

2023 届普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 青桐鸣大联考(高三)参考答案

英 语

第一部分 听力

第一节

1-5 BACAC 6-10 CABBC 11-15 BACBC 16-20 BABAA 第二部分 阅读理解

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章是参观佛罗里 这群岛的旅游指南,主要介绍了景点布局、最佳参观 时间以及交通方式等。

- 21. D 细节理解题。根据第一个小标题 Things to Know下的"… famous as the beloved home of writers Ernest Hemingway and Tennessee Williams"可知,作家海明威的粉丝最不可错过的地方应该是 Key West 这一区域。故选 D。
- 22. B 推理判断题。根据第二个小标题下"In the summer, when temperatures get into the hot range, hotels tend to lower their prices, making this a great time to visit if you're looking for better deals and don't mind heat and wetness."可知,夏天的佛罗里达群岛气候炎热潮湿,酒店通常会降价,不介意炎热和潮湿的游客夏天去是比较划算的。因此,佛罗里达群岛夏天吸引游客是因为其价格便宜。故选 B。
- 23. C 细节理解题。根据第三个小标题下 "Freebee Islamorada's on-call(随叫随到的) electric vehicles take passengers among the 4 islands that consist of Islamorada"可知,在 Islamorada 区域内使用随叫 随到的电动汽车最方便。故选 C。

В

【语篇导读】本文是一篇影评。文章以峭壁驾车作为比喻,介绍了 Breaking Boundaries: The Science of Our Planet 这都纪录片的具体内容以及其传达的想法: 积极改变,拯救地球。

24. A 推理判断题。文章第一段描述了一个场景: 想象一下你在晚上开车走在山路上。汽车前灯关 掉了,没有安全屏障。随着道路的曲折,一个失 误,汽车将坠人山底,这种情景正是我们地球面 临的情景。由此可知,第一段中作者将我们对待 地球的方式比喻成危险行车,目的是激发读者的 兴趣,导入文章的话题。故选 A。

- 25. B 句意猜測题。根据后文中的 "We are the main force for change in the biosphere" 可知,作者想表达的意思是"我们是能使地球发生改变的主要力量,我们现在的行为能够决定地球的未来"。故选 B。
- 26. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中"The research featured in Breaking Boundaries is one of the clearest explanations I've seen of the threats we face and how we might deal with them."以及前文第三段中提到"It is about Earth's life support system—the biosphere(生物圈)"可知,这部纪录片中应该包含对地球生物圈的研究。故选B。
- 27. D 推理判断题。本文作者介绍了纪录片 Breaking Boundaries: The Science of Our Planet 的内容与特点,所以应该是一篇影评。故选 D。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了 Anika Puri在一次旅游中发现仍有盗猎大象的现象, 于是她想要做些事情来帮助保护大象。在观察和研究 中,Puri发现人和大象的移动方式截然不同,这使得 她发明了 ElSa 软件,该软件不仅成本低,而且能够 帮助实时地发现大象的偷稽者。

- 28. C 推理判断题。第二段中说目前人们使用无人机侦察偷猎者,但是这样做不够精确。但研究录像后,Puri 发现偷猎者和大象运动的模式极为不同。再根据第三段中"…Puri created ElSa, a low-cost model of machine-learning-driven software that analyzes movement patterns in videos of humans and elephants."可知,对人和大象运动模式的分析使得Puri发明的 ElSa 能够更准确地检测到偷猎者。故选 C。
- 29. C 段落大意题。本段主要介绍了 Puri 创建 ElSa 软件的过程。故选 C。
- 30.D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"Jasper

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Eikelboom, ..., praised Puri's effort. Still, he says that Puri's model needs to be tested on raw videos to see how well it can work" 可知, Eikelboom 虽然肯定了 Puri 的努力,但是也指出了 Puri 的模型是否起作用还需要做测试。因此, Jasper Eikelboom 对模型的态度是比较谨慎保守的。故选 D。

31. A 推理判断题. Puri 观看录像后能发现人与大象运动方式的不同,且能利用自己的发现,创造出新的检测偷猎的软件 ElSa,可知她既善于观察,又具有创造力。故选 A。

n

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了口哨语言的由来、特点以及语言学家对口哨语言感兴趣的原因。

- 32. A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 "As a result, whistled speech can be understood up to 10 times as far away as ordinary shouting can, experts have found."可知, 地势崎岖的山区之所以会使用口哨语言是因为口哨语言传播的距离是一般语言传播距离的 10 倍。故选 A。
- 33. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中 "But whistling mainly works for non-tonal(非声调的) languages, where the pitch(音高) of speech sounds isn't crucial to the meaning of the word."可知,在非声调语言中,音高对词的意义并不重要。因此,非声调语言的特点是词的音高与意义不相关。故选 C。
- 34. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 "Whistled languages excite language experts for another reason, too. They share many features with what experts think the first languages must have been like, when speech and language first appeared during the dawn of modern humans." 可知,语言专家们对口哨语言感兴趣的原因之一是因为口哨语言和现代人类的早期语言有一些相似之处。故选 D。
- 35. A 文章标题题。本文介绍了口哨语言的由来、使用的环境、主要特点以及语言学家对口哨语言感兴趣的原因等,A项"用口哨说话"最适合作文章的标题。故选 A。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。音乐产业充满竞争,

音乐家要想让自己的作品受到大众的喜欢和认可就需要专业的营销策略。本文主要介绍了音乐营销策略和常规营销策略的不同之处,以及一些有效的音乐营销策略。

- 36. C 根据上文 "It requires you to improve your musical skills continuously … (它需要你持续不断 地提高你的音乐水平……)"和下文中"Being a musician also requires the ability… (做一位音乐家 也需要……的能力)"可知, C 选项 (然而, 单单只是拥有音乐才能还不够)可以与上文构成转 折关系,同时与下文构成顺承关系。故选 C。
- 37. B 该空设置在段首,统领全段。阅读该段可知,本段介绍了常规的营销策略和音乐的营销策略的不同之处。B选项(音乐的市场营销策略和常规的营销策略不同)与全段构成了总分关系。故选B。
- 38. A 根据设空处前一句 "With music marketing, just the opposite is true. (而音乐营销却完全相反。)"和设空处后的"Music marketing strategies thus must match a musician's music with an audience. (因此音乐的市场营销策略需要将音乐家的音乐和听众匹配在一起)"可知,推销音乐作品的时候,是作品先行,再去匹配顾客。由此可知 A 选项(艺术家已经有一个可供推销的产品)与设空处后的句意构成因果关系。故选 A 项。
- 39. D 根据设空处后面的 "but a good marketing strategy in music always uses the techniques familiar to the matching audience. (但好的音乐市场营销策略总是会使用与之匹配的听众所熟悉的策略)"可知, D 选项 (市场营销时, 两个音乐家不见得会使用一模一样的技巧)和下句构成了转折关系。故选 D。
- 40. F 设空处前句说"初出道的音乐家们常常缺乏营销的资金",设空处后说"一旦有中介公司知道他们,就可以为他们提供资源做推广",由此可知, F选项(这就是为什么大多数初出道的艺术家常常梦想着被发现的原因)与前文形成因果关系,符合题意。选项中的 an agency 和后文的 the agency 呼应。故选F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。文章讲述了一个怕

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狗的视障者领养一条导盲犬,学习如何照顾它,并展 终爱上导盲犬的故事。

- 41. B 本段第一句说作者多年来一直怕狗,现在却要学习和一条导直犬相处,可知作者应该很焦虑(anxiety)。且后文均描述作者如何焦虑不安。enthusiasm(热情), desire(欲望), sorrow(悲伤)均不符合语境。故选 B。
- 42. A 分析句子结构可知, that 后为 the fear 的同位语从句,由此可知"我"害怕的是自己正在犯错误(mistake)。appointment(约定), difference(不同), decision(决定)均不符合语境。故选 A。
- 43.C 根据前文的焦虑和上一句的 fear 可知,作者忍不住要啃咬 (bite) 指甲。bite one's nails,习惯搭配,引申为"焦虑,担心,束手无策"。wash (清洗),paint (染),break (折斯)均不符合语境。故选 C。
- 44. A 上一句中说 "All sorts of questions ran through my mind (我脑袋里充斥着各种各样的问题)", 所以指导老师的声音使我从自己的思绪 (thoughts) 中回过神来。memories (记忆), problems (问题), discoveries (发现)均不符合语境。故选 A。
- 45. D 根据后一句 "Learning wasn't easy (学习不容易)"可知,"我"符在那是为了被教会 (taught) 有关导盲犬的一切知识。forbidden (禁止), promised (承诺), offered (提供) 均不符合语境。故选 D。
- 46.D 前文说 "Learning wasn't easy",由此可知作者常常会陷入茫然,不知所措 (at a loss)。at a loss 是固定短语,意为 "茫然的,不知所措的"。out of breath (上气不接下气地,气喘吁吁地), on my own (独自地,单独地), in danger (处于危险中) 均不符合语境。故选 D。
- 47. B 第一段中,作者便担心自己做出了错误的决定,所以当学习有困难时,他会以为导盲犬这样的东西不适合(suitable)他。enough(足够的),convenient(方便的),essential(重要的)均不符合语境。故选 B。
- 48.B 接下来是测试阶段。根据后文描述,作者经历 了惊心动魄的心理变化,因此这段经历应该是作 者记忆中格外突出 (stand out) 的。stand out 意 为 "突出"。wear off (逐渐消失,消逝), turn up

- (出现), fade out (声音、画面逐渐模糊) 均不符合语境。故选 B。
- 49. A 根据 52 空前的 "George, forward." 可知,指令很简单 (simple)。funny (滑稽的,可笑的),unique (独一无二的),strange (奇怪的)均不符合语境。故选 A。
- 50. C 第 50 空所在的句子 49 as the instruction was, it still 50 my confidence 这两句是转折关系,意为: 尽管指令简单,但是还是动摇了 (shook) 我的信心。shake one's confidence 是常用 搭配,意为"动摇某人的信心"。restored (恢复), inspired (微发), increased (增加) 均不符合语境。故选 C。
- 51. C 根据前文问句 "put my life on the hand, ahem, the paws of a dog? (将我的生命置于狗的手, 呃, 爪子中?)"和本段前面的内容可知, 作者怀疑 (doubted) 自己是否有完成测试任务的能力。limited (限制), developed (培养), showed (展示) 均不符合语境。故选 C。
- 52. D "George, forward." 是一个指令, 所以导盲犬毫不迟疑地立即(immediately) 开始引导作者前行。eagerly(渴望地), unwillingly(不情愿地), occasionally(偶尔地)均不符合语境。故选 D。
- 53. D 根据最后一段的第二句 "I had walked down an unfamiliar sidewalk (我走过了一条不熟悉的道路)"可知,听到指令后, George 立即拉着"我"沿着一条不熟悉 (unfamiliar) 的道路快速行走。smooth (光滑的), wide (宽阔的), straight (直的) 均不合语境。故选 D。
- 54. A 根据后文 "on the uneven surface and tree roots (在不平坦的地面和树根上)",可知作者是将脚趾 (toes) 撞到了不平的地面和突出的树根上。head (头), arms (胳膊), nose (鼻子) 均不合语境。故选 A。
- 55. B 根据后文 "You did it!" (你做到了!) 和下段作者跪下来拥抱导盲犬可知,测试结束了。所以可以推知,导盲犬停下来了 (stopped)。fled (逃离), slept (睡觉), trembled (颤抖) 均不合语境。故选 B。
- 56. B 根据第三段中 "my instructor right behind us (我的指导老师跟在我们后面)"可知,是指导教师 (instructor's) 的声音。companion's (同伴

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- 的), passerby's (过路人的), acquaintance's (無人的) 均不符合语境。故选 B。
- 58. D 作者惊诧他们走得这么快,身为盲人的他竟然还能活着(alive)讲故事。这里是表达作者的惊喜与诧异之情。与后文作者激动地拥抱导盲犬呼应。ashamed (羞愧的),awake (醒着的),afraid (害怕的)均不合语境。故选 D。
- 59. C 根据本句后文 "knelt(跪者) down on that hot sidewalk (跪倒在炙热的道路上)"可知,作者是 放低了 (lowered) 自己的身体。behaved (表现), comforted (安慰), controlled (控制) 均不合语 境。故选 C。
- 60.C 根据前文可知,作者一直对依靠一只导盲犬是有疑虑的。此刻在导盲犬的帮助下,他飞速而安全地走过一段不熟悉的道路,因此他很激动。完全放下了疑惑(reservation)。reservation 意为"保留意见,疑惑"。disappointment (失望),encouragement (鼓励),expectation (期望) 均不合语境。故选 C。

第二节

61-70 题评分标准: 严格按照答案批改,有拼写错 误或大小写错误均不给分。

参考答案:

61. to 62. biggest 63. to invest 64. approval 65. when 66. was pushed 67. accumulated 68. enlarge 69. benefits 70. a

答案解析:

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。2008 年中国第一列 高铁驶出北京南站,标志着中国高速铁路系统路入了 全新的高速发展的时期。文章介绍了中国高铁的发展 历史。

61. to 考查动词固定搭配。根据空前句子 "Over the past decade, the country has added over 35,000 kilometers 61 its high-speed rail(HSR) network (过去十年里,我国的高铁里程增加了 3.5 万公里)"可知,这里"add…to…"意为"把……加

到……中去"。故填 to。

- 62. biggest 考查形容词最高级。根据语境"The HSR is by far the world's … network of its type and China was also the first country… (高速铁路系统是目前该系统中最大的,中国也是第一个……的国家)"可知,应填入形容词的最高级。故填 biggest。
- 63. to invest 考查非谓语动词。to invest 修饰 the first country, 序数词或有序数词修饰的名词后常用 to do 作定语。故填 to invest。
- 64. approval 考查词性转换。定冠词 the 后的中心词 应为名词。故填 approval。
- 65. when 考查定语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知, 逗号前的句子成分完整, 逗号后的句子是非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 2004, 指时间, 引导词应用 when。故填 when。
- 66. was pushed 考查动词的时态和语态。根据 in the beginning 可知,这句是在叙述过去已经发生的事情,应用一般过去时;根据句意可知,施工应该是被推进,construction与 push之间为被动关系,应用被动语态。故填 was pushed。
- 67. accumulated 考查非谓语动词。设空处是过去分词作后置定语,表示"积累的"。被修饰名词 experience 和 accumulate 构成被动关系,应使用过去分词作后置定语。故填 accumulated。
- 68. enlarge 考查词性转换。根据语境 "The original intention … was to 68 (large) the capacity … (项目原来的目的是为了扩大……的容量)",设空处为动词不定式作表语,因此应将 large 变形为动词 "扩大"。故填 enlarge。
- 69. benefits 考查名词单复数。结合语境可知是因为 spillover benefits (溢出效应),这个项目提高了区 域和省级的连通性。根据前面的 many 可知,应 使用 benefit 的复数形式。故填 benefits。
- 70. a 考查冠词。serving as _____70__ great help... (充当了……的有利帮手)中的 help 是可数名词,为抽象名词具体化,意为"有帮助的人或事物"。故填 a。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

参考答案:

The first day in my new school, I feel unsettled, $\frac{1}{601}$

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thinking that I would not be able A fit into the new to

environment. However, when I entered into the classroom to have my first lesson, I found the boy I had met in my new neighborhood the day before, that relaxed me a lot. We began to talk happy about which happily

the things they were interested in. Then the bell rang.

Our teacher came in and began to read aloud a list of name to check whether everyone was present. To my names

surprise, I didn't hear my name calling. I put up my

right hand. Before checking the list, the teacher said I

was in the wrong class. How embarrassing I was! embarrassed

评分标准:

把答案写在错词上的不给分; 把缺词写在缺词符号上的不给分; 第十处以后的修改均不给分。

答案解析:

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了作 者在新学校入学第一天走错教室的尴尬经历。

第一处 第一句 feel→felt

考查动词的时态。根据第一句的时间和地点状语 The first day in my new school 以及全文的时态可知,本 文是在介绍过去发生的事情,应用一般过去时。故将 feel 改为 felt。

第二处 第一句 在 fit 前添加 to

考查固定短语的用法。be able to do sth. 是固定搭 配,表示"能够做某事"。故在 fit 前添加 to。

第三处 第二句 删掉 into

考查及物动词的用法。enter 为及物动词,后面直接 跟宾语,不需要使用介词。注意:这里并不是 enter into sth. 的用法。enter into sth. 表示 "开始 (关 系);加入(讨论);成为……的一部分"等含义。本 文中 enter 作及物动词,表示"进入",后面直接跟地 点名词。故删掉 into。

第四处 第二句 that→which

考査定语从句的连接词。分析句子结构可知,引导词 指代"碰到前一天见过的男孩"这件事情,指代前文

中整件事,引导非限制性定语从句应使用 which。故 将 that 改为 which。

第五处 第三句 happy→happily

考查副词。根据句意可知,我和这个男孩谈起我们感 兴趣的事,修饰动词 talk,应使用副词。故将 happy 改为 happily.

第六处 第三句 they→we

考查代词。根据句意可知,我和男孩谈起我们感兴趣 的事,代词 they 不合语境。故将 they 改为 we。

第七处 第五句 name→names

考查名词的复数。结合语境可知,姓名列表上应有多 个名字, name 应该使用复数形式。故将 name 改为 names.

第八处 第六句 calling→called

考查非谓语动词。hear my name called 是 "hear + 宾 语+宾语补足语"结构, call 和宾语 my name 之间是 被动关系,需使用动词的过去分词形式作宾语补足 语。故将 calling 改为 called。

第九处 第八句 Before→After

考查介词。根据语境,"我"没听到老师点自己的名 字,举右手示意,老师经过检查后,发现"我"走错 了班级。故将 Before 改为 After。

第十处 第九句 embarrassing→embarrassed 考查形容词。embarrassing 意为 "令人尴尬的",一 般修饰物; embarrassed 意为"尴尬的", 一般修饰 人。结合语境,"我"走错了班级,应是感觉尴尬的。 故将 embarrassing 改为 embarrassed。

第二节 书面表达

【参考范文】

Recently, a survey was conducted to find out why so much food has been wasted in our school canteen. 42% of the students surveyed said they threw away their food because the food was not to their taste while 26% of them blamed it on large portions of food. Also, 18% of them bought more food than they could consume when trying to increase the variety of their diet, thus leading to the food waste. The rest listed other reasons. Whatever the reason is, it's just not right to waste food. I suggest the school canteen increase the food variety. Besides, serving small portions of food in the canteen will also help.

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(一) 评分原则:

- 1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次给分。评分标准同 高考标准。
- 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 和多余 120 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。
- 4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容重点、应用词 汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性。
- 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、美拼写词汇和用法均可接受。

(二) 评分标准:

第五档(21-25分):完全达成了试题规定的任务, 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

- 一覆盖全部内容重点。
- 一应用了许多的语法结构和词汇。
- 一语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为因使用较复 杂结构或较高级词汇所致,具备较强的语言运用 能力。
- 一有效使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 第四档(16-20分):完全达成了试题规定的任务, 达到了预期的写作目的。
- 一虽遗漏 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖全部主要内容。
- 一应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 一语法结构或词汇方面应用基本正确,些许错误主要 是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
- 一应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 第三档(11-15分).基本达成了试题规定的任务, 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。
- 一虽遗漏一些内容,但覆盖全部主要内容。
- 一应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 一有些语法结构或者词汇方面的错误,但不影响 理解。
- 一应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 第二档 (6-10 分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务, 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
- 一遗漏或未描绘清楚一些主要内容,写了一些不相关 内容。

语法结构单一、词汇项目有限。

一有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作

内容的理解。

- 一较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺乏连贯性。 第一档(1-5分):未达成试题规定的任务,原因可
- 能是未理解试题要求。 一显然遗漏主要内容,写了一些不相关内容,原因可
- 一语法结构单一、词汇项目有限。

能是未理解试题要求。

- 一许多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容 的理解。
- 一缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。

不得分 (0 分): 未能传达给读者任何信息; 内容太少, 没法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容不相关或所写内容没法看清楚, 逻辑混乱。

附听力原文

Text 1

- M: Nancy, stop playing the guitar, please. I just can't focus on my paper.
- W: But I must practice the song for Clancy's party.

 Why don't you go to the library?
- M: Good idea.

Text 2

- W: Listen! Is someone crying?
- M: Take it easy. I told you a cat made a home in our backyard yesterday.
- W: Can we go and have a check? What if it's not a cat?

Text :

- W: Say, did you happen to catch the football game last night?
- M: No, I was working late.
- W: What a pity! It was a great game. Our team won finally.

Text 4

- W: What do you think of the new office furniture? Don't you think it's out of place here?
- M: Yes, it's too old-style for such a modern society though the color and design are nice.

Text 5

- M: Hi, I haven't seen you around here before. Are you working in that company around the corner?
- W: No. I just drop in to buy a coffee. It's too hot outside.

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Text 6

- M: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we?
- W: Sure. There isn't a cloud in the sky. Look at the cherry blossoms!
- M: Very beautiful. But the weather forecast says there will be a rainstorm this weekend.
- W: Really? I'm planning to return my books to the library this Sunday.
- M. Can I return them for you next Monday afternoon?
 I'll be free then.
- W: I'm afraid not. They are due.
- M: In that case, you can renew them online.

Text 7

- M: Good morning, Ms. Smith. I have your test results here. I would suggest you cut down on some fatty food and exercise more in the gym.
- W: Gosh, Is there anything wrong?
- M: No, no major problems. But you're a little overweight. Your BMI is 27.8.
- W: What is a BMI?
- M₁ Well, it's a measure of body fat based on height and weight. A BMI of 18.5 to 24.9 is in the normal range. Above 25 but less than 30, overweight. More than 30, very fat.
- W: OK, I'll take your advice, doctor.

Text 8

- W: I wonder if you could describe your school a little more, Mr. Erik Smith?
- M: Well, I was always struggling to catch up. I failed the fourth grade twice and couldn't pass on to the next grade. The teachers couldn't understand and they gave me all these IQ tests to see if there was something wrong with me, and they said, "Well, he should be passing."
- W; So, was there something wrong with your IQ?
- M. No. It wasn't because of my IQ. I had very little interest in what the teacher was talking about in class. I just wanted to look out of the window and daydream. It probably went on like that until I got into college. Then I started majoring in art.
- W: So in school, there wasn't a place where your

- enthusiasm could be aroused?
- M: Well, writing. My father was a novelist before he got married. His articles were published in Circle Magazine. He knew a lot of local writers: Henry Miller, D. H. Lawrence, Anaïs Nin and so on. He was writing sea stories. He was a serious, committed writer, and I got the interest from him.

Text 9

- W: Hi, Patrick. Are you going somewhere?
- M: Hi, Jane. Andrew is doing some shopping so I'm going to the city to meet him and have lunch together.
- W: How will you get there?
- M: I'm not sure. I want to take the train, but Andrew suggests riding his bicycle. You know the train station is far away and riding the bicycle does not cost anything.
- W: Why don't you take the bus? There is a bus stop just behind our university, between the secondhand bookstore and the coffee shop.
- M: But there's no direct bus into the city. I'll have to take a taxi after that but poor students like me just can't afford it.
- W: Can you skate? I mean, can you use a roller skate?
- M: Are you kidding me? Skate to the city? It's forbidden in the street and the path is just for walking on. I don't want to be fined.
- W: That's in the UK. In the USA people often use roller skates freely. There are even special roads for it. By the way, I'll go to the train station for some tickets. Would you like a lift in my car?
- M: OK.

Text 10

W. Good morning, guys. Delighted to see so many students are interested in our Film Club. Now, I'll give a brief introduction to our club so that you can make an informed decision later.

Different from other clubs, it's only open to students in our college. Set up in 2018, our Film Club doesn't have a very long history but it's just as good as any other clubs. Our purpose is to create a community

· 英语答案(第7页, 共8页) ·



of student filmmakers and film lovers and provide fun activities and events. We want to provide students with the opportunity to experience everything to do with films. Teaming up with the Cinema Society, we are able to give out free film tickets to our club members.

Some important events are held every year by our club. First, Oscar Party. Film Club hosts an annual Oscar party open to all students. At this event, students have the opportunity to make Oscar predictions and win prizes. Then, Oscar Olympics. This is an Olympics-inspired event held in the fall. Film major students attempt to finish a number of filmmaking-related challenges in the event. And another event you can't afford to miss is the College Film Festival, where the 90-second short competition is held...

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