不要过早下结论。与 A 项“避免直接得出结论”意思相近。

53. C 根据文章第四段最后两句 I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a “ruby-crowned kinglet” and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing. 可知,这些观鸟者只是匆匆记下这些鸟的名字,而没有观察它们在做什么。

54. B 根据文章第五段 I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to

them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them. 可知,这些登山客只关心能否及时到达目的地,很少关注周围的事物。

55. A 根据文章最后一段前两句 Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. 可知,作者希望我们能够运用我们的感官和情感去感受自然的美妙,去感受世界。

56. Curiosity made her do so.

Or: The desire to explore.

57. Because it was getting dark, and she didn't want her mother to worry about her.

Or: Because she was scared, and might not be able to find her/the way back home.

58. She had rich imagination and she was brave.

Or: She was a brave and determined girl with rich imagination.

Or: She was imaginative and determined, and she dared to explore.

Or: She was imaginative, adventurous and determined.

59. We all sometimes fail.

Or: We face failure/ defeat hardships/ challenges in life.

Or: There are difficulties/ barriers /obstacles in life.

Or: We run into trouble sometimes.

Or: We have trouble in life.

60. I will try to reach my goal because I want to live an exciting life.

Or: I will try to reach/get to the top of the “mountain” because I want to be successful in life.

61.【参考范文】

Dear Chris,

I have good news to tell you. The World Adolescent Robotics Competition is to be held in Tianjin in the end of July. Knowing you used to win the prize in the robotics competition, I am going to invite you to our team to take part in the competition. Not only is it a good opportunity to test our abilities, we can also make a lot of friends who share common interests with us. I think you are bound to join us.

In addition, the training plan will be sent to your mailbox. Please tell me your suggestions about it.

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Jin