

绝密★启用前

“天一大联考·皖豫名校联盟”2023 届高中毕业班第二次考试

英 语

考生注意:

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

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

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

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是C。

1. What does the man offer the woman?

A. A raincoat.

B. A ride.

C. An umbrella.

2. Which bus can the man catch?

A. The 9:30 one.

B. The 9:40 one.

C. The 10:00 one.

3. Which of the following satisfies the man?

A. The kitchen.

B. The bedroom.

C. The bathroom.

4. What is the weather like?

A. Cold and wet.

B. Warm and dry.

C. Sunny but windy.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hospital.

B. In a supermarket.

C. In a hotel.

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 will the speakers find information on restaurants?

A. On TV.

B. On the Internet.

C. In the newspaper.

7. What kind of food does the woman like best?

A. Chinese dishes.

B. Western food.

C. Japanese food.

英语试题 第1页(共8页)

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.
9. Why won't Michael come?
A. He is busy. B. He has to go to see a film. C. He is busy taking care of his mother.
10. What will the man do after the dinner?
A. Go for a walk. B. See a film. C. Go to visit Michael.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. When will the first course end?
A. On July 3. B. On July 20. C. On August 10.
12. How much is the second course?
A. £ 50. B. £ 500. C. £ 550.
13. Where is the man from?
A. England. B. France. C. Finland.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. When will Sing with Guitar finish tonight?
A. At 8:00. B. At 9:00. C. At 10:00.
15. What will the man do on Wednesday?
A. Sing folk songs. B. Watch a performance. C. Meet a journalist.
16. Where will the man probably go next?
A. The student services office. B. The school hall. C. The lecture room.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Who took charge of the action group?
A. A school teacher. B. A restaurant owner. C. A community worker.
18. What did the school do to raise money?
A. Organize a concert. B. Collect the rubbish. C. Sell second-hand books.
19. How much more did the action group need after collecting money for six months?
A. £ 15, 000. B. £ 10, 000. C. £ 5, 000.
20. What was most community members' attitude toward using the site?
A. Worried. B. Uncaring. C. favourable.

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和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

DISCOVER BEAUTIFUL CHINA

Discover Beautiful China
Discover Beautiful China

Discover Beautiful China

CHINA DAILY

WHO WE ARE

China Daily and its Discover Beautiful China platform (dbc.chinaservicesinfo.com), China



... box and was about to put them on when my sister shouted, "Quick! Wrap it back up! Mom's..."

I put the headphones back hurriedly in the box but my hands were shaking. My heart pounded and I tried to get the tape to stick. I had just finished burying the package with my back against it when my mother came into the front room. I jumped up and said, "Hi, Mom!" She said "Hi" back, but didn't appear to suspect a thing. My heart began to race. I took a deep breath.

On Christmas morning, my sister and I smiled and gave award-winning performances when we opened our presents again. "Headphones!" I shouted. "Thanks, it's just what I wanted." After everything had been opened, my sister and I looked at each other, and our eyes met. Our secret was safe, but somehow Christmas morning didn't feel the same.

My sister and I never opened our Christmas presents early again. I don't know if it was that opening our gifts for the second time just wasn't as much fun as the first time, or if we came too close to getting caught and didn't want to think about what our mother would have done to us.

24. What did the author and his sister do before their mother came back?

- A. They bought some Christmas presents.
- B. They put Christmas presents under the tree.
- C. They opened Christmas presents in advance.
- D. They changed Christmas presents quickly.

25. How did the author feel when his mother was coming?

- A. Grateful and moved.
- B. Cheerful and excited.
- C. Curious and surprised.
- D. Nervous and frightened.

26. Why did that Christmas morning give the author a different feeling?

- A. His secret was found out.
- B. His request wasn't satisfied.
- C. A pleasant surprise was lost.
- D. A festival atmosphere was everywhere.

27. What can we infer about the author from the last paragraph?

- A. He didn't like the headphones.
- B. He regretted what he had done.
- C. He wasn't pleased with his mother.
- D. He couldn't find his Christmas present.

C

In a human context, multitasking(多任务处理) refers to performing different activities at the same time, such as editing a document or replying to emails while participating in a teleconference. People think that they are capable of doing many things at once. However, the fact is that they are merely switching from one job to another.

Several types of research have been done to see how multitasking affects our brain. A study, conducted to see if multitasking while driving is good or bad, concludes that performance is primarily reduced when there is a resource conflict.

According to studies, the only time you can multitask is when you're doing two things and one of them doesn't require your attention or mental energy, for example, jogging while listening to music. In many cases, multitasking has long-term, harmful effects on your health, well-being, and productivity.

Sometimes the tendency to multitask takes a toll on the relationship and the partner feels neglected. Imagine discussing something with your partner while he or she is constantly engaged on the mobile phone checking social media or email. How would that make you feel?

Researchers investigated if multitasking increases our productivity and efficiency. The findings showed that multitasking made individuals less efficient and less productive, which is contrary to what most multitaskers believe.

There is a cognitive(认知的) cost every time we go from one task to another, which reduces

our productivity. Multitasking implies you are constantly shifting your attention between multiple tasks — it is no different from being distracted.

We'd like to believe that doing numerous activities at once is achievable, but it comes at the cost of lowering the quality and amount of attention paid to each task. As a result, you're less productive and less efficient than someone who concentrates on one task at a time.

What's more, we lose time and energy when we switch tasks. A study found that when switching between different tasks, the amount of time wasted depends on various factors, and it could range from seconds to hours.

28. Why does the author mention jogging and listening to music?

- A. To stress multitasking is harmful. B. To suggest multitasking is difficult.
C. To show multitasking is possible. D. To prove multitasking is rewarding.

29. Which of the following can replace "takes a toll on" underlined in paragraph 4?

- A. is associated with B. causes damage to
C. benefits from D. results in

30. What do most multitaskers think of multitasking?

- A. It extends working hours. B. It improves work efficiency.
C. It has little to do with work performance. D. It does harm to mental health.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Is Multitasking a Good Thing? B. How Can People Achieve Multitasking?
C. Why People Like Multitasking? D. When Can We Multitask?

D

Sugar-free cookies, reduced-sugar cereal, sugar-free candy, diet soda... are these better for you? Since sugar became a taboo(禁忌) in the nutrition and wellness world, sugar-free food items and drinks have acted as substitutes for once beloved sweet drinks and snacks. Claiming to be ZERO sugar means it is healthier, better for diabetics, and helps you slim down... Right?

Wrong. Sugar-free isn't better for you. In fact, sugar-free is worse.

Sugar-free means that artificial sweeteners(甜味剂) are used instead of real sugar. The problem: these sweeteners do not come from natural sources and they can cause you more harm than good.

Let's get into what these artificial sweeteners actually are. Sugar-free sugar sounds wrong and that's because there is no such thing as sugar-free sugar. Some of these sugar-free alternatives still contain sugar and the ones that don't contain sugar have chemicals your body often does not know how to process.

Most artificial sweeteners are a lot sweeter than sugar, so only a tiny amount is needed. That's why they can market sugar-free alternatives as "low-calorie" or "no-calorie". It also means that you get no nutritional value from consuming them, which is why many sugar-free substitutes are classified as "non-nutritive". These artificial sweeteners tend to hide under sneaky names. Actually, they are 200 - 600 times sweeter than sugar.

When you eat sweet stuff, your body continues to desire it and, even though your body cannot metabolize(代谢) these sugar-free alternatives, your brain does not know the difference. In turn, sugar-free alternatives connect to weight gain and type 2 diabetes(糖尿病).

Artificial sweeteners also damage your gut's ability to break down sugar, which impacts everything you eat. In other words, your body doesn't know how to handle artificial sweeteners because they have nothing real to process.

A good rule of thumb: stay away from artificial sweeteners and look for non-sugar, natural

32. Stevia and monk fruit are like Stevia or date sugar. In the war against artificial sweetener and real sugar, both lose. 32 You can satisfy your sweet tooth with natural sugars that come from fruits and stay away from products claiming to be sugar free or diet!

33. What do we learn about sugar-free products?
- A. They taste sweet. B. They are more nutritious.
- C. They contain artificial sweetener. D. They contain natural sugar.
34. The sugar-free alternatives described as “low-calorie” or “no-calorie”
- A. may lead to weight gain. B. They are greener and healthier.
- C. They are much to everyone’s taste. D. Small quantities of artificial sweetener.
35. What do we know about artificial sweeteners?
- A. They present a bigger health risk. B. They can be easily broken down.
- C. They are as sweet as sugar. D. They improve our ability to metabolize.
36. What is the author’s final conclusion?
- A. Real sugar is a better choice. B. Stay away from sugary products.
- C. Sugar-free products are healthier. D. Choose sugar from natural sources.

第一节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

There are three basic categories for memory: short-term memory (working memory), and long-term memory. Short-term memory is the sort of memory you use when someone tells you their phone number and you remember it just long enough to write it down. Working memory is a more active version of short-term memory and the brain is able to keep it a little longer. 36

To get something into your ~~short-term memory~~, you need both Input and Output. Here’s a formula: $\text{Input} + \text{Output} = \text{Short-Term Memory}$.

37 It is something outside of your head being put into your head. Output is even more exciting because you have so many creative choices and it’s up to you to decide how to apply what you’ve learned.

38 ~~By thinking about new information and then doing something using it,~~ you are essentially telling your brain that this new information is worth remembering. That “doing something” could be a lot of creative possibilities.

But how should you ~~improve your long-term memory~~? 39 Here’s the formula: $\text{Input} + \text{Output} + \text{Review} = \text{Long-Term Memory}$.

Imagine a grassy lawn that is between someone’s driveway and front door. Rather than walk the long way down the path, most people just cut through the grass to get to their car, right? The more times someone cuts through the grass, the flatter the grass becomes on that new pathway until, eventually, there is a permanent dirt path. 40 Every time you review something, neurons (神经元) form a “pathway” in your brain and make it more permanent. Maybe we should really be saying “practice makes memory”.

- A. All you need to do is review.
- B. A good memory is very important.
- C. That is pretty much how the brain works.
- D. It’s quite different from long-term memory.
- E. We make a memory only when we use information.
- F. Input is quite simply putting something into your brain.
- G. However, long-term memory stores information for a few days up to decades.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 30 分)

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

Ouyang Qiang is a hearing-impaired(听力受损的) student from Wuhan, who scored 620 out of 750 points in the national college entrance exam, has made it to Peking University. What's more, he got full marks in the English listening test. Ouyang was diagnosed with neurological hearing loss in both ears when he was 3 years old and has been using hearing aid in his daily life. Although finding it difficult learning because of his hearing problem, he never gave up his dream of entering a university. His grandmother helped him develop an interest in mathematics from a very young age.

At first, Ouyang kept a low profile, rarely communicating with his classmates as he could not hear them clearly while talking. Gradually, however, he looked at it as a challenge life had thrown at him and he decided to take it up.

In high school, Ouyang decided to live on campus independently to overcome communication barriers. He used a hearing aid to listen to English texts.

Existing policies allow students who are hearing-impaired to be free from the English listening test, giving them 50 percent of the total score. But Ouyang insisted on taking the listening test in the hope of getting a higher score. To everyone's astonishment, Ouyang not only got high marks in English, but got full marks in the listening test.

One of the conditions for his success is that he never saw himself as "extraordinary". "Wearing a hearing aid is like wearing glasses," he said. "It's no different." "I just want to follow my heart, pursue my dream bravely, and enjoy the joy of my efforts. The hardest thing for me was learning to solve problems by myself," Ouyang said. "When God closes a door, he opens a window."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. obvious | B. remarkable | C. common | D. fortunate |
| 42. A. use | B. support | C. save | D. borrow |
| 43. A. attempt | B. confirm | C. abandon | D. indicate |
| 44. A. develop | B. recognize | C. recover | D. quit |
| 45. A. frequently | B. temporarily | C. gradually | D. rarely |
| 46. A. burden | B. tool | C. challenge | D. symbol |
| 47. A. confused | B. determined | C. qualified | D. regretful |
| 48. A. hesitated | B. refused | C. agreed | D. chose |
| 49. A. experience | B. receive | C. create | D. overcome |
| 50. A. remind | B. allow | C. require | D. encourage |
| 51. A. gave up | B. put off | C. insisted on | D. accounted for |
| 52. A. astonishment | B. disappointment | C. relief | D. embarrassment |
| 53. A. extra | B. successful | C. special | D. similar |
| 54. A. bravely | B. secretly | C. formally | D. calmly |
| 55. A. worst | B. easiest | C. strangest | D. happiest |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

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

In many parts of Europe, summer 2022 has been terrible: long periods of drought combined with record high temperatures. Heat waves, water shortages and forest fires are 56 (particularly) affecting southern, western and central Europe. Such weather extremes affect a wide range of sectors and systems.

As the researchers show, the effects of simultaneous heat and drought are not limited to just their individual direct effects on different areas. "We identified an interconnected(互相关联的)

"of sectors that interact in direct and indirect ways, 57 ^{which} causes additional loss and damage in several other sectors," says PhD candidate Niggli.

It is this interconnectedness 58 makes the risks of extreme events so complex and critical. The negative effects spread across numerous sectors and can have far-reaching 59 (consequence) for essential systems.

The analysis also shows that adaptation measures 60 (take) against extreme heat and drought events sometimes have negative effects on other sectors. "These effects need to be carefully analyzed 61 (support) the planning of adaptive and reactive measures," says UZH professor of geography Christian Huggel.

As the climate gets 62 (warm) extreme heat and drought events 63 (happen) more and more often, be more intense and last longer in the years to come. In order to reduce this growing risk for society, in addition to 64 (step) up efforts and investments in adapting 65 weather extremes, cross-sector and increasingly international cooperation will be required.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛,请你以 Be Wise Internet Users 为题写一篇发言稿参赛,内容包括:

1. 理性上网的重要性;
2. 提出具体建议。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,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。

It was the biggest night of my life—opening night. Hours of preparation, daily rehearsals, and weeks of perfecting songs had gone into this production. I had recited my line a thousand times, convinced that my one sentence would be the highlight of the show, if only I delivered it with just the right amount of expression. This was big. Bigger than big. This was influential, a big event for every second grader to pass through my elementary school. This was the second grade play.

There was just one problem. My ~~mom~~ and ~~dad~~ wouldn't be attending the musical. It wasn't that they didn't want to; they would have gone if they could. There was just one thing standing in the way, a six-letter word that my seven-year-old brain hadn't quite processed yet: cancer. My mom's surgery was scheduled on the same night as the second grade play, quite possibly the most important night in all of my seven years of life.

My parents had explained it all to me. The ~~cancer was making my~~ mommy sick, and she ~~needed the doctor~~ to take it out as soon as possible. But as they said, the show must go on.

Soon the big moment came, and we all ~~lined~~ onto the stage and stood seriously looking out at the audience of moms, dads, siblings and grandparents. The show began, and my second grade class started singing with off-key but nevertheless angelic seven-year-old voices.

Finally, it was my turn to speak. The kid standing next to me made an attempt to hand over the microphone, and I took a deep breath before beginning my line. As I started to speak, I noticed ~~something~~ had gone horribly wrong. ~~Blood rushed to my face~~ when I realized that the microphone was not turned on. ~~As I~~ ~~realized~~, I turned it over and switched the device on. I then proceeded to ~~say my~~ line as quickly as possible and hand the microphone off. Looking out, I couldn't find any comforting faces, and I just knew that I had messed up.

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。

When the show was over, I walked off the stage to find my grandparents waiting for me. _____

A few days later my mom returned home from the hospital. _____

“天一大联考·皖豫名校联盟”2023 届高中毕业班第二次考试

英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: I'm afraid I'll miss the concert if it doesn't stop raining right now.

M: Can I give you a lift?

Text 2

M: When does the next bus leave for New York?

W: Buses leave for New York every half hour. You just missed the nine-thirty bus by ten minutes.

Text 3

W: How do you like the house, dear?

M: I find it not big enough. The bedroom is OK, but the kitchen and the bathroom are too small.

Text 4

M: Did you get wet coming to school?

W: No, I didn't. But I hate this kind of weather. The wind seems like it blows right through you. I was shivering with cold while waiting for the bus. It's freezing!

Text 5

W: What kind of room would you prefer?

M: I prefer a room facing the street. Well, do you provide free Wi-Fi?

W: Yes, the Wi-Fi is free.

M: Okay, what is the password?

Text 6

M: Linda, do you have any preference for where you would like to go for dinner for your birthday?

W: I don't really know where I want to go. I have trouble thinking of a particular restaurant.

M: There are some restaurant recommendations here in the weekend section of the newspaper.

W: OK, we could look at that.

M: Do you have a particular type of food that you would like? Do you like Chinese dishes or Western food?

W: Well, actually I really like Japanese food.

M: That Japanese restaurant got good reviews.

W: Oh yeah! I saw a review of that restaurant on television. The reviewer loved it!

M: Would that be a place that you might like to go to for your birthday?

W: That would work out well! Why don't we call and get a reservation?

Text 7

M: Mary, have you set the table for your friends?

W: Yes, Dad. I have prepared four places.

M: You may prepare just three places. Michael's mother telephoned just now. She said that Michael had a temperature.

So he won't be able to come.

W: What bad news! Did Michael's mother sound worried?

M: Yes, of course.

W: I hope everything goes well. I'll ring up Michael later.

M: And his mother said that your mother and I could use their tickets to see a film named *Cast Away* after the dinner since they were not able to go.

W: I am sure that my mother will be surprised and happy.

M: Yes. She likes watching movies. Most importantly, we can spend quality time together.

Text 8

M: Hi, I'd like to have some information about the summer courses at Swan School.

W: Certainly, Sir. We have two full-time summer courses. The first course begins on July 3 and lasts until July 20, and the second from July 24 till August 10.

M: What about the fees for each course?

W: The former course costs £ 500, and the latter costs £ 50 more.

M: I see. Do we have to find our own accommodation?

W: No, we have a lady who arranges the accommodation for you with Oxford families here.

M: Good, how much does it cost?

W: £ 140 a week.

M: OK. I'd like to choose the second course, please.

W: Sure, Sir. Can I have your name and nationality, please?

M: Dominick Dobuwa. D-O-B-U-W-A. I'm from France.

W: OK, Mr. Dobuwa, you choose the second course from July 24 to August 10. Please pay before July 15 through our official website.

M: OK, I'm looking forward to going to your school in person.

Text 9

M: Mary, I've just finished my listening class. It was a bit difficult.

W: Why not enjoy some social activities? They give you a chance to practice your English. I've just picked up a schedule today.

M: Let's have a look. What are they doing tonight?

W: They've got Singing with Guitar on Monday night. They teach you traditional British folk songs. It starts at 8 and lasts for two hours.

M: I'm not much of a singer. And I've got a lecture early tomorrow morning. A BBC journalist is going to talk about his experiences. Look, there's International Evening on Wednesday in the school hall.

W: Yeah, students from all over the world will sing international songs. Would you like to go and see it?

M: Yes. Another thing I want to do this weekend is go to Stratford-on-Avon. You have to sign up at the student services office in advance. I've got time right now. So I think I'll go ahead and sign my name.

Text 10

W: I live in a small town. Three years ago, my friends and I decided to convince our local community of the need for a proper park. We soon formed an action group consisting of students, teachers, parents and others—all led by a local restaurant owner Martin Ashton. The next thing the action group had to do was start raising money. We persuaded our school to organize a concert and all the ticket money went towards the park fund. Apart from this, we did everything we could think of to raise money—I took away the rubbish and others organized sales of second-hand books and stuff like

that. Six months later, we only had £ 185, 000. But our target budget was £ 200,000. In the meantime, John Richardson was helping out with the planning stage of the project. He works as an architect in London and has got close links with colleagues in the United States. They have a company called Xcite, which has won awards for their park design. So the action group held a community meeting. Almost ninety-eight percent said yes to Xcite. Now we have this fantastic new park.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BCBA 6—10 CCAAB 11—15 BCBCB 16—20 ABAAC

(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文。文章简要介绍了“大美中国”这项由中国日报社主办的图片和短视频征集活动。

21. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据标题及 WHO WE ARE 部分内容可知,“大美中国”是一项由中国日报社主办的图片和短视频征集活动。

22. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 HOW TO PARTICIPATE 部分内容可知,本次征集活动的要求为:图片最大 5MB、格式为 JPG 或 PNG;视频最大 1GB、长度不超过 4 分钟、格式为 MP4 或 MOV。

23. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 综合全文可知,本次征集活动世界各地的机构或个人都可以参加,图片或视频的说明文字中英文皆可,提交作品的截止时间是 2022 年 9 月 30 日。

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。出于好奇心,作者和姐姐在圣诞节前夕趁母亲不在时偷偷提前打开了圣诞礼物。可是,当圣诞节清晨打开礼物的那一刻来临时,作者却体会到一种失落感。

24. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一至三段可知,出于好奇心,作者和姐姐在圣诞节前夕趁母亲不在时偷偷提前打开了圣诞礼物。

25. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段可知,听到母亲马上要回来,作者双手发抖、心跳加快。由此可推知,作者既紧张又害怕。

26. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据倒数第二段可知,圣诞节清晨作者打开礼物后假装激动和兴奋,其实那份惊喜是不存在的。

27. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段可知,作者和姐姐从此以后再也没有提前打开过圣诞礼物,他分析可能的原因是第二次打开礼物不再有真正的惊喜和兴奋感。由此判断他对自己之前提前打开礼物的做法是感到后悔的。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。在快节奏的现代生活中,人们越来越倾向于一心多用。可是,多任务处理对我们究竟意味着什么呢?

28. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段可知,作者这里提到跑步时听音乐这件事,是为了说明只有在一种情形下多任务处理是可能的,那就是其中一项任务不需要付出注意力或精力。

29. 答案 B

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据第四段可知,本段作者主要指出跟他人聊天时如果注意力不集中可能会影响到跟他人的正常关系,也就是“破坏和危及”人际关系。

30. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第五段可知,很多研究结果表明,多任务处理会对我们的工作效率和产出带来负面的影响,这与很多多任务处理者的认知是相反的。

31. 答案 A

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 综合全文可知,本文主要告诉我们,在很多情形下,多任务处理会给我们的工作效率、工作表现以及身心健康带来负面的影响。文章重点讨论的是多任务处理给我们带来的弊端。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。如今市场上充斥着各种“无糖食品”和“无糖饮料”,它们对我们的健康究竟有着怎样的影响呢?

32. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三至五段可知,所谓的“无糖产品”,其实是用人工甜味剂来代替真正的糖;这种人工甜味剂远远比糖更甜,但是没有任何的营养价值。

33. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第五段可知,由于人工甜味剂甜度非常高,所以其用量非常小,因此商家将其“无糖产品”标榜为“低卡路里”或“零卡路里”。

34. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第五、六段可知,这些所谓的“无糖产品”中含有的人工甜味剂比糖要甜数百倍,而且会导致肥胖和糖尿病。

35. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段可知,作者认为,无论糖还是人工甜味剂都不是好的选择,后者危害更大;喜欢甜食者最好的选择是摄取自然的糖分——比如来自水果的糖。

36—40 GFEAC

(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。欧阳卓 3 岁时被查出双耳神经性耳聋中重度听力损伤,然而今年高考中他以 680 分、英语听力满分的成绩被北京大学录取。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

- 思路点拨 非常了不起的是,他的听力得了满分。
42. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 由于听力损伤,他不得不使用助听器。
43. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 但是他从来没有放弃上大学的梦想。
44. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 在欧阳卓很小的时候,奶奶就帮助他培养起对数学的兴趣。
45. 答案 D
命题透析 考查副词。
思路点拨 欧阳卓一直保持低调,他平时很少跟同班同学交流。
46. 答案 C
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 后来,欧阳卓慢慢地将自己的听力损伤视为生活给他的一个挑战。
47. 答案 B
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 欧阳卓决定接受这一人生挑战。
48. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 上高中后,欧阳卓选择独立住校生活。
49. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 欧阳卓选择独立住校生活的目的是克服沟通障碍。
50. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 现有政策允许有听力障碍的考生可以不参加英语听力考试,直接给他们听力总分的一半。
51. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 然而,欧阳卓坚持要参加听力考试。
52. 答案 A
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 令大家吃惊的是,欧阳卓不仅在英语考试中得了高分,听力更是得了满分。
53. 答案 C
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 欧阳卓成功的原因之一是他认为自己跟正常人一样,没什么特别的。
54. 答案 A
命题透析 考查副词。
思路点拨 欧阳卓一直在勇敢地追求自己的梦想。
55. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 欧阳卓认为,学习独立解决问题是他最快乐的事情。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。在欧洲的许多地区,2022 年的夏季非常糟糕;长期干旱加上破纪录的高温。这些极端天气给社会的方方面面带来严重的影响。

56. 答案 particularly

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处需要填入副词来修饰谓语动词。

57. 答案 which

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为非限制性定语从句,an interconnected web 是先行词,故用关系代词 which 引导非限制性定语从句。

58. 答案 that

命题透析 考查强调句。

思路点拨 本句是“It is...that...”强调句型,强调名词 interconnectedness。

59. 答案 consequences

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 这里 consequence 是一个可数名词,根据语境可知,应该用复数形式。

60. 答案 taken

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处应该用非谓语形式,这里表示“被采取”的应对措施,因此用表被动概念的过去分词 taken 作后置定语。

61. 答案 to support

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处应填动词不定式作目的状语。

62. 答案 warmer

命题透析 考查形容词比较级。

思路点拨 根据下文的“more and more often, be more intense and last longer”可知,这里应该用形容词比较级。

63. 答案 will happen

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 本句时间状语为 in the years to come,因此应该用一般将来时。

64. 答案 stepping

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 本空前的 in addition to 是一个介词短语,因此这里应该使用动名词形式。

65. 答案 to

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 adapt to...是固定搭配,表示“适应……”。

写作第一节(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Be Wise Internet Users

It goes without saying that the Internet is playing an increasingly important role in our lives. However, to make the

best of the Internet, we must be wise Internet users because the Internet is a double-edged sword.

First, we must use the Internet for the right purposes. We can search for some useful information on the Internet instead of playing computer games. What's more, we need to limit our time on the Internet. It's common knowledge that long screen time harms our mental health as well as eyes. Never should we enjoy the convenience of technology at the cost of our health.

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 和多于 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、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档:(13—15 分)

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

第四档:(10—12 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档:(7—9 分)

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

第二档:(4—6 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。
4. 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。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档:(1—3分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分:(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。

写作第二节(满分25分)

One possible version:

When the show was over, I walked off the stage to find my grandparents waiting for me. With proud smiles on their faces, they both gave me plenty of praise and encouragement, saying what a wonderful job I had done and what a talented actress I was. However, it was sad to come home to an empty house and know that my parents wouldn't hear about my play for a little while. After all, it was my parents' comments and praise that I was looking forward to.

A few days later my mom returned home from the hospital. I joyfully ran to show her the recording of my big second grade play. While watching the play, she couldn't control her excitement and satisfaction, with her face beaming with joy. She thought I had done an amazing job and praised me for my keeping calm and performing naturally on the stage. Meanwhile, she also pointed out my shortcomings for future improvement. From the experience I realized that my parents were always with me no matter what happened, whether physically or spiritually.

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,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;
 - (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. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档:(21—25分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。
2. 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。
3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档:(16—20分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
2. 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。
3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第三档:(11—15分)

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 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。
3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档:(6—10分)

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达。
3. 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)

1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
2. 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。
3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

不得分:(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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