

**2020届各区高考二模汇编---- C篇阅读**

[来源:学科网]

2020届宝山区高考英语二模 阅读C篇

**(C)**

With so many investments required of us to succeed - time, resources, talents, responsibilities, even finances for our retirement - it's easy to lose sight of the most difficult investment of all to commit to: ourselves.

Getting to the point where you're ready to start upgrading to you 2.0 isn't easy. But it doesn't mean dropping the ball everywhere else. It's not about omissions, but admissions. Come clean with yourself to kick - start your personal growth.

Unstuck starts with "u"

No one purposely chooses to stop learning and growing again, it just kind of happens in a lot of daily responsibilities and life. And if it were easy to just kick it into *gear* (挡位) again, you would have already done it. But the truth is inescapable. If you want to get off that place to higher ground, it's up to you and only you. No one will just hand you a steady stream of opportunities for growth.

You've been working in your life, not on it

Activity is often confused with *acceleration* (忙碌). I was guilty of this for years in working place - staying always busy but not admitting I was bored. I was lost in activity and not stepping back to take time to question what I wanted my life to be. Once I began working 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！on my life - quitting corporate, becoming an entrepreneur, restructuring to my life - I started growing once again. And I've never been happier.

Things aren't happening to you, they're happening for you

A victim *mentality* (心态) is the enemy of personal growth. **Lamenting** over everything that has gone wrong in your life only wastes energy from working to make more things go right. If you want to kick-start growth, you must view setbacks as having a purpose, and then put them in their place. The past shouldn't run or define you - only fuel you.

The perfect time to start doesn't exist

I had so many things that had to be just right before I could make my long-planned leap from corporate. I'd tell myself, "I'd love to go for it right now, but practically speaking." Well, guess what? Practicality is poison. It's the convenient excuse stopping you from what you're meant to become.

It's time to unplug others' opinions

Grow where you want to grow. Learn what you want to learn. Wherever you are on the scale of what you want to learn next - be it beginner or near-expert own it, be proud of it. Pretenses are for pretenders. You're just trying to become a better version of your genuine self.

63. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. If you want to succeed, you have to invest yourself first.

B. Upgrading yourself is hard, but you still need to continue.

C. Giving up upgrading yourself is just like dropping the ball.

D. It's a kind of responsibility to go on learning though it's hard.

64. The word **lament** in the last but 4 paragraphs most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to express sadness and feeling sorry about something

B. to repeat what happens to you in the past of your life

C. to show some regretful feeling or thought for your past

D. to recognize something that has gone wrong in the past

65. According to the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the busier you are, the happier and better you will be

B. what happened shouldn't prevent you, but protect you[来源:Z|xx|k.Com]

C. whoever you are, just grow where you want to grow

D. how well you grow is actually decided by yourself

66. How many aspects does the writer illustrate his idea on personal growth?

A. 3. B. 7. C. 5. D. 6.

参考答案：63－66 BADC

2020届崇明区高考英语二模

**(C)**

Today’s artificial intelligence may not be that clever, but it just got much quicker in understanding. A learning program designed by three researchers can now recognize and draw handwritten characters after seeing them only a few times, just as a human can. And the program can do it so well that people can’t tell the difference.

The findings, published in the journal Science, represent a major step forward in developing more powerful computer programs that learn in the ways that humans do.

Although computers are excellent at storing and processing data, they’re **less-than-stellar** students. Your average 3-year-olds could pick up basic concepts faster than the most advanced program.

In short, “You can generalize,” said coauthor Joshua Tenenbaum. But there’s something else humans can do with just a little exposure—they can break an object down into its key parts and dream up something new. “To scientists like me who study the mind, the gap between machine-learning and human-learning capacities remains vast,” Tenenbaum said. “We want to close that gap, and that’s our long-term goal.”

Now, Tenenbaum and his colleagues have managed to build a different kind of machine learning algorithm (算法)—one that, like humans, can learn a simple concept from very few examples and can even apply it in new ways. The researchers tested the model on human handwriting, which can vary sharply from person to person, even when each produces the exact same character.

The scientists built an algorithm with an approach called Bayesian program learning, or BPL, a probability-based program. This algorithm is actually able to build concepts as it goes.

In a set of experiments, the scientists tested the program using many examples of 1,623 handwritten characters from 50 different writing systems from around the world. In a one-shot classification challenge, people were quite good at it, with an average error rate of 4.5 percent. But BPL, slightly edged them out, with a comparable error rate of 3.3 percent. The scientists also challenged the program and some human participants to draw new versions of various characters they presented. They then had human judges determine which ones were made by man and which were made by machine. As it turned out, the humans were barely as good as chance at figuring out which set of characters was machine-produced and which was created by humans.

The findings could be used to improve a variety of technologies in the near term, including for other symbol-based systems such as gestures, dance moves and spoken and signed language. But the research could also shed fresh light on how learning happens in young humans, the scientists pointed out.

63.What is the passage mainly about?

A.An advance in artificial intelligence. B. A special learning program for students.

C. The application of artificial intelligence. D. A new approach of developing programs.

64.By “**less-than-stellar students**” in Paragraph 3, the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.students are better at processing data B. computers are incomparable to students

C. students are less smart than computers D. computers are less clever in some aspects

65.In the experiments testing BPL, what did the scientists find out?

A.Humans were slow at recognizing characters.

B.BPL wrote characters in a quite different manner.

C.BPL could identify and write characters as humans.

D.Humans could create more characters than computers.

66.What can be inferred from the passage?

A.Computers learn in the same way as humans.

B.The findings may help improve human-learning.

C.Machine-learning is superior to human-learning.

D.Young humans can understand algorithms quickly.

参考答案：

63. A 64. D 65. C 66. B

2020届奉贤区高考英语二模

(C)

A rare hole has opened up in the ozone layer above the Arctic, in what scientists say is the result of unusually low temperatures in the atmosphere above the north pole.

The hole, which has been tracked from space and the ground over the past few days, has reached record dimensions, but is not expected to pose any danger to humans unless it moves further south. If it extends further south overpopulated areas, such as southern Greenland, people would be at increased risk of sunburn. However, on current trends the hole is expected to disappear altogether in a few weeks.

Low temperatures in the northern polar regions led to an unusual stable polar vortex(极地漩涡), and the presence of ozone-destroying chemicals such as chlorine(氯) in the atmosphere – from human activities – caused the hole to form.

“The hole is principally a geophysical curiosity,” said Vincent-Henri Peuch, direct学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！or of the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service. “We monitored unusual dynamic(动态的) conditions, which drive the process of chemical **depletion** of ozone. Those dynamics allowed for lower temperatures and a more stable vortex than usual over the Arctic, which then triggered the formation of polar stratospheric(平流层的) clouds and the catalytic(催化的) destruction of ozone.”

The hole is not related to the Covid-19 shutdowns that have dramatically cut air pollution and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. It is also too early to say whether the unusually stable Arctic polar vortex conditions are linked with the climate crisis, or part of normal stratospheric weather variability.

Peuch said there were no direct implications for the climate crisis. Temperatures in the region are already increasing, slowing the depletion of ozone, and the hole will start to recover as polar air mixes with ozone-rich air from lower latitudes. The last time similar conditions were observed was in spring 2011.

While a hole over the Arctic is a rare event, the much larger hole in the ozone layer over the Antarctic has been a major cause for concern for more than four decades. The production of ozone-depleting chemicals has been dramatically reduced, under the 1987 Montreal Protocol(蒙特利尔协议), but some sources appear still to be functioning--in 2018, unauthorized emissions were detected from some areas .

New sources of ozone-depleting chemicals were not a factor in the hole observed in the Arctic, said Peuch. “However, this is a reminder that one should not take the Montreal Protocol measures for granted, and that observations from the ground and from satellites are central to avoid a situation where the ozone-destroying chemical level in the stratosphere could increase again.”

1. What is the possible meaning of the underlined word **“depletion”**?

A. replacement B. consumption C. increase D. production

1. According to the passage, scientists are concerned about the hole because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is expected to be a threat to the mankind

B. the new hole is caused by air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions

C. it may encourage further scientific research and environmental awareness

D. it warns us of an oncoming climate crisis

1. What can be learned from the last two paragraphs?

A. The hole over the Arctic shares the same causes as the one over the Antarctic.

B. Human activities are highly responsible for producing ozone-destroying chemicals.

C. The Montreal Protocol has successfully prevented new emissions.

D. Some new illegal emissions are to blame for the hole over the Arctic.

1. The best title for the passage is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Record-size Hole Opens in Ozone Layer above the Arctic

B. Actions Urgently Needed for a New Hole in Ozone Layer

C. Environmental Disaster and International Cooperation

D. How a Hole in Ozone Affects our Life on Earth

参考答案：63-66 BCBA

2020届虹口区高考英语二模

pe the everyday and explore the unfamiliar. Wanderlust is a common, but not universal experience. What makes some people catch that travel bug while others are apparently unaffected?

One theory is to do with our genes. Scientific research has identified a variant of the DRD4 gene that affects sensitivity to dopamine（多巴胺）, the neuro-transmitter often released in the brain when we do something we enjoy. Actually, it’s not that the 7R version of the DRD4 specifically creates a thirst for travel, but people with the 7R variant are less sensitive to that delicious dopamine hit.

So simple things that bring other people pleasure, like a jog in the park or a cheeky chocolate treat, might not cut it for them, which makes those with the 7R type of the DRD4 gene more likely to be risk takers to get increased dopamine levels. That’s way DRD4-7R has been called the wanderlust gene. Other researches have also linked the same 7R variant to far riskier behaviours, such as addiction and offensive behaviour. By comparison, the strong sudden desire to go travelling seems like the better end of the Theory of Evolution.

But another theory looks at the psychology of living in our inter-connected human society, one in which we are constantly aware of what friends and social media influencers are doing and keep comparing ourselves to them in two distinct ways. Upwards social comparisons, comparing ourselves to those we see as more successful than us. And downward social comparisons, comparing ourselves to those we see as worse off than us. In the age of social media, it’s very easy to compare ourselves unfavourably with the idealized version. How can we compete with influencers, with their perfectly dark brown legs on neat and clean while sand, and their once in a lifetime sunsets over Machu Picchu?

Whether the motivation to explore the world is genetic, psychological or something else, there are far more harmful hobbies than the desire to explore the world. Venturing outside your comfort zone, to learn about new cultures, meet people you might otherwise never have had the chance to meet, and finally, learn who you are in different situations. Sounds like a life well-lived. As the novelist Jack Kerouac said, “Because in the end, you won’t remember the time you spent in the office or mowing your lawn. Climb that goddamn mountain.”

63. The underlined phrase “catch that travel bug” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. be crazy about travelling B. be curious about travelling

C. escape daily life by travelling D. experience common travelling

64. Why are people with the 7R type of the DRD4 gene more likely to have wanderlust?

A. Because they are more fascinated by risks and unfamiliar things.

B. Because the 7R variant cause them to be less sensitive do dopamine hit.

C. Because they have comparatively higher level of dopamine than other people.

D. Because the 7R variant, also called wanderlust gene, helps create a craving for travelling.

65. The author will probably agree to the statement that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a well-lived life doesn’t involve venturing outside comfortable zone

B. the 7R variant is inevitably linked with some more risky behavior such as addiction

C. people tend to forget their daily routine, but adventures really leave footprints in their hearts

D. when people compare themselves with less successful ones, it may give rise to mixed feelings

66. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Wanderlust and its two main categories.

B. A less harmful hobby and analysis of its different cause.

C. The distinctions between gene variants and social comparisons.

D. Physical and psychological reasons for the desire to explore the world.

参考答案：63 - 66 ABCD

2020届黄浦区高考英语二模

**(C)**

Scientists in Antarctica have recorded,for the first time,unusually warm water beneath a glacier (冰川)the size of Florida that is already melting and contributing to a rise in sea levels.

The researchers,working on the Thwaites Glacier,recorded water temperatures at the base of the ice of more than 2℃,above the normal freezing point.Critically,the measurements were taken at the glacier's grounding line,the area where it transforms from resting wholly on bedrock to spreading out on the sea as ice shelves.It is unclear how fast the glacier is getting worse:Studies have forecast its total collapse in a century or in a few decades.The presence of warm water in the grounding line may support estimates at the faster range.

That is worthy of attention because the Thwaites,along with the Pine Island Glacier and several smaller glaciers, acts as a brake on part of the much larger West Antarctic Ice Sheet,which if melted,would raise the world's oceans by more than a meter over centuries,an amount that would put many coastal cities underwater.

“Warm waters in this part of the world,as remote as they may seem,should serve as a warning to all of us about the potential terrible changes to the planet brought about by climate change," said David Holland, director of New York University's Environmental Fluid Dynamics Laboratory.

Glaciologists have previously raised alarm over the presence of warm water melting the Thwaites from below.This is the first time,though,that warm waters have been measured at the glacier's grounding line.

To observe activity beneath the glacier,Dr.Holland's team drilled a hole -about 30 centimeters wide and 600 meters deep-from the surface to the bottom and then placed equipment that measures water temperature and ocean turbulence,or the mixing of freshwater from the glacier and salty ocean water.Collecting the data took about 96 hours in subzero weather.Warm waters beneath the Thwaites are actively melting it, the team found.

While scientists may not yet be able to definitively predict how soon glaciers like the Thwaites will melt, human-caused climate change is a key factor.The biggest predictor of "how much ice we will lose and how quickly we will lose it,"Dr.Holland said,“is human action."

63. What does warm water found in the glacier's grounding line indicate?

A. Sea levels should be remeasured.

B. It may take a century for the glacier to melt.

C. The grounding line is getting shorter.

D. The glacier might disappear sooner

64. The Thwaites and other glaciers are important because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they hold back ice

B. they are extremely large

C. they are located at bedrocks

D. they are collapsing

65. What can be inferred from the passage about the researchers viewpoints?

A. We can predict how much ice can be kept.

B. Human beings are to blame for the loss of ice.

C. Glaciers serve a more important purpose than expected.

D. More data needs to be collected to support the estimates.

66. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The efforts made to avoid the presence of warm water.

B. The alarm voiced on the worsening situation of glaciers.

C. The tools employed to measure the temperature of Antarctica.

D. The prediction based on a scientific study of the grounding line.

参考答案：63-66: DABB

2020届金山区高考英语二模

**(C)**

What makes us love some things and hate others? We know that sometimes even the tiniest change can result in a huge difference in how we perceive something, so is there any rhyme or reason to our tastes and preferences? Here are three factors which play a role.

1. **Conforming to expectations**

In London a few years ago, two talented rappers called Silibil N’ Brains took to the stage to perform at a music industry show for unsigned bands. They were an instant hit. Their outrageous West Coast-American style, brilliant rap lyrics and couldn’t-care-less attitude had the music industry’s talent spotters falling over themselves to sign the pair. In a short学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ space of time, Silibil N’ Brains had a deal with a top management company, a contract with a major record label and an advance of $70, 000 — and they hadn’t even made a record. Before long, they were on tour with Eminem and out partying with Madonna. They were living the dream.

But two years ago the same two rappers were laughed off stage by the same talent spotters for singing the same songs. So what was the difference? Amazingly, it was their accent. You see, Silibil N’ Brains weren’t, in fact, from West Coast U.S.A. at all. They were from Dundee in Scotland. During the first audition they had used their Scottish accents when rapping and it hadn’t gone down well. “They just laughed at us,” recalled Brains. “We were heartbroken. We went back to Scotland **with our tail between our legs**.” The lesson for them was that to succeed, you have to conform to expectations and at that time everyone expected rappers to be American.

1. **The benefit of hindsight**

Some people are simply ahead of their time. It’s common knowledge that Vincent van Gogh sold only one painting in his lifetime — the other 900 or so were unknown and unloved until after his death. Monet’s paintings, at least in his early career, was considered incomplete and ugly by critics at the time, while Vermeer, the painter *of Girl With a Pearl Earring*, even had to use his mother-in-law as a guarantor when he borrowed money — so unable was he to sell any of his work! Now that public taste has caught up with these artists, more or less anything they touched has an astronomical price tag attached to it. Perhaps the reason is that it just takes a while to get used to something — after all, not all beauty is obvious at first sight.

1. **A reassuring price tag**

In a world where the range of products on offer can be completely bewildering, we often look to price as an indication of quality. We may think we prefer the expensive wine to the cheap one, but we may simply be influenced by the price tag. Even professionals can make the mistake. A researcher from the University of Bordeaux in France took an average bottle of red wine and poured it into two empty bottles, one with an expensive label and the other with a cheap one. Then he invited 57 wine “experts” to taste the wine. Forty of them recommended the wine from the expensive bottle, describing it as “agreeable”, “complex”, “balanced” and “rounded,” while the same wine from the cheap bottle was described as “weak” and “flat”, with only 12 of the experts recommending it. The study made the researcher unpopular with the French wine tasters, but he did prove that price has a significant impact on taste.

63. Which of the following statements about Silibil N’ Brains is true?

A. Talent spotters fell in love with them at first sight.

B. They are from the West Coast of America.

C. Their success was attributed to behaving and sounding like American rappers.

D. They were friends with famous stars like Madonna even before they succeeded.

64. The underlined phrase **“with our tail between our legs”** indicates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. their first audition proved a failure

B. they felt proud of their performance

C. they learned a valuable lesson

D. being humble might contribute to their future success

65. We can infer from the second factor that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some artists are better known when they are alive than when they are dead

B. public taste usually falls behind famous artists

C. beauty at first sight lasts much longer

D. Monet’s paintings are priceless because of their incompleteness

66. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. A price tag always fails to indicate the quality of a product.[来源:学#科#网]

B. A price tag is less likely to confuse customers than the packaging.

C. Low price will make the wine unpopular with tasters.

D. A price tag will cloud a person’s judgement of something.

参考答案：

63-66: CABD

2020届闵行区高考英语二模

**(C)**

The dream of the flying car could come down to earth soon as several start-ups like Chinese EHANG and Uber are developing so-called “passenger drones(无人机)”—self-flying drones big enough to ferry individual commuters around town—which could shrink commute(上下班往返) times from hours to minutes.

At first glance, human-carrying drones sound no more realistic than flying cars. Until recently inventors had never been able to marry automobiles and aircraft in a practical way. Yet a few companies have kept at it: Woburn, for example, has since 2006 been developing Transition, a “roadable aircraft” that resembles a small airplane that can fold its wings and drive on roads. A personal flying car in every garage has proved to be a tough sell, however, as there are serious safety concerns about asking the average commuter to train for a pilot’s license and take to the skies.

Passenger drones, by contrast, would operate autonomously and leave the “roadable” part behind in favor of larger versions of aircraft that already exist. Passenger drone designs favor “distributed electric propulsion(推进),” meaning instead of one large rotor powered by a large engine they have multiple propellers each powered by its own, smaller motor. This sacrifices lifting power and flight performance in exchange for mechanical simplicity and 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！lighter weight—factors that could make them cheaper to operate. Quieter electric power would make the noise tolerable to city residents, although it remains to be seen how much weight such a vehicle could lift, and for how long.

With any of these vehicles, safety is the biggest concern and extends to both the aircraft and the automated systems flying them. Advanced artificial intelligence is needed to fly large numbers of autonomous aircraft without crashing them into one another or, say, the local news channel’s traffic helicopter. Carrying people from points A to B 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！seems simple enough, but even the best AI struggles with surprises: What, for example, would a drone do if a landing area suddenly became unavailable? asks Sanjiv Singh, a Carnegie Mellon University robotics researcher. Instead of leaping to fully automated passenger drones, he suggests first testing the necessary AI in unmanned cargo(货物)runs, and adopting a “mixed mode” approach in early passenger services where pilots are assisted by AI co-pilots.

Technical challenges aside, start-ups promoting the technology will have to find a way to convince the public to give their drones a whirl, something that requires a much bigger leap of faith than getting into the backseat of a self-driving car. Passenger drone makers are “obviously still in the incubation(孵化) stages of technology development and improving the basics,” says Mike Hirschberg, executive director of the American Helicopter Society International. “But 20 or 30 years from now life may be a little like The Jetsons where you take advantage of the third dimension and have much more mobility, especially in urban close quarters where ground transportation is gridlocked.”

The passenger drone progress may follow a sloping takeoff rather than vertical leap. Carnegie Mellon’s Singh sees a long road ahead filled with lots of testing, analysis, regulation and efforts to win the public’s trust before the technology becomes a viable transportation option. “There is the danger of someone moving too fast and then having a problem that sets the industry back for some time,” he says.

63.Personal flying cars have failed to gain popularity among households mainly because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.people don’t have the courage to take the cars to the air.

B.people are unwilling to train for a pilot’s license.

C.people worry that they may not be qualified to fly the cars safely.

D.it is practically impossible to combine cars and aircraft together.

1. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of passenger drones?

A.It can lift more weight. B. It is lighter in weight.

C. It makes less noise. D. It is simpler in mechanical design.

65.What is Hirschberg’s attitude towards passenger drones?

A.disapproving B. neutral C. skeptical D. cautiously optimistic

66.We can learn from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.artificial intelligence can easily tackle the problems occurring in air traffic.

B.human pilots in autonomous aircraft will endanger the safety of passengers.

C.the passenger drone industry will make major breakthroughs in the near future.

D.the public’s distrust may hinder the development of passenger drones.

参考答案：

63. C 64. A 65. D

66. D

2020届浦东新区高考英语二模

**(C)**

Changing the Game

On a warm September evening in London, The Arch climbing wall, just south of the River Thames, is packed. Scores of people wander around on the thick crash pads, chatting, waiting their turn and offering the odd shout of encouragement to those clinging on to the colourful climbing walls.

Rock climbing was once classified as an “extreme sport”. But indoor centres like The Arch, which offer climbing without the need for rocks, are bringing it into the mainstream. The British Mountaineering Council estimates there学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ are at least 248 public climbing walls in Britain, a number that has risen by 30% since 2010. In 2020 the sport’s governing bodies are hoping to see an even bigger increase in interest. Along with skateboarding, surfing and karate（空手道）, rock climbing will be making its first appearance as an Olympic sport at the summer games in Tokyo.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is frank about the ambition to appeal to a younger crowd who may be less familiar with longer-standing sports such as athletics and weightlifting. The crowd at the Arch is exactly what the IOC has in mind: mostly young professional letting off steam after work, who see climbing as a more engaging ans sociable alternative to jogging on running machines or pumping iron in a gym. Between them, the new sports will mean another 18 events and 474 athletes at the Tokyo games.

Officially, all four sports are delighted with their new status. But with the exception of karate, all of them have counter-cultural, anti-establishment roots. Some stars have wondered whether accepting the Olympic torch means going against their beliefs. Owen Wright, a famous surfer, has said that surfing is more art form than sport, and therefore not suitable for the games - though he has since gone back on his word, and hopes to represent Australia in Tokyo.

Adam Ondra, a Czech who is one of the world’s climbers, said he might steer clear of the games because of the format. The eventual Olympic champion will have to master all the three disciplines including bouldering (climbing without a rope, low to the ground, with a focus on hard, gymnastic moves), lead climbing (roped climbing up a tall wall of increasing difficulty) and speed climbing. Bouldering and lead climbing feature new routes in each stage of a competition, in an effort to imitate the variety of real rock. But speed climbing takes place on a standard, unvarying course. Because of this, said Mr. Ondra, “speed is a kind of artificial discipline ... and this is against the soul of climbing.”

Skateboarders, also notably rebellious, can be strikingly young. Sky Brown is set to become Britain’s youngest Olympian and has settled down to training. By the time of the Tokyo games, she will have turned 12.

63. Which of the following statements is true about rock climbing？

A. It originated in The Arch, a sports centre on the River Thames.

B. It has evolved from a mainstream sport into an extreme sport.

C. Spectator’s encouragement contributes to its rapid expansion.

D. The increase in climbing walls reflects a growing interest in it.

64. IOC introduced rock climbing into the Olympics in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. familiarize the global population with the new sport

B. attract young people who lack interest in traditional sports

C. enable the young to let off their energy after work

D. challenge the dominant status of traditional sports

65. What can you infer from the star athletes’ responses according to the passage?

A. Surfers are expected to strike a balance between art and sport in the Olympics.

B. Rock climbers must be self-disciplined if they are to win the championship.

C. Adam believes that the soul of climbing consists in its harmony with nature.

D. Strikingly young skateboarders have an advantage over other opponents.

66. What is the passage mainly about?

A. With the addition of new Olympics sports, stars are divided on whether to participate.

B. Rock climbing, skateboard, surfing and karate are accepted as Olympics sports.

C. Extreme sports athletes rebel against traditions while training for the Olympics.

D. The appeal of a new sport event consists is changing for format of this game.

参考答案：63-66 DBCA

2020届青浦区高考英语二模

**(C)**

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing the order of the words and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs (助动词) ,we are able to communicate variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question,state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place,and perform other word tricks to convey delicate differences in meaning. Besides. grammar is universal and plays a part in every language. no matter how widespread it is. So the question which has confused many linguists is: who created grammar?

At first, this question would appear impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created. someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Some linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but to know the forming of complex languages, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch**. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

Some recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time. slaves from different nations were forced to work together. Since they could not learn each other's languages. they developed a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowners. Little grammar is found in them. and in many cases it is difficult or a listener to infer when an event happened, and who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution (迁回曲折的说法) in order to make themselves understood. Interestingly. however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it. Slave children did not simply copy words from their elders, they adapted them to create a language. It included new word orders and grammatical markers. Complex grammar systems merging from pidgins are termed creoles, which are invented by children.

Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The -ed ending in English past tense may have evolved from “did”,“It ended”,which was first used by kids, may once have been “It end-did”. Therefore. it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have been born with grammatical machinery in their brains. which can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

63. What does paragraph 1 mainly tell us?

A. Language learners know that grammar is of complexity.

B. One cal do a lot with his good command of grammar.

C. Grammar is both complex and universal in languages.

D Linguists face a question in creating confusing grammars

64. The underlined expression **“from scratch”** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. from the very beginning

B. in ancient cultures

C. by copying something else

D. by using written information

65. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

A. It contained a complex grammar system.

B. It was first created by the slaves' landowners.

C. It was based on a lot of different languages.

D. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.

66. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?

A. The English past tense system is inaccurate.

8. English was probably once a kind of creole.

C. Linguists 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！have proven that English was created by children.

D. Children use English past tenses differently from adults.

参考答案：63—66 CADB

2020届徐汇区高考英语二模

**(C)**

There has, in recent years, been an outpouring of information about the impact of buildings on the natural environment. Information which explains and promotes green and sustainable construction design, strives to convince others of its *efficacy* (功效) and warns of the dangers of ignoring the issue. Seldom do these documents offer any advice to practitioners, such as those designing mechanical and electrical systems for a building, on how to use this knowledge on a practical level.

Although there are a good many advocates of “green” construction in the architectural industry, able to list enough reasons why buildings should be designed in a sustainable way, not to mention plenty of architectural firms with experience in green design, this is not enough to make green construction come into being. The driving force behind whether a building is constructed with minimal environmental impact lies with the owner of the building; that is, the person financing the project. If the owner considers green design unimportant, or of secondary importance, then more than likely, it will not be factored into the design.

The *commissioning* (委任) process plays a key role in ensuring the owner gets the building he wants, in terms of design, costs and risk. At the predesign stage, the owner’s objectives and expectations are discussed and documented. This gives a design team a solid foundation on which they can build their ideas. Owners who skip the commissioning process, or fail to take “green” issues into account when doing so, often **come a cropper** once their building is up and running. Materials and equipment are installed as planned, and, at first glance, appear to fulfil their purpose adequately. However, in time, the owner realizes that operational and maintenance costs are higher than necessary, and that the occupants are dissatisfied with the results. These factors in turn lead to higher ownership costs as well as increased environmental impact.

In some cases, an owner may be aware of the latest trends in sustainable building design. However, firms should not take it as read that the client already has an idea of how green he intends the structure to be. Indeed, this initial interaction between owner and firm is the ideal time for a designer to outline and promote the ways that green design can meet the client’s objectives, thus turning a project originally not destined for green design into a potential candidate.

Typically, when considering whether or not to adopt a green approach, an owner will ask about additional costs or return for investment. In a typical project, landscape architects, mechanical and electrical engineers do not become involved until a much later stage. However, in green design, they must be involved from the outset, since green design demands interaction between these disciplines. This increased cooperation clearly requires additional cost. However, there may be financial advantage for the client in choosing a greener design. There are examples of green designs which have demonstrated lower costs for long-term operation, ownership and even construction.

63. What is the main reason for the lack of green buildings being designed according to the passage?

A. Few firms have enough experience in designing and constructing green buildings.

B. Construction companies are unaware of the benefits of sustainable designs.

C. Firms do not get to decide whether a building is to be constructed sustainably.

D. Firms tend to convince clients that other factors are more important than sustainability.

64. The phrase “**come a cropper**” probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. experience misfortune B. change one’s mind

C. notice the benefits D. make a start

65. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Most clients have a clear idea of whether they want a green building at the beginning.

B. Green buildings are most likely to cost more money than conventional buildings.

C. The commissioning process offers a good opportunity to bring up the subject of green design.

D. Firms should avoid working with clients who reject green designs in their buildings.

66. The writer’s main purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain the importance of communication when a building is commissioned

B. emphasize the importance of green building design in protecting the environment

C. explain to building owners why ignoring green issues is costly and dangerous

D. inform professionals how they can influence clients to choose greener designs

参考答案：

63-66 CACD

2020届杨浦区高考英语二模

（C)

American writer A.N.DEVERS was at a rare-book fair in New York City in 2015 when she noticed a Joan Didion title selling for just $25.Then she saw the price tag of a novel by the equally famous Cormac McCarthy:about$600."I realized we don't value women's work the same way we do men's,"Devers says."It's depressing. But it's also exciting,because I can do something about it."

Three years later,after moving to London and joining the U.K.'s booming rare-book trade,Devers opened the red doors of her new bookstore,the Second Shelf. Located in a quiet courtyard off the busy streets of London's Soho,the store almost exclusively stocks rare books by women(alongside a handful of male-authored books about women).The focus is modern f学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！iction:Elizabeth Bowen novels,romances by Rosamunde Pilcher,poetry by Ntozake Shange.

Devers'skill for finding overlooked jewels was polished during a childhood of Visits to yard sales in towns across the U.S.,a result of her family's following her father's Air Force job.Some of her most sought-after recent finds were works by Miriam Tlali,the first black woman to publish a novel in South Africa.Devers hit on her 1975 debut in a charity store and quickly sourced and sold 15 more Tlali books.

In collecting these works,the Second Shelf is correcting a historical imbalance that has allowed women' s literary achievements to be **eclipsed**.Bookdealers have tended to be men;much of the trade's early material was collected by"country gentlemen who ran estates and amassed libraries of books to show their wealth and intelligence,"Devers says.She argues that they've been like their peers in other

male-led creative industries--including television,film and the news media--in that ＂they focus on themselves."

That past contributes to a plain absence of women's work among the books considered to be valuable cultural objects.In January,the Second Shelf went viral （走红）on Twitter after Devers pointed out that only nine books by women appeared in a list,produced by a trade website,of the 500 biggest sales at auction in the books-and-paper field last year.Even among more recently published works,a 2018 study found,titles by women are on average priced 45%lower than books by men.

In recent years,calls have gone out to read only books by women for a year and for universities to expand their curriculums.The observance of Women's History Month in the U.S.has also made March a time for publishers to suggest fitting reading lists.Devers'shop is the physical site of that movement challenging the current situation."We've been taught to find value in something really narrow,"she says."It's time to explore something different."

63.The first paragraph tells the readers

A.why Devers named her shop the Second Shelf

B.how Devers was exposed to rare book trade

C.what motivated Devers to open the Second Shelf

D.where Devers first came across women's literary works

64.The underlined word"eclipse"in the fourth paragraph means

A.fully exposed

B.partially concealed

C.seriously treated

D.roughly explained[来源:学科网ZXXK]

65.Which may explain the absence of the great literary works by women?

A.The trade used to be dominated by men.

B.Women writers'ideas conflict with the bookdealers'.

C.Males tend to be productive in the creative industry.

D.The majority of male readers don't read modern fiction.

66.What can be inferred from the passage?

A.In recent years,university curriculums have emphasized books by women.

B.Women's History Month has pushed women writers to be more productive.

C.More physical bookstores like Devers'are needed to change the situation.

D.The Second Shelf is helping turn a page for women in literature.

参考答案：

63-66 C B A D

2020届长宁区高考英语二模

(C)

A secretive facial recognition program “could announce the end of public *anonymity* (匿名),” said Kashmir Hill in *The New York Times*. While police departments have used facial recognition tools for years, they’ve been limited to searching government-provided images, for example driver’s license photos. Now an app called Clearview AI can remove images of faces “from across the internet”—including social media sites like Facebook and Twitter, employment sites, even Venmo—gathering a database of more than 3 billion photos. “Until now, technology that readily identifies everyone based on his or her face has been forbidden because of its invasion of privacy.” Clearview licenses its technology to more than 600 law implementation agencies. New York City passed on the app after a 90-day test, worried about potential misuse. Clearview’s investors “predict that its app will eventually be available to the public.” Soon, “searching someone by face could become as easy as Googling a name.”

We’ve been building toward this moment for a long time, said Adrian Chen in *The California Sunday Magazine*. In the late 1800s, the French police officer Alphonse Bertillon devised the first “method for identifying criminals based on their physical features,” using 11 physical measurements. ***But scale changes everything***. The Department of Homeland Security plans to scan “97 percent of all passengers on outgoing international flights.” And the technology has been improved and commercialized to the point where you can search a database and buy scans for as little as “40 cents an image if you opt for Amazon’s facial recognition software plan.”

All this has already led to growing fears about facial recognition, said Janosch Delcker and Cristiano Lima in *Politico.com*, but “efforts to check its spread are hitting a wall of resistance on both sides of the Atlantic.” A two-party push to limit the government’s use of facial recognition h学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！as been delayed in Congress. The European Union (EU) is discussing a five-year temporary ban, but European privacy rules contain “a broad carve-out for public authorities.” And authorities are using it: London’s police just last week enabled live facial recognition for cameras across the city.

Even if some bans on the technology succeed, said Bruce Schneier in *The New York Times*, we’re still building an “observation society.” Facial recognition is just one identification technology among many. An entirely unregulated data industry is already creating “descriptions of who we are and what our interests are” by tracking our movements, purchases, and interactions. “We are being identified without our knowledge, and society needs rules about when that is permissible.”

63. So far Clearview’s customers are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. investors of AI apps B. social media sites

C. small groups of private users D. government departments

64. By “***But scale changes everything.***” (paragraph 2), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. facial identification technology has gone far beyond its original purpose

B. people should be scanned through more available physical measurements

C. border security inspection has brought commercialization of identification software

D. widespread cheap images are becoming a drawback for facial recognition technology

65. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Rules concerning anti-invasion of privacy are practicable around the world.

B. Facial recognition technology is too irresistible to set aside for governments.

C. Efforts to stop misuse of facial identification have achieved an initial success.

D. Prohibition on identification technology has gained support from governments.

66. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Facial recognition is under control B. Get your facial identification ready

参考答案：63-66 DABC

2020届嘉定区高考英语二模

**(C)**

Getting active in midlife could be as good for you as starting young when it comes to reducing the risk of an early death, researchers have suggested. But experts say the study also shows that the benefits fade once exercise declines.

“If you maintain an active lifestyle or participate in some sort of exercise from youth to middle age, you can reduce your risk for dying,” said Dr. Ped学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ro Saint-Maurice, the lead author of the research. “If you are not active and you get to your 40s - 50s and you decide to become active, you can still enjoy a lot of those benefits.”

The study was based on data from more than 300,000 Americans aged 50 - 71 who undertook a questionnaire（问卷）in the late-1990s. They were asked to recall the extent of their moderate to vigorous leisure exercise at different stages of their life. Researchers then used national records to track who died in the years up to the end of 2016. After taking into account factors including age, sex, 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！smoking and diet, the team found that those who were exercising into middle age had a lower risk of death than those who had never carried out any leisure exercise. However, when the team looked at different patterns in the way people were active over their life, it found a surprise.

Men and women who started exercisin学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！g at the age of 40 - 50 reduced their risk of death from any cause by about 35%. The benefit was similar to that seen for people who reached and maintained similar activity from their teens or 20s onwards.

However, the study found that the protective effect of exercise did not last forever. People whose levels of leisure exercise decreased by middle age had no difference in the risk of an early death to those who had always been couch potatoes. “If you have been active and you slowly decrease your exercise participation as you age, you lose a lot of the benefits that we know are associated with exercise,” Saint - Maurice said.

But the study has limitations, including that it is based on individuals recalling how active they were many years before. What’s more, the research looked only at death records, not other aspects of health such as levels of sickness and disease. Nonetheless, he said, the message was positive. “This adds to the growing body of evidence about the importance of physical activity and exercise across he life course, and indicates that it is never too late to start.”

63. Which of the following is TRUE about the study?

A. The study took about two decades to complete.

B. The study involved around 30,000 elderly Americans.

C. Questionnaires and interviews were the sources of data.

D. The participants in the study took regular physical exercise.

64. According to the passage, what does “a surprise” (Para.3) refer to?

A. The earlier you exercise, the greater your health benefits will be.

B. Participating in exercise from youth to middle age benefits one’s health greatly.

C. The benefit of getting active in midlife is similar to that of starting young.

D. The benefits of exercising in midlife will decline once you stop exercising.

65. It can be inferred from the passage that \_学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an active lifestyle will not necessarily bring positive health benefits.

B. parti学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！cipants’ memories may affect the reliability of the study result

C. people exercising from their teens can maintain health forever

D. women benefit more from vigorous exercise than men do

66. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. Exercise has its limitations, studies show

B. Getting active when young, experts suggest

C. Health benefits fade with age, doctors warn

D. Never too old to start, researchers say

参考答案： 63-66:ACBD

2020届青浦区高考英语二模

**(C)**

The story of chocolate begins with the discovery of America in 1492. Columbus was the first European to come into contact with cacao. Columbus was struck by how much value the Indians placed on them as he did not know the beans were used by currency. It is unlikely that Columbus brought any of these beans back to Spain and it was not until about 25 years later that Cortez grasped the commercial possibilities when he found the Aztecs using the beans to make the royal drink “chocolatl”.

The Spanish, in general, were not fond of the bitter drink so Cortez and his followers made it more palatable by adding cane sugar and later cinnamon and vanilla were added. Spanish monks let the secret out back home and, although the Spanish hid it from their neighbors for a hundred years, finally chocolate’s popularity grew until it was their fashionable drink at the French court and the wise choice of customers at London meeting houses.

The cacao tree is strictly a tropical plant only in hot, rainy climates. Thus, its cultivation is limited to countries not more than 20 degrees north or south of the equator (赤道). The cacao tree is very delicate and sensitive. It needs protection from the wind and requires a fair amount of shade under most conditions. This is true especially in its first two or three years of growth. A newly planted young cacao tree is often sheltered by a different type of trees. It is normal to plant food crops for shade such as bananas, plantain, coconuts or cocoyams. Rubber trees and forest trees are also used for shade. Once established, however, cacao trees can grow in full sunlight, provided there are fertile soil conditions and intensive farming. With cutting and carful cultivation, the trees of strains will begin bearing fruit in the fifth year. With extreme care, some strains can be stimulated to produce good crops in the third and fourth year.

The process of turning cacao into chocolate hasn’t changed much since the Swiss made the major breakthroughs in the process in the late 1800s. First the beans go through a process of fermentation ( 发酵 ) and drying. They are then sorted by hand before cleaning and then roasting. Winnowing ( 风 扬 ) follows which removes the hard outer layers and leaves what is as the “grains”. A crushing and heating process known as Hunte’s Process is then used to remove nearly half of the cocoa butter from the nibs. This makes unsweetened chocolate. Basic eating chocolate is made from a mixture of the unsweetened chocolate with some of the cocoa butter along with other ingredients such as sugar and vanilla. The resulting product is then “purified” and this 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！purifying gives chocolate the silky texture that we know so well. The finished result is then shaped, cooled, packaged by machine, distributed, sold and of course, eaten!

63.Why didn’t Columbus bring beans back to Spain at once when he found cacao?

A.Because he couldn’t afford to buy the cacao bean.

B.Because he didn’t know how to turn cacao bean into chocolate.

C.Because he was not aware of the monetary value of cacao bean then.

D.Because Spaniards then didn’t favour the chocolate that the Aztecs originally drank.

64.The underlined word “palatable” in paragraph 2 probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. affordable B. agreeable C. patent D. portable

65.Which of the following is correct about cacao tree?

A.Cacao trees need a lot of looking after to be used commercially.

B.Cacao trees require hot, rainy climates and adequate sunlight.

C.Cacao trees won’t produce fruit until the fifth year.

D.Cacao trees can grow well in all continents.

66.Which is the correct order of turning cocoa into chocolate?

① The chocolate is reheated to melt it, put into patterns and then cooled to make its final shapes.[来源:学科网]

② The beans are harvested on the farm.

③ Some cocoa butter is then obtained using Hunte’s Process to make cooking chocolate.

④ The cooking chocolate is then mixed with other ingredients to make the various types of eating chocolate available today.

⑤ The beans are winnowed after fermentation and drying and these two processes produce the grains.

⑥ The finished product is wrapped, sent to shops and then sold.

A. ②①③④⑤⑥ B. ②③①⑤④⑥ C. ②④⑤①③⑥ D. ②⑤③④①⑥

参考答案：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 63-66 | CBAD |  |