

2020 信息强基/计算机拔尖选拔考试-综合 2

(英语+语文/百科)

【注意事项】

- 本卷包含英语、语文、百科 3 个部分，每部分 40 分。在语文和百科两部分中，你只需要选做一个。英语部分必做。请在下面勾出你的选择：
■ 语文/百科选择： ☐ 选做语文 ☐ 选做百科
- 不勾选，或者不按照要求勾选的人，可能会得 0 分。
- 对于所有的二选一科目，试卷所标的每题分数为原始分。假设你得到原始分 x ，将通过如下公式转换为该科的最终得分 y : $y = \frac{36x}{a}$ ，其中 a 是该科目的三个最高原始分的平均分。
- 整个综合部分（含综合 1、综合 2）全部考试时间 150 分钟。闭卷考试，严禁携带任何资料。除了（非编程）计算器外，禁止使用任何电子设备。

答题卡

报考志愿（二选一）：拔尖计划 ☐ 强基计划 ☐

学号:	姓名:	院系:	本卷总分:
英语得分:			
语文、百科 二选一	语文原始分:	语文转换分:	
	百科原始分:	百科转换分:	

【请将英语部分答案填至下表中】

1 【5 分】		2 【2 分】	3 【2 分】	4 【2 分】	5 【2 分】
6 【2 分】	7 【2 分】	8 【2 分】	9 【2 分】	10 【2 分】	11 【2 分】
12 【3 分】	13 【3 分】	14 【3 分】	15 【2 分】	16 【2 分】	17 【2 分】

【请语文部分将答案填至下表中】

1【5分】 __, __, __, 7, __, __, __, 2, __, __, 10, 9, __				2【3分】				
3【1分】		4【2分】		5【3分】				
				__, __, __ __, __ __, __, __				
6【3分】 晚__ __ __, 东__ __ __, 身__ __ __, 噬__ __ __				7【4分】 神__ __ __, 力__ __ __, 自__ __ __, 功__ __ __, 金__ __ __				
8【2分】 __, __, __, __				9【3分】 __, __, __, __, __, __				
10【4分】				11【5分】				
12【2分】			13【1分】	14【1分】		15【1分】		

【请将百科部分答案填至下表中】

1 (a) 【4 分】		1 (b) 【1 分】		1 (c) 【4 分】		1 (d) 【2 分】	
2 (a) 【2 分】				2 (b) 【1 分】		2 (c) 【2 分】	
3 (a) 【1 分】		3 (b) 【1 分】		3 (c) 【1 分】		3 (d) 【1 分】	
4 (a) 【2 分】		4 (b) 【2 分】		4 (c) 【2 分】		4 (d) 【2 分】	
5 (a) 【2 分】				5 (b) 【2 分】			
6 (a) 【4 分】				6 (b) 【2 分】			

第三部分：英语（必做）

【英语-1】【5分】请把以下句子按照正确的语序排列（只需要写标号）：_____

（句首的字母已经改为小写，每段末的逗号或句号已经去掉。）

- [A] arising out of or by reason of any act or omission of the party, its agents
- [B] servants or employees, in the execution, performance or failure to adequately perform its obligations pursuant to this Agreement
- [C] expenses, claims or actions, including attorney's fees which the other
- [D] each party shall be liable for its own acts to the extent provided by law and hereby agrees to indemnify
- [E] hold harmless and defend the other
- [F] its officers and employees may hereafter sustain, incur or be required to pay
- [G] its officers and employees against any and all liability, loss, costs, damages

英语-2 至英语-4 为单项选择题，基于以下段落。

In 1827 the headmastership of Rugby school fell vacant, and it became necessary for the twelve trustees, noblemen and gentlemen of Warwickshire, to appoint a successor to the post. Reform (5) was in the air—political, social, religious; there was even a feeling abroad that our great public schools were not quite all that they should be, and that some change or other—no one precisely knew what—but some change in the system of their (10) management was highly desirable. Thus it was natural that when the twelve noblemen and gentlemen, who had determined to be guided entirely	by the merits of the candidates, found among the testimonials pouring in upon them a letter from (15) Dr. Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel, predicting that if they elected Mr. Thomas Arnold he would “change the face of education all through the public schools of England,” they hesitated no longer: obviously, Mr. Thomas Arnold was their (20) man. He was elected therefore; received, as was fitting, priest's orders; became, as was no less fitting, a Doctor of Divinity; and in August, 1828, took up the duties of his office.
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【英语-2】【2分】

In the context of the passage, the best paraphrase of “abroad” (line 6) is

- (A) in foreign countries
- (B) erroneously held
- (C) easily refuted
- (D) absent in the English
- (E) prevalent at the time

【英语-3】【2分】

The author uses “even” (line 6) and “quite” (line 7) to

- (A) suggest the impracticability of reforming the great public schools
- (B) feign surprise at the idea that the great public schools were in need of reform
- (C) convey his enthusiasm for reforming the great public schools
- (D) indicate the extent of his careful research into educational matters
- (E) signal his casual disregard of the immediate educational situation

【英语-4】【2分】

- The author suggests that the trustees' choice of Arnold was dictated by
- (A) their firsthand experience of Arnold's masterful teaching
 - (B) a careful examination of Arnold's political, social, and religious beliefs
 - (C) the unexamined belief that change meant constructive reform
 - (D) Arnold's willingness to assume ecclesiastical duties
 - (E) Arnold's earlier association with Rugby

英语-5 至英语-6 为单项选择题，基于以下段落。

The expansion of higher education and the profits generated from journal publications have significantly increased the number of academic journals (Altbach and Rapple, 2012). The sociology of sport can, arguably, be seen as an inclusive discipline that is open to a plurality of positions in terms of method and theory found therein. It has served as a major feeder discipline for a large number of university sports degree courses and is linked to a wide range of disciplines, including education, cultural studies, history, media studies, politics, philosophy and economics. Consequently, those seeking to publish research on sport from a sociological standpoint can choose from a wide range of journals. In addition to the three journals reviewed here, mainstream sociology journals are increasingly willing to receive sports-themed papers; equally, there are many other less sociological- focused journals that explore the relationship between sport and education, culture, history, media, the body, psychology, management and policy. 'Sociology' appears in the titles of the IRSS and the SSJ, and is implicit within the JSSI. Given the growing range of possible outlets, the rationale for this study was to select leading, international journals whose remit centred on the sociology of sport.

The selected journals operate primarily from a social science base, but are interdisciplinary with research papers often informed by anthropology, cultural studies, economics, ethnic studies, geography, gender studies, history, leisure studies, management, media studies, political economy, psychology and semiotics. The Sport in Society journal was considered for inclusion, but was omitted due to its predilection for producing special themed editions (which are often converted into books); it was felt that so many themed editions might distort the data. The selected journals are all peer reviewed and written in English language; however, each has a different history and geographical location that inform its format and content. The intention was not to 'fault' or compare the three journals, but to form an impression of each journal's content and, by implication, identify the areas of interest in the wider sub-discipline.

【英语-5】【2分】 Which of the following, if true, can be used as good evidence to argue against the author?

- (A) Many sports sociologists publish in a journal of sports psychology.
- (B) A university offers many basketball and football courses but they are not linked to culture studies or history.
- (C) The full title of JSSI is Journal of Sports Sociology Investigation.
- (D) The number of mainstream sociology journals is significantly more than that of less sociological-focused journals.
- (E) Altbach and Rapple, in their 2012 paper, do not view the sociology of sport as an inclusive discipline open to various positions.

【英语-6】【2分】What is the "wider sub-discipline" mentioned at the end of the above excerpt?

- (A) Sociology.
- (B) Sociology of sport.
- (C) Sociology, education, cultural studies, history, media studies, politics, philosophy and economics of sport.
- (D) Sociology, anthropology, cultural studies, economics, ethnic studies, geography, gender studies, history, leisure studies, management, media studies, political economy, psychology and semiotics of sport.
- (E) The papers in the three journals.

英语-7 至英语-11 为单项选择题，基于以下文章。

Originally conducted by psychologist Walter Mischel in the late 1960s, the Stanford marshmallow test has become a touchstone of developmental psychology. Children at Stanford's Bing Nursery School, aged four to six, were placed in a room furnished only with a table and chair. A single treat, selected by the child, was placed on the table. Each child was told if they waited for 15 minutes before eating the treat, they would be given a second treat. Then they were left alone in the room. Follow-up studies with the children later in adolescence showed a correlation between an ability to wait long enough to obtain a second treat and various forms of life success. And a 2011 fMRI study conducted on 59 original participants—now in their 40s—by Cornell's B.J. Casey showed higher levels of brain activity in the prefrontal cortex among those participants who delayed immediate gratification in favor of a greater reward later on. This finding is important because of the research that's emerged on the critical role played by the prefrontal cortex in directing our attention and managing our emotions.

As adults, we face a version of the marshmallow test nearly every waking minute of every day. We're not tempted by sugary treats, but by our browser tabs, phones, and tablets — all the devices that connect us to the global delivery system for those blips of information that do to us what marshmallows do to preschoolers.

Sugary treats tempt us into unhealthy eating habits because the agricultural and commercial systems that meet our nutritional needs today are so vastly different from the environment in which we evolved as a species. Early humans lived in a calorie-poor world, and something like a piece of fruit was both rare and valuable. Our brains developed a response mechanism to these treats that reflected their value—a surge of interest and excitement, a feeling of reward and satisfaction—which we find tremendously pleasurable. But as we've reshaped the world around us, radically diminishing the cost and effort involved in obtaining calories, we still have the same brains we evolved thousands of years ago. This

mismatch is at the heart of why so many of us struggle to resist tempting foods that we know we shouldn't eat.

A similar process is at work in our response to information. Our formative environment as a species was information-poor as well as calorie-poor. The features of that environment—specifically the members of our immediate community and our interactions with them—typically changed rarely and gradually. New information in the form of new community members or new ways of interacting were unusual and notable events that typically signified something of great importance. Just as our brains developed a response mechanism that prized sugary treats, we evolved to pay close attention to new information about the people around us and our interactions with them. But just as the development of industrial agriculture and mass commerce has profoundly altered our caloric environment, global connectivity has profoundly altered our information environment. We are now ceaselessly bombarded with new information about the people around us—and the definition of "people around us" has fundamentally changed, putting us in touch with more people in an hour than early humans met in their entire lives. All of this poses a critical challenge to our brains—the adult version of the marshmallow test.

Not only are we constantly interrupted by alerts, beeps, and buzzes that tell us some new information has arrived, we constantly interrupt ourselves to seek out new information. We pull out our phones while we're in the middle of a conversation with someone. We check our email while we're engaged in a complex task that requires our full concentration. We scan our feeds even though we just checked them a minute ago. There's increasing evidence suggesting that these disruptions make it difficult to do our best work, diminish our productivity, and contribute to a feeling of overwhelm.

The agricultural and commercial revolutions were clearly net gains for humanity, making it possible for more people to live better lives than ever before. It would be both wrongheaded and fruitless to suggest that we should turn back the clock on these advances. Similarly, the information revolution is helping us to make great strides as a species. But just as we need to be more thoughtful about our caloric consumption, delaying gratification of our impulsive urges in order to eat more nutritiously, we need to be more thoughtful about our information consumption, resisting the allure of the mental equivalent of "junk food" in order to allocate our time and attention most effectively.

【英语-7】【2 分】 Which one of the following can be reasonably inferred from the marshmallow study?

- (A) A major proportion of the children who did not wait for the second treat scored much higher on intelligence tests than those that did.
- (B) A majority of the children who waited for the second treat were at the same levels professionally as were the children who did not.
- (C) All the students on whom the experiment was conducted belonged to the roughly the

same social status.

- (D) In its original form, the study tested children on their confidence and interpersonal skills.
(E) Most of the children who did not wait for the second treat were relatively poorer at controlling their emotions.

【英语-8】【2分】 The author mentions "browser tabs, phones, and tablets" in paragraph 2 most probably in order to

- (A) demonstrate the ubiquity of these devices.
(B) give examples of items that "lure" adults.
(C) justify that treats and marshmallows might not be attractive in today's times.
(D) contrast the items that are harmful from those that are relatively innocuous.
(E) show the advances that technology has made and its usefulness to human beings.

【英语-9】【2分】 According to the author, humans give into the temptation of eating unhealthy food that they should ideally not be eating

- (A) due to the discrepancy between the evolution of the brain and the ease of food available today.
(B) because of the temptation that technology has created within human beings today.
(C) because in the ancient times, food was a rare commodity that was not available to all beings.
(D) because in the earlier days, technology did not lure human beings from their primary purpose of hunting for and eating food.
(E) due to the incompatibility between the various organs of the human body.

【英语-10】【2分】 It can be inferred that the author believes that new age technology and the abundance of information must be used and consumed with

- (A) ambivalence. (B) caution. (C) enthusiasm. (D) cynicism. (E) euphoria.

【英语-11】【2分】 The author of the passage is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?

- (A) Comparing two different analysis.
(B) Chronicling certain historical developments.
(C) Discussing the causes and adverse impact of a phenomenon.
(D) Recommending varied solutions to a problem.
(E) Developing a chronological series of events.

英语-12 至英语-14 为单项选择题，基于以下段落。

Proteins are the **【英语-12】** of cells. They act as structural elements, catalyze chemical reactions, regulate cellular activities, and are responsible for communication between cells. A protein is a linear chain of chemical units called amino acids, of which there are twenty common types. The function of a protein is determined by the three-dimensional structure **【英语-13】**. One of the premier problems in science is the protein folding problem of predicting the three-dimensional structure of a protein from its linear sequence of amino acids. This problem is far from being solved, although progress has been made by

a variety of methods. These range from numerical simulation of the physical forces exerted by the amino acids on one another 【英语-14】 techniques which correlate motifs within the linear amino acid sequence with structural features of a protein.

【英语-12】【3分】(A) building blocks (B) workhorses (C) main ingredients (D) products (E) underlying support

【英语-13】【3分】(A) where it sits (B) that it forms (C) through which it works (D) into which it folds (E) on which it acts

【英语-14】【3分】(A) and pattern recognition (B) to pattern recognition (C) to robot navigation (D) through robot navigation (E) through deep learning

英语-15 至英语-17 为单项选择题，基于以下段落。

Meeting eyes was, generally speaking, worrisome. It could lead anywhere. I'd been on the Kidnickers' porch with the big boys when they were tormenting Devin Sleverding—pushing him and, you know, spitting on him and not letting him 【英语-15】 the porch when he tried to go. Fencing him in. And I felt kind of sorry for Devin, but I didn't let it show, and I made sure that I stayed on the big boys' side of the invisible line that separated them from Devin, 【英语-16】 was crying and snorting and looking like a trapped pig, which he was, in a sense, and waving his hands around in that girly way he had, his wrists all fluttery and floppy, which he should have just stopped doing, because that was how he'd got into trouble with the big boys to begin with. (That was another thing we worried about, a sort of worry inside a worry: along with not wanting to meet anybody's eyes, we had to make sure that we never started waving our hands around 【英语-17】, the way Devin Sleverding did.)

【英语-15】【2分】(A) off (B) of (C) about (D) to go (E) to leave

【英语-16】【2分】(A) while (B) and (C) who (D) whom (E) which

【英语-17】【2分】(A) the porch (B) when playing near the porch (C) when playing with the big boys (D) like girls (E) like boys

第四部分：语文

【语文-1】【5分】以下段落摘自一种药物的说明书，语序已经被打乱，部分标点符号也已经被删除。请用标号列出正确的语序。

1. 对一些正在服用非甾体抗炎药物包括选择性环氧合酶-2 抑制剂治疗的有肾功能损害的病人（如：老年或容量不足的病人，包括正在接受利尿剂治疗的病人），同时服用血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂或血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂可能导致进一步的肾功能损害
2. 非甾体抗炎药物(NSAIDs)包括选择性环氧合酶-2 抑制剂（COX-2 抑制剂）可能降低利尿剂和其他抗高血压药的作用
3. 在临床药动学的研究中已确认和氢氯噻嗪、地高辛、华法林、西米替丁、苯巴比妥、酮康唑和红霉素不具有临床意义上的药物相互作用
4. 已有报道利福平和氟康唑可降低活性代谢产物水平
5. 与其他影响钠排泄的药物一样，锂的排泄可能会减少
6. 本品与保钾利尿药（如：螺内酯、氨苯蝶啶，阿米洛利），补钾剂，或含钾的盐代用品合用时，可导致血钾升高
7. 与其他抑制血管紧张素 II 及其作用的药物一样
8. 因此，对肾功能不全的患者进行联合用药治疗时应谨慎
9. 这些作用通常是可逆的
10. 包括可能发生急性肾功能衰竭
11. 这些相互作用的临床结果还没有得到评价。
12. 因此如果锂盐和血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂合用，应仔细监测血清锂盐水平
13. 因此，血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂或血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂的抗高血压作用可能会被 NSAIDs 包括 COX-2 抑制剂削弱

正确的语序为____，____，____， 7 ，____，____，____， 2 ，____，____， 10， 9， ____。

【语文-2】【3分】在下面的讲稿中，有一些词语使用错误。

我国企业家普遍工作压力过大，甚至不时有人中年夭折，给自己的企业造成巨大损失，也给国家的经济带来负面影响。我已经当了二十年总裁，不需要再恋战，所以决定趁着自己身体还好退下来，把接力棒交给下一代。在我退下来之后，我司业务不变，继续提供最高档的装修服务，相信能够继续让您的居室蓬荪生辉，店铺品味超群。欢迎大家继续使用我司的服务，同时也随时欢迎各位朋友拜访退居二线的我，跟我一起喝茶、聊天、练书法。

[掌声]今天我就讲到这里。离晚宴正式开始还有大约 5 分钟，请大家稍后。

使用错误的词语有：1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

【语文-3】【1分】以下句子摘自最高人民法院的司法解释。

对外商投资法第四条所指的外商投资准入负面清单之外的领域形成的投资合同，当事人以合同未经有关行政主管部门批准、登记_____。

其中横线部分应为：（只有一个正确答案）

- (A) 为由主张合同无效或者未生效的，人民法院不予支持。
- (B) 为由主张合同未生效或者无效的，人民法院不予支持。
- (C) 为由主张合同无效或者未生效的，人民法院应予支持。
- (D) 为由主张合同未生效或者无效的，人民法院应予支持。
- (E) 为前提主张合同未生效或者无效的，人民法院不予支持。

【语文-4】【2分】阅读以下摘自某学术名著的段落，回答问题。

“实体”若是认真加以考虑的话，实在是个不可避免种种困难的概念。实体被认为是某种性质的主体，而且又是某种与它自身的一切性质都迥然不同的东西。但是当我们抽掉了这些性质而试图想象实体本身的时候，我们就发现剩下来的便什么也没有了。再用另一种方式来说明这个问题：区别一种实体与另一种实体的是什么呢？那并不是性质的不同，因为按照关于实体的那种逻辑来说，性质的不同要先假定有关的两种实体之间有着数目的差异。所以两种实体必须刚好是二，而其本身又不能以任何方式加以区别。那么，我们究竟怎样才能发现它们是二呢？

按照以上的论述，作者应该会有下面的哪些观点？（可能有多个正确答案）_____

- (A) 当我们看史密斯先生的时候，看到的不过是一套颜色而已。
- (B) 除了看到的颜色、拥有的思想感情等等性质之外，史密斯先生又是什么呢？
- (C) 史密斯先生只是纯粹想象中的钩子，各个事件都被想象为挂在钩子上。
- (D) 但其实他不应该是一个钩子，而应该是一个支撑，就像大地驼在一个大象的背上。
- (E) “法兰西”这样一个字仅不过是语言上的方便。

【语文-5】【3分】补齐下面的对话，每条短横线上填一个字。务必保持语言风格的连续性。

王：我那天读了他的悼__诗，可怜他中__乏人，就想做一次__

李：王兄，万万不可。据我所知，他伉俪情深，曾经__ __难为__，断然无意续__。

语文-6至语文-7为成语填空。请用成语补齐下面的话，每条横线填一个字，每个词的第一个字已经给出。

【语文-6】【3分】他一辈子两袖清风，可最终晚__ __ __。一旦东__ __ __，全家身__ __ __，只落得噬__ __ __。

【语文-7】【4分】当此神__ __ __之际，岳飞力__ __ __，屡建奇功，只可惜赵构和秦桧自__ __ __，导致功__ __ __，大好河山终究还是金__ __ __。

【语文-8】【2分】以下是一些中国古代名人的称谓，请在每条横线上填一个字。

书圣王__军 诗圣杜子__ 婉约词人李__安 八大山人又号雪__

【语文-9】【3分】下面列出六位作家在作品中关于吃饭的描写，以及同一组作家的关于行动的描写，其中的人物称呼已经隐去。请把来自同一位作家的文字进行配对。

1. A进了门，西墙下已有了荫凉，便搬个小凳坐在枣树下，吸着B给作好的绿豆汤。晚饭就在西墙儿的荫凉里吃。
2. A看着画像，听着B嘴里的咀嚼声，他的牙齿在打磨着苞谷饼，就像是工地上的搅拌机在来回翻动着石子和水泥砂浆。
3. 他一走，A三两下就勾好了炉缝，洗干净铁锹，支在炉口上，取下挂在墙上的报纸包，拿起罐头筒，倒进稗子面，像昨天那样煎起稗子面煎饼来……
4. 说是早饭，也就是将昨夜的剩饭加上青菜一起煮，再放点盐和辣椒压味。没有菜，A自己伸手到腌菜缸里捞起一根白菜，拿在手里嚼着。
5. 说妥了打麻将的事，酒菜也吃得差不多了，一个盛了半碗饭，A再端上汤，都有些饱过头了，身上发懒，话也少了。

6. A谈得高兴，又要劝B吃，自己反吃得很少。到吃完水果，才九点钟，B要走，A不敢留她，算过账，吩咐C打电话到汽车行放辆车来，让B坐了回家。
7. 拿着两包火柴，顺着大道他往西直门走。没走出多远，他就觉出软弱疲乏来了。可是他咬上了牙。
8. 正说着，A喜颠颠跑来了，见了B就说：“我把两头肥猪卖了，得了八百多块钱。”
9. 走到那顶藤条扎的长桥，大家都下车步行。那桥没有栏杆，两边向下塌，是瘦长的马鞍形。A抢先上桥，走了两步，便缩回来，说腿都软了。
10. A走过石子路的街心，走上了通向河岸的大路，月光将大路照得白生生的，大路缓缓地倾斜。
11. 他慢慢地挪出车门，故作轻松地与A一起走上大厦的高台阶。门是自动的，离它三四米时，还庄严地紧闭着。
12. A带领放马的、放牛的、放羊的、喂猪的到库房去抱麻袋，准备装进沙土往决口里扔。
- 属于同一位作家的文字为（只写标号）：
- 1—____； 2—____； 3—____； 4—____； 5—____； 6—____。

【语文-10】【4分】下面列出一组现当代文学作品。

- 1.《红玫瑰与白玫瑰》 2.《霍乱时期的爱情》 3.《挪威的森林》 4.《魔戒》 5.《塔铺》
6.《卧虎藏龙》 7.《青铜时代》 8.《许三观卖血记》 9.《一半是海水，一半是火焰》
10.《一个陌生女人的来信》 11.《战争和人》 12.《组织部来了个年轻人》

请按照要求填写作品编号。

- (1) 作者英年早逝，在他去世后作品才广为人知：_____
- (2) 在准备高考时发生的故事：_____
- (3) “他们在二十岁的时候没能结婚，因为他们太年轻，到了八十岁，他们还是没能结婚，因为他们太老。”这个名句出自：_____
- (4) 这部作品的作者曾有一句名言“成名要趁早”：_____

【语文-11】【5分】以下十二句诗分别来自六位诗人。

1. 昨夜星辰昨夜风 2. 留得枯荷听雨声 3. 为谁风露立中宵 4. 相逢一笑泯恩仇
5. 赢得青楼薄幸名 6. 曾因酒醉鞭名马 7. 万古云霄一羽毛 8. 俯首甘为孺子牛
9. 二十四桥明月夜 10. 百无一用是书生 11. 一寸相思一寸灰 12. 卷土重来未可知

请把属于相同诗人的诗句分为一组，填写在下面的横线上。（如果有一句的作者与其它各句都不同，那么把这句单独分为一组。）请注意，只需要填写序号，用逗号隔开。

- 第一组：1， _____ 第二组：3， _____ 第三组：5， _____
第四组：7， _____ 第五组：8， _____ 第六组： _____

【语文-12】【2分】阅读以下摘自《儒林外史》的段落，在空格处填上适当的字，每条横线一个字。

知县汤奉接了帖子，一个写“世侄张师陆”。一个写“门生范进”。自心里沉吟道：“张世__屡次来打秋风，甚是可厌；但这回同我新中的门生来见，不好回他。”吩咐快请。二人进来，先是静斋见过，范进上来叙师生之礼；汤知县再三谦让，奉坐吃茶，同静斋叙了些阔别的话，又把范进的文章称赞了一番。问道：“因何不去会试？”范进方才说道：“先母见__，遵制__忧。”汤知县大惊，忙叫换去了吉服，拥进后堂，摆上酒来。席上燕窝、鸡、鸭，此外就是广东出的柔鱼苦瓜，也做两碗。

【语文13】【1分】以下为从古籍中摘录的一行。

上曰水旱有數雖堯湯不能免艱難以來十餘年間未嘗無歲比天佑也然不可恃此不爲之備

其中的“歲”字应当做何解释？（只有一个正确答案）

- (A) 歲者，遂也。(B) 《易·繫辭》：寒暑相推而歲成。
(C) 星名。歲星木會在東方，爲青龍之象，天之貴神福德之星，所在之國必昌。
(D) 星名。今星家以太歲爲凶星。(E) 年穀之成曰歲。

语文-14 至语文-15 为单项选择题，基于辛弃疾的一首词如下。请为空格处选择适当的字词。

浣溪沙 黄沙岭

寸步人间百尺楼，孤城【语文-14】一沙鸥。天风吹树几时休。

突兀趁人山石【语文-15】，朦胧避路野花羞。人家平水庙东头。

【语文-14】【1分】(A) 天上 (B) 天空 (C) 春水 (D) 江南 (E) 水泊

【语文-15】【1分】(A) 狠 (B) 稳 (C) 猛 (D) 冷 (E) 丑

第五部分 百科

提示：理想气体常数 $R=8.31\text{J}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})$

【百科-1】(a)【4分】把过量的氯化银和溴化银固体与 0.02 摩尔/立方分米的一水合氨的 1 立方分米溶液混合、充分振荡，假设溶液体积仍为 1 立方分米，那么可以估算得到溶液中的氯离子浓度为_____摩尔/立方分米，溴离子浓度为_____摩尔/立方分米。

(提示： $K_{sp,AgCl} = 1.0 \times 10^{-10}$; $K_{sp,AgBr} = 1.0 \times 10^{-13}$;

$K_{f,Ag(NH_3)_2^+} = 1.0 \times 10^8$; $K_{b,NH_3\cdot H_2O} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$)

(b)【1分】生物化学工作者经常将 37 摄氏度时的反应速率常数与 27 摄氏度时的反应速率常数之比称为 Q_{10} 。如果某反应 $Q_{10}=2.5$ ，那么该反应的活化能为_____千焦/摩尔。

(c)【4分】在二元化合物 A1、A2 和 A3 中，元素 X 的摩尔数都占 25%。在化合物 A2 中，元素 X 的质量也接近 25%。在 0 摄氏度时，以上化合物均为固态的离子晶体；稍稍加热后，它们均会分解，且分解产物中均至少包含一种单质。A3 中如果把 X 替换为同族最轻的元素可以得到 B3（替换 X 的元素的摩尔数占 75%）。A1 可以通过把单质 Y(0 摄氏度时为气态)作用在 X 的氢氧化物（20 摄氏度）上得到。通过此法，1 克氢氧化物可以制得 1.207 克 A1。晶体态物质 D1、D2 与 A1 含有相同负离子，但其稳定性低于 A1。常温下 D1 会在 48 小时内完全分解，而 D2 只能存在于 -100 摄氏度以下。D1 含有碳、氢、氮的质量分数分别为 39.33%、9.90%、11.47%，而 D2 则不含碳元素。D2 在 -100 摄氏度以上完全分解，其分解产物之一为离子固体（质量为被分解的 D2 的 1/2.65），该离子固体在接受 100 摄氏度以上的小心加热时可以熔化而不分解。由此可以推断，D1 的分子式为_____，D2 的分子式为_____。

(d)【2分】用酸碱质子理论考察以下物质，认为_____（可能有多个正确答案，只填标号）是酸不是碱，而_____（可能有多个正确答案，只填标号）则是两性的。

A. SO_4^{2-} B. S^{2-} C. H_2PO_4^- D. CO_3^{2-} E. NH_4^+

【百科-2】(a)【2分】某局赵局长利用职务之便把一项造价 200 万的工程定价 400 万，并假冒某公司名义投标成功。此后，赵局长把工程转包给钱经理。在竣工后，赵局长把 400 万工程款存到自己的账户，并拿出其中的 200 万转账给钱经理。一年后，钱经理完成了该局的另外一项工程，但工程迟迟无法得到验收。为此，钱经理找到负责验收的赵局长。在赵局长的强烈要求下，钱经理送给其 50 万，工程才最终得到验收。孙某无意中得知此事后，打电话给赵局长，威胁要向上级举报，要他给 30 万封口费，赵局长只得付给他 30 万元。案发后，经调查，有关部门认为：赵局长犯受贿罪、_____罪，孙某犯_____罪。但是，考虑到钱经理_____，所以钱经理得以无罪释放。

(b)【1分】李婆婆介绍孙子跟周先生的女儿谈恋爱，男方通过李婆婆付给女方见面钱 52000 元。后两人分手，李婆婆到周家要求退钱。因周家拒绝退钱，李婆婆发病晕倒，周先生把她送到医院，并垫付医疗费 3204.5 元。李婆婆以周先生拒绝退还见面钱为理由，也

拒绝向他退还医药费。周先生向法院起诉后，法院判决李婆婆退还周先生医药费 2000 元。关于本案，下列哪个理解是正确的？（选择唯一正确的答案）_____

- A. 男方支付见面钱是我国通行的习惯法。
- B. 李婆婆发病直接构成周先生退还医药费法律关系的法律事实。
- C. 法院把保护当事人的自由和效益原则作为主要的判断标准。
- D. 本案的争议焦点不在于事实确认而在于法律认定。
- E. 李婆婆涉嫌不当得利和寻衅滋事。

(c) 【2 分】老吴与老郑是一对夫妻，育有一子小吴，是他们两人的唯一合法继承人。不久前两人双双住进医院，老吴不幸去世后不到一天，老郑也去世了。两人留下共同存款 10 万元。老吴未立遗嘱，而老郑在遗嘱中写道：存款全部赠送给保姆小王。小吴和小王接到通知，三个月后参加遗产分割。根据以上信息，小吴应该可以获得 x 万元。可是直到遗产开始分割，小吴和小王两人也均未做出是否接受遗产的表示。与此同时，突然又发现老夫妻欠有外债 2 万元。所以经过遗产分割，小吴实际可以获得 y 万元。请问小吴实际所得与预计所得相比，差别是多少万？也就是说， $y-x=$ _____。（请填写一个实数）

【百科-3】 (a) 【1 分】 请把以下蛋白质按照其一级结构的进化保守性降序排列：

A. 生长激素 B. 聚合酶 C. 组蛋白 H1 D. 醇溶蛋白

排列次序为（只填标号）：_____ > _____ > _____ > _____

(b) 【1 分】在某片树林中，经调查共发现四个树种。随机采样 100 棵树，发现其中含有每种树的棵数分别为 1、9、20、70。根据以上数据，可以估算该树林的 Simpson 多样性指数为_____。

(c) 【1 分】对一棵树龄为 1 岁的橡树幼苗的初生韧皮组织中插入一个小的标记物。两年之后，这个标记物会出现在哪里？（选择唯一正确答案）_____

- A. 木栓形成层之外。
- B. 次生韧皮部与木栓形成层之间。
- C. 维管形成层与次生韧皮部之间。
- D. 初生木质部与维管形成层之间。
- E. 初生木质部之内。

(d) 【1 分】实验发现较难通过肾小球滤过膜的物质是_____。

- A. 带正电荷的右旋糖酐分子
- B. 带负电荷的右旋糖酐分子
- C. 电中性的右旋糖酐分子
- D. 带负电荷的无机离子
- E. 带正电荷的钠离子

【百科-4】 (a) 【2 分】 考虑以下历史事件。

- 1. 八王之乱 2. 澶渊之盟 3. 夺门之变 4. 燕然勒石 5. 靖难之役
- 6. 侯景之乱 7. 开禧北伐 8. 牧野之战 9. 绍兴内禅 10. 元祐更化

按照时间顺序排列应为（只写序号）：_____。

(b) 【2 分】以下事件中不是发生在冷战期间的有(可能有多个正确答案，只填标号)：_____

- A. 巴黎地铁开始运行
- B. 不结盟运动成立
- C. 布雷顿森林体系崩溃
- D. 广场协议达成
- E. 互联网泡沫
- F. 马尔维纳斯群岛战争
- G. 美国民权运动
- H. 赎罪日战争

(c) 【2分】第二次布尔战争是英国与布尔人之间的战争，其中布尔人是_____（请填写国家名）人的后裔。这场战争促进了_____（请填写国家名）联邦的形成。

(d) 【2分】中国古代皇帝大多短命，但也有少数几人寿命达到八十以上，堪称长寿皇帝。以下所列的事迹中，属于这几人的事迹有(可能有多个正确答案，只填标号)_____。

- A. 颁布“迁海令” B. 痴迷书法，书写《晋祠铭》 C. 创作《励学篇》，流传后世
D. 被任命为天下兵马大元帅 E. 舍身同泰寺

(e) 【2分】在中国艺术史上，有多位著名的僧人画家。下列人物中，属于僧人画家，但不属于明末四僧的有(可能有多个正确答案，只填标号)_____

- A. 佛印 B. 弘一法师 C. 鉴真 D. 石涛 E. 髡残

【百科-5】(a) 【2分】在图-百科5中，我们已经抹去了所有的地名。通过辨认地形可以发现，A处的海洋的名称为_____，而B处的国家名称为_____。



图-百科5

(b) 【2分】吉达港和吉大港都是重要的港口城市。其中，吉达港是_____（请填写国家名）最大的集装箱港口，而吉大港则是_____（请填写国家名）最大的港口城市。

【百科-6】(a) 【4分】假设某个消费者只需要买两种商品A（单价为 $p > 0$ ）和B（单价为1），而他的效用函数 $u(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + y$ ，这里 x 、 y 分别代表其获取的A、B的数量。假设该消费者用来购买该两种商品的资金总量为 $m > 0$ ，那么当_____时，他会选择不买B只买A。而当他决定两种商品都要买（亦即购买两种商品的数量都大于0）时，他购买B商品的数量将为_____。

(b) 【2分】某国家的1000万就业人员中，有多达300万为低收入工人，其工资低于最低工资的1.5倍。该国有一个2万人口的小镇处于沙漠之中，小镇上唯一能够提供工作的雇主是石油公司，石油公司在小镇上雇佣了大约1000名低收入工人从事各种杂务。如果该国突然决定将最低工资提高到原来的2倍，那么可能会造成什么后果？（可能有多个正确答案，请选择所有正确答案）_____

- A. 低收入工人的失业率提高； B. 低收入工人的失业率降低；
C. 低收入工人的失业率不变； D. 低收入工人的失业率先提高后降低；
E. 物价上涨； F. 物价下降；
G. 石油公司在小镇上增加低收入雇员； H. 石油公司在小镇上减少低收入雇员。