

高三英语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分,考试时间120分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

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。

1. How does the woman usually talk to Tara?
A. By making a phone call. B. By sending a text message. C. By chatting online.
2. Which box is too heavy for the man?
A. The small one. B. The tall one. C. The wide one.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A drama. B. Their homework. C. A short story.
4. What did the woman do this morning?
A. She made some bread. B. She gave a presentation. C. She bought some sandwiches.
5. What does the woman think of the pork sausages?
A. Smelly. B. Delicious. C. Salty.

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. How old was the woman last time she played the Sunshine Ball game?
A. 6. B. 10. C. 21.
 7. Which ball was one point?
A. The red ball. B. The green ball. C. The blue ball.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. Who is Ronald Fields?
A. The woman's boss. B. The woman's brother. C. The woman's neighbor.
 9. Where are the speakers?
A. At a post office. B. At a photo shop. C. At the woman's house.

10. What does the man need as proof?

A. A receipt.

B. A photograph.

C. A delivery slip.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man looking for?

A. A restaurant.

B. A hotel.

C. A gym.

12. How much will the man probably pay per month at the new place?

A. £30.

B. £25.

C. £22.50.

13. Who is coming for a visit in a few months?

A. The man's sister.

B. The woman's mother.

C. The woman's father.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man want to study?

A. Astronomy.

B. Engineering.

C. Chemistry.

15. What does the man want to save mankind from?

A. The falling stars.

B. The heavy pollution.

C. Climate change.

16. What can be learned about the man?

A. He is a schoolboy.

B. He is not talking seriously.

C. He dislikes Barney.

17. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where has the woman leader been working?

A. In England.

B. In Wales.

C. In Scotland.

19. Who had to quit shortly after the 2014 independence vote?

A. Alex Salmond.

B. Peter Murrell.

C. Nicola Sturgeon.

20. What is the speaker doing?

A. Delivering an election speech.

B. Hosting an award ceremony.

C. Reporting a political gathering.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 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

The Ivy League schools are some of the most selective colleges in the United States. Their acceptance rates are extremely low. If you're planning to apply to any of the Ivy League schools, be realistic about your chances of being admitted.

Cornell University

Cornell has one of the top engineering schools and top hotel management programs in the country. Cornell University admissions may appear slightly less selective than the other Ivy League schools, but don't be fooled. You're still going to need an exceptional academic record, high standardized test scores, and impressive extracurricular activities to be admitted.

| Fast Facts | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Place | New York City, New York |
| Number of students | 23,600 |
| Acceptance rate | 11% |

University of Pennsylvania

It is one of the largest Ivy League schools. Its campus in West Philadelphia is just a short walk to Center City. The Wharton School is one of the top business schools in the country, and the university is also home to one of the nation's top medical schools.

| Fast Facts | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Place | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| Number of students | 25,860 |
| Acceptance rate | 8% |

Yale University

Yale's strengths are many, and it is home to top schools in art, medicine, business and law. Yale's system of colleges is modeled after Oxford and Cambridge.

| Fast Facts | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Place | New Haven, Connecticut |
| Number of students | 13,433 |
| Acceptance rate | 6% |

Harvard University

The second most selective and arguably the most famous university in the country, Harvard University has been around for longer than the United States has been a country. Since its founding in 1636, the school has grown into a world center for research supported by a \$40 billion annual donation. Harvard University is home to numerous highly ranked graduate schools in areas such as medicine, government, engineering, business, dentistry and religion.

| Fast Facts | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Place | Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| Number of students | 31,566 |
| Acceptance rate | 5% |

21. What is Cornell University best known for?
- A. Its acceptance rate.
B. Its hotel management program.
C. Its longest history.
D. Its Oxford-like system of colleges.
22. Where is Yale University?
- A. In New Haven, Connecticut.
B. In Cambridge, Massachusetts.
C. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
D. In New York City, New York.
23. Which university has the largest number of students?
- A. Yale University.
B. Harvard University.
C. Cornell University.
D. University of Pennsylvania.

B

Banff National Park is home to an amazing wildlife population. But the busy Trans Canada Highway that cuts through the park is a hazard to the lovely animals. To address the problem, Banff first put up wildlife fencing on either side of the highway to discourage animals from entering the busy road. Then, since 1996, they've opened six wildlife overpasses and 38 underpasses to help the animals cross the highway in safety.

I was fortunate to visit Banff's Red Earth Overpass with Trevor Kinley, the project manager with Parks Canada. He told me that so far, they have documented 10,000 safe animal crossings on this overpass alone.

"Some animals have learned how to use the crossings much more quickly than others. Black bears are the

fastest learners, followed by deer. Wolves and lions take the longest to work out how to use them," Kinley said, laughing. "But those animals that are slower to adapt are usually more capable and determined at figuring out the safest way to cross those overpasses and underpasses."

There is some criticism(批评) that channeling so much wildlife into a few bridges and tunnels is like making a trap for the animals, offering big animals an easy meal on either side. "But research has shown that this is not the case," Kinley assured me. "There are no more killings around the crossings than there are anywhere else in the park."

Walking over the Trans Canada and then walking underneath through one of the tunnels, I was amazed to see the fresh tracks of black bears, wolves, deer and many kinds of smaller animals. Somehow, all these animal footprints made me so happy, knowing that all this wildlife was passing safely under and over the longest road in Canada.

Hopefully, the success of the wildlife crossings in Banff will continue to inspire similar solutions around the world, where human pressure on wildlife continues to grow.

24. Which of the following best explains "hazard" underlined in paragraph 1?

- A. Shelter, B. Message, C. Answer, D. Danger.

25. What does Trevor Kinley say about those wolves and lions?

- A. They are stupid animals. B. They are cautious learners.
C. They are very dangerous. D. They are good at adapting.

26. What are the critics worried about?

- A. There are too many bridges and tunnels. B. Many animals will not use the crossings.
C. More killings might happen at the crossings. D. Illegal hunting might be encouraged in the park.

27. How does the author feel at the end of the visit?

- A. Concerned, B. Disappointed, C. Shocked, D. Delighted.

C

If you've ever wondered who decides what sports to be included or left out at the Olympic Games, you're probably not the only one, because the processes are a little complex and confusing.

It falls to the Executive Board of International Olympic Committee (IOC) to suggest which sports will be included and the rest of the IOC then votes according to a long list of standards: How much value the sport would add to the Olympic legacy(遗产); How long the sport has existed; How popular the sport is in the host country; How much it would cost to broadcast the events, and many other things.

Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games saw the inclusion of skateboarding, surfing, sport climbing and karate, all of which were selected by the IOC for the first time ever.

So, what contributes to a sport being left out? Having to limit the Games to a certain number of athletes, as well as scheduling needs can lead to some sports being left off the program, especially if they fall short of the above standards.

There's perhaps no better example of this than softball and baseball. While both are included at Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, it's the first time they were included at Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. The IOC voted them out from London 2012 Olympic Games. Officials said that neither sport had global attraction.

But it's not just the IOC that has the say. The host city can also play a role in the decision, and push for a particular sport for the year that it is hosting. For a real-world example, look no further than the 2024 Games to be held in Paris, which will see the inclusion of breakdancing as an Olympic sport for the first time.

28. What does the second paragraph focus on?

- A. The voting process, B. The advantages of IOC,
C. The costs of the Games, D. The selecting standards,

29. Which was added to Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games for the first time?
A. Baseball. B. Breakdancing. C. Skateboarding. D. Softball.
30. Why was baseball left out at London 2012 Olympic Games?
A. It had too many players. B. It had a short history.
C. It was difficult to broadcast. D. It was not popular enough.
31. Who is most unlikely to have a say in selecting the Olympic sports?
A. The athletes. B. The Executive Board of IOC.
C. The host cities. D. International Olympic Committee.

D

Pinocchio may be just a children's story, but Spanish scientists at the University of Granada recently investigated the so-called "Pinocchio effect" and found that our noses don't grow longer when we tell a lie, but actually get a little bit smaller.

Dr. Gómez Milán and his team developed a lie detector test that used thermal(热成像的) cameras to tell if people were lying, and found that whenever participants in their research were being untruthful, the temperature of their nose dropped up to 1.2°C, while the temperature of their forehead increased up to 1.5°C. They also found that drop in temperature at nose level actually caused it to become slightly smaller, although the difference could not be seen by the human eye. "One has to think in order to lie, which raises the temperature of the forehead," Dr. Gómez Milán explained the findings. "At the same time we feel anxious, which lowers the temperature of the nose."

For this study, researchers asked a number of 60 students to perform various tasks while being scanned by thermal cameras. One of these tasks involved making a 3-to-4-minute call to their parents, partners or friends and telling an important lie. Participants had to make up the lie themselves during the call, and the thermal cameras picked up this "opposite Pinocchio effect" caused by the changes in temperature in the nose and forehead.

Interestingly, the thermal lie detector picked up the temperature difference in 80 percent of test participants, which is a better rate of success than that of any modern lie detector used by the police. "With this method we have increased accuracy and reduce the chances of 'false positives', something that is frequent with other methods," said Dr. Gómez Milán, who added that police could one day combine other lie detection technology with their technology to achieve better results.

32. Why did the temperature of the participants' foreheads go up during the test?
A. They felt ashamed. B. They had to think hard.
C. They were scared. D. They got embarrassed.
33. What phenomenon does the "opposite Pinocchio effect" refer to?
A. The nose becomes smaller. B. The nose gets longer.
C. The temperature gets higher. D. The temperature remains the same.
34. What can we learn about the research?
A. The thermal lie detector may assist the police.
B. The thermal lie detector has proven a popular one.
C. Researchers conducted the study by interviewing.
D. Researchers designed different lies for participants.
35. Which might be the best title for the text?
A. Will Lie Detectors Tell the Truth? B. Will Thermal Technology Be Reliable?
C. Will Lying Make Your Nose Longer? D. Will Lying Make Your Temperature Rise?

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Easy Ways to Fight SAD in Dark Winter Days

When sunlight is in short supply and nights are long and cold in the winter, millions of people realize they don't feel as merry as usual. 36, you may be suffering from "seasonal affective disorder" or SAD. Try these easy ways to fight SAD.

Get more light. Most researchers agree that people who fall victim to SAD most often are particularly sensitive to the lack of light. 37, getting light in the morning seems to offer the most benefit. If the weather permits, take a walk. In your home or office, try sitting close to a window that faces south.

Increase exercise. Although exercising may be about the last thing you want to do and you would rather curl up(蜷起来) with a book or watch TV, studies have shown that upping your exercise routine can reduce SAD. Doctors advise exercising at least 20 minutes a day at least three times a week. 38. The benefits of exercise are also long-lasting. The longer you do it, the more benefit you'll get.

39. Studies have found that people who have low levels of two chemicals found in fish, EPA and DHA, are at increased risk for SAD. You can eat more fish—at least three times a week—to fight it.

Take extra vitamin D. The body makes vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunshine. 40.

- A. Eat more fish
- B. Work out at the gym
- C. If you're one of them
- D. Any type of exercise offers benefits
- E. Fresh fish contains a lot of EPA and DHA
- F. Although any amount of outdoor light can help
- G. Doctors recommend one pill a day if you get little exposure to the sun

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

After a two-hour flight from Shanghai and an hour's drive, I reached my destination: Jielingkou Village in Qinhuangdao City of Hebei Province, China. The tiny and 41 village is home to Shanhai Pass, where the Great Wall finally dives into the sea. During the Ming Dynasty(1368~1644), Jielingkou Village was considered an extremely important part of the Great Wall. But it slowly fell out of 42—and into disrepair—in modern China.

In 2018, an anti-poverty project began in the village, with the 43 of not only fixing the place up, but also 44 the living standards of the 200 people still living there. One of the 45 was to change all of the old homes into modern guesthouses. "This will allow city folks to enjoy the Great Wall in comfort," said Ge, who was 46 the project.

But gaining the locals' 47 took a lot of effort at the beginning. "Just two years ago, they weren't 48 about the project at all," Ge told me. "Seeing that they had to 49 water from a faraway well every day, we decided to build a water system that would send water to their homes. It's one of the first 50 we have made. It really 51. Now some of those who were strongly against our project are now our greatest 52."

Ge said he hopes that as conditions are 53 becoming better in Jielingkou, some of the younger members of the village who left to seek opportunity in the cities will come back. "Already two university graduates who

grew up in the village have returned to 54 the guesthouses. I hope more will be 55 by the potentials here soon.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. rich | B. great | C. old | D. nearby |
| 42. A. reach | B. significance | C. view | D. control |
| 43. A. cost | B. knowledge | C. favor | D. goal |
| 44. A. increasing | B. ignoring | C. considering | D. deciding |
| 45. A. benefits | B. measures | C. disadvantages | D. conditions |
| 46. A. in charge of | B. in response to | C. in sight of | D. in search of |
| 47. A. independence | B. weight | C. trust | D. experience |
| 48. A. worried | B. curious | C. angry | D. enthusiastic |
| 49. A. carry | B. sell | C. boil | D. produce |
| 50. A. mistakes | B. apologies | C. improvements | D. documents |
| 51. A. hurt | B. helped | C. failed | D. escaped |
| 52. A. workers | B. fighters | C. managers | D. supporters |
| 53. A. occasionally | B. gradually | C. hardly | D. regularly |
| 54. A. clean | B. decorate | C. destroy | D. run |
| 55. A. attracted | B. monitored | C. postponed | D. welcomed |

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。

Since the early 1970s, photographer David Hurn has been documenting those typical scenes 56 has defined his mountainous county in Wales. Unavoidably, landscape and agriculture have been a 57 (centre) focus in his photographs. “We only have a couple of reasonably large 58 (city) in Wales. If you travel around, you see open space and farms everywhere,” says Hurn. “Part of the Welshness of Wales is the farmers. I like farmers. They are warm and open. They work very hard and I like people who work hard.”

Hurn, who has lived in rural Wales for the past 40 years, has seen various positive changes in all areas of Welsh life. In his village of Tintern, for example, he has noticed a decrease in residents working in the dirty coal industry 59 which the country once relied.

60 (unfortunate), sometimes with improvements come bad changes, too. Much of what Hurn has documented over the years has now disappeared 61 is disappearing. So he considers his work as producing a historical record.

Hurn 62 (be) worried that if Wales' agricultural life goes 63 same way as heavy industry, the nation's very culture will disappear. “But the land and agriculture are a major part of Welsh life. If both the heavy industries and farming disappeared in Wales, then Wales would lose 64 (it) identity,” he says. “I have been trying my best 65 (preserve) our identity.”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华,你校将举行英语演讲比赛,请你给交换生 Mike 写一封电子邮件。内容包括:

- 告知比赛信息;
- 邀请他参加。

注意:

- 写作词数应为80左右;
- 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I'd seen Kim several times on the campus before. She was one of those girls who would shine wherever they went, while I was such a shy boy that I would be very happy to be left alone. At least, I thought so.

One night, there was a dancing party at the stadium, and I decided to get away from study for a moment. I arrived late and took a seat at the back of the room on purpose. My classmates, who sat near the stage, didn't notice me. I told myself to hang out for just fifteen minutes and then go back to study.

Suddenly, I heard a laugh. Then I saw her. She was sitting among them. I moved my chair a little to the left, so I could have a better view of her. I imagined myself walking up to her and asking her to dance.

"What would she say? Would she just laugh or simply look right through me?" I wondered.

At that moment, she turned toward the back of the room—her eyes searching as if she'd felt my thoughts on her. My face became bright red when she saw me. I saw her whisper something to one of my classmates, and then she got up and came toward me.

For a moment, my heart began to race. It jumped so violently that I was sure she could see my shirt moving. I looked over my shoulder and saw the "Restroom" sign and decided to hide.

"Hey, Rob, what are you doing back here all by yourself?" she said, smiling as if we'd known each other all our lives.

I looked up, and she was standing right in front of me. I swallowed hard. She pulled out a chair and sat down at my table.

"How'd you know my name?" I finally managed to ask.

"I asked around," she said with her dancing brown eyes. "I always make a point of knowing the names of all the smart guys on campus."

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My face became redder. _____

Since then, I have changed. _____

高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

M₁: Tara messaged me earlier. I am going to give her a call later tonight. Do you want me to say hello for you?

W₁: Sure, but we actually talk all the time. We have an online chat room with some other girls from the school.

(Text 2)

W₁: Do you want me to come downstairs and help you, Jeremy? Those boxes are really big.

M₁: Yes, please. I'm fine with these tall and wide boxes. They actually don't have that much in them. It's this small one full of books that I can't lift.

(Text 3)

W₁: How many lines should a paragraph be? My teacher says I should try and make them 8 to 10 sentences each.

M₁: It depends on what you are writing. I was writing a short story, so I used long and short paragraphs for dramatic effect.

(Text 4)

W₁: How do you make the perfect sandwich? It always looks so good.

M₁: I'll show you if you like. It's all about the presentation and using thick slices of bread.

W₁: You reminded me. I made some bread this morning. It should be ready.

(Text 5)

W₁: I found a local butcher that makes the most amazing pork sausages. He makes some with apples that are out of this world.

M₁: Yeah. I had some in England with cheese baked inside. They were very different but also very tasty.

(Text 6)

W₁: I want to play Sunshine Ball for my 21st birthday.

M₁: We haven't played that game since we made it 10 years ago! What were the rules again? The green ball was two points and the red ball was three, right?

W₁: Yes, and the blue ball was a single point. You guys always used to fight each other, while I was busy getting points.

M₁: Oh yeah, you were so much better than Dave and he used to get so angry!

W₁: I guess, but Dave was only six, and you did beat him on his birthday that one time. I bet he is still angry after all these years.

(Text 7)

M₁: Good morning. I have a package for a Mr. Ronald Fields. I require a signature.

W₁: I'm afraid he isn't in just now, but I can sign it for him.

M₁: Can I take your name?

W₁: Mrs. Laura Graham. I'm Mr. Fields' sister.

M₁: Could I ask for a favor? I have a package for your neighbors, but they are not in. Could you take it for them?

W₁: Certainly. I'll take it to them this evening when they get back from work.

M₁: Thanks. I've put a delivery slip through their door. I just need to take a photograph as proof of delivery, if that's OK.

(Text 8)

W₁: I need to go on a diet. I put on so much weight during the coronavirus.

M₁: I know. I wanted to go back to my gym, but they have closed for good. I need to find a new one.

W₁: Have you checked out the new one at the bridge?

M₁: I thought that was a hotel.

W₁: It is, but they have a gym as well.

M₁: I imagine it will be expensive.

W₁: They are offering a discount because we live locally.

M₂: How much of a discount?

W₁: Well, the gym is £30 a month, but they are offering a 25% discount.

M₂: Then it would be £22,50. That's only £2,50 more than I was paying at my old gym.

W₁: You also get a 10% discount at the hotel. I've used it when my mom comes to visit. She loves it.

M₂: That's really good. My sister is due to visit in a few months. She'd prefer that than sleeping on my floor.

(Text 9)

M₂: I want to see the stars and explore space.

W₁: So you want to study astronomy?

M₂: No, I want to build the ships that take us there.

W₁: Sounds like you want to be an engineer.

M₂: I guess, but it doesn't sound very scientific when you put it like that.

W₁: It uses a lot of science. You need to know physics and chemistry, so you can design a ship that will keep the astronauts safe.

M₂: I'll also need to find a job for Barney.

W₁: Well, he can be your assistant, because you'll need support if you are working so hard.

M₂: I don't think you're taking this seriously.

W₁: I am. If you want, we can speak to your teacher about extra classes.

M₂: That would be great. I think space exploration is the key to saving mankind.

W₁: Saving mankind from what?

M₂: Climate change.

(Text 10)

W₁: Our award for best leader goes to a woman who has led her country for over five years. She took swift action against the coronavirus, resulting in a sharp drop in cases in Scotland compared to its neighbors—England and Wales. She took over the role of First Minister from Alex Salmond, who quit after the disappointing result of the 2014 independence vote. She is only the fifth person to hold the office of First Minister, but the first woman to do so. She has inspired a new generation of female political minds to join the debate and help shape their country, something that will have lasting influence. She is known for talking straight, which is a welcome change from many politicians who talk at length without ever answering the question you have asked. They say behind every strong woman is a strong man, but it's more like a partnership, because Peter Murrell also works in politics as the leading party's executive officer. No doubt he'll be made to carry this award home for her. So, without further ado, ladies and gentlemen, put your hands together for Nicola Sturgeon.

参考答案

1~5 CABAB 6~10 BCBCB 11~15 CCAEC 16~20 AACAB

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了美国的四所常春藤大学。

21. B 细节理解题。根据 Cornell University 一节中“Cornell has one of the top engineering schools and top hotel management programs in the country.”可知答案。

22. A 细节理解题。根据 Yale University 一节中的 Place 可知答案。

23. B 细节理解题。对比四所大学中的 Number of students 可知, 哈佛大学的学生人数最多。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。一条横贯 Banff 国家公园的马路给动物自由迁徙带来了困难。为了给它们提供安全的迁徙途径, 公园管理处沿途修建了一些空中及地下通道。本文主要讲述了作者参观这些通道时的见闻。

24. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词后“To address the problem, ... they've opened six wildlife overpasses and 38 underpasses to help the animals cross the highway in safety.”可推断, hazard 与 Danger 是同义词。

25. B 推理判断题。根据第三段““But those animals that are slower to adapt are usually more capable and determined at figuring out the safest way to cross those overpasses and underpasses.””可推断, Trevor Kinley 认为狼和狮子是因为太谨慎才适应得比较慢。

26. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“... offering big animals an easy meal on either side.”可知,批评者担心的是动物集中穿过这么几个通道时,许多弱小的动物可能会沦为其他动物的盘中餐。

27. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Somehow, all these animal footprints made me so happy.”可知答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了奥委会确定奥运会比赛项目的程序及标准。

28. D 段落大意题。根据本段“It falls to the Executive Board of International Olympic Committee(IOC) to suggest which sports will be included and the rest of the IOC then votes according to a long list of standards...”及后面的细节可知,本段主要介绍了奥运会项目的选择标准。

29. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games saw the inclusion of skateboarding, surfing, sport climbing and karate, all of which were selected by the IOC for the first time ever.”可知答案。

30. D 细节理解题。根据第五段“The IOC voted them out from London 2012 Olympic Games. Officials said that neither sport had global attraction.”可知,baseball 被砍掉的原因是它在全球的热度不够。

31. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“It falls to the Executive Board of International Olympic Committee(IOC) to suggest which sports will be included and the rest of the IOC then votes...”及最后一段“... But it's not just the IOC that has the say. The host city can also play a role in the decision, and push for a particular sport for the year that it is hosting.”可推断,运动员很可能无权决定哪些项目可以进入奥运会。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了西班牙科学家最近发现的一个“反皮诺曹效应”:人们在撒谎的时候,鼻子不是长长,而是变小。

32. B 细节理解题。根据第二段“‘One has to think in order to lie, which raises the temperature of the forehead,’ Dr. Gómez Milán explained the findings.”可知答案。

33. A 细节理解题。根据第一段“... Spanish scientists at the University of Granada recently investigated the so-called ‘Pinocchio effect’ and found that our noses don’t grow longer when we tell a lie, but actually get a little bit smaller.”可知,所谓的“反皮诺曹效应”是指人们撒谎时鼻子会变小这一现象。

34. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Interestingly, the thermal lie detector picked up the temperature difference in 80 percent of test participants, which is a better rate of success than that of any modern lie detector used by the police.”可推断,这个新测谎技术对警察可能有帮助。

35. C 标题判断题。通读全文可知,作者是通过对话话中的“皮诺曹效应”的质疑而引出“反皮诺曹效应”这一研究的。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了几种克服 SAD 症状的方法。

36. C 根据空前“... millions of people realize they don’t feel as merry as usual.”及空后“you may be suffering from ‘seasonal affective disorder’ or SAD.”可知,C项“如果你不幸成为其中的一员”正好起到了承上启下的作用。

37. F 根据本段的关键词 light 可以快速锁定选项 F“尽管任何数量的阳光都能起作用”。

38. D 根据本段的关键词 exercise 及空后“The benefits of exercise are also long-lasting.”可知,D项“任何运动都有利于减轻 SAD 症状”符合。根据上下文可以排除 B;SAD 与阳光及体内维生素 D 水平有关,因此强调室内运动不符合。

39. A 根据空后“You can eat more fish—at least three times a week—to fight it.”可知,A项“多吃鱼”符合。

40. G 空前提到只有在受到阳光的照射时人体才能产生维生素 D,故 G 项“如果你很少晒太阳,那就每天口服一片维生素 D”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在参观秦皇岛街亭口村民宿扶贫项目时的见闻。

41. C 根据下文“‘One of the _____ was to change all of the old homes into modern guesthouses.’”可知,街亭口村是一个破旧的(told)小村庄。

42. B 在明朝的时候,这里曾是一处非常重要的长城关口。但在当代中国,它已经失去了原有的战略上的重要性(significance)。街亭口村也就随之没落了。

43. D 街亭口村扶贫项目的目标(goal)不仅仅是为了修缮那里的破房子。

44. A 还要可持续地提高(increasing)村民的生活水平。

45. B 把这些无人居住的民居改造成民宿是其中的措施(measures)之一。
46. A 葛是负责(in charge of)民宿改造项目的。
47. C 他告诉作者,开始的时候,他花了很大的心思才获得村民对改造项目的信任(trust)。
48. D 他说,两年前,村民对民宿项目毫无热情(enthusiastic)。
49. A 后来,他观察到村民每天要到很远的水井去提(carry)水,于是就决定先给每家每户通上自来水。
50. C 这是他在街亭口村最先采取的改进(improvements)措施之一。
51. B 这个措施非常见效(helped)。
52. D 甚至原来最反对改造项目的人都变成了该项目的最坚定的支持者(supporters)。
53. B 他希望随着街亭口村的条件逐步(gradually)改善,外出务工的年轻人能返乡创业。
54. D 葛告诉作者已经有两个本村的大学毕业生回来经营(run)民宿了。
55. A 他希望,民宿项目提供的新机遇会吸引(attracted)越来越多的人返乡。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了四十多年来 David Hurn 是如何用相机记录下威尔士农村变化的。

56. that/which 考查定语从句。分析句子成分可知,该句是一个限制性定语从句;从句中缺少主语,且先行词为 scenes,故填关系代词 that/which。
57. central 考查词形转换。分析该句成分可知,所填词在此处作 focus 的定语,故用所给名词的形容词形式 central。
58. cities 考查名词复数。city 为可数名词,根据空前的 a couple of 可知,此处用所给名词的复数。
59. on/upon 考查介词。rely on/upon 意为“依靠……”,为固定短语。
60. Unfortunately 考查词形转换。此处用所给形容词的副词修饰整个句子,作状语。
61. or 考查连词。分析句子成分并结合句意可知,句中的 has now disappeared 和 is disappearing 为并列的两种不同情况,表示“或者”,故填 or。
62. is 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。分析该句成分可知,所填词的主语是第三人称单数,又根据空前及空后的时态可知,该句叙述的是当前发生的情况,故用所给系动词的第三人称单数形式 is。
63. the 考查冠词。the same 意为“同样的”,为固定搭配。
64. its 考查代词。此处用形容词性物主代词修饰后面的名词 identity。
65. to preserve 考查非谓语动词。try one's best to do sth 意为“尽力做某事”,为固定搭配。

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Mike,

Next Friday, our school is going to hold a contest named "Tell Your Own Stories in English". I'm wondering whether you'd like to participate in it.

The contest is organized every year to help us understand each other better and improve our spoken English. Since you have travelled a lot in China, I think it might be a great idea for you to share with us what you have seen in China. If you are available, please sign up at the website of our school before next Wednesday.

I'm eagerly waiting for your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

My face became redder. I'm sure she noticed, but she didn't mention it. She took a drink and began to tell me all about herself, her favorite movies, her dreams and disappointments. Fifteen minutes turned into a half hour, an hour became two. We talked and laughed like old friends. There were people all around and a band playing somewhere in front of us, but we'd slipped into our own world—one where a new friendship was being born.

Since then, I have changed. Whenever I am at a party, I am always on the lookout for the strangers who might feel a little out of place, a little left out. I can recognize myself in those shy souls, and then I think of Kim. What would she do in a situation like this? Then I will walk over and say hello. I have found out it is not so difficult to reach out for a new friendship.

新高考写作的评分细则

第一节 (满分 15 分)

(一)评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 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 60 或多于 100 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丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
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、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 若书写较差以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

(二)各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13~15 分)

- 完全完成试题规定的任务。
- 覆盖所有内容要点。
- 应用较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。
- 有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
- 完全达到预期的写作目的。

第四档(10~12 分)

- 完全完成试题规定的任务。
- 虽漏掉 1~2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 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准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂的语法结构或词汇所致。
- 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
- 达到预期的写作目的。

第三档(7~9 分)

- 基本完成试题规定的任务。
- 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
- 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
- 整体而言,基本达到预期的写作目的。

第二档(4~6 分)

- 未适当完成试题规定的任务。
- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺乏连贯性。
- 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(1~3 分)

- 未完成试题规定的任务。
- 明显漏掉主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题的要求。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
- 信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

- 未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

(一) 评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文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 130 的或多于 170 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
 - (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2) 内容的丰富性和关键信息的利用情况;
 - (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (4) 上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 若书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21~25 分)

- 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。
- 内容丰富,利用了文中的关键信息。
- 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。
- 有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20 分)

- 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
- 内容比较丰富,基本利用了文中的关键信息。
- 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。
- 比较有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11~15 分)

- 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 写出了若干有关内容,部分利用了文中的关键信息。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。
- 使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10 分)

- 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 写出了一些有关内容,较少利用文中的关键信息。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有语法结构和词汇方面的错误,且影响了意义的表达。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1~5 分)

- 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
- 写出的内容较少,很少利用文中的关键信息。
- 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

0 分

白卷,内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

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