

2020 年北京市高考英语考试逐题解析

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food (1) _____ (play) a big role in his life. “My mum was a great cook, and she’d sometimes let me have a try,” he said. The first dish Oliver prepared for his family was fried chicken wings. He made it with his mum’s help. Oliver says if you’re (2) _____ (luck) enough to have someone close to you who enjoys cooking, ask them (3) _____ you can join in when it’s possible.

1.

【答案】 plays/has played/is playing/has been playing

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；提示词 play 为动词，整句缺少谓语动词，主语 food 和动词提示词 play 为主动关系，翻译成“食物在他的生活中扮演着重要的角色”，既可以作为表示一个客观事实，也可以表示一种长期以来的状态，全文语境整体为现在时间；故正确答案是 plays/has played/is playing/has been playing。

2.

【答案】 lucky

【解析】 本题考查词性转换；根据空格前 you’re, are 是系动词，表示“如果你足够幸运……”，可知空格应填 luck 的形容词形式；故正确答案是 lucky。

3.

【答案】 whether/if

【解析】 本题考查宾语从句；主句谓语 ask 要求双宾语，所以空格开始是宾语从句，从句看似不完整，其实是省略了跟上文重复的宾语，所以从句其实完整，本句表达的意思是，必要的时候问他们你是否可以参加；故正确答案是 whether/if。

B

Single-use plastic bags are used at most a few times before they (4) _____ (throw) away. It takes them hundreds of years (5) _____ (break) down. Many of these bags end up in the ocean where larger ones can trap sea creatures, such as turtles and dolphins. Over time, the bags fall apart (6) _____ countless tiny pieces, and fish can accidentally eat some of them. Now, lots of (7) _____ (country) and regions are taking action to ban the sale of such bags to stop people using them.

4.

【答案】 are thrown

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；主句谓语动词用一般现在时，空格是时间状语从句的谓语动词，当然也要用现在的时态，同时状态上没有特殊强调，所以用一般现在时，同时，动词 throw 和主语 they 应该是被动的关系；故正确答案是 are thrown。

5.

【答案】 to break

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；It takes some time to do sth. 固定搭配表示要做什么事情需要花费多长时间；故正确答案是 to break。

6.

【答案】 into/to

【解析】 本题考查介词；空格需要表达“变成”，进而使句意通顺；故正确答案是 into/to。

7.

【答案】 countries

【解析】 本题考查名词；空格前面 **lots of** 就注定了空格需要的是一个复数的名词；故正确答案是 **countries**。

C

A piece of stone (8) _____ (find) on a Dutch beach suggests that our extinct human relatives, known as Neanderthals, were cleverer than previously thought. The Neanderthals (9) _____ (live) alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40,000 years ago. They were much stronger than modern humans, but it's long been assumed that human ancestors were (10) _____ (smart) than the Neanderthals. However, the stone tool made by Neanderthals suggests otherwise.

8.

【答案】 found

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；谓语动词 **suggests** 决定了 **find** 要以非谓语做后置定语的形式出现，根据句意，这块石头一定是已经被发现；故正确答案是 **found**。

9.

【答案】 lived/had lived/had been living

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；句子有时间状语“40000 年前”说明主句谓语 **live** 说得肯定是过去的事儿，根据句意，既可以作为表示一个客观事实，也可以表示一种长期以来的状态，用一般过去时和过去完成时甚至过去完成进行时均可通顺；故正确答案是 **lived / had lived / had been living**。

10.

【答案】 smarter

【解析】 本题考查形容词；空格前面是 **were**，空格后面 **than**，空格就只能是形容词的比较级；故正确答案是 **smarter**。

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My faith in human nature has never been so great as it was last weekend after our family get-together in the town of Vail.

On Saturday, we all went to the market right in the middle of the town. Near the end, we all _____ (11) at the fountain near the bridge, and the kids waded (蹚水) around in the fountain until we _____ (12). This is one of the busiest walking streets.

After we returned to the hotel late in the afternoon, my 7-year-old son Ponder _____ (13) that nowhere could he find his backpack, which _____ (14) his Gameboy and his watch. After a thorough _____ (15), we determined that he must have left it at the fountain.

Ponder has never _____ (16) anything. So we just take for granted that he needs no supervision (指导) for managing his _____ (17).

He was upset, not about the Gameboy, but about the watch. "But Dad," he said, through massive _____ (18), "they don't make that kind of watch anymore." We were all very _____ (19).

Our dinner reservation was at a restaurant just on the other side of the bridge, so I _____ (20) him that we would not only search the area around the fountain when we went back for dinner, but we would also find the police and ask them if the backpack had been _____ (21).

As we exited from the parking garage, we could see the fountain as we walked down the long staircase. I saw something black _____ (22) there, but it was right

next to a woman standing by the fountain, so I could not _____ (23) what it was or if it was hers.

“See it, Dad?” Ponder shouted. “Don’t get too _____ (24) because that may not be it,” I said. But that was it. It had been five or six hours since we left the fountain, and it was _____ (25) there. There was no ID in it, and it looked like someone had looked through it and then set it right out where all could _____ (26) it.

I literally _____ (27) when we reached it and it was his! Everyone in our party was blown away by this “miracle (奇迹)”. In my wildest _____ (28), I would never have imagined that this could happen nowadays.

What a charmed life, eh? I believe this was a perfect _____ (29) for a child in losing something important ... to lose it and feel the full _____ (30) of that loss, and then to miraculously get it back.

11. A. drove B. hiked C. met D. united
12. A. landed B. left C. settled D. slept
13. A. responded B. recognised
C. realised D. recalled
14. A. contained B. combined C. comprised D. covered
15. A. preparation B. checkup C. revision D. search
16. A. wasted B. lost C. sought D. deserted
17. A. emotion B. time C. money D. stuff
18. A. tears B. fists C. reliefs D. outbreaks
19. A. hesitant B. curious C. sad D. eager
20. A. promised B. informed C. warned D. taught
21. A. worn out B. caught up C. put away D. turned in
22. A. hiding B. sitting C. swinging D. flowing
23. A. assess B. declare C. tell D. predict
24. A. excited B. puzzled C. relaxed D. amused
25. A. already B. even C. almost D. still
26. A. take B. see C. touch D. protect
27. A. panicked B. exploded C. collapsed D. cried
28. A. dreams B. claims C. efforts D. passions
29. A. mode B. lesson C. option D. plot
30. A. range B. pressure C. weight D. harvest

11.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据上一句“we all went to the market”以及空前“Near the end, we all _____ at the fountain”，可知我们都去了市场，临近结束的时候，我们在喷泉处_____，此处应为在喷泉处相遇（met）。其余选项含义为：drove（驾驶，开车），hiked（远足），united（联合）；故正确答案是 C。

12.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据空前“...and the kids waded around in the fountain until we _____”以及下一段首句“After we returned to the hotel”，可知直到我们_____，孩子们一直在喷泉周围蹚水，而之后我们都回到了酒店，此处应为我们离开（left）了喷泉，回到酒店。其余选项含义为：landed（着陆，降落），settled（安居，定居），slept（睡觉）；故正确答案是 B。

13.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据本句“After we returned to the hotel late in the afternoon, my 7-year-old son Ponder _____ that nowhere could he find his backpack”，可知在下午回到酒店后，我七岁的儿子 Ponder_____他找不到自己的背包，此处应为他意识到（realised）自己的背包不见了。其余选项含义为：responded（回答），recognised（辨认），recalled（回忆）；故正确答案是 C。

14.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据空前“which”以及空后“his Gameboy and his watch”，可知 which 后内容修饰前文中 Ponder 的背包，即他的背包_____他的游戏机和他的手表，此处应为背包里装着、包含有（contained）游戏机和手表。其余选项含义为：combined（结合），comprised（由...组成），covered（覆盖）；故正确答案是 A。

15.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据本句“After a thorough _____, we determined that he must have left it at the fountain.”，可知在一番彻底的_____后，我们确定他很可能将背包落在了喷泉处。此处应为我们在酒店进行了一番彻底的搜索、搜查（search）才得出结论。其余选项含义为：preparation（准备），checkup（审查，检查），revision（修正，复习）；故正确答案是 D。

16.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据上文“Ponder _____ that nowhere could he find his backpackwe determined that he must have left it at the fountain.”可知，作者的儿子 Ponder 找不到自己的背包，我们认为他应该是把背包落在了喷泉那里。故本题是说 Ponder 从来没有丢失(lost)过任何东西。其余选项含义为：wasted（浪费），sought（寻找），deserted（舍弃）；故正确答案是 B。

17.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；前文提到 Ponder 找不到自己的背包，本句又提及到“Ponder has never lost anything. So we just take for granted that he needs no supervision for managing his _____.” Ponder 从来没有丢过东西，所有我们认为他不需要对于如何管理自己的物品(stuff)的指导，stuff 对应的是前文的 backpack 以及 anything。其余选项含义为：emotion（情感），time（时间），money（钱），与文章内容不符；故正确答案是 D。

18.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据前文“He was upset”以及后面 Ponder 说到“they don't make that kind of watch anymore”可知背包里面有 Ponder 非常喜欢的表，故而他在提到手表的时候是饱含着泪水(tears)的。其余选项含义为：fists（拳头），reliefs（减轻、安慰），outbreaks（爆发），与文章内容不符；故正确答案是 A。

19.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是形容词题。根据前文 Ponder 说到“they don't make that kind of watch anymore”，以及“He was upset”，可知对于这块表的丢失，我们都感到很伤心(sad)，本题的 sad 与前面的 upset 相对应，其余选项含义为：hesitant (踌躇的)，curious (好奇的)，eager (渴望的)；故正确答案是 C。

20.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据前文说到我们的晚餐预定的餐厅就在桥的另外一边，所以后面我提出来不仅要在喷泉周围寻找而且也会找到警察求助看是否包被归还，所以应该是我承诺(promised)给 Ponder 这两个寻找的办法，其余选项含义为：informed (通知)，warned (警告)，taught (教导)，与文章人物关系和情感不符；故正确答案是 A。

21.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据后半句“but we would also find the police and ask them if the backpack had been _____”，但是我们会找到警察而且问他们是否背包被 _____，可知选 turned in (上交)。其余选项含义为：worn out (穿坏)，caught up (赶上)，put away (收好)；故正确答案是 D。

22.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据空前后句“I saw something black _____ there”可知，我看到一个黑色的背包在那儿。即 sitting (位于，坐落于)。其余选项含义为：hiding (隐藏)，swinging (摇摆)，flowing (流动)；故正确答案是 B。

23.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据空前后逻辑“but it was right next to a woman standing by the fountain, so I could not _____ what it was or if it was hers”可知，那个背包刚好挨着一位女士，所以我无法判断是否是她的。可知答案是 tell（判断）。其余选项含义为：assess（评估），declare（声称），predict（预测）；故正确答案是 C。

24.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是形容词题；根据空后“because that may not be it”，可以推理出我希望孩子先别高兴得太早，先别激动（excited）。其余选项含义为：puzzled（迷惑的），relaxed（放松的），amused（愉快的，搞笑的）；故正确答案是 A。

25.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是副词题；根据前半句“It had been five or six hours since we left the fountain”，可以推断出丢失背包后我们已经离开喷泉 5 到 6 小时之久，但它 still（仍然）在那。其余选项含义为：already（已经），even（甚至），almost（几乎）；故正确答案是 D。

26.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据本句“There was no ID in it, and it looked like someone had looked through it and then set it right out where all could _____ it.”背包里没有身份信息，并且看起来好像有人已经翻找过背包，然后就把它摆在所有人都可以看得见（see）的地方。这里描述好心人为了寻找失主，只有放在所有人看得见的地方，失主返回寻找时才能看见。其余选项含义为：take（拿），touch（摸），protect（保护）；故正确答案是 B。

27.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据本句“I literally _____ when we reached it and it was his!”，当我们到达了并且（发现）那个背包就是他的背包，我简直要兴奋地大叫/落泪了（cried）。这里描述当父亲和儿子寻找背包，不抱希望，却意外找回，喜极而泣的激动心情。其余选项含义为：panicked（恐慌），explode（爆炸），collapse（倒塌）；故正确答案是 D。

28.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据本句“In my wildest _____, I would never have imagined that this could happen nowadays.”，在我最疯狂的梦境（dreams）里，我都不会想象得到，这种好人好事可以在当今发生。作者做梦也梦不到真的会有如此善良的人出现在现实生活里。其余选项含义为：claims（声明），efforts（努力），passions（激情）；故正确答案是 A。

29.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据本句“I believe this was a perfect _____ losing something important.”我相信这对于一个孩子来说是一个完美的经验教训（lesson）。其余选项含义为：mode（模式），option（选项），plot（情节）；故正确答案是 B。

30.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据上文“feel the full _____ of that loss, and then miraculously get it back”，孩子通过这次经历，感觉到丢失东西的沉重（weight）。这里的 weight 并未真实物品的重量，而是内心的沉重与伤心。其余选项含义为：range（范围），pressure（压力），harvest（收获）；故正确答案是 C。

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Lancom is a worldwide language learning app and a leader in the online language learning industry with millions of active subscribers. We house a broad range of experts united by the common goal of creating the best language learning tools possible. With advice from AI specialists, art designers and culture researchers, our multi-language experts endow (赋予) Lancom with an enormous potential for innovation within the world of language learning. Our courses, totalling 20,000 hours of content in 20 different languages, guarantee you language skills you can use right away.

At the core of Lancom is a world-class effective method that enhances language learning with advanced technology. Examples and dialogues are recorded with real native speakers instead of automatic computers. Lancom trains your brain to learn efficiently, so you absorb more information while in the app and continue learning outside of it. The app makes our practical language lessons available wherever and whenever. We work directly for our learners, not for any third party. And it's all supported by an efficient customer service team, available through telephone, email and online chat.

Millions of learners have their own stories and their own reasons for learning a new language. Lancom cares about you and addresses your individual learning type. Lancom is the only product to offer courses tailored to your native language, building

on grammar and words you already know. Our content is about real-life topics that are relevant because we know what matters to you is what sticks best. You will find it very rewarding to learn with Lancom.

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31. Who can provide Lancom with a huge potential for innovation in learning?

A. Culture researchers.

B. AI specialists.

C. Language experts.

D. Art designers.

31.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查细节题；文章第一段中“With advice from AI specialists, art designers and culture researchers, our multi-language experts endow (赋予) Lancom with an enormous potential for innovation within the world of language learning.”在人工智能专家、艺术设计师和文化研究人员的建议下，我们的多语言专家赋予 Lancom 在语言学习领域巨大的创新潜力，故正确答案是 C。

32. What lies at the core of the Lancom app?

A. A flexible system.

B. An effective method.

C. The brain-training technique.

D. The informative content.

32.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查细节题；首先定位于文章的第二段，关键词在于“core”。“At the core of Lancom is a world-class effective method that enhances language learning with advanced technology.”所以说 Lancom 的核心是 world-class effective method，故正确答案是 B。

33. Lancom claims that it is unique in its _____.

A. personalised courses

B. multiple languages

C. pricing policy

D. service team

33.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查细节题；题目中问的是 Lancom 的独特之处在于什么，那么定位于第三段，文中提到“Lancom cares about you and addresses your individual learning type, Lancom is the only product to offer courses tailored to your native language, building on grammar and words you already know.”，Lancom 注重的是你个人的学习类型，所以他的独特之处在于他量身体裁的个性化课程，故正确答案是 A。

B

Baggy has become the first dog in the UK — and potentially the world — to join the fight against air pollution by recording pollutant levels near the ground.



Baggy wears a pollution monitor on her collar so she can take data measurements close to the ground. Her monitor has shown that air pollution levels are higher closer to ground level, which has helped highlight concerns that babies and young kids may be at higher risk of developing lung problems.

Conventional air pollution monitors are normally fixed on lampposts at about nine feet in the air. However, since Baggy stands at about the same height as a child in a pushchair (婴儿车), she frequently records pollution levels which are much higher than the data gathered by the Environment Agency.

The doggy data research was the idea of Baggy's 13-year-old owner Tom Hunt and his dad Matt. The English youngster noticed that pollution levels are around two-thirds higher close to the ground than they are in the air at the height where they are recorded by the agency. Tom has since reported the shocking findings to the government in an attempt to emphasise that babies are at higher risk of developing asthma (哮喘).

Matt Hunt said he was "very proud" of his son because "when the boy gets an idea, he keeps his head down and gets on with it, and he really does want to do some good and stop young kids from getting asthma."

"Tom built up a passion for environmental protection at a very early age," Matt added. "He became very interested in gadgets (小装置). About one year ago, he got this new piece of tech which is like a test tube. One Sunday afternoon, we went out to

do some monitoring, and he said, ‘why don’t we put it on Baggy’s collar and let her monitor the pollution?’ So we did it.”

Tom said, “Most of the time, Baggy is just like any other dog. But for the rest of the time she is a super dog, and we are all really proud of her.”

34. With a monitor on her collar, Baggy can _____.

- A. take pollutant readings
- B. record pollutant levels
- C. process collected data
- D. reduce air pollution

34.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第二段第一句“so she can take data measurements close to the ground. Her monitor has shown that air pollution levels are higher closer to ground level, ...”可知 Baggy 颈圈上带着检测器可以记录污染水平；故正确答案是 B。

35. What can we learn from the Baggy data?

- A. High places are free of air pollution.
- B. Higher pushchairs are more risky for kids.
- C. Conventional monitors are more reliable.
- D. Air is more polluted closer to the ground.

35.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第四段第二句“The English youngster noticed that pollution levels are around two-thirds higher close to the ground than they are in the air at the height where they are recorded by the agency.”可知，这个英国年轻人从 Baggy 的数据中注意到，接近地面的污染水平比机构记录的空气中的污染水平高出大约三分之二，因此接近地面的空气污染更大，故正确答案是 D。

36. What is Tom's purpose of doing the research?

- A. To warn of a health risk.
- B. To find out pollution sources.
- C. To test his new monitor.
- D. To prove Baggy's abilities.

36.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第四段第三句“Tom has since reported the shocking findings to the government in an attempt to emphasise that babies are at higher risk of developing asthma (哮喘).”可知，Tom 试图向政府强调婴儿患哮喘的风险更高；故正确答案是 A。

37. According to the passage, which word can best describe Tom Hunt?

- A. Modest.
- B. Generous.
- C. Creative.
- D. Outgoing.

37.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章推断；根据文章倒数二、三段可知，从父亲的角度描述 Tom，认为 Tom 有想法就会努力付诸实践，而且对环保从小热爱，以及他的环保小发明是如何想到的，从中可以推断 Tom 是一个有创造性的孩子，故正确答案是 C。

C

For the past five years, Paula Smith, a historian of science, has devoted herself to re-creating long-forgotten techniques. While doing research for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript (手稿) consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions, covering subjects from tool making to finding the best sand.

The author's intention remains as mysterious (神秘) as his name; he may have been simply taking notes for his own records. But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described. "You simply can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says.

Though Smith did get her hands on the best sand, doing things the old-fashioned way isn't just about playing around with French mud. Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen (工匠) who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes, and what went on in the workshops that produced them. It can even help solve present-day problems: In 2015, scientists discovered that a 10th-century English medicine for eye problems could kill a drug-resistant virus.

The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how an object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore them down. Scholars have seen this idea in practice with ancient Greek and Roman statues. These sculptures were painted a rainbow of striking colours. We can't appreciate these kinds of details without seeing works of art as they originally appeared—something Smith believes you can do only when you have a road map.

Smith has put the manuscript's ideas into practice. Her final goal is to link the worlds of art and science back together. She believes that bringing the old recipes to

life can help develop a kind of learning that highlights experimentation, teamwork, and problem solving.

Back when science — then called “the new philosophy” — took shape, academics looked to craftsmen for help in understanding the natural world. Microscopes and telescopes were invented by way of artistic tinkering (修补), as craftsmen experimented with glass to better bend light.

If we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

38. How did Smith feel after reading the French manuscript?

- A. Confused about the technical terms.
- B. Impressed with its detailed instructions.
- C. Discouraged by its complex structure.
- D. Shocked for her own lack of hand skills.

38.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查细节题；文章第二段中“But Smith was struck mainly by the fact that she didn't truly grasp any of the skills the author described.”作者表明了 Smith 在看到手稿时的感受很震惊，震惊于 Smith 自己手工技艺的缺失。文中的 was struck by 和选项中 shocked 呼应，文中 she didn't truly grasp any of the skills 和选项中 lack of hand skills 呼应，故正确答案是 D。

39. According to Smith, the reconstruction work is done mainly to _____.

- A. restore old workshops
- B. understand the craftsmen
- C. improve visual effects
- D. inspire the philosophers

39.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查细节题；文章中第三段第二句“reconstructing the work of the craftsmen who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world.”意为“重建生活在几个世纪前的工匠们的作品可以揭示他们是如何看待世界。”Smith 重建工作的目的是理解当时的工匠们。故正确答案是 B。

40. Why does the author mention museums?

- A. To reveal the beauty of ancient objects.
- B. To present the findings of old science.
- C. To highlight the importance of antiques.
- D. To emphasise the values of hand skills.

40.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查推断题；举例子是为了说明观点，举例支撑。根据第七段“if we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.”可知文章的观点是强调手工技艺的价值。故正确答案是 D。

41. Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Craftsmen Set the Trends for Artists
- B. Craftsmanship Leads to New Theories
- C. Craftsmanship Makes Better Scientists
- D. Craftsmen Reshape the Future of Science

41.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查主旨题；文章在第一,二,三段提到 Smith 重建工作的意义。第四段举例 museums 也是为了印证观点。第五段提到“her final goal is to link the worlds of art and science back together”，第七段提到“if we can rediscover the values of hands-on experience and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our

modern insights with the handiness of our ancestors.”整篇文章都是在阐述 Smith 重建工作的意义 craftsmanship 是为了成就更好的 scientists。故正确答案是 C。

D

Certain forms of AI are indeed becoming ubiquitous. For example, algorithms (算法) carry out huge volumes of trading on our financial markets, self-driving cars are appearing on city streets, and our smartphones are translating from one language into another. These systems are sometimes faster and more perceptive than we humans are. But so far that is only true for the specific tasks for which the systems have been designed. That is something that some AI developers are now eager to change.

Some of today's AI pioneers want to move on from today's world of "weak" or "narrow" AI, to create "strong" or "full" AI, or what is often called artificial general intelligence (AGI). In some respects, today's powerful computing machines already make our brains look weak. AGI could, its advocates say, work for us around the clock, and drawing on all available data, could suggest solutions to many problems. DM, a company focused on the development of AGI, has an ambition to "solve intelligence". "If we're successful," their mission statement reads, "we believe this will be one of the most important and widely beneficial scientific advances ever made."

Since the early days of AI, imagination has outpaced what is possible or even probable. In 1965, an imaginative mathematician called Irving Good predicted the eventual creation of an "ultra-intelligent machine ... that can far surpass all the intellectual (智力的) activities of any man, however clever." Good went on to suggest that "the first ultra-intelligent machine" could be "the last invention that man need ever make."

Fears about the appearance of bad, powerful, man-made intelligent machines have been reinforced (强化) by many works of fiction — Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*

and the *Terminator* film series, for example. But if AI does eventually prove to be our downfall, it is unlikely to be at the hands of human-shaped forms like these, with recognisably human motivations such as aggression (敌对行为). Instead, I agree with Oxford University philosopher Nick Bostrom, who believes that the heaviest risks from AGI do not come from a decision to turn against mankind but rather from a dogged pursuit of set objectives at the expense of everything else.

The promise and danger of true AGI are great. But all of today's excited discussion about these possibilities presupposes the fact that we will be able to build these systems. And, having spoken to many of the world's foremost AI researchers, I believe there is good reason to doubt that we will see AGI any time soon, if ever.

42. What does the underlined word “ubiquitous” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Enormous in quantity.
- B. Changeable daily.
- C. Stable in quality.
- D. Present everywhere.

42.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查猜测词义能力；通过第一段第二句的 **for example** 可判断，一、二两句之间为总分关系，可通过第二句所举的三个例子来判断 **ubiquitous** 的意思。第二句三个例子分别提到了 **financial**——金融方面，**cars**——交通方面和 **language**——语言方面，可知，第一句应该在强调人工智能的影响范围广，已在生活中随处可见，而非 A 项所说的数量大、B 项所说的每天变化或 C 项所说的质量稳定。故正确答案是 D。

43. What could AGI do for us, according to its supporters?

- A. Help to tackle problems.
- B. Make brains more active.
- C. Benefit ambitious people.
- D. Set up powerful databases.

43.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查细节定位与句义转换能力；根据题干信息可定位到第二段第四句（题干中的 **suppoters** 和原文的 **advocates** 对应）。细节题遵循就近原则，优先在本句找答案，本句中信息 **suggest solutions to many problems** 对应 A 项所说的 **help tackle problems**（帮助解决问题）。故正确答案是 A。

44. As for Irving Good's opinion on ultra-intelligent machines, the author is _____.

A. supportive

B. disapproving

C. fearful

D. uncertain

44.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查作者态度；根据题干所举案例可定位到第三段，但本段并未出现明确的作者态度。顺承向下，在第四段中我们看到了关键词 **I agree with...**，所以本句可进行作者态度的推断。根据句意可知，作者和牛津大学哲学家 **Nick Bostrom** 想法一致，认为 **AGI** 的主要风险在于不顾一切代价去追求超级智能机而不是 **AGI** 违反人类的决定。结合题干中 **Irving Good** 在第三段中的观点“超智能机是人类需要制造的最后一项发明，远比任何人聪明”，所以作者不支持 **Irving Good** 的观点，即不赞同 (**disapproving**)，而非 A 项的“支持”、C 项的“害怕”或 D 项的“不确定”。故正确答案是 B。

45. What can be inferred about AGI from the passage?

A. It may be only a dream.

B. It will come into being soon.

C. It will be controlled by humans.

D. It may be more dangerous than ever.

45.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查推断能力；根据文章最后一段最后一句所含信息 “**I believe there is good reason to doubt that we will see AGI any time soon, if ever.**” 可知，作者认为

有充足的理由怀疑我们在将来也很难看到 AGI 的诞生，因此可推断 AGI 可能只是一个梦想，并不一定能够实现。故正确答案是 A。

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many people think that positive thinking is mostly about keeping one's head in the sand and ignoring daily problems, trying to look optimistic. In reality it has more to do with the way an individual talks to himself. Self-talk is a constant stream of thoughts of a person, who is often unaware and uncertain of some events, phenomena, people, or even the person himself. _____ (46) Meanwhile, positive thinking can help to stop negative self-talks and start to form a positive view on an issue. People who regularly practise positive thinking tend to solve problems more effectively. They are less exposed to stress caused by external factors. They tend to believe in themselves and in what they do.

_____ (47) People who think positively demonstrate increased life spans (寿命), lower rates of depression and anxiety, better physical and psychological health, reduced risks of death from heart problems. Positive thinking also contributes to one's ability to deal with problems and hardships. _____ (48) For example, researchers have found that in the case of a crisis accompanied by strong emotions, such as a natural disaster, positive thinking can provide a sort of buffer (缓冲作用) against depression and anxiety. Resilient (适应性强的) people who think positively tend to treat every problem as a challenge, a chance for improvement of any kind, or as an opportunity for personal growth. Pessimists, on the contrary, tend to perceive problems as a source of additional stress. _____ (49)

In conclusion, positive thinking is a powerful and effective tool for dealing with hard times and improving the quality of one's life. It doesn't have anything to do with

ignorant optimism when an individual refuses to notice a problem. _____ (50)

Thinking in a positive, self-encouraging way brings about many benefits to one's physical and mental health.

- A. It doesn't cause any severe emotional discomfort, either.
- B. Negative self-talk damages self-confidence and decreases self-respect.
- C. It helps one to remain clear-headed and confident in difficult situations.
- D. Positive thinking has several beneficial effects on the body and the mind.
- E. As thinking changes, an individual's behaviour and habits change as well.
- F. They often offer a real alternative to the common and regular way of thinking.
- G. They often feel discouraged long before trying to solve the problem, even if small.

46.

【答案】 B

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后一句；考查方式：承上启下。空前一句意思是，“自我对话是一个人对某些事件、现象、人物群体乃至自身无意识、不确定而产生的连续思维意识流”，以此引出“self-talk”；空后一句意思是，“与此同时，积极的思维方式有助于阻止消极性的自我对话，并有助于人们对事物形成积极性的观点”，B 选项说的是“消极性自我对话破坏自信心和自尊心”，与前句的引入性内容形成逻辑顺承，同时与后句 positive thinking 的好处构成逻辑衔接；故正确答案是 B。

47.

【答案】 D

【解析】 挖空方式：段首空；解题语句：空后一句；考查方式：引出下文。段首句一般为文段或空后几句的概括，引出下文。选项 D“积极性思维对身心有着多重益处”，后面一句的意思是“有着积极性思维的人往往更长寿、抑郁焦虑度低、整体健康状况更优且重度心脏病发病率低”，可以看出，D 中 beneficial effects 与后句正向影响对应，故正确答案是 D。

48.

【答案】 C

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后一句；考查方式：承接上文，引出下文。空前一句表明，“积极性思维对一个人的危机处理能力也非常有助益”，空后一句又举例说“研究人员发现，在伴有强烈情绪波动的危机面前，积极性思维可以极好地帮助人们对抗抑郁和焦虑的发生”，C 选项 “it” 对应前面的 positive thinking, “difficult situation” 对应后面的 crisis 等困难状况。前句的 contribute to 和选项中的 help 与后句表达均为正向作用的对应；故正确答案是 C。

49.

【答案】 G

【解析】 挖空方式：段尾空；解题语句：空前一句；考查方式：承接上文。空前一句表明“悲观主义者与乐观主义者的表现完全相反，他们往往把问题看做额外的压力”，而 G 选项的意思是“他们在尝试解决很小的问题前，往往就会感到沮丧”，G 选项 “they”

对应前面的“pessimists”，前一句的“additional stress”和 G 选项中的“feel discouraged”同为负面态度的对应；故正确答案是 G。

50.

【答案】 A

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前两句，空后一句；考查方式：承上启下。选项 A 的意思是“它也不会导致任何严重的情绪问题”，空前两句的意思是“总而言之，积极性思维是人们处理问题和提升自身生活品质的重要工具，它和个人对问题视而不见的盲目乐观没什么关系”；空后一句意思是“以一种积极的自我鼓励的方式思考，可以非常有益于我们的身心健康”，选项 A 与前后文的文意匹配度非常高，同时，“doesn't have”和选项中“doesn't cause...either”也有结构对应，A 选项中的“It”也体现了代词的明显指代性功能；故正确答案是 A。

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 （15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你们学校英语戏剧俱乐部外籍指导教师 Jim 因疫情滞留英国。复学在即，作为俱乐部负责人，你给 Jim 写一封电子邮件，请他推荐一名外籍指导教师，内容包括：

1. 条件及要求；
2. 表示感谢并提醒注意防护。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

本篇作文是一篇请求信，首段需体现交际感，对于老师可表达问候，说明背景和期望；中间围绕要点进行展开，说明对于所需要推荐的外教的条件和要求；结尾表示感谢并表示关心。除了基本的内容要点之外，还需要学生开放性的构思，结合实际生活经验进行要点的延伸。建议考生平时加强构思训练，掌握应用文写作的层次，以合理的逻辑和结构完成写作。语言方面，建议选择实用的词汇，做到准确简洁。

【范文】

Dear Jim,

How are you doing? I hope everything's OK with you.

Our school's drama club plans to start practising. Since you're away in Britain, we need a drama teacher to be in your place. Would you please recommend one for us?

Here are the requirements. He or she should be accurate in English pronunciation, familiar with English drama, and experienced in both directing and teaching.

Thank you for your help. Please take care of yourself and remember to wear a mask when necessary.

Best wishes,

Yours,

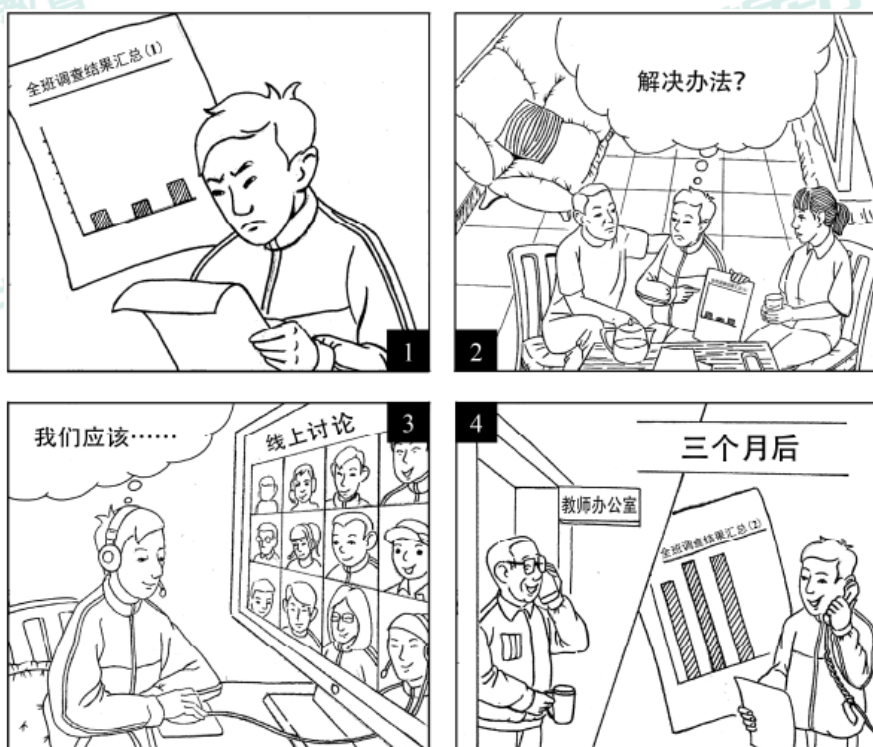
Li Hua

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班班长李华。居家学习期间,你们班开展了一次以“自律”为主题的调研活动。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序,写一篇英文稿件,给你们学校英文网站投稿,记述你在本次活动中发现问题并解决问题的过程。

注意:词数不少于 60。

提示词:自律 self-discipline



(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

今年北京卷情景作文以“自律”为主题，贴合时事热点。四幅图的要点分别是“发现问题”、“征求意见”、“线上讨论”、“成果汇报”。考生首先要注意审图，切忌审错、审漏图内的要点和细节。第二，在保证要点齐全的前提下，适当添加细节，注意情节的连贯性，同时关注结尾主题升华。第三，文章中要体现句式的多样性以及用词的准确性和丰富性。在适当增加长难句时，需要对非谓语动词、三大从句及特殊句式进行灵活运用。另外，写完之后要注意检查，避免低级语法错误和单词拼写错误。

【范文】

While studying at home, I organized a survey themed “self-discipline” in my class. The findings indicated many students spent little time doing their online homework. What a tremendous amount of time they had wasted! The findings worried me a lot.

To solve the problem, I asked my parents for help, and they offered some practical advice. Both of them proposed that I should exchange ideas with my classmates. Then I held an online discussion with them on how to well discipline ourselves. After that, we all knew better what to do.

Three months later, I did a second survey, which showed great improvements in self-discipline. I phoned my teacher about it, and we both felt pleased. It was through this experience that I realized how important self-discipline was.