**2017年1月全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海英语试卷**

**答案解析**

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

21. who。【解析】考查定语从句。考查who引导的定语从句，修饰前面的a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal。The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal who team up to find a missing otter.电影的主角兔子警官和一名狐狸罪犯联合起来寻找一只失踪的水獭。

22. was praised。【解析】考查一般过去时被动。praised 被表扬。“Zootopia” was praised for its sharp humor and strong message since its release.自《动物城》发行以来，它因为突出的幽默和强有力的信息被称赞。

23. between【解析】考查介词。between在......之间，用于涉及两个人或物相互关系时。The film explores racism and other issues in its description of relations between two kinds of animals in the city.这部电影在城市的两种动物之间探讨了种族和其他描述关于这种关系的问题。

24. set。【解析】考查过去分词作后置定语。set与被修饰词movie是被动关系，且set的过去时和过去分词都是原型，因此用set作后置定语修饰movie。句意They told reporters that it started out as a spy movie set in several different contexts.他们告诉记者这部电影是作为在几个不同背景下的间谍电影设置的。

25. where。【解析】考查定语从句。where修饰前面的the story，相当于in which=in the story。 But they changed the story where they found the animal world especially interesting.但他们将改变了故事，在那里他们发现动物世界特别有趣。

26. themselves。【解析】考查复合不定代词。themselves他们自己。They said to themselves something like this.他们对自己说了这样的话。

27. did。【解析】考查倒装句。复合句的倒装，主句倒装从句不倒装。因此but also后面的句子不用倒装，not only 后面的句子倒装。句意为Not only did the writers speak with people who study couture and group behavior, but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers.作者不仅与研究时装和群体行为的人交谈，还与动物专家如动物饲养员交谈。

28. to produce。【解析】考查动词不定式。be not easy to do sth.做某事不容易。The creators have noted that the variety of animals was not easy to produce in drawings.创作者们意识到动物的多样性很难在绘画中产出。

29. representing。【解析】考查现在分词。representing和句子的主语是主动关系，句子中已经有谓语动词live，所以此处用现在分词表示表示主动。句意In the movie, 64 species live in multiple neighborhoods representing different animals，living environments.在电影中，64种物种生活在多个代表不同动物的生存环境的社区中。

30. most complex。【解析】考查形容词比较级。most complex 最复杂 Disney says “Zootopia” is its most complex animation yet.迪士尼说动物城是它拍摄的最复杂的动画。

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| 基础知识 |  |
| 重点词汇 | 1.praise v. 表扬；赞扬  One national newspaper in Canada ran a number of articles and reviews full of words of praise.  加拿大一家全国性报纸刊登了大量的文章和评论，其中充满了赞美之词。  (2015闵行一模）  2.complex adj. 复杂的; 难懂的  This and the complex detail put into the backdrop makes the novel feel very much like historical fiction.  这和背景中复杂的细节使这部小说感觉非常像历史小说。（2016黄浦一模）  3.represent v.代表；作为……的代言人  Each evening in 2018, she would knit two new lines to represent how long she was delayed.  2018年的每个晚上，她都会织两条新线来表示自己被耽搁了多久。（2019杨浦二模）  4.humor n.滑稽；幽默  McGrath remembers his offbeat sense of humor, his whimsical side  麦格拉思记得他不同寻常的幽默感和他古怪的一面。  5.certainly adv. 无疑；确定  You certainly have a different taste from me.  你的品味肯定和我不一样。（2019青浦二模）  6.release v.释放；放出  Hey, though, also release a noxious defensive spray that can irritate skin.  不过，也可以释放一种有害的防御性喷雾，可以刺激皮肤。（2019静安二模）  7.issue n.重要议题；争论的问题  She has complained to the government about the issue.  她已就这个问题向政府投诉。（2018奉贤一模）  8.worth adj. 有……价值；值……钱  I went and bought about six dollars' worth of potato chips  我去买了大约6美元的薯条。 |
| 重点词组 | 1.pay off 偿清，还清（债务）  I'll pay off my debt with this check.  我将用这张支票清偿欠债  2.start out起初是……；从……开始  We started out by looking at ways in which big projects such as railways could be financed by the private sector...  我们先研究了让私营企业投资铁路等大型项目的方式。  3.kinds of 多种  These kinds of adventures sometimes have a really big impact on those who have experienced a working holiday.  有时候，冒险经历对那些经历过工作假期的人有很大的影响。（2019闵行一模）  4.more than 超过  I know another person who never earned more than $50,000 and saved a fortune.  我认识另一个人，他从来没有挣到50000美元以上的钱，并积蓄了一笔财富。（2017徐汇二模）  5.talk with 和……谈话  She should talk with his personal trainer.  她应该和他的私人教练谈谈。（2018杨浦一模）  6.a history of 一段……的历史  I graduated from a traditional European school with a history of 200 years.  我毕业于一所有200年历史的传统欧洲学校（2011六校高三联考） |
| 长难句解析 | 1.Not only did the writers speak with people who study couture and group behavior，but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers  此句由not only和but also引导的倒装句，否定词位于句首要倒装，同时包含了who引导的限制性定语从句。  句意：作家不仅与学习时装和群体行为的人交谈，而且还与动物专家如动物园管理员交谈  2.The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal who team up to find a missing otter (獭水）.  此句前面是and引导的并列句，后面是who引导的定语从句。  句意：这部电影的主角是一个兔子警察和一个狐狸罪犯，他们一起寻找一只失踪的水獭. |
| 整篇翻译 | 《疯狂动物城》打破了迪斯尼的记录  Last weekend, the latest Disney movie, “Zootopia，” broke records. The movie had the largest opening weekend for a Disney animation (动画片）.People across the United States bought more than $75 million worth of tickets.  上周末，最新的迪斯尼电影《疯狂动物城》打破了纪录。这部电影是迪斯尼动画最大的首映周末。美国各地的人们购买了价值超过7500万美元的门票。  “Zootopia” is a city of animals. The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal who team up to find a missing otter (獭水）.He is among several animals that have suddenly disappeared from the city.  《疯狂动物城》是一座动物之城。这部电影由一名兔子警官和一名狐狸罪犯主演，他们一起寻找一只失踪的水獭。它是从城市里突然消失的几种动物之一。  “Zootopia” was praised for its sharp humor and strong message since its release. The film explores racism and other issues in its description of relations between two kinds of animals in the city.  《疯狂动物城》自上映以来就以其犀利的幽默和强烈的信息而备受赞誉。这部电影在描述城市中两种动物之间的关系时探讨了种族主义和其他问题。  Jared Bush and Phil Johnston wrote “Zootopia.” They told reporters that it started out as a spy movie set in several different contexts. But they changed the story where they found the animal world especially interesting. They said to themselves something like this. “What’s this world like? What’s the history of this world?” And then, Bush said，they went to the experts. Not only did the writers speak with people who study couture and group behavior, but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers.  Jared Bush和Phil Johnston写了《疯狂动物城》。他们告诉记者，这部电影最初是由几个不同背景的间谍电影改编而成。但是他们改变了他们发现动物世界特别有趣的故事。他们对这样的人说。“这个世界是什么样的？这个世界的历史是什么？ “然后，布什说，他们去找了专家。作家不仅与学习时装和群体行为的人交谈，而且还与动物专家如动物园管理员交谈。  The creators have noted that the variety of animals was not easy to produce in drawings. In the movie, 64 species live in multiple neighborhoods representing different animals’ living environments. Disney says “Zootopia” is its most complex animation yet. The extra effort is certainly paying off at the box office  创作者们注意到动物的多样性在绘画中并不容易产生。在影片中，64个物种生活在代表不同动物生存环境的多个社区。迪斯尼说《疯狂动物城》是 迄今为止最复杂的动画片。额外的努力在票房上肯定是有回报的。 |

31. C。【解析】commonly 副词修饰形容词 An analysis has found them to be among the passwords that are most commonly used, which of course means they are not secure at all. 句意：分析发现他们是最常使用的密码之一，这意味着它们根本不安全。

32. D。【解析】confirm 证实 When ten million passwords were leaked on to the internet, they appeared to confirm that attempts by internet security experts to make us improve our password strength had been successful, even if, in the specific case of the leaked passwords, they are also completely pointless.当一千万个密码被泄露到互联网上时，他们似乎证实了网络安全专家试图让我们提高密码强度的尝试是成功的，即使在泄露密码的具体情况下，它们也是完全没有意义的。

33. F。【解析】crack 使破裂，打开。While many of the passwords were still single words, such as “password”，there was also a clear attempt by many to make them harder to crack.虽然许多密码仍然是单一的词，例如“密码”，但许多密码也有一个明确的让他们更难以破解的企图。

34. E.【解析】be conscious of 有意识的。“Users are becoming slightly more conscious of what makes a password strong,” explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis. “用户越来越意识到什么使密码变得强大，”解释了一个进行分析的互联网公司的WP 引擎。

35. B。【解析】actually 事实上 But actually no. They found that almost half a million passwords did this-and in 20 percent of those all people did was put the number “1” at the end.但实际上没有。他们发现将近一半的密码做到了这一切，20%的人都把数字“1”放在了最后。

36. I。 【解析】log on 登录 Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account, had have a single use-passwords texted to it each time they want to log on.雅虎可以让客户选择将手机和账户链接到一起，并且每次登录时都会发短信给用户一个单独的密码。

37. G。【解析】eliminate 消除 Although the services is voluntary, Dylan Casey an executive at Yahoo!, said that it was “the first step to eliminate passwords”.虽然服务是自愿的，但是雅虎的高管Dylan Casey说那是消除密码的第一步。

38. A。【解析】acknowledgement 承认 He said it was a(n) acknowledgement that it was increasingly hard for people to remember all the passwords they had.他说这是对人们越来越难以记住答案的承认。

39. K。【解析】unimaginative 无法想象的 “We are, for the most part，predictably unimaginative when it comes to choosing passwords, despite a decade of warnings from password strength checkers during sign-ups,” said WP Engine. WP引擎说：“尽管在注册过程中密码强度检查器发出了10年的警告，但在选择密码时，但我们大多数在选择密码方面是不可想象的。”

40. J。【解析】shortcut 捷径 “We love taking a(n) shortcut, and so do password crackers.我们喜欢采取快捷的方式，所以在做密码破解的时候也是一样。

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| 基础知识 |  |
| 重点词汇 | l. leak v. 渗漏；泄漏  Water had started to leak into the cellar.  水已开始渗入地下室。  2.slightly adv. 略微；稍微  We took a slightly more direct route.  我们选择了一条略近的路线。  3.gradually adv. 渐渐地  The amazing sight in the cave has gradually disappeared.  山洞里令人惊奇的景色逐渐消失了。（2019建平中学高三下英语周练）  4.analysis n.分析，分析结果  The right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior.  数据和分析的正确结合还可以帮助个人识别自己行为的独特特征。（2019松江、奉贤、金山高三下联考）  5.account n.账务，账户  At present, an advertising agency handles our account.  目前，一家广告代理公司负责我们的账务处理，（2017徐汇一模）  6.acknowledge v.承认（属实）  It is also important to acknowledge what you're feeling.  承认你的感受也是很重要的。（2019宝山一模）  7.strengthen v.加强；增强；巩固  She tried to strengthen immune system and drew strength from family.  她试图增强免疫系统，并从家庭中汲取力量。0019静安二模）  8.inevitable adj.不可避免的  It makes deindustrialization seem both inevitable and desirable.  它使工业化变得既不可避免又合乎需要。（2019黄浦二模） |
| 重点词组 | 1.such as 例如  Trees such as spruce, pine and oak have been planted.  种植了云杉、松树和橡树等树木  2.at the end of 在……末尾  At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said.  每次谈话结束时，都会问一个关于所说内容的问题。（2019虹口一模）  3.when it comes to 当提及  When it comes to the many drafts of a novel, there are specific things.  当涉及到一部小说的许多草稿时，有一些特别的东西。（2019长宁一模）  4.in the specific case of 在这特殊的情况下  In the specific case of XML，the system consists of documents encoded according to a specific vocabulary.  具体到XML而言，系统由按照特定词汇表编码的文档组成。  5.associate with 和……相联系  Never associate with bad companions.  别和坏人结交。 |
| 长难句解析 | 1.“Users are becoming slightly more crack of what makes a password strong，”explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis.  此句前面是what引导的宾语从句，后面是that做主语引导的定语从句，不可省略  句意：用户变得越来越口是心非的口令强大，” WP引擎，解释了互联网公司进行了分析。  2.Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account, had have a single use-passwords texted to it each time they want to log on.  此句是现在进行时态和过去完成时态相并列，后面是省略that的定语从句  句意：雅虎！是给用户选择他们的手机与一个帐户相关联，有一个单一的使用密码发短信给他们在每次他们想登录的时候。 |
| 整篇翻译 | Does “qaz2ws” strike you as a nice safe password? What about “adgjmptw”？ An analysis has found them to be among the passwords that are most commonly used，which of course means they are not secure at all.  你觉得“qaz2ws”是个很好的安全密码吗？那“adgjmptw”呢？ 一项分析发现，它们是最常用的密码之一，这当然意味着它们根本不安全。  When ten million passwords were leaked on to the internet, they appeared to confirm that attempts by internet security experts to make us improve our password strength had been successful, even if, in the specific case of the leaked passwords, they are also completely pointless.  当1000万个密码被泄露到互联网上时，他们似乎证实了互联网安全专家试图让我们提高密码强度的努力是成功的，即使在具体的密码泄露案例中，他们也完全没有意义。  While many of the passwords were still single words, such as “password”，there was also a clear attempt by many to make them harder to crack. The problem was that people seemed to do so in the same way.  虽然许多密码仍然是单个单词，例如“密码”，但也有许多人试图使它们更难破解。问题是人们似乎也是这样做的。  Users are becoming slightly more crack of what makes a password strong，”explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis. “For instance， adding a number or two at the end of a text phrase. That makes it better, right?  “用户对密码的使用越来越敏感，”一家进行分析的互联网公司WP引擎解 释道。“例如，在一个文本短语的末尾加上一两个数字。这样会更好，对吧？”  But actually no. They found that almost half a million passwords did this-and in 20 percent of those all people did was put the number “1” at the end. Perhaps this is why some companies are now trying to move gradually beyond passwords  但实际上，没有。他们发现将近一百万个密码是这样做的，20%的人在把密 码“1”放在最后。也许这就是为什么一些公司现在正试图逐渐超越密码  Perhaps this is why some companies are now trying to move gradually beyond passwords. Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account，had have a single use-passwords texted to it each time they want to log on.  雅虎！是给用户选择他们的手机与一个帐户相关联，有一个单一的使用密码发短信给他们每次他们想登录的时候  Although the services is voluntary, Dylan Casey an executive at Yahoo!，said that it was “the first step to eliminate passwords”. He said it was a(n) acknowledgement that it was increasingly hard for people to remember all the passwords they had. “I don’t think we, as an industry, have done a good enough job of putting ourselves in the shoes of the people using our products，” he said.  尽管这些服务都是自愿的，但雅虎的高管迪伦•凯西（Dylan Casey)却表示。 他说这是“消除密码的第一步”。他说，人们越来越难记住所有的密码，这是要承认的。他说：“我认为，作为一个行业，我们在设身处地为使用我们产品的人服务方面做得还不够好。”  It would certainly be a more sensible strategy than same people’s improving upon “password” by using “password” or, tran5p053d numb3r5 for 13tt3r5.  这肯定是一个更明智的策略，而不是使用“密码”或“TAN5P053D”NUMB3R5FOR 13TT3R5改进“密码”。  We are, for the most part, predictably unimaginative when it comes to choosing passwords, despite a decade of warnings from password strength checkers during sign-ups，”said WP Engine. “We love taking a shortcut, and so do password crackers.  WP引擎说：“我们在选择密码方面，尽管在密码注册时有十年的口令警告，但在大多数情况下，我们都可以预见到缺乏想象力。” “我们喜欢抄近路，密码破 解器也是。 |

**III. Reading Comprehension**

41. C。【解析】harmless 无害的根据文中Or have you experienced a sudden feeling of unease or danger even though you’re in a(n) harmless situation?或者你是否经历过有一种突然的即使你处在一个无害的环境中也会有不安或者危险的感觉。可知选C。

42. A。 【解析】coincidence 巧合根据 If you don’t believe in it, you’ll put it down to coincidence and on overactive imagination.如果你不相信，你就会把它归为一个巧合和过度的想象。可知 选A。

43. B。【解析】evidence 证据 But some people believe it is evidence that there is a sixth sense beyond smell, taste, touch, hearing and sight.但有些人认为有证据表明在嗅觉、味觉、触觉、 听觉和视觉之外还有第六感。

44. D。【解析】use 利用根据文中 Now, scientists are carrying out experiments not only to prove that it exists, but also to find out how you can use it to your advantage.句意：现在，科学家们正在进行实验，不仅是为了证明它的存在，更是是为了找出你如何利用它。故选D.

45. D 【解析】true 真的 Dean Radin, a researcher in California, has set up the Boundary Institute in Los Altos and is currently using its website to recruit (招募）4,000 people in 57 countries to find out if there are any ture instances of sixth sense or, as he calls it, “precognition”—the ability to predict outcomes.加州研究员迪恩—雷丁在洛斯阿尔托斯设立了边界研究所，目前正在利用其网站在57个国家招募4, 000人，以确定是否存在第六感或他所称的“预先认知”的实例-预 测结果的能力。

46. A。【解析】extraordinary 不寻常的 The results so far are extraordinary.到目前为止的结果是不寻常的。

47. B。【解析】guess 猜测 In a card test, where you have to guess which of the five cards on a computer screen will be turned over to reveal a picture, the top scorers hit the right card 48% of the time—the scores of this happening are 2,669 to 1.在一张卡片测试中，你要猜电脑屏幕上五张卡片中的哪一个将被翻转以显示一张图片，排名前列的排是48%的时间，这种分数发生的比例是2669比1。

48. C。【解析】scores分数

49. C。【解析】meanwhile 同时由文中 Meanwhile, Radin’s most famous study involves participants looking at a variety of images that are designed to stimulate a specific responses.句意：与此同时，Radin最著名的研究包括了参与者观察各种为了刺激特定反应的图像，可知选C

50. B。【解析】calm 冷静根据文中 Radin has found that one in six people has a rise in arouse before they see the road accident-type pictures, while remaining calm before the tree-type pictures. 根据Radin发现，六分之一的人在看到道路交通事故类型的照片之前就有了上升，而在树型照片之前保持平静。

51. A。【解析】serve any purpose服务于任何目的根据文中But even if you do accept that a sixth sense exists, the question is, does it actually serve any purpose?即使你接受了第六感存在， 但问题是，它实际上是否服务于某种目的？故选A。

52. B。【解析】decisions 取决于 Radin says it does. “the future of our civilization depends on decisions that are being made now, whether it’s about how we farm our food, how we get rid of our waste or whether we allow chemicals to be included in everyday products•拉丁说：“我文明的未来取决于现在正在作出的决定，不管是关于我们如何种植我们的食物，我们如何处理我们的废物，还是我们是否允许化学物质包括在日常用品中。

53. C。【解析】affect 影响根据文中 We don’t have answers to these important questions, yet what we decide on will affect our lives for decades or longer.句意：我们没有这些重要问题的答案，但我们的决定将影响我们的生活几十年或更长时间。

54. C。【解析】effort 努力 Anything we can do to improve our ability to predict future events is well worth the effort,” he says.他说：“我们为提高预测未来事件的能力所能做的任何事情都是值得的。”

55. D。【解析】understanding 理解根据文中“If it turns out that some people can genuinely forecast the future some of the time, as I believe the data shows, then understanding this ability is as important as cutting-edge science.句意：“如果像我相信的数据所显示的那样，有些人有时真的可以预测未来，那么理解这种能力就像尖端科学一样重要。”

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| 基础知识 |  |
| 重点词汇 | l. involve v.包含，涉及  The overwhelming majority of human experiences involve other humans.  绝大多数人类经历都涉及到其他人类。（2019金山一模）  2.attach v. 把......固定，把……附（在......上）  Attach the coupon to the front of your letter.  把优惠券附在信的正面  3.alone adv.独自  He felt it a shame to travel alone.  他觉得独自旅行很丢脸。（2016杨浦二模）  4.predict v. 预测  However, may not predict well for the future of digital currency.  然而，对数字货币的未来可能并没有很好的预测。（2018宝山二模）  5.measure v. 测量  A device was used to measure carbon monoxide levels.  一个装置被用来测量一氧化碳的含量（2018长宁、嘉定一模）  6.ridiculous adj. 荒谬可笑的  It is ridiculous to suggest we are having a romance.  暗示我们正在谈恋爱的说法真是太荒谬了  7.risk v. 冒……的险  You risk insulting your French host by insinuating his cellar is inadequate.  你冒的危险是：这可能对你的法国主人是一种羞辱，因为送酒暗示他的酒窖中无好酒待客。  8.defme v.解释（词语）的含义；给（词语）下定义  When people are asked 'What is intelligence?' they tend to reply: 'I don’t know how to define it, but I can certainly recognize it when I see it.’  当被问及“智力是什么”的时候，人们往往会回答说：“我不知道该如何定义它，但我见到了肯定就能认得出。 |
| 重难点词组 | 1.turn over (使)翻转；（使)颠倒；（使)倾覆  People may use the New Year as a time to turn over a new leaf.  人们可以把新年当作新的一页。  2.even if 即使  Even if a company or individual lists an e-mail address, there is no guarantee that they will actually receive your email.  即使一个公司或个人列出了一个电子邮件地址，也不能保证他们真的会收到你的电子邮件。（2015崇明一模）  3.carry out 实施；执行  The Social Democrats could still carry out their threat to leave the government.  社会民主党人仍有可能将其退出政府的威胁付诸实施。  4.find out 查清楚，弄明白  You can find out whether they are prepared to share the cost of the flowers with you.  你可以弄清楚他们是否愿意和你一起分担买花的费用。  5.setup 建立，建设  he planted the seeds, and he even set up a fence to keep out the deer.他种下了种子，甚至筑起篱笆挡住了鹿。（2019徐汇二模） |
| 长难句分析 | l. In the experiment, participants sit alone in a room in front of a computer, with devices attached to their bodies to measure changes in skin resistance and blood flow, which are measures of emotional arousal.  此句前面是with+n+过去分词的复合结构，后面and连接的并列句还包括which引导的非限制定语从句。  句意：在实验中，参与者独自坐在电脑前的一个房间里，装置附在身体以测量皮肤抵抗力和血流的变化，这是情绪唤醒的手段。  2.Radin says it does, “the future of our civilization depends on decisions that are being made now, whether it’s about how we farm our food, how we get rid of our waste or whether we allow chemicals to be included in everyday products.”  此句前面是由that引导的定语从句，后面whether引导的条件状语从句还包括how引导的方式状语从句。  句意：雷丁说是的。“我们的文明的未来取决于现在所做的决定，无论是我们如何饲养我们的食物，我们如何清除我们的废物，或者我们是否允许化学制品被包括在日常用品中。” |
| 整篇翻译 | Ever been just about to call someone when the phone rings and the person in question is on the other end? Or have you experienced a sudden feeling of unease or danger even though you’re in a(n) harmless situation? If you don’t believe in it, you’ll put it down to coincidence and on overactive imagination. But some people believe it is evidence that there is a sixth sense beyond smell, taste, touch, hearing and sight. Now, scientists are carrying out experiments not only to prove that it exists, but also to find out how you can use it to your advantage.  有没有在电话铃响的时候正要给别人打电话，而对方在电话的另一端？或者你是否经历过一种突然的不安或危险的感觉，即使你处一个无害的情况下？如果你不相信它，你会把它归结为巧合和过分活跃的想象力。但有些人认为这是证据，证明有一种第六感超越了嗅觉、味觉、触觉、听觉和视觉。现在，科学家们正在进行实验，不仅要证明它存在，而且要找出如何利用它来发挥你的优势。  Dean Radin, a researcher in California, has set up the Boundary Institute in Los Altos and is currently using its website to recruit (招募）4,000 people in 57 countries to find out if there are any true instances of sixth sense or, as he calls it, “precognition”—the ability to predict outcomes. The results so far are extraordinary. In a card test, where you have to guess which of the five cards on a computer screen will be turned over to reveal a picture, the top scorers hit the right card 48% of the time—the scores of this happening are 2,669 to 1.  加州研究员迪安•拉丁 (Dean Radin)己经在洛斯阿尔托斯成立了边界研究所，目前正在利用其网站在57个国家招募4000人（招商），以查明是否存在第六感的真实情况，或者他称之为“预感”—即预测结果的能力。迄今为止的结果非同寻常。在一张卡片测试中，你必须猜测计算机屏幕上的五张卡片中的哪一张会被翻转以显示一张图片，最高得分者在该事件发生的分数为2669到1时击中了正确的牌48%。  Meanwhile, Radin’s most famous study involves participants looking at a variety of images that are designed to stimulate a specific responses. In the experiment, participants sit alone in a room in front of a computer, with devices attached to their bodies to measure changes in skin resistance and blood flow, which are measures of emotional arousal. Radin has found that one in six people has a rise in arouse before they see the road accident-type pictures, while remaining calm before the tree-type pictures.  同时，RADIN最著名的研究涉及参加者观看各种旨在刺激特定反应的图像。在实验中，参与者独自坐在电脑前的一个房间里，装置附在身体上，以测量皮肤抵抗力和血流的变化，这是情绪唤醒的手段。拉丁发现，六分之一的人在看到交通事故类图片前有兴奋感上升，而在看到树型图片前保持冷静  But even if you do accept that a sixth sense exists, the question is, does it actually serve any purpose? Radin says it does, “the future of our civilization depends on decisions that are being made now，whether it’s about how we farm our food, how we get rid of our waste or whether we allow chemicals to be included in everyday products. We don’t have answers to these important questions, yet what we decide on will affect our lives for decades or longer. Anything we can do to improve our ability to predict future events is well worth the effort,” he says. “If it turns out that some people can genuinely forecast the future some of the time，as I believe the data shows, then understanding this ability is as important as cutting-edge science.  但是，即使你接受第六感存在，问题是，它真的有什么用途吗？雷丁说是的。“我们的文明的未来取决于现在所做的决定，无论是我们如何词养我们的食物，我们如何清除我们的废物，或者我们是否允许化学制品被包括在日常用品中。我们对这些重要的问题没有答案，然而我们决定的将影响我们的生活几十年甚至更长。他说：“为了提高我们预测未来事件的能力，我们所能做的一切都是值得的。” “如果事实证明有些人能够真正预测未来的某一时刻，正如我所相信的数据所显示的，那么理解这种能力和尖端科学同样重要。 |

阅读理解A篇

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| 语篇解读 | |
| 关键词 | The physical context； Straight rows of tables； surroundings |
| 主旨概要 | 本文主要通过例证介绍课堂中的物理环境对课堂教学起到的重要作用。 |
| 分析与点拨 | 第一段引出中心论点——课堂环境。关键句“The classroom context, generally speaking, includes all those factors that influence what happens during teaching and learning.”一般来说，课堂语境包括影响教学和学习过程中发生的所有因素。  第二段举例说明物理环境对课堂的影响。  第三段论述教室这个物理环境的作用。  第三段讲述一个班级可以按照需要来设置不同的物理环境。 |
| 语言知识 | |
| 重难点词汇 | l. interaction n. 相互作用  This can sometimes lead to somewhat superficial interactions with other people.  这有时可能会导致与他人的交往流于肤浅。  2.inhabit vt. 栖息  A magical series which gives us a real sense of context in relation to the planet we inhabit.  这是一个神奇的系列，它给我们一个与我们居住的星球有关的真实意义。(2007年上海秋招）  3.turn-taking 转圈  Conversation Analysis Approach to Turn-taking in Oral English Classroom  对英语口语课堂上话轮转换的会话分析 |
| 重难点词组 | l. operate on 对......起作用  He is certain that this TV set will operate on batteries.  他肯定这台电视机可以用电池。  2.be unaware of没有意识到  And your boss may simply be unaware of his or her behavior and its impact on you.  上司对你发火了，但他可能没有意识到这伤害了你的感受。  3.seek to do sth. 设法去做某事；  So what might a new government seek to do?  因此新政府可能会寻求做什么？ |
| 长难句分析 | l. The physical context, for example, influences what happens in the classroom.  此句为what引导的宾语从句作influences的宾语。  句意：例如，物理环境会影响课堂上发生的事情。  2. Yet the physical environment of the classroom affects the nature and types of interactions that will occur.  此句为复合句，包含that引导的定语从句修饰先行词interactions。  句意：然而，教室的物理环境影响着将要发生的交互的性质和类型。 |
| 整篇翻译 | What happens in a particular class on a particular day depends on the interactions that occur between the teacher, the students, and the material being studied. The classroom context, generally speaking, includes all those factors that influence what happens during teaching and learning. These factors operate on different levels.  在某一天某一节课上发生的事情取决于教师、学生和所学材料之间的互动。一般来说，课堂语境包括影响教学和学习过程中发生的所有因素。这些因素在不同程度上起作用。  The physical context, for example, influences what happens in the classroom. Space may restrict participation, depending on how a teacher interprets the situation. Some teachers use their surroundings to promote learning. Notice boards reflect themes or topics being studied; a display area presents students’ written work for others to read. Of course, some teachers remain unaware of the physical environment that they and their students inhabit together. A room, after all, is just a room. Yet the physical environment of the classroom affects the nature and types of interactions that will occur. Straight rows of tables, for example, are favorable to classroom lectures and turn-taking routines in which students one by one, recite answers to a teacher’s questions.  例如，物理环境会影响课堂上发生的事情。空间可能会限制学生的参与，这取决于老师对情况的解释。一些教师利用他们的周围环境来促进学习。布告栏反映正在学习的主题或主题；展示区展示学生的书面作品，供其他人阅读。当然，一些老师仍然不知道他们和学生一起居住的物理环境。毕竟，一个房间就是一个房间。然而，教室的物理环境影响着互动的性质和类型。例如， 一排排的桌子有利于课堂讲课，有利于学生一个接一个地背诵老师问题的答案。  A room isn’t just a room for teachers who seek to make the physical environment suitable for interactive learning. Interactive learning invites thinking, reading，writing, speaking, listening, and sharing. Such classrooms are arranged for individuals rather than for the “class” as a whole; they welcome students as active participants. Various physical arrangements encourage interactive learning, but they depend on the size of the room and the furniture that is available.  一个房间不仅仅是一个教师的房间，它试图让物理环境适合于交互式学习。互动式学习需要思考、阅读、写作、说话、倾听和分享。这些教室是为个人而不是为整个“班级”安排的；它们欢迎学生作为积极的参与者。各种物理安排鼓励互动学习，但它们取决于房间的大小和可用的家具。  A class can be organized for individual, group, or whole-class activities. Students are initially assigned seats at a combination of small and large tables. However, when the students work individually or in groups, they are free to abandon the assigned seating. The chalkboard occupies a central position in the room to accommodate whole-class study.  一个班级可以组织为个人、团体或整个班级的活动。学生们最初被分配到一个小桌子和大桌子的组合座位上。然而，当学生单独或集体工作时，他们可以自由地放弃指定的座位。黑板占据了教室的中心位置，以适应全班的学习。 |

56. C。【解析】根据文中 The physical context, for example, influences what happens in the classroom. Space may restrict participation, depending on how a teacher interprets the situation.例如，物理环境会影响课堂上发生的事情。空间可能会限制参与，这取决于教师对情况的理解。 故选C。

57. D。【解析】根据文中 Straight rows of tables, for example, are favorable to classroom lectures and turn-taking routines in which students one by one, recite answers to a teacher’s questions, 例如，一排的桌子有利于课堂讲课和学生们一个接一个地背诵老师的问题。

58. C。【解析】推理题。根据最后一段可知，椅子可以根据不同的课堂活动调整。

59. Bo【解析】根据文章开头“The classroom context, generally speaking, includes all those factors that influence what happens during teaching and learning.” 一般来说，课堂环境包括所有影响教学过程的因素。以及“The physical context, for example, influences what happens in the classroom.”例如，物理环境会影响课堂上发生的事情。以及文中的例证可知这篇文章主要是在讨论课堂中的物理环境对课堂的重要作用。故选B。

阅读理解B篇

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| 语篇解读 | |
| 关键词 | high-quality； custom frames； acid-free papers |
| 主旨概要 | 本文是关于高质量定制框架的介绍。 |
| 语言知识 | |
| 重难点词汇 | 1.deadline n.最后期限  We were not able to meet the deadline because of manufacturing delays...  因为制造方面的延误，我们没能赶上最后期限。  2.domestic adj. 国内的  Output consists of both exports and sales on the domestic market.  产量包括出口和国内市场销售两部分。  3.delivery n.交付  Pay extra money for the delivery.  付额外的送货费。（2019格致中学三模）  4.acid-free adj.无酸的  Even in an acid-free box，a newspaper or magazine will eventually deteriorate.  即便放入无酸纸盒中，报纸或杂志最终也会老化  5.dimensions n.方面  We measured the dimensions of the kitchen.  我们测量了厨房的大小。  6.margin n. 边缘  There is no doubt that these businesses fight for every dollar of margin.  毫无疑问，这些企业为每一美元的利润而战。（2019松江、闵行二模） |
| 重难点词组 | l. arrive for (时间）来到  A much better plane will arrive for you soon!  你的更好的飞机一会就来了！  2.edgeon怂恿；鼓励  He's got the edge on the others because he has more experience.  他富有经验，因而较他人占优势。 |
| 长难句分析 | l. If an image’s dimensions don’t exactly match the paper’s dimensions there will be a wider margin on the narrowest side.  此句为if引导的条件状语从句，主句为there be引导的存在句型。  句意为：如果图像的尺寸与纸张的尺寸不完全匹配，则最窄的边上会有更宽的边距。  2. Frames come in black or brown wooden finish and include protective paperback finish, wall bumpers, hanging hardware + nails, hanging and care instructions. Frames arrive gift-wrapped in brown paper.  句意：框架采用黑色或棕色木质饰面，包括保护性平装纸、墙缓冲器、挂五金+钉子、悬挂和保养说明。框架到达礼物包装在棕色的纸上。 |

60. D。【解析】根据文中$215.00USD-17x22 Framed (Black)+ $70.00USD-17x22 Exhibition Canvas (帆布）=$285.00USD，可知选 D。

61. D。【解析】注意审题干，“ framed order ”，“ your friend in Germany ”根据文中Overseas orders placed by December 9 will arrive for Christmas,以及“ Framed orders (domestic or overseas) require additional time for delivery.”十二月九日之前发出的海外订单将于圣诞节到来，又因为定制框架的需要额外的时间，所以应该尽可能的提前下单，所以最佳答案为D。

62. D。【解析】推理题。根据全文可知本篇是在讲述高质量定制框架的事情。

阅读理解C篇

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| 语篇解读 | |
| 关键词 | helicopter parenting； the overparenting trap |
| 主旨概要 | 本文主要讲述为什么大学需要父母的参与并且父母的参与给孩子带来的好处。 |
| 分析与点拨 | 本篇文章开头两段都在讨论社会对于“直升机育儿”的批判，第三段话风一转指出真正要讨论的问题，即“直升机育儿”的反面极端——不管不顾，属于欲扬先抑的反转手法，常见于社科文章中，考生应该多加体会理解，切不可枉下结论，搞不清文章的讨论重点。  第一段讲述“直升机育儿”的风险。  第二段举例论证第一段的论点。  第三段举来一个反面例子来说明父母过分不关注自己的孩子，问题走向了另外一个几段。关键句“At the same time, there are increasing examples of parents refusing to step up when students genuinely need their family.”  第四段属于过渡段，总结问题的所在。关键句“That means colleges, which have spent the past decade learning to cope with parents who get too involved, now have a different problem.”请注意这句话中“past”和“now”不同现象的对比，是出题的关键。  第五段要论问题的原因。  最后一段总结对问题解决方法的讨论。关键句“That means asking questions，listening to answers, being patient and trusting kids to resolve their own problems. But if issues persist, or if a student is in serious mental or physical danger, it also means hopping in the chopper, at least for a little while.” |
| 百科知识 | helicopter parent直译过来就是“直升机父母”，这是一个日常用语，意思是“虎母”或是“怪兽家长”，指对子女过度养育的父母；helicopter parenting是指“直升机式教育”，指家长过度关注孩子，就像直升机螺旋桨一样一直盘旋在上空。 |
| 语言知识 | |
| 重难点词汇 | l. self-reliance n.依靠自己  The Prime Minister called for more economic self-reliance.  首相呼吁加强经济上的自给自足。  2.entitlement n.授权  They lose their entitlement to benefit when they start work.  他们一开始工作就失去了获得救济金的资格。  3.intruder n.入侵者  Police showed up and arrested the intruder.  警察出现并逮捕了入侵者。（2014崇明一模）  4.genuinely adv.真诚地  Some argue that students' interests should emerge organically and genuinely from their own investigations of the world.  一些人认为，学生的兴趣应该从他们自己对世界的调查中有机地、真诚地显现出来。（2017八校高三上月联考）  5.semester n.学期  They start at the beginning of the University semester.  他们从大学学期开始。（2019金山一模） |
| 重难点词组 | 1. discourage from 阻止  I think we should discourage people from using their cars.  我认为我们应该减少其使用的汽车的人。  2.step up 走近  He urged donors to step up their efforts to send aid to Somalia  他敦促各捐赠方加快速度将援助物资送往索马里。  3.bring up 提出  Do not bring up unnecessary topics to increase the length of the write-up.  不要提出不必要的话题来增加文章的篇幅。（2015徐汇二模） |
| 长难句分析 | l.With some moms and dads thinking twice of contacting the school in the first place, some programs are being used to encourage a more balanced approach, often through email and other social media.  此句为with....thinking twice放句首作原因状语；主句谓语动词是are being used too  句意：由于一些父母思前想后的结果也是联系学校，所以一些项目被用来鼓励一种更平衡的方式，通常是通过电子邮件和其他社交媒体。  2.That means asking questions, listening to answers, being patient and trusting kids to resolve their own problems. But if issues persist, or if a student is in serious mental or physical danger, it also means hopping in the chopper, at least for a little while.  此句的第一句主谓宾结构，谓语动词是means。其后加四个动词ing形式做宾语；第二句if引导条件状语从句，真正的句子结构是it also means...  句意：这意味着问问题，听答案，耐心和信任孩子解决他们自己的问题。但如果问题持续存在，或者学生有严重的精神或身体危险，意味着要至少在一段时间内需要父母参与进来。 |
| 整篇翻译 | We’ve all heard the dangers of helicopter parenting. Remaining too involved in a kid’s life, especially throughout college, can lead to depression, lack of self-reliance and feelings of entitlement.  我们都听说过直升机育儿的危险。过多地参与孩子的生活，尤其是在大学期间，会导致抑郁、缺乏自立感和权利感。  This wisdom seems sound. But some academics and educators now say they see signs of a troubling resistance. The concern: that too much of warnings and horror stories—the cover of Julie Lythcott-Haims5 bestseller How to Raise an Adult instructs moms and dads to avoid “the overparenting trap” —is discouraging parents from getting involved at all.  这种智慧似乎是正确的。但一些学者和教育工作者现在表示，他们看到了令人不安的抵抗迹象。令人担忧的是：Julie Lythcott Haims的畅销书封面上的警告和恐怖故事太多，如何让一个成年人教妈妈和爸爸避免“过度教育陷阱”——这让家长们根本无法参与其中。  “Yes, parents can be intruders,” says Marjorie Savage, a researcher in the University of Minnesota. “At the same time, there are increasing examples of parents refusing to step up when students genuinely need their family.” At Hofstra University, for example, parents now ask embarrassedly about mental-health and campus-safety resources, as if bringing up those topics were forbidden, says Branka Kristie, who heads the family-outreach programs. And Savage recalls talking to a mom who kept quiet about her son’s signs of depression until right before he failed a semester. She did not want to “helicopter in.”  “是的，父母可能是入侵者，’’明尼苏达大学的研究员马乔里•维奇说。“同时，越来越多的例子表明，当学生真正需要家庭时，父母拒绝插手其中。” 例如，在霍夫斯特拉大学，家长们不好意思地询问心理健康和校园安全资源， 好像这些话题是被禁止的，Branka Kristie说。负责家庭外展项目的人。萨维奇回忆说，她和一位母亲谈话时，她一直对儿子的抑郁症状保持沉默，直到他 一个学期没及格。她不想“坐直升机进去”。  That means colleges, which have spent the past decade learning to cope with parents who get too involved, now have a different problem. In recent years, hundreds of colleges have either launched or increased their parent offices, which serve as one-stop shops for moms and dads looking to make complaints, report problem and generally stay in touch.  这意味着，过去十年来，大学里一直在学习如何应对那些过于投入的家长，现在他们面临着不同的问题。近几年来，已有数百所大学开设或增设了家长办公室，为母亲和爸爸们提供了一站式的商店，他们可以投诉、报告问题，并保持联系。  Much of this began, of course, because schools were forced to cope with a generation of students connected with their parents like never before. On average, they communicate 22.1 times per week, according to research from Barbara Hofer, a psychology professor at Middlebury College. That’s more than twice the rate of a decade ago, before almost every student had a smartphone.  当然，这在很大程度上是因为学校被迫应付与父母有着前所未有联系的一代学生。根据米德伯理学院心理学教授Barbara Hofer的研究，他们平均每周交流22.1次。这是十年前的两倍多，几乎每个学生都有智能手机。  With some moms and dads thinking twice of contacting the school in the first place, some programs are being used to encourage a more balanced approach, often through email and other social media. Hofstra’s Kristie advises parents to “be a guide, while granting that the student owns the journey.” That means asking questions, listening to answers, being patient and trusting kids to resolve their own problems. But if issues persist, or if a student is in serious mental or physical danger, it also means hopping in the chopper, at least for a little while.  由于一些父母思前想后的结果也是联系学校，所以一些项目被用来鼓励一种更平衡的方式，通常是通过电子邮件和其他社交媒体。霍夫斯特拉的克里斯特建议家长“做一个向导，同时让学生拥有旅程。”这意味着提问、倾听答案、耐心和信任孩子解决自己的问题。但如果问题仍然存在，或者学生有严重的精神或身体危险，这也意味着跳进直升机（去陪伴孩子），至少有一段时间。 |

63. A。【解析】根据文中“At the same time, there are increasing examples of parents refusing to step up when students genuinely need their family.”与此同时，越来越多的例子表明，当学生真正需要家庭的时候，家长们拒绝站出来。以及“And Savage recalls talking to a mom who kept quiet about her son’s signs of depression until right before he failed a semester. She did not want to “helicopter in.”萨维奇回忆说，她和一位母亲谈话时，她一直对儿子的抑郁症状保持沉默，直到他一个学期没及格。她不想“坐直升机进去”。说明家长过于放任孩子，从过度监控走到了过渡放任不管的极端。故选A。

64. B。【解析】根据前文 That means asking questions, listening to answers, being patient and trusting kids to resolve their own problems.这意味着问题，听答案，耐心和信任孩子解决他们自己的问题。故选B。

65. B。【解析】推断题。根据全文可知，整篇都在说父母怎样参与到孩子的教育问题上来, 所以选B。

66. A。【解析】根据全文可知，整篇文中都在说为什么大学鼓励父母们介入孩子的生活。 Section C

67. B。【解析】根据文中 But for people who love comic books, they can be a fantastic escape from the tough realities of modern life.但是对于喜欢漫画书的人来说，漫画书是对现代生活 中艰难现实的一种奇妙的逃避，可知选B。

68. A。【解析】根据文中 The two types of comics are created in very different ways.这两种类型的漫画是以非常不同的方式创作的，可知选A。

69. F。【解析】由文章中 Manga heroes look smaller, younger than all-conquering American heroes who have large muscles and lots of themed clothes.句意：漫画英雄看起来更小，比所有征服的美国英雄都年轻，他们有着巨大的肌肉和大量的主题服装。

70. E。【解析】根据上下文可知选E. In Japan, the contrast couldn’t be greater.在日本，这种对 比再大不过了。