

2023 届普通高等学校招生全国统一考试
青桐鸣大联考(高三)

英语

全卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、班级、考场号、座位号、考生号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题的答案后, 用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. How does the man sound?

- A. Sorry. B. Excited. C. Confident.

2. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Make an appointment.
B. Have her computer fixed.
C. Turn to Andrew for advice.

3. What was the man doing last night?

- A. Cleaning the room. B. Working on a project. C. Playing electronic games.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Humans' history. B. A composer. C. Classical music.

5. Why does Juliet suggest going to Laplis?

- A. It is a famous restaurant.
B. There is a better wine selection.
C. The team members are from there.

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. Where are the speakers?

- A. On the road. B. At the airport. C. In the office.

7. What will the man do next?

- A. Speed up a little. B. Take a shortcut. C. Meet with a partner.

英语试题 第 1 页 (共 8 页)

考生号

班级

姓名

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What will Mary be invited to do tonight?
A. Watch a ballet. B. See Beijing Opera.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Colleagues.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What is the woman doing?
A. Introducing scenic spots. B. Giving directions.
11. What is the woman's main purpose in Egypt?
A. For business. B. For sightseeing.
12. What does the woman want to buy?
A. Tickets. B. Souvenirs.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. How does Nancy look now?
A. Relieved. B. Tired.
14. What is Nancy supposed to do next Tuesday?
A. Look for a speaker.
B. Speak at a conference.
C. Attend a TV interview.
15. Which of the following can describe Nancy?
A. Dishonest. B. Busy.
16. Who is Kim?
A. Nancy's friend. B. Nancy's assistant.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What does Martin Cooper do?
A. An inventor. B. A reporter.
18. Which did Martin Cooper work for in the early 1970s?
A. Bell Labs. B. AT&T.
19. What do we know about Martin Cooper's first portable phone?
A. It's practical. B. It's powerful.
20. What is Martin Cooper's hope for cellphones?
A. Serving people better.
B. Having more functions.
C. Becoming smaller and lighter.

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。

A

There are many apps that use mobile phone cameras and other devices that might surprise you.

Seek by iNaturalist

To use it, simply take a picture or point your camera at a plant, insect, or animal, and you'll get important information about it. It includes the target's scientific name, common name, seasonal nature, and a description of its appearance, among other information.

From Seed to Spoon

You can add fruits and vegetables you'd like to grow on a virtual "Grow Box" from a list of images. It will then give seed-starting, removing and replanting, and harvesting dates for those plants based on your location using satellite data. The free version of the app also provides information on each crop's requirements for temperature, sunlight, water, and fertilizer.

PictureThis

PictureThis will identify your plant and provide information about it from a picture on your phone's camera. It will show health information, its scientific name, where it can be found, common uses, harvesting time, and how to produce new plants from your existing plant. It also will show sunlight, soil, water, and fertilizer requirements. You can pay \$29.99 a year for the paid version, which provides treatment information for sick plants. The free version will, however, identify a disease from a picture of a sick plant.

Apple Visual Look Up

Apple Visual Look Up is an AI feature for iPhone and iPad. It will identify plants, flowers, insects, birds, and other animals shown in any photo. Using an Apple product running iOS16 or iPadOS16, you can use the feature by choosing a photo in your phone, then touching the "info" image below it. It is the letter "I" in a circle with stars above it.

21. Which app can provide transplanting advice?
- A. PictureThis.
B. From Seed to Spoon.
C. Seek by iNaturalist.
D. Apple Visual Look Up.
22. What does the paid version of PictureThis offer users about sick plants?
- A. Why they get sick.
B. What they look like.
C. Whether to protect them.
D. How to treat them.
23. Who might favor the text?
- A. Gardeners.
B. Photographers.
C. App designers.
D. Phone dealers.

B

Within the first couple of weeks after moving into my new house in a quiet, older neighbourhood in my mid-forties, most of the neighbours wandered over to welcome me except Kay, my next-door neighbour. However, I would offer her a cheery "Good morning" when heading off to work, but I never received any acknowledgement.

After living there for nearly a month, we became friends. She told me she was born deaf. She still wears a hearing aid that seems useless to her. I constantly pondered why she did so. She said, "I love the moments when, even for a few seconds, I can hear again with a hearing aid's help. It is the most wonderful feeling. The next time you hear an annoying noise like the neighbour's dog barking, or a loud machine running, please remember that it's a blessing to hear that."

Another time when I came home from work, I walked over to say hi, and she explained that her daughter was coming to pick her up for supper. She told me that she loved Wednesdays, adding, "My daughter and I have supper at a nice restaurant every Wednesday, and then she takes me to the park. I love to swing at the park. Did you know that when you swing, the wind on your face feels exactly the same when you are ninety as it did when you were nine?" She smiled and said, "It does, and every Wednesday, I get the chance to feel nine years old again."

英语试题 第3页 (共8页)

I would now be classified as a senior citizen myself, and when I get frustrated at events in life, I take Kay's advice and go to the park to swing or fly my kite beside some quiet country road. My nine-year-old self appears. I have also learned to be grateful for the things that are annoying because I am still well enough to be annoyed by them!

24. What does the author think of Kay according to paragraph 1?
A. Stubborn. B. Foolish. C. Conservative. D. Indifferent.
25. What does the underlined word "pondered" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Considered. B. Explained. C. Predicted. D. Assessed.
26. What does Kay suggest the author do when hearing an annoying noise?
A. Leave it as it is. B. Take it for granted.
C. Count it as a blessing. D. Look before you leap.
27. What does Kay tell us by mentioning her feelings in the park?
A. Do as the Romans do. B. Live like a child.
C. Lost time is never found again. D. Get close to nature.

C

"We've had lots of experience with ceramic(陶瓷) materials that can be used for fuel cells for quite some time," says Alexander Schmid from the Institute for Chemical Technologies and Analytics at TU Wien. "That gave us the idea of investigating whether such materials might also be suitable for making a battery."

The ceramic materials that the TU Wien team studied can absorb and release doubly negatively charged oxygen ions. When an electric voltage(电压) is applied, the oxygen ions move from one ceramic material to another, after which they can be made to go back again, thus producing electric current.

"Our materials have some significant advantages," says Prof. Jürgen Fleig. Ceramics aren't flammable—so fire accidents, which occur time and again with lithium-ion(锂离子) batteries, are practically ruled out. In addition, there is no need for rare chemicals, which are expensive or can only be gained in an environmentally harmful way.

"In this respect, the use of ceramic materials is a great advantage because they can be adapted very well," says a researcher. "You can replace certain chemicals that are difficult to obtain with others relatively easily."

"Many batteries can no longer be used to produce electricity after many charging cycles, and the ability of the battery decreases, which can become a serious problem," says Alexander Schmid.

The oxygen-ion battery, however, can be reused without any problems: If oxygen is lost due to side reactions, then the loss can simply be made up for by oxygen from the surrounding air, which is the most important advantage.

The new battery concept is not intended for smartphones or electric cars, because the oxygen-ion battery only achieves about a third the energy density of lithium-ion batteries and runs at temperatures between 200°C and 400°C. "If you need a large energy storage unit to temporarily store solar or wind energy, for example, the oxygen-ion battery could be an excellent solution," says Alexander Schmid.

28. What is paragraph 2 mainly about concerning ceramic materials?
A. Their potential uses.
B. Their typical styles.

- C. Their unique characteristics.
D. Their various applications.
29. What's the biggest advantage of the new battery?
A. Small sizes. B. Free of pollution.
C. Long service life. D. Multiple functions.
30. What can we use the new battery to do?
A. Power the smartphones. B. Store energy temporarily.
C. Replace ordinary batteries. D. Settle temperature problems.
31. What is the text?
A. A book review. B. A biography. C. A short story. D. A science report.

D

A new study, published recently in *Science*, says that our ability to share others' feelings, also called empathy(共情), might have existed in animals that lived millions of years ago. It would be before fish and mammals took different evolutionary paths.

Scientists generally resist assigning humanlike feelings to animals. But the new study shows that some animals do have humanlike feelings. Fish can sense fear in other fish, and then become afraid themselves. This ability, the study says, is controlled by oxytocin(催产素), the same brain chemical that plays a part in humans' ability to experience empathy.

The researchers investigated by deleting genes linked to the production and absorption of oxytocin in the brains of zebrafish. The small tropical fish is often used in research. The fish became antisocial after the treatment. They failed to sense or react when other fish showed worry. After some of the changed zebrafish received oxytocin injections, their ability to sense and react to others' feelings returned. Scientists call the brain process "emotional contagion(感染)."

Past research has shown that oxytocin plays a similar part in passing on fear in mice, which confirmed the new findings as well.

The new research shows the "ancestral role" of oxytocin in passing on emotion, said another study co-writer Rui Oliveira. This brain processing "may have already been in place around 450 million years ago, when you and I and these little fish last had a common ancestor," explained Hans Hofmann of the University of Texas at Austin. Hofmann was not involved in the research.

Hofmann said oxytocin is actually more like a thermostat(恒温器) that determines what is socially important in a situation—activating parts of the brain that may make you run from danger or take part in mating or reproduction. Such a thermostat could be important to many animals, especially those who live in groups, said Carl Safina of Stony Brook University. "The most basic form of empathy," he said, "is contagious fear—that's a very valuable thing to have to stay alive..."

32. What can we learn about some animals according to paragraph 2?
A. They're uncontrollable. B. They're feelingless.
C. They have super abilities. D. They have emotions.
33. Why are mice mentioned in paragraph 4?
A. To present a proof. B. To clarify a concept.
C. To make a comparison. D. To explain a method.
34. Which aspect of animals living in groups is affected by contagious fear?
A. Their habitat. B. Their survival.
C. Their sensitivity. D. Their adaptation.

英语试题 第5页(共8页)

35. What is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Empathy May Have Ancient Roots
- B. Fish Make the World More Colorful
- C. Genes Linked to Empathy Are Found
- D. Emotional Contagion Is Rare in Animals

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。

The information age has brought a lot of amazing things, including the ability to share knowledge instantly across the world. One way of doing this is to create an online museum. Museums are places to look at artifacts(手工制品) and technology and learn about their history and purpose. 36 By putting your museum online though, you can expand this audience to the world.

Construct your galleries. As you build your web page, try to divide galleries into different "rooms". 37 For example, if your museum is about American history, start one page for the early-colonization(早期殖民) period, another for the revolutionary war and another for the drafting of the constitution. It may be helpful to include links to the next gallery in order at the bottom of the page.

Add illustrations to your galleries. As you program your web page, include pictures you have taken of the things in your real museum, with captions alongside them. 38 For example, if you have a picture of the Hope Diamond, don't just say "The Hope Diamond"; instead, give a short description of it, namely "The Hope Diamond, a rare deep-blue diamond, has an ancient history which is believed to date back to India." If you have more information, be sure to include a link to that next to your initial explanation.

39 If the page you are building is for a real museum and you have the means to do so, you may want to include a small online store where visitors can buy items available in your real museum's gift shop. This will allow the museum to collect income off the website. 40

- A. Consider opening a gift shop.
- B. Buy items in the online store.
- C. Make sure to be descriptive with the items.
- D. It's better to group associated concepts together.
- E. You have the ability to do something that no other museum in the world can.
- F. Unfortunately, museum audiences are limited to those who can travel to the museum.
- G. It will also allow visitors to purchase books and other information that may help them in continued research.

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。

I've spent my life avoiding uncomfortable or dangerous situations. I've always sought 41 in the path of least resistance, choosing comfort and routine.

Hearing I felt trapped and lived a life of fear, a 42 friend who is brave and capable(有能

力的), gave me the 43 that changed my life. "Starting today, do something 44 every day that terrifies you. Magic may exist in those little things."

Knowing something in my life needed to 45, I took her advice and accepted fear willingly. I gave myself permission to 46 new opportunities. My wise friend's advice became my motto. It 47 me to be intentional with my thoughts and actions. In the years to come, following this advice opened doors that I didn't 48 know had been closed.

Years of 49 being brave meant that bravery became easier and easier. I felt 50 confident and capable for the first time. This newfound bravery of mine was 51 one day when my husband presented me with the real 52 of moving to a foreign country. For years, he had 53 of moving our family overseas to pursue(追寻) a different avenue for his career. Held back by 54, never before would I have considered taking this giant 55. However, this was the new me who didn't 56 before a challenge. I was capable of anything.

Now one year into our life 57, the days are still beautiful though 58 at times. I get to try and fail, feel fear and choose to be brave every single day. I have learned 59 my place in the world or the comfort of my surroundings, I will be okay. Fear is a teacher that taught us how to face the 60.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. curiosity | B. satisfaction | C. safety | D. pride |
| 42. A. trusted | B. talented | C. pretty | D. talkative |
| 43. A. lesson | B. truth | C. invitation | D. advice |
| 44. A. meaningless | B. small | C. insignificant | D. comfortable |
| 45. A. change | B. recover | C. exist | D. unite |
| 46. A. research | B. test | C. prove | D. explore |
| 47. A. forced | B. motivated | C. expected | D. requested |
| 48. A. ever | B. once | C. even | D. soon |
| 49. A. practising | B. following | C. pretending | D. promising |
| 50. A. partly | B. totally | C. exactly | D. hardly |
| 51. A. supported | B. doubted | C. conquered | D. challenged |
| 52. A. response | B. assumption | C. possibility | D. requirement |
| 53. A. dreamed | B. learnt | C. complained | D. heard |
| 54. A. regret | B. failure | C. fear | D. sorrow |
| 55. A. barrier | B. step | C. secret | D. trend |
| 56. A. calm down | B. hold on | C. take over | D. give up |
| 57. A. abroad | B. onboard | C. home | D. ahead |
| 58. A. flexible | B. tough | C. creative | D. pleasant |
| 59. A. except for | B. rather than | C. due to | D. regardless of |
| 60. A. unafraid | B. unfortunate | C. unknown | D. unimportant |

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。

China is known as the home of tea. Since ancient times, tea 61 (enter) Chinese culture, leaving its pleasant and 62 (impress) smell in poetry, etiquette(礼仪) and customs. Many tea lovers enjoy tea not just for its taste, but for 63 beauty of tea ceremonies.

Picking tea 64 (leaf) is an important spring activity in the Yangtze River basin in South

China. The earliest batch(批) of tea is often ready to be picked before Qingming, 65 is observed in early April when the temperature begins to rise and rainfall increases. This precious small output of tea, 66 (wide) sought after for its outstanding quality, is called Mingqian tea.

East China's Zhejiang Province is acknowledged 67 a major producer of tea. White Tea in Huzhou city's Anji county and West Lake Longjing Tea in Hangzhou are two famous teas in both China and abroad. In spring, local hillsides are filled with tea workers 68 (sow) seeds on their land. In the peak seasons, a great many tourists come here to witness the beautiful scenery of tea farms for 69 (they), while enjoying a freshly brewed(冲泡的) cup of tea.

Thousands of years ago, by the hands of the Chinese people, a leaf 70 (make) into a delicious drink. It has traveled a long way and continues to bloom, even today.

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(Λ),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。

There was a time that I buried myself in piles of exercise every day. But my test grades didn't make him satisfied. Fortunately, my English teacher notices my stress and reminded me that "any test is just another practice". Heard it, I suddenly realized that I shouldn't have attached too much importance in the test grades. From now on, I regarded every test a chance to learn from mistakes. To my relief, I have made a progress so far. I've learned from my experience that only if we take a properly attitude towards tests, can we be relieved from the test anxiety.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是校学生会主席李华,值 9 月 5 日中国慈善日(Charity Day)来临之际,请你在校英文报上写一份倡议书。内容包括:

1. 简介节日;
2. 助人为乐的重要性;
3. 发出倡议。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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

1—5 CMBCB 6—10 ABBAC
11—15 ABCCB 16—20 AACCA

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四款能提供专业的园艺规划和种植建议的应用软件。

21. B 细节理解题。根据 **From Seed to Spoon** 中的描述 “It will then give seed-starting, removing and replanting, and harvesting dates for those plants based on your location using satellite data.” 可知, **From Seed to Spoon** 可以提供移栽植物方面的建议。故选 B。

22. D 细节理解题。根据文章 **PictureThis** 的描述 “You can pay \$29.99 a year for the paid version, which provides treatment information for sick plants.” 可知, **PictureThis** 的付费版可以给用户提供生病植物的治疗方案。故选 D。

23. A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 “There are many apps that use mobile phone cameras and other devices that might surprise you.” 及其对四个软件的描述可知, 这篇文章主要针对的是园艺爱好者。故选 A。

B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者搬到一个新住处, 结识了天生耳聋的邻居 Kay, 从她那里作者学到了很多人生哲理的故事。

24. D 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 “However, I would offer her a cheery ‘Good morning’ when heading off to work, but I never received any acknowledgement.” 可知, 作者去上班时经常与 Kay 打招呼问早安, 但从来没有得到任何感谢。由此可推断出, 作者最初认为 Kay 是一个对他人漠不关心的人。故选 D。

25. A 词义猜测题。结合上文 “She still wears a hearing aid that seems useless to her.” 并根据下文 “... why she did so” 可知, 作者不断地思索 Kay 为什么这么做。pondered 表示 “深思”, considered 意思与之最相近。故选 A。

26. C 推理判断题。根据第二段结尾 “The next time you hear an annoying noise like the neighbour’s dog barking, or a loud machine running, please remember that it’s a blessing to hear that.” 可知, Kay 告诉作者, 对待噪音要把它当作一种恩赐去珍惜。故选 C。

27. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 “She smiled and said, ‘It does, and every Wednesday, I get the chance to feel nine years old again.’” 及最后一段中的 “My nine-year-old self appears.” 可知, Kay 通过自身事例告诉我们: 90 岁要活成 9 岁的模样, 要像孩子一样生活。故选 B。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇科普说明文。文章主要介绍了陶瓷材料的新用途: 制造出储能能力强、使用寿命长的新型电池——氧离子电池。

28. C 主旨大意题。根据第二段的描述可知, 本段主要介绍了陶瓷材料的特征, 即陶瓷材料可吸收和释放带双负电荷的氧离子, 通电后离子可以运动, 产生电流。故选 C。

29. C 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段 “The oxygen-ion battery, however, can be reused without any problems; If oxygen is lost due to side reactions, then the loss can simply be made up for by oxygen from the surrounding air, which is the most important advantage.” 可知, 这种氧离子电池可重复利用, 使用寿命长, 这是最重要的一个优势。故选 C。

30. B 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 “If you need a large energy storage unit to temporarily

• 英语参考答案(第1页, 共7页) •

store solar or wind energy, for example, the oxygen-ion battery could be an excellent solution,” says Alexander Schmid.”可知，这种新型的氧离子电池可以用来临时存储能量。故选B。

31. D 推理判断题。文章介绍了一种用陶瓷材料制成的储电能力强、使用寿命长的新型电池——氧离子电池，属于科技报道的范畴。故选D。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇报道。文章主要介绍了一项新的研究表明，我们感受和理解他人情感的能力，也称为共情，可能有着非常古老的起源。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Scientists generally resist assigning humanlike feelings to animals. But the new study shows that some animals do have humanlike feelings.”可知，新的研究表明，一些动物确实有类似人类的情感。故选D。

33. A 推理判断题。根据文章第四段中的“Past research has shown that oxytocin plays a similar part in passing on fear in mice, which confirmed the new findings as well.”可知，过去的研究表明，催产素在老鼠体内传递恐惧方面也起着类似的作用，这也证实了新的发现。因此，文章提及老鼠的研究是为了呈现另一个证据。故选A。

34. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘The most basic form of empathy,’ he said, ‘is contagious fear—that’s a very valuable thing to have to stay alive...’”可知，共情最基本的形式就是会传染的恐惧，它是生存所必需的非常有价值的东西。故选B。

35. A 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段最新研究的结果：“A new study, published recently in *Science*, says that our ability to share others’ feelings, also called empathy (共情), might have existed in animals that lived millions of years ago.”可知，本文最佳的题目是“共情可能有古老的根源”。故选A。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章从三个方面介绍了如何建设网络博物馆。

36. F 根据下文“By putting your museum online though, you can expand this audience to the world.”可知，F项“不幸的是，博物馆的观众仅限于那些可以去博物馆参观的人。”符合语境。F项中的 audiences 与下文中的 this audience 呼应。故选F。

37. D 根据下文举的例子“‘For example, if your museum is about American history, start one page for the early-colonization(早期殖民) period, another for the revolutionary war and another for the drafting of the constitution.’”可知，此处说明了最好将相关联的概念组合在一起。故选D。

38. C 设空处上文提到，当你设计你的网页时，要把你在真实博物馆中拍摄的照片包括进去，并在旁边加上说明。设空处下文对此进行了详细的举例说明。因此，C项“一定要对项目进行描述。”能够承接上下文。C项中的 descriptive 与下文的 description 呼应。故选C。

39. A 此空是本段的主旨句。根据下文“you may want to include a small online store where visitors can buy items available in your real museum’s gift shop”可知，本段的主旨为“考虑开一家礼品店”。故选A。

40. G 本段的后两句是说明开礼品店的好处。设空处前一句提到“开礼品店允许博物馆从网站上获得收入”，后一句是另一个好处，即“也使得访客能够购买书籍和其他信息，有助于他们继续研究”。G项符合语境。故选G。

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。作者一直以来害怕走出自己的舒适圈，朋友的建议让作者发生了改变，使其勇敢面对未知领域。

41. C 考查名词。根据首句“I’ve spent my life avoiding uncomfortable or dangerous situations.”和下文可知，作者一直以来都在寻求安全(safety)感。curiosity 好奇心，satisfaction 满足，pride 自豪，均不符合语境。故选C。

42. A 考查形容词。根据第三段中的“My wise

• 英语参考答案(第2页,共7页) •

- friend's advice became my motto.”可知，这是作者一位非常信任的 (trusted) 朋友给她提供的建议。talented 有才能的，pretty 漂亮的，talkative 健谈的，均不符合语境。故选 A。
13. D 考查名词。根据下文 “My wise friend's advice became my life's motto.”可知，朋友的建议 (advice) 使作者的生活发生了改变。故选 D。
14. B 考查形容词。根据后文 “Magic may exist in those little things.”可知，朋友建议作者从现在开始，每天做一些令她恐惧的小 (small) 事情，魔法也许就存在于那些小事中。故选 B。
15. A 考查动词。根据上文 “Starting today, do something 14 every day that terrifies you.”及下文 “I gave myself permission to 16 new opportunities.”可知，作者知道要改变现状必须做出一些改变 (change)。故选 A。
16. D 考查动词。根据上文 “Knowing something in my life needed to 15 . I took her advice and accepted fear willingly.”可知，作者要做出改变，就要去探索 (explore) 一些新的机会。故选 D。
17. B 考查动词。根据上文 “My wise friend's advice became my motto.”可知，朋友的建议成为作者的座右铭，一直激励着 (motivated) 作者在思想和行为上做出改变。forced 强迫，expected 期待，requested 要求，均不符合语境。故选 B。
18. C 考查副词。此处是作者听从朋友的建议后的改变，即在接下来的几年里，因为听从了朋友的建议，作者打开了自己甚至 (even) 不知道已经关闭的大门。故选 C。
19. A 考查动词。根据下文 “bravery became easier and easier”可知，多年的勇敢练习 (practising) 意味着勇敢变得越来越容易。故选 A。
20. B 考查副词。根据上文 “Years of 18 being brave meant that bravery became easier and easier.”可知，作者感到勇敢变得越来越容易了，现在的自己变得非常 (totally) 自信，partly 部分地，exactly 确切地，hardly 几乎不，均不符合语境。故选 B。
21. D 考查动词。根据后文 “my husband presented me with the real 52 of moving to a foreign country.”可知，这是作者的勇敢，被挑战了 (challenged)。故选 D。
52. C 考查名词。根据下文 “For years, he had 53 of moving our family overseas to pursue (追寻) a different avenue for his career.”可知，作者的丈夫告诉她搬到国外的真正的可能性 (possibility)。故选 C。
53. A 考查动词。结合上下文可知，作者的丈夫一直梦想着 (dreamed) 搬到国外，为他的职业生涯追求一条不同的道路。故选 A。
54. C 考查名词。根据前文的语境可知，由于恐惧 (fear) 的阻挡，作者以前从未想过要迈出这一大步。regret 后悔，failure 失败，sorrow 悲伤，均不符合语境。故选 C。
55. B 考查名词。根据语境可知，搬家到国外对作者来说是迈出一大步 (step)。barrier 障碍，secret 秘密，trend 趋势，均不符合语境。故选 B。
56. D 考查动词短语。根据语境可知，全新的作者在挑战面前不会放弃 (give up)。calm down 冷静，hold on 坚持，take over 控制，均不符合语境。故选 D。
57. A 考查副词。根据上文 “For years, he had 53 of moving our family overseas”可知，现在作者已经在国外 (abroad) 一年了。故选 A。
58. B 考查形容词。根据上文 “the days are still beautiful”可知，尽管生活有时候困难 (tough)，但那些日子仍然是美好的。故选 B。
59. D 考查介词短语。作者知道无论 (regardless of) 她在这个世界上的位置如何，也无论她周围的环境是否舒适，她都会没事的。故选 D。
60. C 考查形容词。根据上文 “I have learned 59 my place in the world or the comfort of my surroundings, I will be okay.”可知，作者意识到，恐惧是一位老师，教会作者如何面对未知的 (unknown) 事物。故选 C。

• 英语参考答案(第3页,共7页) •

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. has entered 62. impressive 63. the
64. leaves 65. which 66. widely 67. as
68. sowing 69. themselves 70. was made

答案解析：

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的茶叶文化的相关知识，包括茶叶的起源、采茶时间、茶叶主产区等。

61. has entered 考查动词的时态。根据时间状语 Since ancient times 可知，此处应用现在完成时。故填 has entered。

62. impressive 考查词性转换。根据空后的名词 smell 可知，此处应用形容词作定语修饰名词。impress 的形容词为 impressive，表示“令人印象深刻的”。故填 impressive。

63. the 考查冠词。根据 beauty of 后的 tea ceremonies 可知，此处特指茶道的美，应用定冠词表示特指。故填 the。

64. leaves 考查名词的数。leaf 为可数名词，前面没有限定词，应用复数表示泛指。故填 leaves。

65. which 考查定语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知，逗号后面是一个非限制性定语从句。先行词为逗号前面的整个句子，which 引导非限制性定语从句，并在定语从句中充当主语。故填 which。

66. widely 考查词性转换。此处应用副词修饰动词表程度。故填 widely。

67. as 考查介词。根据语境可知，浙江省是一个主要的茶叶产地，此处应用介词 as 表示“作为”。故填 as。

68. sowing 考查非谓语动词。此处为现在分词作后置定语修饰其前的名词 tea workers。故填 sowing。

69. themselves 考查代词。主语 a great many tourists 与宾语一致，宾语应用反身代词。故填 themselves。

70. was made 考查动词的时态和语态。根据时间状语 Thousands of years ago 可知，句子应用一般过去时；又根据 leaf 和 drink 之间为被动关系可知，应用被动语态，故此空应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was made。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

参考答案：

There was a time that I buried myself in piles of when

exercise every day. But my test grades didn't make exercises

him satisfied. Fortunately, my English teacher notices me noticed

my stress and reminded me that "any test is just another practice". Heard it, I suddenly realized that Hearing

I shouldn't have attached too much importance in the to

test grades. From now on, I regarded every test A a then as

chance to learn from mistakes. To my relief, I have made a progress so far. I've learned from my experience that only if we take a properly attitude proper

towards tests, can we be relieved from the test anxiety.

评分标准：

把答案写在错题上的不给分；

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。作者通过自身的经历告诉我们，要正确看待测验的分数，学会从失误中总结经验。

第一处 第一句 that → when

考查定语从句的引导词。此处 when 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 a time，when 在从句中作时间状语。故将 that 改为 when。

第二处 第一句 exercise → exercises

考查名词的数。exercise 此处表示“练习”，是可数名

词。根据其前的 piles of 可知，此处应用可数名词的复数形式 piles of exercises 意为“大量的练习”。故将 exercise 改为 exercises。

第三处 第二句 him → me

考查代词。根据前后主语和逻辑关系可知，此处应用第一人称的宾格。故将 him 改为 me。

第四处 第三句 notices → noticed

考查动词的时态。本文在叙述过去的事情，应用一般过去时。故将 notices 改为 noticed。

第五处 第四句 Heard → Hearing

考查非谓语动词。此处 Hearing 为现在分词作状语，表时间，与其逻辑主语构成主动关系。故将 Heard 改为 Hearing。

第六处 第四句 in → to

考查介词。此处为 attach much importance to 结构，表示“非常重视”。故将 in 改为 to。

第七处 第五句 now → then

考查副词。此处表达的意思为“从那时起”，而不是从现在起。故将 now 改为 then。

第八处 第五句 test 后加 as

考查动词搭配。此处为 regard ... as ...，意为“把……当作……”。故在 test 后加 as。

第九处 第六句 删掉 progress 前的 a

考查冠词。progress 为不可数名词，其前不能用不定冠词 a。故删掉 progress 前的 a。

第十处 第七句 properly → proper

考查形容词。此处应用形容词修饰名词 attitude。故将 properly 改为 proper。

第二节 书面表达

【参考范文】

Charity Day, falling on September 5th, is aimed at raising people's awareness of helping those in need.

As we know, no act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted. Helping those in need means helping ourselves. Thus it's meaningful for everyone to give others a hand whenever necessary. We can begin with doing a small good deed. We can also hand out leaflets to call on more people to participate in the community service. The more people are involved in,

the better our society will become.

Let's act now. A small act of kindness will surely make a big difference.

(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。
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 和多余 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容有：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。

—覆盖全部内容重点。

—应用了许多的语法结构和词汇。

—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。

—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。

—虽遗漏 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖全部主要内容。

—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

—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。

—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。

—虽遗漏一些内容，但覆盖全部主要内容。

—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

—有些语法结构或者词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

—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。

• 英语参考答案(第 5 页, 共 7 页) •

一遗漏或未描绘清楚一些主要内容，写了一些不相关内容。

一语法结构单一、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，原因可能是未理解试题要求。

一语法结构单一、词汇项目有限。

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

W: Look out! I think you've run over something just now.

M: Are you kidding? I'm an old hand at driving.

W: Be careful. Better safe than sorry.

Text 2

M: Andrew's Hair Salon, this is Andrew. What can I do for you?

W: Andrew, this is Linda Chen. I need to get my hair fixed. Is Tuesday morning OK?

M: Please wait a moment and let me have a check on the computer.

Text 3

M: Would you please clean the room for me?

W: You're sitting there, playing electronic games all day. Why don't you do it yourself?

M: I was working on my project last night. I'm so tired.

Text 4

M: Can I ask if you would agree that classical music is more thoughtful?

W: As a matter of fact, I just couldn't agree more.

M: Would you like to tell us its history or one of the classical composers?

W: Certainly.

Text 5

M: Hi, Julius. I will treat Mr. Li and his team members to dinner tomorrow evening. Which place would you like to recommend?

W: I heard Mr. Li has very good taste in wine. Laplis has a better wine selection.

Text 6

W: It's 9:30. My plane will take off in an hour. Can you speed up a little?

M: Sorry. You know this is the rush hour. I noticed there's a jam a few blocks away.

W: If I'm late for my flight, I'll miss the chance to meet Mr. White, my biggest partner.

M: Don't worry. I'm taking a shortcut. We'll make it on time.

W: Thank you very much.

Text 7

M: Mary, would you like to see Beijing Opera tonight? It's called "Chinese ballet".

W: I'd like to, Tony. But it's very difficult for me to understand opera.

M: It's a must if you really want to finish the homework Dr. Wang left us. Don't worry. Let me give you a brief introduction. Beijing Opera was developed in the late 18th century from the local operas in Anhui and Hubei provinces. It is a performing art combined with singing, dialogue and acting.

W: Sounds interesting. It's quite different from Western opera.

M: You're right. It's a combination of many art forms.

Text 8

W: Hello, it's my first time in Egypt. What would you advise me to see here?

M: There are many famous tourist attractions in Egypt. You will enjoy yourself here if you have

• 英语参考答案(第6页,共7页) •

enough time. Booking tickets is my responsibility.
W: But I'm going to stay here only for two days. This time I'm here mainly for business, not just for sightseeing. Maybe there will be a conference next time. I'll have enough time then.
M: I'm afraid two days isn't enough for you to see all the places of interest.
W: What shall I do then?
M: If I were you, the pyramid would be my first choice. It's so attractive.
W: It's really worth seeing. By the way, I'd like to buy some souvenirs that are typical. Toys are not my choice.
M: You needn't worry about it. There are many stores at the scenic spots. I'm sure you can get what you want.
W: OK. I know what to do now. Thank you.

Text 9

W: Hi, Kim. How's it going? I've got a problem.
M: What's bothering you, Nancy? You look stressed.
W: I agreed to speak at an international conference in Shanghai next Monday. Now I won't be able to do it.
M: What happened?
W: I'm going to Beijing that day. I have an important TV interview the next day. I forgot all about it. I feel terrible.
M: Don't worry. They'd have to search high and low to find a better speaker. They need someone who can speak good English and Chinese.
W: Thank you. But I doubt that. I'm sure they'd prefer someone who keeps his word. I've got to

talk to my assistant Kemp. He's always messing up my schedule!
M: Forget it. They know you're not for purpose. They'll ask you again. I'm sure. These things often happen. You're always busy.
W: Thanks for saying that, Kim.
M: That's what friends are for. Besides, I'm sure it's not easy being so famous!

Text 10

M: I'm Bryan Lynn, a reporter from VOA Learning English. The first cellphone was invented fifty years ago. The man who built that phone, Martin Cooper, is now 94 years old. Cooper has been called the "father of the cellphone". In the early 1970s, Cooper worked for American technology company Motorola. At the time, Motorola and other manufacturers were attempting to create portable wireless phones. There was fierce competition between Motorola, Bell Labs and AT&T. Cooper made the first public call from a handheld portable telephone in 1973. The device, called Dyna-TAC, weighed about 1 kilogram and was 28 centimeters long. He developed the phone with his team at Motorola over a period of five months. The first model permitted about 25 minutes of talk time. Cooper noted that such a talk time was not a problem, since "This phone was so heavy that you couldn't hold it up for 25 minutes." Speaking about that moment, Cooper said, "We had no way of knowing this was a historic moment." But he noted he is hopeful that cellphones will go on progressing in ways that can greatly help human beings.

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