

一、阅读理解

A

Your first big-screen experience is likely to have been Disney productions---whether we are talking about *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* or *Frozen*---that have long been considered safe, healthy choices for kids, and pictures that parents can feel they don't need to screen in advance.

When you are a big person, a movie seen in a theatre is much larger than life; when you're a little person, it can be like a new entry opening in the universe. Those experiences matter, and Disney knows the power---and the profit potential---of what's in its values, which helps explain the studio's ongoing strategy of remaking its most popular animated films, often in live-action versions.

How do you feel about director's interpretation of these movies, a combination of live-action filmmaking techniques, virtual-reality methods and computer-generated imaginary, depends largely on how you feel about the original. The stories, even with a gently updated scrip, are roughly the same. If you've seen the original, you know how the rest of them go.

In the following years, we'll also watch other Disney's remakes such as *Mulan*. Any children raised by Disney films would think that this is a great time to be alive. Right?

But judging by critics' ratings of some live-action movies, it seems that the powerful studio has been unable to wow audiences.

So why more live actions?

The money

Let's face it: Walt Disney Pictures is all about generating more revenue. Even though it did not manage to capture critics, it still managed to catch the audience's hearts. And that is more than enough. After all, films are not made to entertain critics; it's all about creating an ultimate cinematic experience for casual moviegoers. And as long as they're entertained with new interpretations of beloved stories, why stop making live-action films?

Inclusion

When you spend your entire childhood dancing and singing along to these characters, it's beyond magical to see them again when you're an adult and are the same age as them. That's one of the few magical effects of movies. Not to mention, *Aladdin*'s South Asian cast is also a strong statement for the world. Perhaps this is also the reason why Disney wants *Mulan* to have an all Asian cast. Let's hope they're not the only ones and Disney is bringing more diverse stories to be told.

Nostalgia (怀旧)

All of these Disney remakes are designed to fuel the nostalgia of boomers, Gen X-ers and millennials, and many of the moviegoers who grew up with these movies, in particular, now have young kids of their own. Little wonder the studio is seeing big dollar signs in them.

1. Disney productions are parents' first choice for kids because they _____.
A. promote children's overall health B. don't need booking in advance
C. don't need a screen to enjoy them D. have been enjoying a good reputation
2. Your feeling about the live action films remade mainly relies on _____.
A. the filmmaking technology B. the popularity of the films
C. the familiarity with the story line D. the computer-generated imaginary
3. In the author's opinion, what could be the main reason for Disney's more live actions?
A. It's trying its best to satisfy both critics and audience.
B. It's sparing no efforts to earn as much revenue as possible.
C. It's seeking and adding global elements to make diverse stories.
D. It's bringing back those sweet memories to its loyal aging fans.

B



Scientists have long known that herbivores (食草动物) affect the plant diversity around them. In highly productive ecosystems, like jungles, animals would favor dominant, fast-growing plants. This would free up nutrients and space, allowing for a greater variety of plants to boom. In contrast, herbivores in regions with low plant biomass, like deserts, would eat whatever they could find, only driving down plant diversity.

Now, a team of scientists has tested this hypothesis(假说). Burkepile, a biology professor in UC Santa Barbara, and his colleagues reviewed 252 studies comparing plant diversity in areas where herbivores were and were not excluded.

Their study revealed that whether herbivores increase or decrease plant diversity depends on what's on the menu. In general, the correlation (相关性) between herbivory and diversity wasn't nearly as clear as everyone had expected. However, the team noticed a much stronger association: when the ecosystem hosted a particularly vigorous species of plant, herbivory seemed to be crucial in maintaining biodiversity.

For instance, grasslands in the tallgrass prairie in the American Midwest tend to be dominated (控制) by fast-growing grasses, such as big bluestem. The team discovered that herbivores had an outsized effect on maintaining biodiversity by keeping big bluestem from taking over dozens of smaller, slower growing plant species. However not all herbivores are on an equal foot. The team found that the connection between herbivory and diversity was particularly strong in grasslands where more animals feed on grass than on herbs and bushes. This seems reasonable, since grasses tend to be the dominant species in grasslands, as the name suggests.

These findings are more than academic. "We've seen three decades of really important papers saying that ecosystems work better when you have more species in them," Burkepile said. "What our data suggests is that herbivores are especially important for maintaining this biodiversity in places where you have a really dominant plant species." As biodiversity continues to decline worldwide, conservationists are looking for ways to prevent catastrophic losses. "This suggests that one possible approach to managing ecosystems and biodiversity is to use herbivores to manage these dominant species," Burkepile added.

4. According to Paragraph 1, how do herbivores help to increase biodiversity?

- A. By consuming dominant, fast-growing plants.
- B. By destroying jungles and freeing up space.
- C. By adding more nutrients to the soil.
- D. By eating up low plant biomass.

5. The underlined part in Paragraph 3 most probably implies that _____.

- A. herbivory has nothing to do with biodiversity in a given ecosystem
- B. herbivores decrease biodiversity in tallgrass-dominated ecosystems
- C. small animals help to protect biodiversity in grasslands without bushes
- D. the degree to which herbivores affect biodiversity is related to plant species

6. What is the author trying to tell us in the last paragraph?

- A. The limitations of the new study.
- B. The potential application of the new study.
- C. The contradiction between the past view and the new findings.
- D. The importance of maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity.

C

Picture yourself at a crowded airport departure gate. Your flight is 20 minutes late. The woman on your left is noisily eating something that smells awful. The man to your right is still braying into his cellphone, and the traveler next to him is preparing to kill time with...wait, is that a toenail clipper?

Unless you are saintly or unconscious, a few things in that description -- or many things, or all the things -- are likely to really bug you. We know an annoyance when we experience it. But what makes something annoying? And does research offer any advice for preventing life's annoyances from making our heads explode? The answers to those questions are: no. Did even one university create a Department of Annoyance Science...or offer a major in this universal emotion? No. Nothing.

Then what makes something annoying? It must be harmful but not physically. A housefly buzzing around your head is unpleasant, but it won't kill you. Also, it must be unpredictable and intermittent. The loud ticking of an alarm clock or the odor of a cat litter box may at first be annoying, but with constant exposure overtime, it ceases to be noticeable. Psychologists' term for this gradual tolerance of a stimulus is habituation. Yet when an unpleasant noise or smell comes and goes, it becomes annoying each time it shows up.

Finally, to be truly annoying, something has to persist for an uncertain period of time. A flight that's delayed an hour is a bother, but tolerable, so long as it really is just an hour. A flight that's delayed and delayed and delayed, with no explanation and no end in sight, is extremely annoying. The intermittent nature of annoyances makes them hard (if not impossible) to anticipate and thus to prepare a defense against. If you

know you're going to be stuck in traffic, you might be able to accept it or bring along a distraction. But when the slowdown is unexpected, it gets to you before you can stop yourself.

An interesting thing about annoyances is how they appear to change over time. A decade ago, our research led us to conclude that one of the most annoying things in the world was listening to someone else's loud cell phone conversation. We hypothesized that the reason it was so annoying is that our brains naturally tend to paint a complete picture of reality, but when you only hear half of a conversation, that's not possible. Then, cell phone conversations seemed annoying only to the people not on the phone. Today it's the call recipients that seem to be getting annoyed. I'm not talking about receiving a robocall. I'm talking about the 20-something who recently told me that an unexpected call, even from a close friend, is annoying. The thinking seems to be, Why call when a text will do? Or even, You should have, texted to ask if you could call...

I've thought a lot about what makes people, things, and situations annoying, and what any of us might do to immunize ourselves against becoming annoyed. The answer's actually surprisingly simple: All you have to do is

Editor's Note: The contract for this article set a strict word limit. The writer exceeded the limit; the magazine feels, obliged to enforce it. We regret any annoyance this might cause, dear readers.

7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT really annoying?
- A. Noisy eating in crowded public places. B. A buzzing housefly around you head.
C. The constant ticking of an alarm clock. D. A delayed flight without definite arrival time.
8. According to the author, which of the following statements about annoyance is TRUE?
- A. Annoyances can be easily avoided if people are conscious of them.
B. Annoyance may be the most widely experienced and least studied emotion.
C. Annoyances change as phone calls are the last choice for young people.
D. Annoyance happens when people poke their nose into others' affairs.
9. What is the purpose of the **Editor's Note**?
- A. To inform the readers of the strict rules of the magazine.
B. To apologize to the readers for missing the last sentence.
C. To vaguely criticize the author for failing to observe the contract.
D. To humorously echo the theme that annoyances are universal.
10. The article was originally published in *National Geographic*. In which section do you think it was put?
- A. Explore/ The future B. Explore/ Nature C. Explore/ The big idea. D. Explore/ Fashion

二、七选五

What Your Nose Knows

Your sense of smell enriches your experience of the world around you. Different scents can change your mood or transport you back to a distant memory. Your ability to smell also plays a key role in your health.

46

The things we smell are actually the tiny molecules(分子) released by substances all around us. When we breathe in these molecules, they stimulate specialized sensory cells high inside the nose. 47 But a given molecule can stimulate a combination of these receptors, creating a unique representation in the brain. We perceive that representation as a smell.

48 A stuffy(不通气的) nose or a harmless growth in the nose can block air and thus scents from reaching the sensory cells. Certain medications, like some blood pressure pills, can change smell, but these effects are usually temporary. Your smell should come back once you've recovered or stopped the medication. But some things can cause a long-lasting loss of smell. A head injury or virus, for example, can sometimes damage the nerves related to smell. 49 According to Dr. Davangere Devanand, an expert on neurodegenerative(神经变性的) diseases and smell loss, the main reason appears to be that the functioning of the brain regions involved in smell and memory becomes damaged as we grow older.

But problems with your ability to smell may be more than normal aging. They can sometimes be an early sign of serious health conditions, such as Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease. Devanand's group is studying the relationships between smell dysfunction and certain disease.

Researchers are also looking for ways to avoid smell loss. Some studies suggest that smell training may help you improve your ability to distinguish and identify scents. 50 But the question remains as to whether and how this might work.

- A. Many things can cause smell loss.
- B. People may have lost their ability to smell before they notice it.
- C. Each of these sensory cells has only one type of scent receptor.
- D. It may improve your brain's ability to interpret low levels of scents.
- E. As people get older, many of them couldn't identify certain kind of smell.
- F. If your ability to smell declines, it can affect your physical well-being and everyday safety.
- G. And with age, there is a decline in the ability to smell to some extent in the nose, but much more in the brain itself.

三、完形填空

"When I was a kid, we were out and about all the time, playing with our friends, in and out of each other's houses, sandwich in pocket, making our own 16 . Our parents 17 saw us from morning to night. We didn't have much stuff, but we came and went as we liked." This is roughly what you will 18 if you ask anyone over 30 about their 19 in a rich county.

Today such children will spend most of their time 20 often with parents rather than with friends, be supervised (监管) more closely, be driven everywhere 21 walking or cycling, take part in many more 22 activities, and probably engage with a screen of some kind. All this is done with the best of 23 . Parents intend to protect their offspring from traffic, crime and other dangers, and to give them every opportunity to 24 .

The children themselves seem fairly 25 with their lives. In a survey across the OECD, 15-year-olds were asked to 26 their satisfaction with their life on a scale from zero to ten. The 27 score was 7.3, with Finnish kids the 28 , at nearly 7.9, and Turkish ones the gloomiest (灰暗的), at 6.1.

29 , that is not surprising. 30 parents these days, especially in America, invest a huge amount of time and money in their children to ensure that they will do 31 as well as the parents themselves have done, and preferably better. Those 32 and extra tutoring, music lessons and educational visits, together with lively discussions at home have proved effective a securing the good 33 that will open the doors to top universities and well-paid jobs. But working-class parents in America, for their part, 34 the means to engage in such intensive parenting. As a result, social divisions from one generation to the next are set to 35 . A recent report by the World Bank showed that intergenerational social mobility in America is now among the lowest in all rich countries.

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|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 16. A. plans | B. schedule | C. decisions | D. entertainment |
| 17. A. often | B. hardly | C. willingly | D. reluctantly |
| 18. A. say | B. cite | C. hear | D. mention |
| 19. A. study | B. hobby | C. family | D. childhood |
| 20. A. alone | B. socially | C. indoors | D. outdoors |
| 21. A. instead of | B. regardless of | C. due to | D. next to |
| 22. A. casual | B. desired | C. organized | D. physical |
| 23. A. rewards | B. intentions | C. guidance | D. discipline |
| 24. A. risk | B. fail | C. relax | D. succeed |
| 25. A. happy | B. bored | C. familiar | D. unsatisfied |
| 26. A. rate | B. predict | C. anticipate | D. connect |
| 27. A. final | B. average | C. minimum | D. maximum |
| 28. A. lowest | B. poorest | C. funniest | D. sunniest |
| 29. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Unluckily | D. Hopefully |
| 30. A. Rich | B. Poor | C. Kind | D. Strict |
| 31. A. at most | B. at last | C. at first | D. at least |
| 32. A. dull | B. limited | C. endless | D. meaningless |
| 33. A. fame | B. grades | C. positions | D. identity |
| 34. A. deny | B. lack | C. possess | D. require |
| 35. A. appear | B. shorten | C. disappear | D. broaden |

DCB ADB CBDC

FCAGD

DBCDC ACBDA ABDAA DCBBD

完型详解

16.D

【解析】考查名词辨析。根据首句句意“当我还是个孩子的时候，整日在外面，与朋友一起玩，在彼此的家里跑进跑出”，且可以看到“playing”这个词，所以可以判断后面的名词应该是与“玩”有关的词。观察四个选项，A 项 plans 计划；B 项 schedule 计划表；C 项 decisions 结论；D 项 entertainment 娱乐。make our own entertainment 指自娱自乐，自己找乐子。故选 D。

17. B

【解析】考查副词辨析。根据前文“整日在外面玩”的语境可以得出这里“父母很少能够从早到晚都看到我们”。观察四个选项，A 项 often 经常；B 项很少；C 项愿意地；D 项不情愿地。故选 B。

18. C

【解析】考查动词辨析。根据后文“if you ask”中的“ask”(问)可以推出前面引号里的内容应该是一个“答”，所以应该是“听到”。观察四个选项，A 项 say 说；B 项 cite 引用；C 项 hear 听见；D 项 mention 提及。故选 C。

19. D

【解析】考查名词辨析。根据第一段以及全文可知文章都是描述与小时候有关的事情，所以应该是问“任何 30 岁以上的人的童年”。观察四个选项，A 项 study 学习；B 项 hobby 习惯；C 项 family 家庭；D 项 childhood 童年。故选 D。

20. C

【解析】考查副词辨析。根据“with adults rather than with siblings or friends, be supervised more closely”可知现在的孩子通常是和成年人而不是兄弟姐妹或朋友在一起，被更密切地监督，再结合“for several hours every day, engage with a screen of some kind”，可知孩子们每天要花数个小时在屏幕面前。2 处线索看出，孩子们是在室内的。故选 C。

21. A

【解析】考查介词词组。空前出现“be driven everywhere”可知，如今的孩子在父母的保护下，去哪里都有车接送，代替了空后“walking or cycling”自己走路或骑车。故选 A。

22. C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。根据本句话中“be supervised”，可知孩子是被密切的监督着，所以活动应该是组织好的。故选 C。

23. B

【解析】考查名词辨析。原词复现，后文提到“Parents intends to ...”可知，父母们想要在一个在他们看来更危险的世界里保护自己的后代免于交通事故、犯罪和其他危险，照应此处的孩子们的一切都是在最佳意图中落实的。故选 B。

24. D

【解析】考查动词辨析。and 连接，表明前后句逻辑一致。前半句父母想要保护他们的子女免受交通、犯罪和其他危险；后半句，也应该是褒义的，再结合后文父母的付出就是想让孩子上好大学，找到好工作，成为人生赢家，因此是给他们每一个成功的机会。故选 D。

25. A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。根据后面的调查，要孩子们按他们对生活的满意度进行 0 到 10 分打分，孩子们打的均分是 7.3，由此可以推断出，孩子们对于他们的生活还是很满意的。故选 A。

26. A

【解析】考查动词辨析。根据后面的调查，要学生们从 0 到 10 打分，所以是对满意度进行评估或排名。故选 A。

27. B

【解析】考查形容词辨析。根据后面的 7.9 分和 6.1 分，可以推断出，这里的 7.3 分是均分。故选 B。

28. D

【解析】考查形容词辨析。根据前后文理解，该段在讲 OECD（经济合作与发展组织）国家的儿童生活满意度的情况，且平均值 7.3，芬兰最高 7.9，而土耳其最低，只有 6.1。参考形容最低值时用的是 gloomiest 最灰暗的，故选 D。

29. A

【解析】考查连词辨析。该空连词位于段首，所以是在考察上下两段文章的内在逻辑。我们从上一段可以看出，在 OECD（经济合作与发展组织）中芬兰作为北欧发达国家的代表，整体福利很高，国民幸福度整体也很高，所以孩子们对于生活满意度就高，而土耳其在该组织中富裕程度相对较低，相应地，孩子们对于生活的满意度就低。再看文章下一段，主要讲富裕国家的父母对于孩子不惜重金培养孩子。所以，两段是一个正相关。虽然现在的孩子不像第一段中也就是他们的父母那样自由，但是对于生活的满意度依然与家庭经济情况成正比。结果+“然而，这并不意外”+原因分析，故选 A。

30. A

【解析】考查形容词。根据后文举例用的是“especially in America”尤其是美国以及“invest a huge amount of time and money”投入大量的时间和金钱可以分析出是富裕的父母。故选 A。

31. D

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。该空分析了富裕父母在孩子身上花费大量的时间和财力的目的（“to ensure”）。从后文的两个情况来看，一个是“as well as”，一样好；另一个是“preferably better”，最好是更好，两者分析比较。故选 D。

32. C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。根据后文“have proved highly effective”，可知这里是褒义词，排除 A 项 dull 无趣的和 D 项 meaningless 无意义的。剩下 B 项 limited 有限的；C 项 endless 无止境的，再根据前文父母投入大量的时间和金钱给孩子的发展，故这里是指数量庞大的词，所以是 endless，故选 C。

33. B

【解析】考查名词辨析。根据文章，“that will open the doors to top universities and well-paid jobs”可知是能够打开顶尖大学的门并且获得薪酬优厚的工作，那么就应该是好的成绩。故选 B。

34. B

【解析】考查动词辨析。根据本段前几句话可知富有的父母会花费大量的时间和金钱来培养孩子获得好成绩进入顶尖大学并获得报酬优厚的工作，文中的 But 表示转折，所以工薪阶层的父母应该是缺少这样的方式来教育孩子。故选 B。

35. D

【解析】考查动词辨析。根据文章，富有父母花大量时间和金钱培养孩子，但是工薪阶级的父母缺乏这种方式，所以导致的结果就是社会阶级的划分从一代到下一代会扩大。故选 D。

【点评】本次完型填空整体中等偏易，虽然文体是说明文，但话题比较贴近生活，讲述过去和现在人群童年的巨大变化，导致社会两极分化，孩子从出生起，就映射出家庭代际之间的博弈。相较于 2020 一模的回忆题材记叙文，今年的话题对于学生来说会更加熟悉，文章整体理解难度和题目的难度都不大。主要考察学生前后线索的定位和推断能力，题干和选项的词汇难度甚至低于去年的二模和今年的一模。几道易错都是侧重对原文的前后段落的逻辑判断。