

天一大联考  
“顶尖计划”2023 届高中毕业班第一次考试

英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man's problem?  
A. He needs a ride.  
B. He wants a new job.  
C. He doesn't have insurance now.
2. What was the weather like on Saturday?  
A. Sunny.                      B. Windy.                      C. Cloudy.
3. What does the man want to do next?  
A. Stop for some coffee.      B. Leave for home.            C. Go on working.
4. Why does the woman talk with the man?  
A. To send an invitation.      B. To ask for permission.    C. To seek for help.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A job.                        B. A movie.                      C. An applicant.

英语试题 第1页(共8页)

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. Which part did the man hurt?  
A. His knee.                      B. His foot.                      C. His ankle.
7. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Doctor and patient.              B. Patient and receptionist.              C. Coach and player.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What kind of room does the man reserve?  
A. A single room.                      B. A double room.                      C. A suite.
9. How much will the man pay?  
A. \$160.                      B. \$180.                      C. \$200.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What did the woman do after failing to find her car?  
~~A. She asked the man for help.~~  
~~B. She called the police.~~  
C. She contacted the underground station.
11. Why was the woman unable to find her car?  
A. It was stolen.  
B. It was pulled away.  
C. She walked through the wrong exit.
12. How did the woman feel that day?  
A. Terrible.                      B. Angry.                      C. Happy.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a company.                      B. In a shopping mall.                      C. In a cinema.
14. How did Paul sound when seeing Deborah?  
A. Nervous.                      B. Embarrassed.                      C. Excited.
15. Why is Deborah in Manchester?  
A. She is working there.              B. She is travelling there.              C. She is attending a meeting.
16. What is Deborah going to do next?  
A. Have dinner.                      B. See a movie.                      C. Buy a new skirt.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Which part of India did the storm hit?  
A. The southeast.                      B. The northeast.                      C. The southwest.
18. How many people died in last month's storm?  
A. About 2.                      B. At least 18.                      C. About 20.
19. How many people have been moved to safer areas?  
A. About 100,000.                      B. About 200,000.                      C. About 400,000.
20. What did the storm mainly destroy?  
A. Fishing towns.                      B. Farming villages.                      C. Big cities.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)  
第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**New Volunteer Orientation 2022—Virtual Event Held by Heal the Bay**  
Volunteer Orientation(培训): Learn how to protect our environment, advocate clean water, reduce plastic pollution, and take climate action!

**About This Event**  
Our new volunteer orientations occur monthly January—November.  
Come to learn about our volunteer programs and additional ways to help the environment, and be the first to know when we schedule our program-specific trainings.

**Zoom Registration**  
This virtual orientation will be held on Zoom and you will be automatically registered for the Zoom meeting when you register here on Eventbrite.

**Must-Haves**

- Must be 14 or older to attend (if younger, please contact us).
- Must commit to a minimum of three months of service.
- Must attend a volunteer orientation first before attending any Heal the Bay's volunteer trainings.

**Benefits of Volunteering with Heal the Bay**

- Join a community that engages in local environmental issues.
- Build professional and personal skills.
- Become a confident advocate for the environment.
- Access exclusive Heal the Bay volunteer events.

Heal the Bay's volunteer programs have five distinct volunteer programs. Each program has a specific training associated with it, as well as its own volunteer roles. For example, Youth is one special for the middle and high school students. They register their school club with Club Heal the Bay to be part of a larger environmental advocacy community. In return, their school club receives recognition and rewards for their projects.

If you are part of a group or school that wants to get involved, we have several Groups & Schools opportunities for you. Check out the links below:

- *Adopt-A-Beach Group Cleanups*
- *Request-A-Speaker*
- *Club Heal the Bay*

21. What can we learn about the volunteer orientation?
- A. It requires people to sign up.                      B. It takes place every month.  
C. It charges participants some fees.                D. It focuses on saving water resources.
22. How can high school students contribute to their school club according to the text?
- A. They can donate money to it.  
B. They can organize a wider range of activities.  
C. They can provide more training for the club members.  
D. They can help make it better acknowledged for their projects.
23. Where can you find this text probably?
- A. In a newspaper.    B. In a brochure.    C. On a noticeboard.    D. On the Internet.



B

We were designing a wheelchair. My classmates felt only steel would be strong enough for the handle. Based on my experience, however, I believed steel would be too heavy and aluminum (铝) would be better. But the student who most strongly advocated steel worked at a bike shop; surely I didn't know better, having used metal only for crafts (手工). A few days later, the steel arm kept dropping down, proving I had been right—and I wished I had shown more steely determination to defend my position.

I loved crafting. But when I'd chosen engineering in college, I put these pursuits aside. Not only was I stretched for time, but I didn't think they were relevant to my academic work—and I hesitated to highlight my crafting interests in the male-dominated engineering environment where I already felt like an outsider. I told myself that engineering adequately fed my creative side and I didn't need the hobby.

The wheelchair project was a sign that my crafting might be important and relevant, but for the next few years I continued to avoid bringing it up in professional spaces. When I was interviewing for engineering jobs and was asked whether I tinkered (修补) in my spare time, for example, I was sure the interviewers wouldn't care about my crafts, even though they featured moving parts. So I said I did more 3D printing. The company extended an offer, so I felt my assumption was confirmed.

Maybe my crafting was something I shouldn't conceal. Soon I was seeing more examples of connections between engineering and crafts that I had previously overlooked. I saw how crafting taught me to persevere when my product didn't match my initial vision and to consider the failed creation a learning, just as an engineer must.

Since then, I've built crafting back into my free time. I've also stopped hiding it from my colleagues. Their responses were consistently positive and constructive not as I used to fear.

24. Why did the author give up her idea when making a wheelchair?

- A. She lacked enough confidence.                      B. Aluminum isn't heavy enough.  
C. The handle kept dropping down.                    D. Her classmate was very stubborn.

25. Which word can be used to describe the author?

- A. Determined.                      B. Creative.                      C. Honest.                      D. Reliable.

26. What does the underlined word "conceal" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Like.                      B. Hide.                      C. Share.                      D. Develop.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Interest Is the Best Teacher                      B. Crafting Is Relying on My Career  
C. My Road to Becoming an Engineer                      D. My Crafting Makes Me a Better Engineer

C

Now researchers are looking closely at how "green" our payment systems are. They've found buyers can help cut some environmental costs, no matter how they pay.

To measure the full "cost" to society of money, researchers examined the life cycle of a U. S. penny. People mine zinc (锌) and copper (铜) rocks at different places. Multiple steps go into separating the metals from these rocks. The metals then go to a factory. Copper coats each side of a thicker zinc layer. Then the metal is shaped into disks known as coin blanks. Those disks travel to U. S. Mint plants. Different processes there form the disks into coins.

Packaged coins travel to banks that are part of the Federal Reserve, the United States' central bank. These banks ship the pennies out to local banks for release to the public. All of those steps use energy and produce waste.

Years later, Federal Reserve banks collect worn-out pennies. These are melted and destroyed. Again, every step requires energy—and produces pollution.

But cash is more than just pennies. Most countries also use banknotes or bills. Great Britain began its switch from cotton-fiber paper to plastic in 2016. Shonfield, one of the researchers, compared the environmental impacts of the two types of bills.

Both types of bills had advantages and disadvantages, he found. On balance, their report found, plastic bills last longer. So over time, “you don’t have to create nearly as many banknotes with plastic notes as with paper,” Shonfield says. That cuts the overall need for raw materials and energy. And, he adds, plastic bills are thinner than paper ones. More of them fit into ATMs than older paper bills. So, keeping the machines full takes fewer trips.

Shonfield’s group concluded that about 31 percent of those environmental impacts came from making coins. A much bigger share—64 percent—came from energy for running ATMs and transporting bills and coins. Fewer ATMs and more renewable energy could reduce those impacts, the study concluded.

28. What feature of “disks” is mentioned?

- A. They are of different value.  
B. They have nothing on them.  
C. They are of different sizes.  
D. They are made of plastic.

29. How did researchers study the environmental impacts of money?

- A. By doing various experiments.  
B. By observing the way people pay.  
C. By examining the life cycle of a penny.  
D. By analyzing the raw materials of coins.

30. Which statement might Shonfield agree with?

- A. Paper bills produce less waste than coins.  
B. Pennies will retire from the stage of history.  
C. Coins make use of less energy than paper bills.  
D. Plastic bills are more environmentally friendly.

31. What message does the author want to convey?

- A. The ways we pay affect our planet.  
B. Money produces most waste when in use.  
C. “Green” payment systems are catching on.  
D. E-payment can also pollute the environment.

D

Have you ever wondered how mosquitoes are so good at finding you? A new study has just identified a new way they home in on us. It’s visual. Mosquitoes just like the look of our skin.

Claire Rusch and her colleagues have been working to uncover ways to avoid mosquito bites. And this biologist knows plenty about that. After all, to study mosquitoes, “you get bitten a lot,” she notes. “It’s not easy to work with an animal that preys(捕食) on you.”

To test whether a mosquito has color preference, Rusch got help from a software engineer who designed a test box that was 450 mosquito-body-lengths long. Lined with cameras, it recorded the insects’ flight patterns. Two small colored disks were laid on the floor of the box.

The researchers released about 50 starved mosquitoes into the box. Mosquitoes don’t start hunting until they’ve smelt carbon dioxide(CO<sub>2</sub>). So, the team sprayed(喷) CO<sub>2</sub> inside the box as part of the experiment. Cameras recorded where the mosquitoes flew and how they interacted with the colored disks. Whichever disk the mosquitoes flew around longer would be the color the insects preferred.

They found before CO<sub>2</sub> was sprayed, the mosquitoes ignored all the colored disks. With CO<sub>2</sub>, mosquitoes ignored any disk that was green, blue or purple. But the insects did fly toward disks that were red, orange or light blue. These colors, apparently, were inviting. The mosquitoes seemed to especially like red.

The result was beyond the researchers’ expectations because scientists long thought that mosquitoes relied mostly on body smells and heat to find humans. Now, they know that vision also

英语试题 第5页(共8页)



plays an important role.

There is still much to learn about how mosquitoes see their world. It seems logical that mosquitoes might be attracted to red since that is the color human skin appears to them. Still unknown is why they are also attracted to light blue. And, importantly, how might these new data on color preferences be used to design better mosquito traps?

32. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 2 refer to?  
A. Identifying various mosquitoes.                      B. Teaming up with other colleagues.  
C. Avoiding being bitten by mosquitoes.              D. Uncovering ways to catch mosquitoes.
33. Why did the researchers use carbon dioxide in the experiment?  
A. To stop mosquitoes flying away.                      B. To track mosquitoes more easily.  
C. To make mosquitoes hunt actively.                      D. To put more pressure on mosquitoes.
34. What was the discovery of the new study?  
A. Mosquitoes track people by smelling.  
B. Mosquitoes are good at finding their targets.  
C. Mosquitoes see the world in a different way.  
D. Mosquitoes can use eyes when hunting food.
35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?  
A. The things remaining to be explored.                      B. The world in the eyes of mosquitoes.  
C. The color preferences of mosquitoes.                      D. The practical application of the findings.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Honesty is important. However, not everyone seems to think so. Lies and the hiding of truth are commonplace. But when examining the case for honesty, you realize it's a better option. Here are the reasons why the value of honesty is beyond measure.

It is easier to understand. 36 The other person doesn't have to second guess what you really mean. And with clarity comes a better understanding of your expectations of them. They know what you would actually like them to do.

You are more likely to get what you want. We often hide our true desires or preferences rather than speak out the truth. But when we are completely honest with ourselves and others, we encourage the right actions that lead to what we want. 37 You may not get your way every time. But at least you'll get your way sometimes or a middle ground will be reached that suits you both.

38 There is no need to remember what you lied about and to whom. You can be confident that you have said what was true in the moment you said it. Now, don't confuse simple with easy. Being honest is not always easy. 39

It is better for your inner peace. Lying doesn't come easy for most people. When you cheat others, it can feel like you are going against your values. Not only that, but as soon as you lie, you will live with the fear of that lie being discovered. That's a mentally tiring thing. 40 Of course, you may feel slightly bad if you have to tell someone an uncomfortable truth, but that won't last long.

- A. Telling the truth is simple.  
B. It is the best way to prove your honesty.  
C. Instead, it is so hard that no one can do it.  
D. When we speak up, the other person is more likely to listen.  
E. Honesty, though not always easy, doesn't carry such burdens.  
F. When you are clear in what you think, there's no grey area for confusion.  
G. Actually, it can be hard when you tell others what they don't want to hear.

英语试题 第6页(共8页)



第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)  
第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

For almost every traveler, culture shock is unavoidable. But culture shock isn't always a 41 thing. It can be an indication that you're growing. The new 42 stretch your mind about the world—different languages, cultures, customs are just a few ways a travel culture shock can 43. If you're able to 44 the culture shock, then you will be open to 45 these foreign experiences.

When I traveled to Egypt, I knew neither their language nor what to expect. All I 46 was it's conservative. When I landed, I really felt as though I'd been 47 to another world. The biggest shock for me was the lack of 48 on the road, horses on the side transporting goods, three people 49 on a one-person motorcycle, four lanes but six cars crowding in—anything 50!

On the first night, something frightening happened. A very loud 51 voice went off at midnight. I felt 52 for the first few seconds until I realized it was the adhan(祷告). I then got used to it and admired the locals for the way they 53 their time to ensure they could complete the adhan.

As a woman, another 54 of mine was ensuring I followed the Egyptian dress styles and dressed 55. No matter how conservative my dress though, I couldn't help but 56, especially with my bright red hair!

While I did get a bit of unwanted 57 (mostly by school girls wanting to take my picture), traveling definitely gave me a 58 cultural experience. I've since traveled several times and always managed to 59 things to be shocked about, but I love continually being surprised by the 60 of Egypt—the Nile and the mysterious pyramids!

- |                     |                  |                 |                |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. common       | B. simple        | C. pleasant     | D. bad         |
| 42. A. indicators   | B. breakthroughs | C. experiences  | D. policies    |
| 43. A. change       | B. exist         | C. continue     | D. spread      |
| 44. A. adapt to     | B. mark out      | C. take in      | D. focus on    |
| 45. A. sharing      | B. remembering   | C. enjoying     | D. recording   |
| 46. A. imagined     | B. knew          | C. needed       | D. wanted      |
| 47. A. invited      | B. related       | C. attached     | D. transported |
| 48. A. signs        | B. vehicles      | C. rules        | D. lights      |
| 49. A. relaxing     | B. arguing       | C. riding       | D. acting      |
| 50. A. went         | B. disappeared   | C. stopped      | D. dragged     |
| 51. A. foreign      | B. familiar      | C. gentle       | D. nervous     |
| 52. A. disappointed | B. terrified     | C. bored        | D. embarrassed |
| 53. A. ignored      | B. limited       | C. shortened    | D. arranged    |
| 54. A. fear         | B. pity          | C. advantage    | D. secret      |
| 55. A. casually     | B. unnaturally   | C. respectfully | D. fashionably |
| 56. A. give in      | B. stand out     | C. hide away    | D. watch out   |
| 57. A. care         | B. loneliness    | C. bonus        | D. attention   |
| 58. A. different    | B. vital         | C. subjective   | D. disturbing  |
| 59. A. create       | B. find          | C. prove        | D. confirm     |
| 60. A. size         | B. capital       | C. people       | D. beauty      |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

China will deliver a great 61 (achieve)—the construction of the world's first 3D-printed dam on the Tibetan Plateau(高原).



C. Coach

Yangqu dam will be completed in about two years. The exciting part is that this dam will be built by robots rather than humans and AI will power the trucks, digging machines and rollers used in the dam's construction.

Important part 62 machines play in the construction, they will not do all of the work. Lifting of fill rocks from surrounding mountains will be 63 (general) done by hand.

According to the engineers 64 (work) on the Yangqu dam, the structure will be 180 metres tall. This dam will cross the Yellow River. 65 is estimated that Yangqu will have a power generation capacity of 5 billion kilowatt-hours.

In addition, the dam 66 (give) electricity to 50 million people in Henan Province and the surrounding areas. The power will be transmitted over a specially 67 (design) 1,500km high voltage (高压) line.

Dam construction and 3D printing 68 (be) "similar by nature", according to the project's lead scientist. He said, "AI, based on knowledge, information and data, is a new tool, 69 which we believe will shape our future. 3D-printing technology for huge, filled infrastructure (基础设施建设) has evolved enough for mass applications. It will free humans 70 heavy-duty, repetitive, and dangerous work."

### 第二部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

#### 第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

It was the first day of my summer holiday. I was very exciting because I didn't need go to school. I decided to play basketball to relax. Then I, together with several of my classmate, cycled to Wushan Park. There are many teenagers of my age. In the front of one basketball stand was a young boy who was playing of his own. When the boy saw us, he smiled and shouted to us, waves his hand. We walked over with our ball. When he saw us coming, he looked very happily. He asked us to play with his ball and teach him how to play. So we joined him but began to play with ourselves.

#### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校将闲置地开辟成一块蔬菜试验田让学生学习劳动技能,现招募志愿者进行管理。请你写一则通知告知国际部学生,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 要求条件;
3. 号召参加。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



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英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: If you still can't sleep well, you should go to the hospital. I can give you a ride.

M: I just started a new job. My insurance doesn't cover me until next month.

Text 2

M: Did you have good weather at the beach at the weekend?

W: Yes, it was sunny all weekend. There wasn't a cloud in the sky.

M: Wasn't it windy?

W: Only on Sunday.

Text 3

W: We'll finish the work soon. Perhaps, we should stop for some coffee here.

M: Actually, I should prefer to go on with our work. Or it will be late when we leave for home.

Text 4

W: Dad, it's Julia's birthday today.

M: Oh, is she having a party?

W: Yes. And she's invited me to spend the night at her place. Is that all right, Dad?

M: OK. Just call me when you want me to pick you up.

Text 5

W: We've interviewed all of the applicants. Now we just have to make a decision.

M: Martina Hernandez gave me the best impression. She has the most experience.

W: I couldn't agree more. She is suitable for the job.

Text 6

W: Hello, can I help you?

M: Yeah, can I get some help for my ankle, because I twisted it during the soccer match just now?

W: Are you still able to walk?

M: Actually, not very much.

W: How long have you had the pain?

M: About half an hour.

W: Really? Half an hour? Well, what we need you to do is fill this form out and then I'll get a doctor to help you shortly. It shouldn't take very long.

M: OK, that'll be good.

Text 7

W: Happiness Hotel, can I help you?

M: Yes. I need a room for tomorrow, and do you have any room available?

W: Yes, we do. What kind of room would you like? We have single rooms, double rooms, and business suites.

M: I'd like a suite, please.

W: No problem, sir.

M: What is the price of the suite?

W: It is \$200 per night.

M: It is a little high. I'm told that your hotel is offering a discount now.

W: Yes. If you have a membership card, I can give you a 20% discount.

M: Great, here is my membership card.

Text 8

W: You wouldn't believe what I have done.

M: Try me.

W: I went to London today. I thought I'd be very sensible, so I drove down to the underground in the suburb. But when I got back, I couldn't find my car.

M: What did you do then?

W: I rang the police. A policeman took me back into the underground station, and out the other side into the other car park, and there was my car! You see, there are two exits. I walked out of an exit, not knowing there were two and it was the other one.

M: Was he angry?

W: Yeah, and I was so sorry that I apologized all the time. What a fool I was!

Text 9

W: Well, hello there, Paul! Wow! Long time no see! It is great to see you again.

M: Deborah! It is you. Hello! What a coincidence! I have not seen you for ages! It is great to see you again. What are you doing in Manchester? Are you just visiting?

W: I just got a new job in Manchester in finance, so I am here shopping for some new clothes. Hey, what do you think of this skirt?

M: Hmm... well, you remember how much my wife loves black. See? She has got the same skirt as you!

W: Your wife has always had great taste in clothes! Well, this is a small world.

M: We must keep in touch. You still have my mobile number?

W: No. I lost my phone. Here is my new number.

M: OK, I will save your number.

W: Great. Oh, I have to go. I made an appointment with my friends to see a movie. Give me a ring so we can arrange dinner sometime.

M: For sure. Take care. Bye.

Text 10

W: A storm hit southeastern India on Friday. The storm, named Helen, brought strong winds and very heavy rains. Many people were able to move to safer areas, but at least 2 people were killed by falling trees. About 20 rescue teams have been sent to provide help. One month ago, another storm left at least 18 people dead along the same coast. The large storm was expected to turn into a smaller one on Friday. However, a lot of rain is expected over the next 24 hours. The seas off the eastern coast will be very rough during the next 12 hours. The Indian weather office said there could be a lot of damage to traditional homes with grass roofs. State workers have moved about 400,000 people out of the storm's path. They have also started to bring emergency services into areas hit heavily by the storm. The rains, along with winds of up to 43 miles an hour, destroyed many farming villages.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 CACBC 6—10 CBCAB 11—15 CABCA 16—20 BACCB

— 2 —



(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了致力于保护环境、减少污染的志愿者培训活动。

21. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 Zoom Registration 部分的“you will be automatically registered for the Zoom meeting when you register here on Eventbrite”可知,参与者需要首先在 Eventbrite 上报名注册。

22. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文中“In return, their school club receives recognition and rewards for their projects.”可知,学生们通过学校俱乐部注册之后,他们学校的俱乐部可以得到认可和奖励。

23. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章末尾部分的“Check out the links below”可知,文章很可能出现在网站上。

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者做手工的爱好在工程专业方面帮助她,使她重新捡起了自己的爱好并且也不再向别人隐瞒这个爱好的故事。

24. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第一段中“ But the student who most strongly advocated steel worked at a bike shop; surely I didn't know better, having used metal only for crafts(手工).”可知,作者认为同学在自行车店工作,而自己仅仅是用金属做过手工,因此她在材料的选用方面没有自信。

25. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 文章介绍了作者喜爱手工并制作过一些工艺品,由此推断她有创造力。

26. 答案 B

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 从第二、三段故事内容可知,作者在大学期间不再做手工,而且也避免向别人谈起自己的这个爱好,而第四段内容则讲述作者看到手工对她的益处,及下文中她重拾自己的爱好,由此判断画线词意为“隐瞒”。

27. 答案 D

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 文章讲述了作者爱好手工,但是在上大学后因为时间紧张而且也担心人们会对她的爱好不以为然,所以把自己的手工爱好搁置一边,后来她发现手工能够在工程方面帮助她,使她在工程设计方面更加优秀,由此判断 D 选项可以作为最佳标题。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。文章主要通过分析钱币的生产、运输、流通以及销毁等环节说明人们的支付方式会对环境产生影响。

28. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“Then the metal is shaped into disks known as coin blanks.”可知,这些“disks”就是空白硬币,会被送到铸币厂通过不同的工艺制成硬币。

29. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段首句可知,研究人员是通过研究一便士的生命周期来衡量货币对环境产生的影响。

30. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据倒数第二段可知,研究发现塑料钞票比纸质钞票持续时间长,而且更薄,可以将更多地塑料钞票放入自动取款机,从而让机器保持饱和和减少人们投放货币的行程,因此也更加环保。

31. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 通读文章并根据文章首段以及尾段可知,人们的支付方式会对环境产生一定的影响。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。除了科学家长期以来认为蚊子主要依靠人类身体的气味以及热量来寻找人类外,研究者们发现它们还会依靠视觉发现猎物。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 代词指代题。

思路点拨 根据第二段语境可知,Claire Rusch 和她的同事们一直在研究避免蚊子叮咬的方法。这位生物学家对此了解很多。因此判断 that 指代“避免被蚊子叮咬”。

33. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段可知,蚊子只有闻到二氧化碳的味道才会开始捕食,因此喷二氧化碳的目的是让蚊子积极地进行捕食。

34. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段以及倒数第二段末句可知,蚊子在追踪猎物时也依靠视觉。

35. 答案 A

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 本段介绍了关于蚊子如何看待它们的世界,还有很多东西需要了解,而且科学家们也还不知道它们为什么会为浅蓝色所吸引以及如何利用它们的这种偏好来设计捕蚊器等。

36—40 FDACE

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者去埃及旅游的经历以及在埃及的见闻和所受到的文化冲击。

41. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 根据前面的“*But*”可知,此处表示文化冲击并不总是不好的事情。

42. 答案 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据语境以及首段末句的“*experiences*”可知,游客遇到的文化冲击是让人们开阔眼界的一些经历。

43. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 不同的语言、文化、习俗只是旅行中文化冲击存在的几种方式。

44. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 如果人们适应了这些文化冲击,人们就会乐于享受这些国外的经历。

45. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。



- 思路点拨 参考上题解析。
46. 答案 B  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 作者不知道来到埃及会遇到什么,她所知道的全部就是这是一个保守的国家。
47. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 当作者到达后,她发现埃及和自己的国家有很大不同,感觉自己仿佛被送到了另一个世界。
48. 答案 C  
命题透析 考查名词。  
思路点拨 作者看到在埃及的大街上运输货物的马匹走在路边上,三人骑着一辆单人摩托车,六辆汽车挤在四车道的路上——怎样都行,没有规则。
49. 答案 C  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 参考上题解析。
50. 答案 A  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 根据作者的描述可知,街道上乱七八糟,人们不遵守交通秩序,因此什么状况都有。“anything went”意为“怎么都行”。
51. 答案 A  
命题透析 考查形容词。  
思路点拨 根据上文“I knew neither their language...”可知,作者在半夜听到是用陌生的语言在祈祷。
52. 答案 B  
命题透析 考查形容词。  
思路点拨 根据上文中的“frightening”可以判断,作者在半夜听到的声音让她非常害怕。
53. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 当地人把祷告的时间安排在半夜为的是确保能够完成祷告而不受其他事情的干扰。
54. 答案 A  
命题透析 考查名词。  
思路点拨 根据上文出现的“frightening”可知,作者除了害怕安全问题以外,还有一个恐惧就是服装,因为埃及是一个保守的国家。
55. 答案 C  
命题透析 考查副词。  
思路点拨 因为埃及是一个比较保守的国家,因此作者为了尊重当地的文化,在穿衣方面也顺从当地的穿衣风格,尊重当地的文化。respectfully 意为“尊重地,恭敬地”。
56. 答案 B  
命题透析 考查动词短语。  
思路点拨 根据转折词判断作者尽管着装非常保守但是也因为红色的头发而在人群中非常醒目。
57. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查名词。  
思路点拨 大多是女学生想给作者拍照,因此判断作者虽然穿衣风格和当地人一样,但还是引起了人们的注意。

58. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 当作者到了埃及之后感觉就像到了另一个世界,因此判断作者的埃及之行给了她不同的体验。

59. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 作者总是在之后的旅行中发现一些让自己震惊的事情。

60. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据后面的“the Nile and the mysterious pyramids”可知,作者到埃及旅游,被它的美景所惊讶到。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国将在青藏高原上建造世界上第一个 3D 打印大坝羊曲大坝的相关情况。

61. 答案 achievement

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据前面的 a 可知,此处填名词,故填所给词的名词形式。

62. 答案 though/as

命题透析 考查连词。

思路点拨 根据句意判断,此处为倒装句,故填 though/as。

63. 答案 generally

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 修饰动词应用副词作状语。

64. 答案 working

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处应填非谓语动词作后置定语,且名词 engineers 与动词 work 之间是主动关系,故填 working。

65. 答案 It

命题透析 考查代词。

思路点拨 It is estimated that...意为“据估计……”。

66. 答案 will give

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 文章介绍的是将要进行的工程,因此此处表示大坝在修建好以后会为河南省及其周边地区提供电力,因此用一般将来时。

67. 答案 designed

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构及语境可知,此处应用过去分词作定语修饰名词 high voltage line。

68. 答案 are

命题透析 考查动词时态和主谓一致。

思路点拨 句子介绍一般性的问题,且主语 Dam construction 和 3D printing 是两件事情,因此用复数动词 are。

69. 答案 which

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 根据句子结构判断,此处是非限制性定语从句,句子缺少主语,指代 tool,故填 which。

70. 答案 from/of



**命题透析** 考查介词。

**思路点拨** free...from/of“使……摆脱……”。

**短文改错** (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

It was the first day of my summer holiday. I was very exciting because I didn't need ∧ go to school. I decided to excited to play basketball to relax. Then I, together with several of my classmate, cycled to Xishan Park. There are many classmates were teenagers of my age. In the front of one basketball stand was a little boy who was playing of his own. When the boy on saw us, he smiled and shouted to us, waves his hand. We walked over with our ball. When he saw us coming, he looked very happily. He asked us to play with his ball and teach him how to play. So we joined him but began to play and with himself.  
him

**书面表达** (满分 25 分)

**One possible version:**

#### NOTICE

To provide students with an opportunity to learn labor skills and inherit farming culture, our school has opened a vegetable field. You are welcome to get involved and volunteer. The volunteers should meet the following requirements.

First of all, you must love physical labor and be able to spare three to five hours every week, which can enable you to be devoted to the work. Also, you must have a sense of discipline and are willing to obey the related rules. As for the tools, we have many on the field and you don't need to take your own. I'm sure you can learn a lot from this project.

If you are interested, please sign up at the library. Looking forward to seeing you!

**作文评分标准**

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

**【各档次的给分范围和要求】**

**第五档(很好):(21—25 分)**

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

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