

座位号

考场号

姓名

班级

学校

安康市2023届高三年级第二次质量联考试卷

英语

试卷满分:150分 考试时间:120分钟

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试题上无效。
3. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B铅笔把答题卡上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,将答案用0.5mm的黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
4. 考试结束后,将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

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,你将有两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 are the children probably doing?
A. Making orange juice. B. Listening to loud music. C. Cooking a meal.
2. Who might Allie be?
A. The speakers' pet. B. The neighbor's turkey. C. The speakers' child.
3. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Trip plans. B. Ticket prices. C. Holiday celebrations.
4. What season is it now?
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.
5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a fast food restaurant. B. At the butcher's. C. At a café.

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三个选项中选出最佳选项。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,各小题将给出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. What's the woman's major?
A. Engineering. B. Computer science. C. Math.
7. What does the man say about Professor Murphy?
A. He is scary. B. He is not tall. C. He is very strong.

英语 第1页(共8页)

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman's favorite music?
A. Jazz. B. Rock. C. Classical.
9. What will the woman arrange this Friday evening?
A. A course of classical music.
B. A party for her music teacher.
C. A drum performance for her husband.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What's the woman doing?
A. Making a survey. B. Making a travel plan. C. Making new friends.
11. When was the man supposed to reach Lhasa originally?
A. At 4:00 a.m. B. At 7:00 a.m. C. At 11:00 p.m.
12. What was the man disappointed with about the hotel?
A. Its breakfast. B. Its location. C. Its room.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. How does the woman feel about her job hunt?
A. Very excited. B. A little unsatisfied. C. Quite angry.
14. What do we know about The Creator?
A. It gives less holiday time than other companies.
B. It gets a lot of great reviews from the customers.
C. It provides medical insurance.
15. What was the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues. B. Classmates. C. Parent and child.
16. What will the woman probably do next?
A. Search online for her salary. B. Negotiate her salary offer. C. Ask about her benefits package.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker?
A. A professor. B. A volcanologist. C. A historian.
18. What was the destination of the speaker's most recent trip?
A. Indonesia. B. Italy. C. The U.S.
19. What was the best-known eruption according to the speaker?
A. Krakatoa. B. Santorini. C. Vesuvius.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. The history of a town. B. Travel experiences. C. His work.

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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

With the Gulf of Mexico towards the south, the Atlantic Ocean in the east, and the Pacific Ocean in the west, the extensive coastline of the USA is exposed to vast bodies of water. To ensure you have the happiest experience, we have collected a list of some of the most amazing sandy beaches here.

and being carried from the field of play on a stretcher (担架). Pelé's last professional match took place in August 1977, with Pelé scoring his last goal, a free kick for Cosmos, from thirty yards.

Following his retirement from football, Pelé dedicated his life to ambassador (大使) work, being appointed UN ambassador for ecology and the environment in 1992 and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador in 1994. University of Edinburgh awarded him an honorary degree for his contribution to humanitarian and environmental causes, as well as his sporting achievements, and an honorary knighthood followed, with Queen Elizabeth II presenting the honor in 1997.

24. When did Pelé begin to play for the Brazil National Team?
A. In 1956. B. In 1957. C. In 1958. D. In 1959
25. Why did Pelé have to leave the field in his debut in Boston?
A. He was too tired to continue the match. B. He was kicked by the opponent players.
C. He got the red card and was sent off. D. He got hurt because of the crowded fans.
26. What does the last paragraph imply?
A. Pelé became busy with UNESCO work.
B. Pelé went on learning to get a degree in the university.
C. Pelé contributed a lot to human beings and the planet.
D. Pelé made a difference to the British football development.
27. Which of the following can best describe Pelé according to the text?
A. Talented and devoted. B. Generous and confident.
C. Humorous and responsible. D. Brave and energetic.

C

Children love getting dirty, with no regard for footwear or the color of their clothing. "Don't get dirty!" was once a constant family refrain, as parents despairingly (绝望地) watched their children spoil their best clothes. Whether they were running through farmers' fields or climbing trees, it was obvious that children's whites would turn brown before the day was over.

Today, many parents may secretly wish their children had the chance to pick up a bit of dirt. With the rise of urbanism (城市化), and the attraction of video games and social media, contact with nature is much rarer than in the past. For many, there is simply no opportunity to get muddy.

Many of the psychological benefits of outdoor play are already well established. Our brains evolved in natural landscapes. This means that natural scenes provide the perfect level of stimulation (刺激), which is thought to help recharge the brain when it is tired and easily distractible (注意力分散的). Supporting this theory, one study from 2009 found that children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (注意力缺陷多动症) were better able to concentrate following a 20-minute walk in the park, compared to a 20-minute walk on the streets of a well-kept urban area. Being close to grass and trees seemed to have had a beneficial effect on their minds. The authors recommended using such "doses of nature" as a safe and accessible way of supporting children with ADHD, alongside other tools.

Outdoor play can also offer valuable learning experiences. For example, the act of shaping and stretching materials like mud or sand can help children develop the way their senses and movement interact, known as sensorimotor (感觉运动) development, according to the scientists at the University of Palermo, Italy. This allows the child to gradually understand his or her bodily signals.

Given the known psychological benefits, many day-care centers and schools are already encouraging greater contact with nature-with outdoor lessons, regular nature walks and the construction of mud

密
封
线

kitchens that encourage children to play in the dirt.

28. What does the underlined word "refrain" mean in Paragraph One?
A. Resolution. B. Decision. C. Complaint. D. Judgement.
29. Which is irrelevant to the reason for getting close to nature less?
A. Living in the city. B. Getting badly ill.
C. Lost in video games. D. Addicted to social media.
30. What is Paragraph Three mainly about?
A. The stimulation to the tired brain. B. The medicine for children with ADHD.
C. The mental promotion from city walking. D. The brain restoration from outdoor activity.
31. What will the author be likely to talk about next?
A. More benefits of outdoor plays. B. Further study on body signals.
C. Many skills of playing dirt. D. Detailed information on mud kitchens.

D

Plastic is everywhere. A lot of it ends up in the ocean. Most plastics in the ocean break up into very small particles called "microplastics"—less than five millimeters in length or about the size of a sesame (芝麻) seed. It is the most common type of marine debris (垃圾) found in the ocean. Plastic debris can come in all shapes and sizes and be harmful to our ocean and water life.

Microplastics come from various sources, including larger plastic debris that degrades into smaller pieces. In addition, microbeads, a type of smaller microplastic, are very tiny pieces of manufactured polyethylene (聚乙烯) plastic added as exfoliants (去角质剂) to health and beauty products, like toothpastes. These tiny particles easily pass through water systems and end up in the ocean, posing a potential threat to water life. What is worse, these microbeads or plastic particles in the marine environment are eaten by plankton (浮游生物), which are then eaten by fish. They continue to work their way up the food chain until they reach our dinner plates.

New research has shown that household dust is a more likely source of microplastics. According to researchers, 114 pieces of microplastic settle on a dinner plate during the 20-minute duration of a meal, adding up to anywhere between 13,000 and 68,000 pieces per year. And when you breathe in air, you could be breathing in the microscopic plastic particles as well.

How about drinking water? The non-profit journalism organization Orb Media tested 259 bottles of water bought from 9 different countries. The tests found that there was an average of 10.4 plastic particles (0.1 millimeters or larger) per liter of water. That level of microplastics in bottled water was double the level found in tap water. The findings suggest if you drink one liter of bottled water per day, you could be consuming tens of thousands of microplastic particles each year.

It is apparent that the problem of microplastics is still a huge one.

32. Where is the text probably taken from?
A. A science lecture. B. A tourism brochure.
C. A wildlife website. D. A water advertisement.
33. Why did the author mention sesame seed in Paragraph One?
A. To state microplastics are eatable. B. To show microplastics are common.
C. To prove microplastics are small. D. To explain microplastics are light.
34. How does the plastic get into humans' body?
A. Plastic debris → health products → plankton → microbeads → fish → humans' body

- B. Plastic debris→health products→plankton→fish→microbeads→humans' body
C. Plastic debris→microbeads→health products→plankton→fish→humans' body
D. Plastic debris→microbeads→health products→fish→plankton→humans' body

35. What is the best title of the text?

- A. The Harmful Effects of Microplastics
B. The Development of Plastics
C. The Polluted Drinking Water
D. The Measures to Protect the Oceans

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Maybe you plan to ring in 2023 with a new resolve to lose weight, exercise more, not sweat the small stuff. And maybe these resolutions sound familiar—maybe just like the ones you made a year ago! So how can you ensure that your determination to get healthier in 2023 sticks? 36

Dream big. Want to compete in a marathon or triathlon? Lose 50 pounds or just enough to fit into clothes you once loved? With perseverance (毅力), encouragement, and support, you can do it. 37 Many will cheer you on. Some will be happy to help in practical ways, such as by training with you or taking on tasks you normally handle in order to free up your time.

38 Any time you fail to make a change, consider it a step toward your goal. Why? Because each sincere attempt represents a lesson learned. When you hit a snag (碰钉子), take a moment to think about what did and didn't work. Maybe you took on too big a challenge? 39

Give thanks for what you do. Set your sights on finishing that marathon, not on running it. If you compete to complete, you'll be a winner even if you wind up walking as much as you run. With exercise—and so many other goals we set—you'll benefit even when doing less than you'd like to do. 40 If your goal for Tuesday is a 30-minute workout at the gym, but you only squeeze (挤出) in 10 minutes, feel grateful for that. It's enough. Maybe tomorrow will be better.

- A. Learn from the failures.
B. Avoid repeating past failures.
C. Any activity is always better than none.
D. An ambitious aim often inspires others to help you.
E. Try the following tips to help you create long-lasting change.
F. Having a solid system can help you stay motivated and accountable.
G. If so, change into a less ambitious challenge, or break the big one into tinier steps.

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。

Wearing a new leather coat and pants, I walked in the street happily and could not help but whistle. The moment I was about to 41 a stone in front of my feet, something fluffy (毛茸茸的) next to it caught my 42. It was a 43 and dirty sparrow (麻雀), shivering (颤抖) from head to toe.

"Oh, bad 44!" I thought. Just as I was about to walk away, it cried 45 toward me. Its trembling call 46 every step I took. I had no choice but to walk back. "Hey, you fell out of your 47, didn't you?" I picked it up, 48 it in my palm. It continued tweeting (啾啾地叫) gently.

I couldn't leave it alone. I started my mission of 49 the little bird. Holding it, I looked carefully at the trees around me. I saw a bird's nest among the high 50 just above me. Placing one arm around

the tree trunk and the other 51 the little bird, I attempted to climb up.

52, I reached the top and 53 the bird into the nest. I grabbed a branch and jumped down to the ground. My poor new 54 became dirty. I dusted it in distress. "What a mess," I said with a 55.

Meanwhile, the bird tweeted merrily at me with a tilt (倾斜) of its head. My heart 56. It was safe now, so I walked away to visit my friends. But its singing was still 57 behind me. I could not help but look back. I saw the little sparrow 58 its wings which seemed so weak among the big branches. For a moment I was shocked—a strange feeling 59 me. Something emerged in my mind. In my heart, a kind of 60 arose that had never, not once, appeared before.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. throw | B. find | C. kick | D. dig |
| 42. A. ear | B. eye | C. heart | D. leg |
| 43. A. beautiful | B. small | C. hungry | D. rare |
| 44. A. luck | B. bird | C. weather | D. guy |
| 45. A. peacefully | B. passively | C. sincerely | D. sorrowfully |
| 46. A. reminded | B. kept | C. followed | D. reached |
| 47. A. tree | B. trunk | C. bed | D. nest |
| 48. A. settling | B. hiding | C. wrapping | D. relaxing |
| 49. A. protecting | B. saving | C. raising | D. curing |
| 50. A. leaves | B. centers | C. branches | D. sticks |
| 51. A. holding | B. catching | C. supporting | D. attending |
| 52. A. Permanently | B. Gradually | C. Finally | D. Originally |
| 53. A. directed | B. handed | C. moved | D. lowered |
| 54. A. shoes | B. coat | C. pants | D. hat |
| 55. A. sigh | B. smile | C. relief | D. comfort |
| 56. A. broke | B. hurt | C. softened | D. beat |
| 57. A. clear | B. real | C. familiar | D. natural |
| 58. A. cleaning | B. spreading | C. showing | D. swinging |
| 59. A. happened to | B. shot at | C. knocked on | D. came over |
| 60. A. commitment | B. fantasy | C. amazement | D. warmth |

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。

An animated series featuring monster-like characters, or *yao* in Chinese, has won praise online 61 adopting traditional Chinese culture and aesthetics (美学) in its animation and storytelling in a way that has resonated (共鸣) with many.

Yao-Chinese Folktales (《中国奇谭》) is 62 eight-part series inspired by various traditional Chinese literature titles and showcases a range of artistic 63 (style) such as paper cutting, watercolor painting, and computer graphics (绘图). The first episode (集) 64 (base) on the classic Chinese novel *Journey to the West*, with characters preparing to capture a Tang dynasty Buddhist monk.

It is its plot which shows one of the characters being punished after their leader was dissatisfied with their work 65 has resonated with a wide audience, 66 (remind) them of dilemmas and suffering at the workplace.

The new series is part of the growing trend of Chinese animation turning to ancient Chinese legends and folktales for 67 (inspire). Domestically produced animated films featuring classic figures such

as *Monkey King*, *Ne Zha*, and *White Snake* 68 (prove) to be big hits in recent years, with the latest release *New Gods: Yang Jian* amassing (积累) 550 million yuan in ticket sales last year.

Yao-Chinese Folktales was 69 (joint) produced by Shanghai Animated Film Studio and streaming site Bilibili. Since it aired Sunday, the first two episodes 70 (release) so far have gathered over 10 million views and it currently has a score of 9.6 out of 10 on rating site Douban.

第四部分 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 处错误, 每句话中最多有两处。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。

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) has been passed down for thousand of years. With an extensive and profound (意义深远的) culture, TCM is the treasure of Chinese civilization. It is not only widely used in Asia but also has become increasing popular in Europe and the United States. Frank Griffo is a acupuncturist (针灸师) in California whom completed his master's degree in TCM in 2005 at the American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine in San Francisco. She then spent seven years studied advanced acupuncture techniques and has been practicing for about 18 years. "There are more than 60,000 acupuncturists in the United States right now. Chinese medicine has been grown dramatically in the last 15 years. It is taking on a large role in our medical system here than before, as a safe method of treatment for many problems that Western medicine has difficulty providing good outcomes", he said in a video interview with China Daily, "Acupuncture has been widely accepted in non-Chinese population but is popular in California."

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Peter 发来邮件, 想了解中国的茶文化常识。现在请你给他回封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 中国茶文化简介;
2. 饮茶的好处。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

Yours,
Li Hua

安康市 2023 届高三年级第二次质量联考试卷

英语参考答案

第一部分 听力答案及原文

1—5 BCACB 6—10 ABABA 11—15 CCBCA 16—20 BBACC

Text 1

W: Pass me the orange juice, please?

M: Sorry, I didn't hear that. The kids are making such a noise.

W: I like peace and quiet while dining. They should play their pop songs elsewhere.

Text 2

M: Who was that knocking at the window? Did we lock Allie out again?

W: No, our kid has slept soundly. It was one of those wild turkeys in the neighborhood. They like to hit our door and windows with their heads. They're worse than the cat!

Text 3

W: It's so cold here. Let's go to the beach for the holiday. I found cheap tickets to the south of France in December.

M: I was thinking about a ski trip, but we can save that for February.

Text 4

M: Can you believe it? Just a few weeks ago we were wearing shorts and now we are wrapped up against winter winds?

W: The weather changes so fast in this city. In summer it's hot, and now we have this freezing weather. But spring will soon come around.

Text 5

M: I'd like one pound of beef, two pounds of ham, and two more pounds of chicken. How much will that cost?

W: That will be \$25, sir. I'll have to cut the beef up. It should only take about five minutes.

Text 6

W: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

M: No, please help yourself. I haven't seen you here before. Are you new in engineering?

W: Yeah, I just switched from computer science. There's too much math!

M: Well, don't expect it to be any better here!

W: Oh, here comes the professor. What's his name, by the way? Scary, or something like that?

M: James Murphy. But we call him "Big Jim" because he's so short.

Text 7

M: Are you interested in music, Mrs. Rogers?

W: Yes, I'm taking a course of classical music now, but jazz is my favorite. And my husband is crazy about rock music.

M: You play the violin, don't you?

W: A little bit, but my husband is much better than me. He can also play the drums quite well, which he learned from my uncle.

M: Really? I hope I can hear your husband play some day.

W: Why not come to our house this Friday evening? We are having a party to welcome my music teacher.

M: Thank you. I'd love to.

Text 8

W: Hello. I work for Sunny Tour Holidays and I'm interviewing people about their holidays. Would you mind answering a few questions for our survey?

M: No, not at all.

W: Thanks a lot. First, could you tell me about your last holiday? Any difficulties?

M: Well, our plane didn't take off on time. It was delayed five hours, so we didn't get to Lhasa until four in the morning and we were very tired when we got there. But we managed to book a car at the airport through a car rental platform and it dropped us off at the hotel in time around 7 o'clock for breakfast. So that was all right.

W: And how was the hotel?

M: Well, we were a little disappointed with the room. But the Potala Palace was just a stone's throw away.

W: And how important are holidays to you?

M: Oh, we always look forward to going on holiday. We always make sure we can get away at least once a year.

Text 9

M: How is the job hunt going?

W: I've applied to more than 20 jobs and had three interviews. I got two job offers but I do not really like either of them.

M: Why not?

W: Neither of them gave me a good salary offer. I think I deserve more than that.

M: Have you researched what kind of salary your position should earn?

W: Yes, and I should be getting much more than what they are offering me.

M: Well, do you like the companies and the benefits they are offering you?

W: I do, especially one of them called The Creator. They got a lot of great reviews from their employees, and they are offering a great benefits package which includes medical and dental insurance and more holiday time than any other company.

M: That's great. Don't just decline the job offer. You know what, you can negotiate the salary offer they give you.

W: I'd been at the company we were at for so long. I forgot about the job process. I am a little worried about asking for more.

M: Listen! If they offered you a job, that means they want you! Especially in your field, data analytics, you are needed in today's job market. Everyone needs people to figure out what to do with all the data being collected.

W: You have a point. I will give them a call right now.

Text 10

M: Hello everyone, and thank you for inviting me to speak at your school. Now here is a big word for you — volcanologist. That is my job. Volcanology is the study of volcanoes and I spend much of my time traveling to volcanoes around the world. China can count itself lucky. It doesn't have many active volcanoes. The last one to erupt was in 1951. My job has taken me to many countries, from Italy to the U.S. I have just come back from Indonesia, one of the most active volcanic areas. So why is my job important? Because when we understand volcanoes, we can predict how they will behave and help protect the people who live near them from possible harm. When we think of volcanoes erupting, we think of rocks but perhaps the biggest danger is from ash. There have been some very famous volcano

eruptions. Krakatoa, in Indonesia, erupted in 1883, killing over 36,000 people. Santorini, in Greece, was ruined by an explosion about 3600 years ago. But the most famous eruption was Vesuvius in Italy in 79 AD. Ash from the explosion buried the Roman towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, preserving them so well that we can now visit them today. They are a treasure for historians, so you could say every volcanic cloud has a silver lining.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文，主题语境是人与社会。文章主要介绍了美国四个美丽的海滩，海浪、沙滩、落日、水上项目等让人流连忘返。

21. B 解析：细节理解题。根据第一段“To ensure you have the happiest experience, we have collected a list of some of the most amazing sandy beaches here.(为了确保您拥有最快乐的体验，我们收集了一些最令人惊叹的沙滩列在这里。)”的内容可知，本文作者写此文的目的帮助读者获得最佳的沙滩体验。故选B项。
22. A 解析：细节理解题。根据第二个小标题EL MATADOR BEACH, MALIBU的内容“... with the most amazing rocky cliffs”和“Anyone can ... enjoy the coastline’s high cliffs, enormous giant rocks...”可知，El Matador State Beach有嶙峋岩石和峭壁，这是其他三处海滩没有提到的。故选A项。
23. D 解析：推理判断题。根据第四个小标题LANIKAI BEACH, OAHU, HAWAII的内容“Despite being barely a half-mile long, Lanikai ... far away from the masses of people.(尽管只有半英里长，Lanikai沙滩……远离人山人海。)”可知，Lanikai Beach游人少，是喜欢安静的游客的首选。故选D项。

B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，主题语境是人与社会。文章主要介绍了球王贝利的足球生涯和他退役后的成就。

24. B 解析：细节理解题。根据第三段“Pelé signed professional papers in 1956 ... by the following year, he was ... called up to the Brazilian national team.(贝利于1956年签约开始职业足球生涯，在接下来的那一年，他被召入巴西国家队。)”的内容可知，贝利加入国家队是在他开踢职业足球之后的那一年，所以是1957年。故选B项。
25. D 解析：细节理解题。根据第四段“The following year he signed for North American Soccer League side New York Cosmos. In his first public appearance in Boston, many fans crowded to the field when he scored, causing him injury and being carried from the field of play on a stretcher.(次年，他签约北美足球联赛球队纽约宇宙队。在波士顿的首次公开亮相中，当贝利进球时，许多球迷挤到了球场上，导致他受伤，并被担架抬出了赛场。)”的内容可知，贝利在美国首秀时被迫离开球场，是因为球迷涌入球场导致受伤。故选D项。
26. C 解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知，贝利退休后，被任命为联合国生态与环境大使和联合国教科文组织亲善大使，为保护全球的生态与环境而努力着。爱丁堡大学授予他荣誉学位，以及英国女王伊丽莎白二世授予他荣誉爵士头衔，都是表彰他在人道主义和环境事业方面所做出的贡献。当然，他的足球成就也是不容忽视的。故选C项。
27. A 解析：观点态度题。根据第三段“In 1958, he scored 58 goals in Santos FC—a record that remains unbeaten.”和“On November 19, 1969, Pelé scored his 1,000th goal in all competitions. Brazil won a third World Cup in 1970, with Pelé scoring the opening goal in the final against Italy.”可知，贝利职业生涯中进球非常多，并拿到三次世界杯冠军，故贝利是talented(意为“有才华的”)以及最后

一段“Following his retirement from football, Pelé dedicated his life to ambassador (大使) work, ... and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador in 1994.”的内容可知, 贝利在退役后, 把自己的生命奉献给大使工作, 为人道主义和环境保护做出了突出的贡献, 故贝利是“有献身精神的”。故选A项。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 主题语境是人与自我。文章主要介绍了小朋友玩泥巴也是健康的生活方式, 户外活动对孩子的身心发展有很大好处。

28. C 解析: 词义猜测题。根据第一段“‘Don't get dirty!’ was once a constant family refrain, as parents despairingly watched their children spoil their best clothes.”的内容可知, 当家长绝望地看着孩子们把最好的衣服弄脏的时候, 跟孩子说的话一定也是比较负面的内容。A项 resolution 意为“决心”; B项 decision 意为“决定”; C项 complaint 意为“抱怨”; D项 judgement 意为“判断”。故选C项。

29. B 解析: 推理判断题。根据第二段“Today, many parents may secretly wish their children had the chance to pick up a bit of dirt. With the rise of urbanism, and the allure of video games and social media, contact with nature is much rarer than in the past. (如今, 许多父母可能暗自希望自己的孩子能有机会接触泥土。随着城市化的兴起, 以及电子游戏和社交媒体的吸引, 孩子们与自然的接触比过去少了很多。)”的内容可知, 孩子不能接近自然的相关原因有城市化、电子游戏和社交媒体, 所以排除A、C和D。B项意为“得重病”, 文中并未涉及, 所以B项为不相关的(“irrelevant”)原因。故选B项。

30. D 解析: 段落大意题。根据第三段的内容可知, 户外游戏的许多心理益处已经得到了很好的证实。我们的大脑在自然中进化。自然事物可以刺激大脑, 并在大脑疲劳和注意力不集中时为大脑充电。2009年的一项研究支持了这一理论, 发现患有注意力缺陷多动障碍(ADHD)的儿童在公园散步20分钟后, 比在维护良好的城市街道上散步20分钟更能集中注意力。靠近草地和树木对孩子们的大脑和思想产生有益的影响。作者建议将这种“自然剂量”与其他工具一起, 守护多动症儿童的安全。D项意为“户外活动恢复大脑”, 符合题意。另外三项都是片面的。故选D项。

31. D 解析: 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Given the known psychological benefits, many day-care centers and schools are already encouraging greater contact with nature—with outdoor lessons, regular nature walks and the construction of mud kitchens that encourage children to play in the dirt. (鉴于已知的心理益处, 许多日托中心和学校已经在鼓励更多的人去接触自然——户外课程、定期的自然散步和建造泥厨房, 鼓励孩子们在泥土中玩耍。)”的内容可知, 泥厨房是接下来要讲述的内容。故选D项。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 主题语境是人与自然。文章主要介绍了微塑料的形成以及对海洋、空气、饮用水以及人类的危害。

32. A 解析: 文章出处题。根据全文的内容可知, 作者介绍了微塑料的形成以及对海洋、空气、饮用水以及人类的危害, 故此文本属于科普类文章。故选A项。

33. C 解析: 细节理解题。根据第一段“Most plastics in the ocean break up into very small particles. These small plastic particles are called ‘microplastics’—less than five millimeters in length (or about the size of a sesame seed). (海洋中的大多数塑料都会分解成非常小的颗粒。这些小塑料颗粒被称为‘微塑料’——长度小于5毫米或芝麻粒大小。)”的内容可知, 作者提到芝麻粒是因为微塑料和芝麻粒一样都非常小。故选C项。

34. C 解析: 推理判断题。根据第二段的内容可知, 塑料垃圾或较大塑料碎片降解为微塑料颗粒, 或更小的微珠, 微珠作为去角质剂添加到牙膏等健康产品中。这些微珠穿过水系进入海洋, 被浮游生物吃掉。浮游生物再被鱼吃掉。其中的微珠在鱼身体里继续沿着食物链往上走, 到达人类的餐盘。故选C项。

35. A 解析: 主旨大意题。根据全文的内容可知, 此文本主要介绍了微塑料的形成以及对海洋空气、饮用水以及人类的危害。A项意为“微塑料的危害后果”, 符合题意。故选A项。

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文, 主题语境是人与自我。文章介绍了三种想要在2023年变得健康并决心坚持下去的方法。

36. E 解析: 根据文章的结构可知, 文章旨在介绍几种在2023年想要变得健康并决心坚持下去的方法, 由前后文内容可知, 此空为承上启下的句子, 故选E项“Try the following tips to help you create long-lasting change. (试试下面的建议, 帮助你创造持久的改变。)”起到了承上启下的作用。故选E。
37. D 解析: 根据此空前一句“With perseverance, encouragement, and support, you can do it. (只要有毅力、鼓励和支持, 你就能做到。)”及下文“Many will cheer you on. Some will be happy to help in practical ways, such as by training with you or taking on tasks you normally handle in order to free up your time. (许多人会为你加油。有些人会很乐意以实际的方式提供帮助, 比如和你一起培训, 或者为了腾出你的时间而承担你通常处理的任务。)”的内容可知, 此空起到了承上启下的作用, D项“An ambitious aim often inspires others around you. (一个雄心勃勃的目标通常会激励你周围的人。)”和前后文的内容相关, 符合题意。故选D。
38. A 解析: 此空位于本段小标题的位置, 根据本段的下文内容可知, 本段主要介绍了过去的尝试虽然失败了, 但是可以作为一种经验教训, 帮助你了解自己制定的决心是否合适, 由此可知A项“Learn from failures. (从失败中吸取教训。)”符合题意。故选A。
39. G 解析: 根据空前一句“Maybe you took on too big a challenge? (也许你接受的挑战太大了?)”的内容可知, G项“If so, change into a less ambitious challenge, or break the big one into tinier steps. (如果是这样的话, 那就换个不那么有野心的挑战, 或者把大的挑战分解成小的步骤。)”与前文承接。故选G。
40. C 解析: 根据本段的小标题和空前一句“With exercise—and so many other goals we set—you’ll benefit even when doing less than you’d like to do. (通过锻炼——以及我们设定的许多其他目标——即使做得比你想做的要少, 你也会从中受益。)”的内容可知, 此空要表达的意思是做运动比不做好, C项“Any activity is always better than none. (有活动总比没有好。)”符合题意。故选C项。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文, 主题语境是人与自然。文章讲述了作者路上遇到从鸟巢掉落的小鸟, 成功救助小鸟自己收获了成就感的故事。

41. C 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 就在我准备踢脚前的石头时, 旁边一个毛茸茸的东西吸引了我的眼球。根据句意和语境可知, 作者准备踢脚前的石头。故选C。A. throw, 扔; B. find, 发现; C. kick, 踢, 均不符合题意。
42. B 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意见上一题。根据句意可知, 作者正要踢脚前的石头, 就看到了一个毛茸茸的东西, 吸引了作者的眼球, catch one’s eye为固定短语, 意为吸引某人的眼球。故选B。A. ear, 耳朵; C. heart, 心; D. leg, 腿, 均不符合题意。
43. B 解析: 考查形容词辨析。句意: 这是一只又小又脏的麻雀, 从头到脚瑟瑟发抖。根据上文语境可知, 这只麻雀毛茸茸的, 还是一直幼鸟, 身体很小。故选B。A. beautiful, 漂亮的; C. hungry, 饥饿的; D. rare, 罕见的, 均不符合题意。
44. A 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意: 哦, 运气不好! 根据上文内容可知, 小鸟掉在地上, 小鸟的运

- 气不好。故选A。B. bird, 鸟; C. weather, 天气; D. guy, 家伙, 均不符合语境。
45. D 解析: 考查副词辨析。句意: 就在我要走开的时候, 它向我悲伤地叫着。根据上文语境可知, 小鸟还很小, 在地上瑟瑟发抖, 无法自己飞或鸟巢, 只能痛苦地叫着。故选D。A. peacefully, 平静地; B. passively, 顺从地; C. sincerely, 真诚地, 均不符合题意。
46. C 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 它颤抖的叫声伴随着我走的每一步。根据语境和句意可知, 作者想要离开, 但是鸟的叫声却让他/她不忍离开。故选C。A. reminded, 提醒; B. kept, 使耽搁; D. reached, 到达, 均不符合题意。
47. D 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意: “嘿, 你从窝里掉下来了, 是不是?” 根据第三段 “I saw a bird's nest among the high 50 just above me. (我看见我头顶上高高的树枝间有一个鸟窝。)” 以及第四段 “52, I reached the top and 53 the bird into the nest. (最后, 我到达树顶, 把鸟放回巢里。)” 的内容可知, 小鸟从巢里掉落下来。故选D。A. tree, 树; B. trunk, 树干; C. bed, 床, 均不符合语境。
48. A 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 我把它捡起来, 放在掌心。根据语境可知, 作者把小鸟捡起来, 放在自己的掌心, 符合题意。故选A。B. hiding, 隐藏; C. wrapping, 包裹; D. relaxing, 使放松, 均不符合题意。
49. B 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 我开始了拯救小鸟的任务。根据上下文语境可知, 作者不忍心不管小鸟, 开始救助小鸟; 下文讲述了作者把小鸟放回鸟巢的过程。故选B。A. protecting, 保护; C. raising, 饲养; D. curing, 治疗, 均不符合语境。
50. C 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意: 我看见我头顶上高高的树枝间有一个鸟窝。根据第四段 “52, I reached the top and 53 the bird into the nest. (最后, 我到达树顶, 把鸟放回巢里。)” 的内容可知, 鸟巢在高的树枝间。故选C。A. leaves, 树叶; B. centers, 中心; D. sticks, 木棍, 均不符合题意。
51. A 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 我一只手搭在树干上, 另一只手使小鸟保持平衡, 试图爬上去。根据上下文语境可知, 鸟巢在高的树枝间, 作者需要爬树才能把小鸟放回, 只能一只手爬树, 另一只手托着小鸟。故选A。B. catching, 抓住; C. supporting, 支持; D. attending, 照顾, 均不符合语境。
52. C 解析: 考查副词辨析。句意: 最后, 我到达树顶, 把鸟放回巢里。根据上文内容可知, 作者爬上树, 最终把小鸟放回鸟巢。故选C。A. Permanently, 永久地; B. Gradually, 逐渐地; D. Originally, 起初, 均不符合语境。
53. D 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意见上一题。根据语境可知, 作者爬上树, 把小鸟放回鸟巢。此处考查学生的想象能力。故选D。A. directed, 引导; B. handed, 递给; C. moved, 移动, 均不符合题意。
54. B 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意: 我可怜的新外套变脏了。根据第一段 “Wearing a new leather coat and pants, I walked in the street happily and could not help but whistle. (我穿着一件新的皮衣和裤子, 高高兴兴地走在街上, 忍不住吹起了口哨。)” 以及下文 “I dusted it in distress. (我痛苦地掸去了灰尘。)” 的内容可知, 作者的新外套弄脏了。故选B。A. shoes, 鞋子; C. pants, 裤子; D. hat, 帽子, 均不符合语境。
55. A 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意: “真是一团糟。” 我叹了口气说。根据句意和语境可知, 作者的新外套变脏了, 所以叹了口气说。故选A。B. smile, 微笑; C. relief, 宽慰; D. comfort, 安慰, 均不符合题意。
56. C 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 我的心变得柔软了。根据上文 “Meanwhile, the bird tweeted merrily at me with a tilt of its head. (与此同时, 那只鸟欢快地歪着头向我叫着。)” 的内容可知, 小鸟的样子非常可爱, 让我的心都变得柔软了。故选C。A. broke, 破碎; B. hurt, 疼痛; D. beat, 跳动, 均不符合语境。

57. A 解析: 考查形容词。句意: 但它的歌声在我身后依然清晰。根据上文的内容可知, 小鸟欢快的叫声似乎是在表达对作者的感激, 作者救助了小鸟也感到很有成就感, 小鸟的歌声清晰响亮, 让作者不住回头看。故选A。B. real, 真实的; C. familiar, 熟悉的; D. natural, 自然的, 均不符合语境。
58. B 解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 我看见小麻雀展开翅膀, 在大树枝间显得那么弱小。根据语境可知, 小鸟回到了温暖的巢里, 伸展翅膀。故选B。A. cleaning, 清洁; C. showing, 展示; D. swinging, 摆动, 均不符合题意。
59. D 解析: 考查动词短语辨析。句意: 有那么一会儿我震惊了——一种奇怪的感觉涌上心头。根据下文“Something emerged in my mind. (我突然想起了什么。)”的内容可知, 作者内心有了一种奇怪的感觉。came over sb. 表示某人突然感到, 此题考查熟词生义, 故选D。A. happened to 发生; B. shot at, 射击; C. knocked on, 敲打, 均不符合题意。
60. D 解析: 考查名词辨析。句意: 我的心里涌起了一种以前从未有过的温暖。根据上文内容可知, 作者救助了小鸟, 内心充满了温暖的感觉, 有一种成就感。故选D。A. commitment, 责任; B. fantasy, 幻想; C. amazement, 惊奇, 均不符合语境。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文, 主题语境是人与社会。本文介绍了由上海电影制片厂和哔哩哔哩联合出品的中式奇幻动画短片《中国奇谭》, 刚播出几集, 就让网友沸腾了。这部具有独特国风韵味的“妖怪”故事集, 融入了中国传统文化和志怪美学, 诡异灵动, 立意深远。到目前为止, 该动画片在豆瓣评分网站上获得了9.6分的高分。

61. for 解析: 考查介词。句意: 一部以怪物为主角的动画系列在网上赢得了赞誉, 因为它在动画和叙事中采用了中国传统文化和美学, 引起了许多人的共鸣。分析句子结构可知, 此空缺少介词, 在句中作原因状语, 根据句意可知此处表示“因……获得赞誉”, 故填for。
62. an 解析: 考查冠词。句意: 《中国奇谭》由八集组成, 灵感来自各种中国传统文学作品, 展示了剪纸、水彩画和计算机绘图等一系列艺术风格。分析句子结构可知, 此空修饰下文的“series”, “series”是一个单复数同形的词, 根据句意可知, 在本句中表示单数。空后的“eight-part”为元音开头, 故填不定冠词an。
63. styles 解析: 考查名词。句意见上题。根据句意可知, “style”在本句中为可数名词, 表示“风格”, 空前的“a range of”修饰可数名词复数, 故填styles。
64. is based 解析: 考查动词的时态语态。句意: 第一集根据中国经典小说《西游记》改编, 讲述了剧中人物准备抓捕唐僧的故事。分析句子结构可知, 此空在句中作谓语, 和主语之间是被动关系, “be based on”为固定短语, 意为: “根据”, 主语为单数形式, 故填is based。
65. that 解析: 考查强调句。句意: 这个故事讲述了其中一个角色, 在领导对他们的工作不满后受到惩罚, 正是这一情节引起了观众的广泛共鸣, 使他们想起了在工作场所的困境和痛苦。分析句子结构可知, 此句是强调句型, 缺少连词, 故填that。
66. reminding 解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意见上题。分析句子结构可知, 此空在句中作伴随状语, 和句子主语之间构成了逻辑上的主动关系, 故填reminding。
67. inspiration 解析: 考查词形转换。句意: 这部新剧是越来越多的中国动画从中国古代传说和民间故事中寻找灵感的一部分。分析句子结构可知, 此空在句中作宾语, 应使用名词形式, 故填inspiration。
68. have proved 解析: 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意: 近年来, 以《孙悟空》、《哪吒》、《白蛇传》等经典人物为主角的国产动画电影大受欢迎, 最新上映的《新神榜: 杨戬》去年票房收入达5.5亿元。分析句子结构可知, 此空在句中作谓语, “prove to be”为固定搭配, 意为: “证明是”, 根据下文的时间状语“in recent years”可知, 谓语应使用现在完成时, 主语“films”为复数形式, 故填have proved。

69. jointly 解析: 考查词形转换。句意:《中国奇谭》由上海动画电影制片厂和流媒体网站哔哩哔哩联合制作。分析句子结构可知,此空在句中作状语,故填jointly。
70. released 解析: 考查非谓语动词。句意:自周日播出以来,到目前为止,前两集的播放量已超过1000万次,目前在豆瓣评分网站上的评分为9.6分(满分10分)。分析句子结构可知,此空在句中作定语,修饰上文的主语“the first two episodes”,和主语之间构成逻辑上的动宾关系,故填released。

第四部分 写作

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与社会。文章主要说明了中医在欧洲和美国越来越盛行。以弗兰克的口吻叙述了中医的价值和重要作用,受到越来越多的人的青睐。

71. thousand 改为 thousands。考查名词。“thousands of”意为“数以千计的”,是一个固定搭配。
72. increasing 改为 increasingly。考查副词。副词“increasingly”在此处修饰形容词“popular”。
73. a 改为 an。考查不定冠词。“acupuncturist”是一个以元音开头的单数可数名词,所以用不定冠词“an”。
74. whom 改为 who 或 that。考查关系代词。根据定语从句“...completed his master's degree...”中缺少主语可知,应用who或that引导,whom在定语从句中做宾语。
75. She 改为 He。考查人称代词。根据上一句“...completed his master's degree in TCM in 2005...”以及下文“...he said in a video interview with China Daily...”可知,此处应为He。
76. studied 改为 studying。考查非谓语动词。“spend... (in) doing sth.”意为“做某事花费……”。
77. has been grown 去掉 been。考查谓语动词的语态。此句意为“中医在过去的15年里有了显著的发展”,应该使用主动语态。
78. large 改为 larger。考查形容词比较级。根据后面的“than before”,此处应该用形容词的比较级形式。
79. good outcomes 后面加上 for。考查介词。“provide...for...”意为“为……提供”。这句话的意思是“西医很难为一些问题提供好的结果”。
80. but 改为 and。考查连词。根据这句话的意思“针灸在非华人群中已被广泛接受,而且在加州很流行”,此处应用“and”表示递进,而不是“but”表示转折。

第二节

Dear Peter,

I'm very glad to hear that you are interested in Chinese tea culture and I'm very happy to share something about it in reply to your last e-mail.

Chinese tea culture dates back to more than 4,000 years ago and drinking tea has gradually become an amazing tradition. In China, people drink tea almost everywhere and in most of their spare time. Some Chinese believe that tea benefits people's health a lot. Drinking a cup of tea makes people relaxed and refreshed. What's more, whenever friends or guests visit, it is necessary to make and serve tea to them.

I hope you have got a general picture of tea culture after my introduction. Then, how about coming to China to experience it yourself? You will fall in love with it.

Yours,
Li Hua

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

自主选拔在线