

**2020届各区高考二模汇编----完形填空**

2020届宝山区高考二模完形填空

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

As a child, what did you want to be when you grew up? If you were like most children, you probably let your imagination run 41 . Maybe you dreamed of flying into space or being a famous chef. Then perhaps over the years, your dreams became more 42 . Or you might have given up on some altogether.

If that's the case, then today's the day for you. January 13th is Make Your Dreams Come True Day. If you've been 43 fulfilling your dreams, this is the day to make a fresh start.

It's important to dream because dreams can give us the 44 to succeed in life. Dreams inspire and motivate us. The great thing about dreams is that there's no 45 to accomplish them right away. They might take a few years or they might take a lifetime to 46 . The important thing is that you're 47 working toward your dream. And the best way to do that is by setting goals.

What is the 48 between a dream and a goal? It's been said that dreams are the final destination; goals are the stops along the way.

Dreams can be very 49 . But the steps you take to reach them should be very 50 . Your dreams state what you want, but goals explain how you'll get there. That makes goal setting a necessary step in 51 your dreams.

Many successful people have spoken about dreams. Former U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell stressed the 52 of working for your dreams. "A dream doesn't become reality through magic: it takes sweat, 53 and hard work. "Author Les Brown reminded us that dreams have no 54 limit. You are never too old to set another goal or to dream a new dream.

If you've been dreaming about doing something for years, start today. Write down your dream, and 55 your goals. Then you'll be on your way to making your dreams come true.

1. A. fast B. high C. well D. wild
2. A. colorful B. amazing C. realistic D. attractive
3. A. putting off B. taking off C. getting off D. paying off
4. A. opportunity B. direction C. energy D. access
5. A. pressure B. doubt C. sense D. need
6. A. seek B. achieve C. explain D. design
7. A. really B. almost C. always D. hardly
8. A. concept B. similarity C. comparison D. difference
9. A. unreal B. general C. changeable D. flexible
10. A. specific B. abstract C. common D. complicated
11. A. imaging B. avoiding C. reaching D. believing
12. A. process B. benefit C. consequence D. importance
13. A. blood B. determination C. intelligence D. loyalty
14. A. age B. extra C. space D. normal
15. A. transfer B. convert C. establish D. devote

参考答案：41－55 DCACA BCDBA CDBAC

2020届崇明区高考英语二模

**III.Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

High school students who take music courses score significantly better on math, science and English exams than their non-musical peers, according to a new study published in the Journal of Educational Psychology.

School administrators needing to cut budgets often look first to music courses, because the general belief is that students who devote time to music rather than math, science and English, will \_\_41\_\_ in those disc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！iplines.

“Our research proved this belief \_\_42\_\_ and found the more the students engage with music, the better they do in those subjects,” said UBC (University of British Columbia) education professor and the study’s principal investigator, Peter Gouzouasis. “The s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！tudents who learned to play a musical instrument in elementary and \_\_43\_\_ playing in high school not only score significantly higher, but were about one academic year ahead of their non-music peers with regard to their English, mathematics and science skills, as measured by their exam grades,

\_\_44\_\_ their socioeconomic background, race, previous learning in mathematics and English, and gender.”

Gouzouasis and his team \_\_45\_\_ data from all students in public schools in British Columbia who finished Grade 12 between 2012 and 2015. The data \_\_46\_\_, made up of more than 112,000 students, included those who completed at least one standardized exam for math, science and English. Students who studied at least one instrumental music course in the regular curriculum counted as students \_\_47\_\_ music.

The researchers found the \_\_48\_\_ relationships between music education and academic achievement were more pronounced for those who took instrumental music rather than vocal (发声的) music. The findings suggest skills learned in instrumental music \_\_49\_\_ very broadly to the students’ learning in school.

“Learning to play a musical instrument and playing in a band is very \_\_50\_\_ ,” said the study’s co-investigator Martin Guhn, an assistant professor in UBC’s school of population and public health. “A student has to learn to read musical notes, develop eye-hand-mind coordination (协调), develop keen listening skills, develop \_\_51\_\_ skills for playing in a band and develop discipline to practice. All those learning experiences, and more, play a role in \_\_52\_\_ the learner’s cognitive capacities (认知能力), executive functions, and motivation to learn in school.”

The researchers hope that their findings will be brought to the \_\_53\_\_ of students, parents, teachers and administrative decision-makers in education, as many school districts over the years have emphasized mathematics and literacy \_\_54\_\_ other areas of learning, particularly music. “However, the amusing aspect is that \_\_55\_\_ education can be the very thing that improves all-around academic achievement,” said Gouzouasis.

41. A. overbalance B. underperform C. overwork D. underplay

42. A. fantastic B. strategic C. embarrassing D. wrong

43. A. resisted B. delayed C. deserted D. continued

44. A. thanks to B. in contrast to C. regardless of D. by means of

45. A. examined B. published C. stored D. exchanged

46. A. report B. sample C. analysis D. center

47. A. taking B. composing C. sharing D. performing

48. A. casual B. symbolic C. predictive D. changeable

49. A. transfer B. decline C. attach D. limit

50. A. attractive B. distinct C. independent D. demanding

51. A. life B. literacy C. team D. survival

52. A. altering B. enhancing C. distracting D. labeling

53. A. attention B. question C. edge D. glory

54. A. in terms of B. as a result of C. in case of D. at the cost of

55. A. health B. music 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！ C. science D. school

参考答案：

41. B 42. D 43. D 44. C 45. A 46. B 47. A 48. C 49. A 50. D

51. C 52. B 53. A 54. D 55. B

2020届奉贤区高考英语二模

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Making choices is hard. That would be why researcher Moran Cerf has (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ it from his life. As a rule, he always chooses the second menu item at a restaurant.

This is (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_ by his research in neuroeconomics(神经经济学) (a somewhat new, divisive field) at Northwestern University. As Business Insider describes, Cerf has extended his ideas--which draw on some controversial ideas in psychology, including ego depletion out--into a piece of advice that, to (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ happiness, people should "build a life that requires (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_ decisions by surrounding themselves with people who possess traits they prefer.

On an instinctive level, Cerf’s idea (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_: Many choices people make are the product of social pressures and the inputs of (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_ people around them. One example Cerf furnishes is that, (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_ consistently ordering the second menu item, he never picks where to eat. Rather, he (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_ his decision to his dining partner--which friend he plans to eat with, probably one he trusts--and always lets them pick.

While it's (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_ what, if any, scientific principles underlie those pieces of advice, there is no shortage of research showing that choices can sometimes feel more (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_ than liberating. An example from Quanta poits (假设) : If you have a clear love of Snickers(士力架), choosing that over an Almond Joy(杏仁巧克力) or a Milky Way(牛奶巧克力) should be a (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_. And, as an experiment conducted by neuroscientist Paul Glimcher at NYU shows, most of the time it is, (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you introduce more choices. When the participants were offered three candy bars (Snickers, Milky Way, and Almond Joy) they had no problem picking their favorite, but when they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！ were given the option of one among 20, including Snickers, they would sometimes drift away from their (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_. When the choices were taken away in later trials, the participants would wonder what caused them to make such a bad decision.

As Quanta details, according to a model called "divisive normalization(分裂归一化), which has gained some popularity, the way the brain encodes choices has a lot to do with how it values all its options. So, if you have two things that are clearly (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_, brain areas involved in decision-making fire in a pattern that makes the decision clear. When the choices are comparable, the brain does its best to focus on the distinctions between the two, but more choices (55) \_\_\_\_\_\_ that ability out.

41. A. relieved B. released C. eliminated D. liberated

42. A. influenced B. inherited C. implemented D. informed

43. A. maximize B. balance C. cherish D. seek

44. A. safer B. fewer C. better D. sounder

45. A. stands out B. comes into force C. makes sense D. plays a part

46. A. distinguished B. trusted C. authorized D. honored

47. A. in addition to B. instead of C. in spite of D. regardless of

48. A. conveys B. relates C. submits D. limits

49. A. evident B. unclear C. critical D. inevitable

50. A. confusing B. inspiring C. worrying D. appealing

51. A. stressor B. no-brainer C. challenge D. headache

52. A. after B. before C. when D. until

53. A. preference B. struggle C. status D. direction

54. A. impressive B. insignificant C. unique D. distinct

55. A. crowd B. figure C. sort D. put

参考答案： **Section A**

41-55 CDABC BADBA BDADA

2020届虹口区高考英语二模

Ⅲ. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

For years, life went something like this; We’d grow up in one place, head off to college, then find a city to live in for a few years to pursue a job or higher education. The end goal was to find somewhere to \_\_41\_\_ for the long trip, buy a house, make a few friends, start a family, and begin the whole \_\_42\_\_ all over again.

But a new model for living is emerging; Some people are increasingly choosing to move from city to city throughout their entire lives, sometimes as \_\_43\_\_ as every month.

Just ask Alex Chatzielefteriou, who has had a front -row seat watching this evolution \_\_44\_\_ and believes in the huge impact it is making or will make on the industry concerned. Six years ago, he \_\_45\_\_ a start-up which is now called Blue-ground that rents out beautiful - designed, \_\_46\_\_ apartments for a month at a time, at rates that are cheaper than hotels. Today, the company has 3,000 \_\_47\_\_ in six U. S. cities, along with Dubai, Istanbul, London, Paris, and Alex’s native Athens, and a staff of 400. The company just \_\_48\_\_ $50 million in Series B funding, bring its total investment to $78 million, to continue its repaid \_\_49\_\_. It hopes to have 50,000 estates in 50 cities over the next three years, and the goal is to make each one feel unique and comfortable, rather than \_\_50\_\_,like what you might find in a traditional hotel.

Alex first came up with the idea for Blue-ground while he was working as a management consultant for McKinsey. “The \_\_51\_\_ of choice for consultants is the hotel,” he says. “I had to spend five years in a hotel room, \_\_52\_\_ in twelve different cities. I loved seeing the world, but I didn’t love feeling like I didn’t have a home.” As he spoke to his friends and coworkers, he realized that many people buried themselves in \_\_53\_\_ due to this drifting lifestyle that meant living gout of a suitcase in the same few non-descript hotel chains that all began to mix together rather than in the “home” full of their own memories.

\_\_54\_\_, Alex found the hotels aren’t particularly cost-effective solution for companies, either. \_\_55\_\_, McKinsey sometimes paid $10,000 or more for him to stay in a major city for a month, which was far more expensive than local rents.

Is this new living model something that will really take off? Or is it just another flash in the pan? Let’s wait and see.

41. A. move out B. settle down C. look around D. show up

42. A. style B. rhythm C. cycle D. trend

43. A. rarely B. frequently C. occasionally D. unusually

44. A. unfold B. recover C. improve D. shrink

45. A. completed B. involved C. launched D. overtook

46. A. fully-furnished B. poorly-equipped C. ideally-suited D. newly-decorated

47. A. landmarks B. vacancies C. properties D. terminals

48. A. deposited B. reserved C. granted D. obtained

49. A. distribution B. expansion C. combination D. stimulation

50. A. casual B. special C. normal D. irregular

51. A. attendance B. residence C. destination D. accommodation

52. A. wandering B. touring C. observing D. exploring

53. A. threat B. guilt C. danger D. frustration

54. A. Moreover B. Nevertheless C. Briefly D. Consequently

55. A. In a sense B. In his case C. On the scene D. On his occasion

参考答案：

41 - 45 DCBAC 46 - 50 ACDBC 51 - 55 DADAB

2020届黄浦区高考英语二模

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Retailers(零售商) closed more than 9,000stores in 2019. Some people call what has happened to the shopping landscape “the retail (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_ .” It is easy to chalk it up to the rise of e-commerce, which has thrived while physical stores struggle. But this can be (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Online sales have grown tremendously in the last 20 years, but Internet shopping still represents only 11 percent of the entire retail sales total. Collectively, three major (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_ forces have had an even bigger impact on brick-and-mortar retail than the Internet has.

To begin with,we have changed (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_ we shop — away from smaller stores like those in malls and toward stand-alone “Big Box” stores,which is a greater problem for most physical stores.

Also, Rising income (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_ has left less of the nation’s money in the hands of the middle class, and the traditional retail stores that (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_ them have suffered.  It is estimates that since 1970, the share of the nation’s income earned by families in the middle class has fallen from almost two-thirds to around 40 percent. As the (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of income at the top rises, overal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！l retail suffers simply because high-income people save a much larger share of their money. The government reports (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for different income levels in the official Consumer Expenditure Survey. In the latest data, people in the top 10 percent of income (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_ almost a third of their income after taxes. People in the middle of the income distribution spent 100 percent of their income. (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_, as the middle class has been squeezed and more has gone to the top, it has meant higher saving rates overall.

Lastly, We have spent (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_ less of income on things and more on services. Since 1960, we went from spending 5 percent of our income on health to almost 18 percent, government statistics show. We spend more on education, entertainment, business services and all sorts of other products that aren’t (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in traditional retail stores. Economists debate theories of why we have (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to services and away from goods but no one questions that it has happened. It means that over time, retailers selling (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_ will have to run harder and harder just to stay in place.

In short, the broad forces hitting retail are more a lesson in economics than in the power of (55) \_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s a lesson all retailers will have to learn someday.

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| 41.A.business | B.disaster | C.investment | D.strategy |
| 42.A.advanced | B.confirmed | C. overstated | D.undervalued |
| 43.A.economic | B.legal | C.physical | D.political |
| 44.A.how | B.what | C.where | D.why |
| 45.A.distribution[来源:Zxxk.Com] | B.inequality | C.level | D.tax |
| 46.A.aim at | B.approve of | C.compete with | D.stem from |
| 47.A.concentration | B.influence | C.security | D.source |
| 48.A.education | B.employment | C.housing | D.spending |
| 49.A.concealed | B.donated | C.earned | D.saved |
| 50.A.Instead | B.However | C.Moreover | D.Therefore |
| 51.A.cautiously | B.intelligently | C. proportionately | D.prospectively |
| 52.A.available | B.insufficient | C.popular | D.uncommon |
| 53.A.applied | B.committed | C.shifted | D.tied |
| 54.A.ideas | B.patents | C.services | D.things |
| 55.A.consumption | B.habit | C.income | D.technology |

参考答案：

41-45:BCACB 46-50:AADDD 51-55: CACDD

2020届金山区高考英语二模

e National Academy of Sciences.

Some forests in four regions in California, Colorado, the Northern Rockies and the southwestern part of the United States have crossed “a(n) 44 climate *tipping* (转折) point for post-fire tree generation,” the study says.

Climate conditions over the past 20 years have 45 changes that would have taken decades or even centuries to 46 across broad regions of the country. This is leading to the sudden 47 of trees and making these lands increasingly unsuitable for tree regeneration.

“Climate change is 48 our forests now, not just in some distant future. Maybe in areas where there are really 49 seed sources, there could be some trees, but it is becoming really hard to get these trees back due to climate change,”said study co-author Kim Davis.

The problem probably won’t get any better, as climate change is making intense wildfires much more 50 . Western foresters say there used to be a fire season. But devastating and 51 fires have become a reality all year long. In 2018, fire cost California more than $9.05 billion, according to the USA insurance commissioner, the deadliest and most destructive wildfire season in the 52 history.

A higher number of fires and low seed availability means a high probability that these trees in these regions won’t come back, Davis said. This study 53 on the driest and hottest areas of the Western forests, but researchers will next try to focus on how much will be impacted.

54 , there are some things people can do to ease some of this problem. Forest management plans that reduce high-severity burns can help. Increasingly, forest managers are considering allowing some fires to burn under more moderate conditions, Davis said. Forest 55

can also replant trees after fire, at least in the areas where climate conditions will allow.

41. A. convenient B. difficult C. encouraging D. frustrating

42. A. ecologically B. apparently C. physically D. financially

43. A. destroyed B. worsened C. extended D. established

44. A. necessary B. enormous C. critical D. invisible

45. A. accelerated B. delayed C. eliminated D. strengthened

46. A. transform B. spread C. preserve D. escape

47. A. extinction B. decline C. tragedy D. increase

48. A. sustaining B. abandoning C. facilitating D. endangering

49. A. sufficient B. limited C. moderate D. approximate

50. A. occasional B. common C. essential D. temporary

51. A. astonishing B. hopeless C. costly D. irreversible

52. A. world B. state C. human D. forest

53. A. concentrated B. depended C. insisted D. commented

54. A. As a result B. For example C. In fact D. What’s more

55. A. savers B. managers C. researchers D. advocates

参考答案：41-55: BABCA BBDAB CBACB

2020届闵行区高考英语二模

*ng passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

The term “staycation” means vacations that you take at home or near your home rather than traveling to another place. It is closely connected with less pollution, saving money and not contributing to the overwhelming disorder that takes place in some of the world's most touristic areas.The concept of staycation was born at the time of the 2008 market 41 in the United States.Because of it, many households were forced to 42 their expenses and consequently limit their vacation budget. The shortage of money to travel abroad is at the origin of why many people started to (re) discover their most 43 surroundings.

At the same time, awareness of the 44 impacts of tourism, especially on what concerns the impacts of transportation, started to increase too. And so did the perception that some of the main cities (abroad) are increasingly overloaded with people-- with places such as Barcelona, Venice, or the Seychelles planning on 45 a tourist cap.

Staycation appears like a great solution for the 46 above mentioned. It is a great way of spending joyful vacations while helping one's 47 and the environment. 48 , staying close to home eliminates the budget for accommodation and transport.

Apart from the financial 49 gained by leaving behind expensive plane tickets or by not booking hotel rooms that aren't cheap, staycation also has the benefit of keeping harmful

50 in the ground. Cars, boats, and planes are not (or are less) used; 51 , other means of transport such as public transport, bicycles, electric scooters or just walking are favored.This allows people's carbon footprints not to 52 as much as they would if long distances had been traveled.

A staycation is a form of alternative tourism that is fully in line with the slow tourism trend. Slow tourism invites you to live in the 53 moment. It encourages you to take your time, discover nearby landscapes, reconnect and spend more time outdoors in nature with the people you enjoy, There are no fully-booked days, and there is no 54 to go from one activity to another just to stay busy all the time.

Given the multiple 55 of local tourism, you no longer have a reason to be embarrassed at the coffee machine at work when you are asked where you are going on vacation this year.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | A. value | B. sector | C. crisis | D. shares |
| 42. | A. restrict | B. bear | C. avoid | D. meet |
| 43. | A. cheerful | B. immediate | C. polluted | D. attractive |
| 44. | A. limited | B. financial | C. cultural | D. environmental |
| 45.[来源:学科网ZXXK] | A. introducing | B. stopping | C. postponing | D. raising |
| 46. | A. challenges | B. assessment | C. tasks[来源:学科网ZXXK] | D. applications |
| 47. | A. voyage | B. mind | C. pocket | D. hometown |
| 48. | A. In addition | B. For example | C. In fact | D. On the contrary |
| 49. | A. services | B. advice | C. resources | D. savings |
| 50. | A. emissions | B. exposure | C. vehicles | D. strategies |
| 51. | A. therefore | B. instead | C. however | D. moreover |
| 52. | A. last | B. fall | C. increase | D. change |
| 53. | A. his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！toric | B. present | C. critical | D. climatic |
| 54. | A. good | B. harm | C. blame | D. rush |
| 55. | A. advantages | B. challenges | C. platforms | D. themes |

参考答案：41. C 42. A 43. B 44. D 45. A 46. A 47. C 48. C 49. D 50. A 51. B 52. C 53. B 54. D 55. A

2020届浦东新区高考英语二模

**Section A**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

**Communication, One Major Part of the Scientific Method**

Scientists may feel it their duty to share their guesses, methods, and findings with the rest of the scientific community. This sharing serves two \_\_41\_\_. First, it supports the basic deal of skepticism（怀疑论）by making it possible for others to say, “Oh, yeah? Let me check that.” It tells others where to see what the scientist saw, and what techniques and tools to use. Second, it gets the word out so that others can use what has been discovered. This is essential because science is a(n) \_\_42\_\_ efforts. People who work thousands of miles apart build with and upon each other’s discoveries.

The communication of science begins with “peer review”, a process of \_\_43\_\_ an author’s scholarly work, research or ideas to the inspection of other experts. It typically has three stages. The first occurs when a scientists seeks funding - from government agencies, foundations, or other \_\_44\_\_ -- to carry out a research program. He or she must prepare a report describing the intended work, laying out background, hypotheses（假设）, planned experiments, expected results, and even the \_\_45\_\_ impacts on other fields. Committees of other scientists then \_\_46\_\_ the report to see whether the scientist knows his or her area, has the necessary abilities, and is realistic in his or her plans.

Once the scientist has the needed \_\_47\_\_, has done the work, and has written a report of the results, that reports will go to a scientific journal. Before publishing the report, the journal’s editors will show it to other workers in the same or \_\_48\_\_ fields and ask whether the work was done adequately, the conclusion are justified, and the report should be published.

The third stage of peer review happens are publication, when the broader scientific community gets to see and \_\_49\_\_ the work.

This three-stage quality-control process can, of course, be faulty. Any scientist with independent wealth can \_\_50\_\_ the first stage quite easily but such scientists are much, much rarer today than they were a century or so ago. Those who remain are the object of envy. \_\_51\_\_ , it is fair to say that they are not disapproved as were those who avoid the latter two stages of the “peer review” mechanisms by using press conferences.

On the other hand, it is certainly possible for the standard peer review mechanisms to \_\_52\_\_. By their nature, these mechanisms are more likely to \_\_53\_\_ ideas that are not different from what the reviewers think they already know. Yet the un-traditional or unconventional ideas are not \_\_54\_\_ wrong, as Alfred Wegener proved when he tried to gain \_\_55\_\_ for the idea of continental drift in the early twentieth century. It was not until the 1960s that most geologists accepted his ideas as genuine insights.

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| 41. | A. | purposes | B. | duties | C. | interests | D. | needs |
| 42. | A. | innovative | B. | prospective | C. | cooperative | D. | plain |
| 43. | A. | accustoming | B. | addicting | C. | restricting | D. | subjecting |
| 44. | A. | projects | B. | sources | C. | unions | D. | departments |
| 45. | A. | stronger | B. | more limited | C. | more dramatic |  | broader |
| 46. | A. | Look up | B. | go over | C. | long for | D.. | call for |
| 47. | A. | funds | B. | fields | C. | impacts | D. | experiments |
| 48. | A. | different | B. | chosen | C. | related | D. | academic |
| 49. | A. | substitute | B. | create | C. | judge | D. | undertake |
| 50. | A. | reach | B. | mark | C. | hold | D. | skip |
| 51. | A. | Similarly | B. | Contrarily | C. | Surely | D. | Therefore |
| 52. | A. | fail | B. | function | C. | evolve | D. | work |
| 53. | A. | convey | B. | overlook | C. | reject | D. | approve |
| 54. | A. | necessarily | B. | particularly | C. | dramatically | D. | terribly[来源:学科网] |
| 55. | A.[来源:学§科§网Z§X§X§K] | confidence | B. | acceptance | C. | strength | D. | weight |

参考答案：

41-55 ACDBD BACCD CADAB

2020届松江区高考英语二模

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

An artificial intelligence can accurately translate thoughts into sentences, at least for a limited vocabulary of 250 words. The system may bring us a step closer to \_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ speech to people who have lost the ability.

Joseph Makin at the University of California, San Francisco, and his colleagues used deep learning algorithms(算法) to study the brain \_\_\_42\_\_\_ of four women as they spoke. The women, who all suffer from a certain kind of brain disorder, already had electrodes attached to their brains to monitor disease attacks.

Each woman was asked to read aloud from a set of sentences as the team \_\_\_43\_\_\_ brain activity. The largest group of sentences \_\_\_44\_\_\_ 250 unique words. The team fed this brain activity to a network algorithm related to nerves, training it to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ regularly occurring patterns that could be linked to repeated aspects of speech. These patterns were then fed to a second network, which tried to turn them into words to \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ a sentence.

Each woman repeated the sentences at least twice, and the final repetition didn’t form part of the training data, \_\_\_47\_\_\_ the researchers to test the system.Each time a person speaks the same sentence, the brain activity associated will be similar but not exactly the sane. “Memorizing the brain activity of these sentences wouldn’t help, \_\_\_48\_\_\_ the network instead has to learn what’s similar about them so that it can generalize to this final example,” says Makin. Across the four women, the AI’s best performance was an average translation error rate of 3 per cent.

Makin says that using a small number of sentences made it \_\_\_49\_\_\_ for the AI to learn which words tend to follow others. For example, the AI was able to \_\_\_50\_\_\_ that the word “Bear” was always likely to follow the word “Teddy” in a certain set of sentences, from brain activity alone.

The team tried transforming the brain signal data into \_\_\_51\_\_\_ words at a time, rather than whole sentences, but this \_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ the error rate to 38 per cent even for the best performance. “So the network clearly is learning facts about which words go together, and not just which brain activity \_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ with which words,”says Makin.

This will make it hard to scale up the system to a/an \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ vocabulary because each new word increases the number of possible sentences, reducing \_\_\_55\_\_\_\_. Sophie Scott at University College London says we are a long way from being able to translate brain signal data comprehensively.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. assigning | B. conveying | C. restoring | D. introducing |
| 42. A. systems | B. signals | C. signatures | D. symbols |
| 43. A. illuminated | B. discovered | C. measured | D. stopped |
| 44. A. consisted of | B. adjusted to | C. agreed with | D. focused on |
| 45. A. simplify | B. identify | C. intensify | D. justify |
| 46. A. understand | B. form | C. describe | D. judge |
| 47. A. allowing | B. inspiring | C. instructing | D. advising |
| 48. A. because | B. so | C. if | D. but |
| 49. A. quicker | B. slower | C. easier | D. tougher |
| 50. A. split | B. reflect | C. decode | D. tear |
| 51. A. individual | B. common | C. modified | D. technical |
| 52. A. increased | B. decreased | C. leveled | D. degraded |
| 53. A. furnished | B. mixed | C. associated | D. armed |
| 54. A. passive | B. active | C. limited | D. expanded |
| 55. A. tendency | B. currency | C. accuracy | D. fluency |
|  |  |  |  |

参考答案：

41—45 CBCAB

46—50 BABCC

51—55 AACDC

2020届徐汇区高考英语二模

ly, humpbacks don’t just hit on killer-whale attacks. They race toward them like firefighters into burning buildings. And like those rescue workers, humpbacks don’t know who is in danger until they get there. That’s because the sound that 38 them to an attack isn’t the sad voice of the victim. It’s the excited calls of the killer whales. Pitman believes humpbacks have one simple instruction: “When you hear killer whales attacking, go break it up.”

I wonder what humpback whales care deeply enough about to actively swim into battle with killer whales. When I ask Pitman, he tells me that, it still comes down to selfishly 39 their own kind. He believes that their occasional rescues of humpback *calves* (后代) create a strong enough 40 for them to rush in to help, even if it means they end up saving sunfish, sea lions, dolphins every now and then.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

The true purpose of a business, Peter Drucker said, is to create and keep customers. “Customer value” has several definitions. I use the 41 to mean the total lifetime value of a company’s customer base. Companies can increase this value by 42 more customers, earning more business from existing ones, keeping them longer, making their experience simpler through digital improvements and so on. 43 leaders have long understood the importance of concentrating on customer value rather than pursuing short-term profits or quarterly earnings, and they’ve become enduring customer loyalty leaders in the process. It’s worth noting that a number of loyalty-leading companies are able to 44 shareholder pressure, or avoid it altogether, because they are founder-led, customer-owned, or not publicly traded.

Companies can 45 customer value in a variety of ways: To increase 46 , enterprise software companies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！ sometimes charge corporate customers change fees that can raise the total cost of ownership to as much as three times the original price. To reduce operating costs, restaurant chains sometimes 47 frozen and precooked ingredients in place of fresh and made-to-order food. The resulting profits may look good on the income statement. Such strategies may even lead to short-term earnings growth. But they also 48 potential customers and encourage disloyalty.

Given the importance of customer value, leaders should track it as much as they track other key *assets* (资产), such as buildings, machinery, and marketable securities. They also should reveal it in their quarterly and annual earnings releases so that investors can make 49 judgments about company performance and how it compares with that of industry peers. But most companies 50 believe that measuring customer value is too difficult or costly. They continue to rely on a centuries-old accounting tradition that emphasizes physical and financial assets, and neither income statements nor balance sheets offer much 51 into the value of a company’s customers.

As investors wake up to the importance of customer value, however, many growth-stage companies now direct investors’ attention to 52 in growing the value of their customer base. Some public companies increasingly report various types of customer value *metrics* (指标). One of the UK’s top energy suppliers E.ON, 53 , reports year-over-year customer counts in its financial report. “As a customer-focused company,” E.ON noted, “we see customer value as crucial to our success.”

This is a start, but because there are no customer-value reporting standards or requirements, investors still have a(n) 54 picture. The minority of companies that do provide customer value information decide for themselves what to disclose.  55 , firms may calculate customer metrics differently or change them to tell a desired story, or simply stop reporting them if they fail to go with the company’s preferred narrative.

1. A. item B. version C. term D. definition
2. A. persuading B. consulting C. acquiring D. inspecting
3. A. Considerate B. Visionary C. Determined D. Powerful
4. A. resist B. relieve C. intensify D. maintain
5. A. raise B. adopt C. calculate D. destroy
6. A. income B. experience C. productivity D. demand
7. A. separate B. substitute C. forbid D. combine
8. A. appeal to B. rely on C. put down D. scare off
9. A. informed B. subjective C. definitive D. independent
10. A. fully B. hardly C. readily D. wrongly
11. A. suspicion B. extension C. literacy D. visibility
12. A. sacrifice B. success C. prejudice D. expense
13. A. as a result B. for example C. on the contrary D. in general
14. A. incomplete B. depressing C. convincing D. vivid
15. A. Instead B. Further C. Otherwise D. Therefore

参考答案：（每小题1分）41-55 CCBAD ABDAD DBBAB

2020届杨浦区高考英语二模

**Section A**

**Directions:**For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A,B,C and D.Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

*Developments in artificial intelligence,robotics and sensors(传感器）are making houses and apartments smarter than ever.*

IT'S 6 A.M.,and the alarm clock is ringing earlier than usual.It's not a malfunction:the smart clock scanned your schedule and(41)\_\_ because you've got that big presentation first thing in the morning.Your shower automatically turns on and warms to your preferred temperature.The electric car is(42)\_\_ to go,charged by the solar panels.When you get home later,there's a(n)(43) \_\_package waiting,delivered by drone.You open it to find cold medicine.It turns out that health sensors in your bathroom detected(44) \_\_\_of an approaching illness and placed an order automatically.

That at least is the ideal version of the smart home that exists 10 years out. Swedish research firm Berg Insight says 63 million American homes will(45) \_\_as"smart"by 2022,with everything from Internet-connected light bulbs to cameras that let us spy on our pets from the office.But a decade from now,experts say,we'll move from turning the lights on and off with our voices to total engagement

in the Internet of Things(IoT).(46)\_\_\_ advancements in artificial intelligence, the smartest homes will be able to truly learn about their owners,eventually foretelling their(47)\_\_\_。Developments in robotics will give us machines that offer a helping hand with cleaning,cooking and more.New sensors will be(48)\_\_\_watching our well-being.(49)\_ to all of this will be the data that smart homes collect,analyze and act upon,helping to turn the houses of the future from a mere collection of devices and accessories into truly"smart"homes.

Of course,as our homes learn more about us,keeping them(50) \_\_\_will become all the more important.Every(51)\_\_\_ that's connected to the Internet is a potential target for hackers.Therefore,cybersecurity will become all the more vital.

A range of technological developments will drive smart-home technology well beyond what's available on store shelves today.Innovations in artificial intelligence,（52)\_\_\_，stand to reverse almost everything in our lives,including our homes. You might already be using some kind of Al-powered voice-assistant device to get the latest news or weather forecast every morning.But in the smart home of the future, those Al platforms could serve as the brain for entire homes,learning about(53) \_\_\_\_and organizing and automating all of their various smart devices.IT company Crestron,for example,is working on software that(54)\_\_\_\_ a person's habits,like which music they want to hear in the morning or which lights they want to be on at a certain time of the day.Then,once it knows a user's(55)\_\_\_ automatically plays just the right playlists or dims the lights before bedtime.

41.A.attempted B.adjusted C.approved D.assisted

42.A.free B.likely C.ready D.eager

43.A.unexpected B.disconnected C.unsealed D.misplaced

44.A.symbols B.signals C.codes D.signs

45.A.serve B.qualify C.behave D.model

46.A.In spite of B.Instead of C.In addition to D.Thanks to

47.A.needs B.dangers C.instincts D.responses

48.A.deeply B.barely C.closely D.manually

49.A.Accessible B.Central C.Relative D.Objective

50.A.personal B.special C.specific D.secure

51.A.camera B.bulb C.device D.model

52.A.by contrast B.for example C.in turn D.at least

53.A.residents B.operators C.relatives D.consumers

54.A.transforms B.tracks C.treats D.trains

55.A.conditions B.features C.preferences D.characters

参考答案：

41-55 B C A D B D A C B D C B A B C

2020届长宁区高考英语二模

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Why do so few people find fulfillment in their work? Amy Wrzesniewski, a Yale School of Management professor who studies these issues, offered an explanation that made a lot of 41 . Students, she said, “think their calling is under a rock, and if they 42 enough rocks, they will find it.”

Surveys confirm that meaning is the top thing *Millennials* (千禧一代) say they want from a job. And yet her research shows that less than 50% of people see their work as a calling. So, many of her students are left feeling anxious, 43 , and completely unsatisfied by the good jobs and careers they do secure.

What they—and many of us, I think—fail to realize is that work can be 44 even if you don’t think of it as a calling. The four most common occupations in America are *retail* (零售) salesperson, cashier, food preparer/server, and office clerk—jobs that aren’t typically 45 “meaning.” But all have something in common with those professions that are, such as teachers and doctors: They exist to help others. And as Adam Grant, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, has shown, people who see their work as a form of

46 always rank their jobs as more meaningful.

That means you can find meaning in nearly any role in nearly any organization. 47 , most companies create products or services to fill a need in the world, and all employees contribute in their own ways. The key is to become more conscious about the service you’re providing— 48 and personally.

How? One strategy is to constantly remind yourself of your organization’s main 49 . Life Is Good is a clothing company best known for colorful T-shirts with stick-figure designs, but its mission is to spread

50 and hope throughout the world, and that’s something even storeroom employees understand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！. If you work for an accounting firm, you’re helping people or companies with the 51 task of doing their taxes. Each job serves a purpose in the world.

Even if you can’t get excited about your company’s mission or customers, you can still adopt a service attitude by thinking about how your work 52 those you love. Consider a study of women working in a shoe factory in Mexico. Researchers found that those who described the work as dull were generally less productive than those who said it was 53 . But the effects went away for those in the former group who saw the work (however boring) as a way to support their families. With that attitude, they were just as productive and 54 as the workers who didn’t mind the task.

Not everyone finds their one true calling. But that doesn’t mean we’r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！e fated to work meaningless jobs. If we 55 our tasks as opportunities to help others, any occupation can feel more significant.

41. A. progress B. trouble C. sense D. difference

42. A. carve out B. turn over C. pile up D. keep off

43. A. frustrated B. shocked C. inspired D. excited

44. A. meaningful B. demanding C. repetitive D. challenging

45. A. distinguished from B. exposed to C. associated with D. defined as

46. A. understanding B. existing C. producing D. giving

47. A. In conclusion B. After all C. By comparison D. In addition

48. A. as a whole B. in this way C. in public D. on average

49. A. advantage B. business C. objective D. construction

50. A. optimism B. information C. designs D. strategies

51. A. unpleasant B. dangerous C. productive D. urgent

52. A. gathers B. benefits C. worries D. entertains

53. A. embarrassing B. rewarding C. rough D. temporary

54. A. relaxed B. surprised C. confused D. energized

55. A. assign B. abandon C. neglect D. reframe

参考答案：

41-45 CBAAC 46-50 DBACA 51-55 ABBDD

2020届嘉定区高考英语二模

**Section A**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

**The scent of coffee appears to enhance performance in math**

Drinking coffee has benefits. \_\_41\_\_ the physical improvement, coffee may reduce our risk of heart disease. Coffee may even help us live longer. Now, research also reveals that the scent（气味）of coffee may help people perform better on the analytical portion of the Graduate Management Aptitude Test, or GMAT, a computer adaptive test \_\_42\_\_ by many business schools.

The work, led by famous professor Adriana Madzharov, not only \_\_43\_\_ the hidden force of scent and the cognitive（认知）improvement it may provide on analytical tasks, but also expectation that students will perform better on those tasks. Madzharov, with his colleagues, recently published their findings.

“It’s not just that the coffee-like scent helped people perform better on analytical tasks, which was already \_\_44\_\_,” says Madzharov. “But they also thought they would do better, and we demonstraded that this expectation was at least partly \_\_45\_\_ their improved performance.” \_\_\_46\_\_\_, smelling a coffee - like scent, which has no caffeine in it, has an effect similar to that of drinking coffee, suggesting a placebo（安慰剂）effect of coffee scent.

Madzharov’s team tested 100 undergraduate business students, divided into two groups, with GMAT algebra questions. One group took the test in the \_\_47\_\_ of a coffee - like scent, while a control group took the same test - but in an unscented room. They found that the group in the coffee-smelling room scored significantly higher on the test.

Madzharov’s team wanted to know more. Could the first group’s performance in quick thinking be explained, in part, by an expectation that a coffee scent would increase \_\_48\_\_ and consequently improve performance?

The team designed a follow-up survey, conducted among more than 200 new participants, quizzing them on \_\_49\_\_ about various scents and their effects on human performance. Participants believed that they would feel more alert and energetic in the presence of a coffee scent, in contrast with a flower scent or no scent; and that \_\_50\_\_ to coffee scent would increase their performance on mental tasks. The results suggest that \_\_51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！\_\_ about performance can be explained by beliefs that coffee scent alone makes people more alert and energetic.

Madzharov is now looking to explore whether coffee-like scents can have a(n) \_\_52\_\_ placebo effect on other types of performance, such as verbal reasoning. She also says that the finding - that coffee - like scent acts as a placebo for analytical reasoning performance - has many practical \_\_53\_\_, including several for business.

“Sense of smelling is one of our most powerful senses,” says Madzharov. “Employers, architects, building developers, retail space managers and others, can use scents to help \_\_54\_\_ employees’ or occupants’ experience with their environment. It’s an area of great interest and \_\_55\_\_.”

41. A. In contrast to B. Contrary to C. In addition to D. Equivalent to

42. A. acquired B. required C. justified 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！D. inquired

43. A. distributes B. stimulates C. dominates D. highlights

44. A. encouraging B. imposing C. conflicting D. challenging

45. A. characterized by B. called for C. responsible for D. typical of

46. A. In short B. By comparison C. In particular D. After all

47. A. lack B., shift C. withdrawal D. presence

48. A. comprehension B. alertness C. conscience D. context

49. A. evidence B. definition C. symptom D. belief

50. A. adaptation B. commitment C. exposure D. alternative

51. A. implication B. expectation C. indication D. illustration

52. A. similar B. concrete C. modified D. estimated

53. A. simplification B. description C. resignation D. application

54. A. enhance B. evaluate C. exploit D. prospect

55. A. negotiation B. priority C. potential D. strategy

参考答案：

Cloze:41—45：CBDAC 46-50:ADBDC 51-55:BADAC

2020届青浦区高考英语二模

**III.Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

**Facial-Recognition Technology Cannot Read Emotions**

Do not believe claims that facial-recognition technology can accurately identify people’s emotions, advised several scientists at the 2020 AAAS Annual Meeting in Seattle.

Such claims that a photo of a face can be easily 41\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are based on a flawed theory that we smile when we are happy and scowl(沉下脸)when angry, said Professor Aleix Martinez. “There’s no way that technology will ever be able to detect \_\_\_\_42 \_\_\_\_ that you’re experiencing following that approach,” Martinez said.

Research shows that, on average, people scowl only 30% of the time that they are angry, said Lisa Feldman Barrett, professor of psychology at Nort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！heastern University. The rest of the time, they make other faces when they are angry, she said. \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ , people may scowl for other reasons — “when they’re concentrating, when someone tells them a bad joke,” she said. “Any AI that is claiming to detect a scowl and interpreting it as anger has some real \_\_\_\_44 \_\_\_\_.”

So much goes into communicating our emotions beyond our \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ movements. Other factors involving little use of language include our body pose, body movement and hormone responses like those that cause one’s face to go red from embarrassment or \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ , said Martinez.

Martinez offered an example of the importance of having enough information. For instance, when he showed people a photo of a \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ man with his mouth wide open and his eyes nearly closed, most thought the man was extremely angry, his research showed. Yet a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！nyone viewing the context — that the subject was a soccer player — could \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_that he was displaying excitement while celebrating a goal.

A mistake like this may not matter much, but so-called emotion-recognition technology has a larger reach. The technology’s \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ to incorporate facial movements could have serious, even dangerous outcomes, said Martinez. AI is sometimes used in classrooms, in the judicial (司法的) system and in hiring for jobs, he noted. Many of these systems learn from U.S. and European data\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_by white people. Such inputs could negatively impact, for instance, the hiring of candidates of other races, Martinez said. “I think we have to take seriously the\_\_\_\_51 \_\_\_\_in which this AI is being used,” said Barrett.

Seth Pollak, professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, shared research about the \_\_\_\_52 \_\_\_\_of our ability to understand facial expressions and emotions. For several decades, scientists thought that infants arrived into the world with a little understanding about emotions, Pollak said. To the contrary, babies do not express\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_emotions. They have a distress system that broadcasts whether they are OK or not. Children 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！learn about emotions beyond good or bad, and research shows that even with incredibly brief levels of exposure to contextual information, very young children start to change how they \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ their inferences about other people’s emotions. “Human brains are actually able to \_\_\_55\_\_\_\_patterns and make inferences about what might be happening at a sophisticated computational level with actually very little experience.” he said.

41. A. recognized B. interpreted C. noticed D. realized

42. A. emotions B. experiences C. incidents D. impacts

43. A. Therefore B. However C. Anyway D. Additionally

44. A. outlooks B. problems C. results D. mysteries

45. A. body B. brain C. facial D. gesture

46. A. disappointment B. unemotionality C. excitement D. shock

47. A. red-faced B. long-eyed C. round-shouldered D. short-haired

48. A. propose B. ensure C. indicate D. infer

49. A. failure B. capability C. fight D. initiative

50. A. dominated B. calculated C. concluded D. preserved

51. A. approach B. direction C. context D. contest

52. A. varieties 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！ differences C. resources D. origins

53. A. specific B. internal C. strong D. uncomfortable

54. A. pick B. categorize C. express D. expect

55. A. take out B. bring out C. carry out D. figure out

参考答案：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41-55 | BADBC CADBA | CDABD |