





第二部分阅读理解(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。

A

A good movie, like a seed, can take root in people's hearts, grow out of people's thoughts! Without saying much, now I recommend 2 super burning dream movies to you. In the interleaving of light and shadow, feel the ups and downs of life, get the feeling of life, have a good heart, start 2023!

**The Pursuit of Happyness**

Will Smith stars in this moving tale inspired by the true story of Chris Gardner, a San Francisco salesman struggling to build a future for himself and his 5-year-old son Christopher. When his girlfriend Linda walks out, Chris is left to raise Christopher on his own. Chris' determination finally pays off when he lands an unpaid internship in a brutally (残暴的) competitive stockbroker-training program, where only one in twenty interns will make the cut. But without a salary, Chris and his son are evicted from their apartment and are forced to sleep on the streets, in homeless shelters and even behind the locked doors of a metro station bathroom. With self-confidence and the love and trust of his son, Chris Gardner rises above his obstacles (障碍) to become a Wall Street legend (传奇).

Up

Retired balloon salesman Carl Fredricksen is ready for his last chance at high-flying excitement. Tying thousands of balloons to his house, Carl sets off to the lost world of his childhood dreams. Unbeknownst to (瞒着) Carl, an overeager 8-year-old Wilderness Explorer Russell is on Carl's front porch! The world's most unlikely duo (搭档) meet fantastic friends like Dug, a dog with a special collar that allows him to speak, and Kevin, a rare 13-foot tall flightless bird. Stuck together in the wilds of the jungle, Carl realizes that sometimes life's biggest adventures aren't the ones you set out looking for.

21. Which category does the passage most likely fall in?

- A. Comics.            B. Fairy tale.            C. Science fiction.            D. Entertainment newspaper.

22. Who plays the leading role of **The Pursuit of Happyness**?

- A. Linda.            B. Christopher            C. Will Smith.            D. Chris Gardner.

23. How many human characters **Up** contains?

- A. Two.            B. Four.            C. Three.            D. One.

B

From homeless to Harvard ... it's an unlikely turn of events. Liz Murray's life is a triumph over adversity, and a stunning example of the importance of Dreaming Big. Murray's upbringing in the Bronx, as the child of cocaine-addicted parents, was filled with severe challenges. There was never enough food in the house, the apartment was filthy and drugs were everywhere.

By age 16, Murray's mom had died and she was homeless—sleeping in parks, riding the subway all night, and living as a high school dropout on the streets of New York City. Amidst this pain, Murray always imagined her life could be much better than it was. “I knew I had to change my circumstances for the better, and that no one could do that for me. But, I quickly found that I also could not do it alone. I had to take responsibility first, and then I had to find help—a community of caring people to help me get there.” Determined to change her life, Murray finished high school in just two years, and with the help of dedicated mentors and teachers, she was awarded a full scholarship to Harvard University—all while camping out in New York City parks and subway stations.

Her story sounds like a Hollywood movie—and it practically is. Lifetime Television produced a movie about Murray's life story entitled Homeless to Harvard, which was nominated for three “Emmy Awards”. Murray is the recipient of the White House “Project's Role Model Award” and Oprah Winfrey's first-ever “Chutzpah Award”. Her memoir, Breaking Night, landed on the New York Times best seller list within a week of its release and it quickly became an international bestseller published in twelve countries, in eight languages.

Murray graduated from Harvard University in 2009. She holds a Master's degree in the Psychology of Education from Columbia University. Today, she is the co-founder and Executive Director of a Bronx-based youth mentoring organization called “The Arthur Project,” named in honor of her first mentor. Murray is passionate about partnering with youth so that they may realize their potential, as she is driven by the belief that “it's not success if it doesn't create opportunities for other people.”

24. What can we know about Liz Murray in the first paragraph?

- A. She is the child of alcohol-addicted parents.
- B. Liz Murray's life is full of stunning dreams.
- C. Liz Murray's life is a victory over misfortune.
- D. Liz Murray is brought up in Bronx filled with few challenges.

25. What inspired Murray to finish high school in just two years?

- A. Her pursuit of a better career.
- B. Her determination to change her life.
- C. His teachers' encouragement.
- D. The proposal of the family members.

26. What is Murray's answer to her belief in life?

- A. To win a reputation.
- B. To study psychology.
- C. To help others realize their potential.
- D. To change circumstances for the better.

27. Which quality might have helped Murray a lot in her life?

- A. Self-discipline.
- B. Sensitivity.
- C. Integrity.
- D. Pessimism.

C

In the 1990s and 2000s, Costa Rica and Panama experienced a rise in malaria (疟疾) cases. The massive loss of amphibians (两栖动物) in the region from a fungal (真菌的) disease may have contributed to the malaria increase.

The spread of the fungal disease was a slow-motion disaster, leading to a decades-long wave of amphibian declines globally. From the 1980s to the 2000s, the wave moved from northwest to southeast across Costa Rica and Panama. An analysis of ecological surveys, public health records and satellite data suggests a link between the amphibian die-offs and an increase in human malaria cases.

On average, each county had 0.8 to 1.1 additional cases of malaria per 1,000 people per year for about six years, beginning several years after the amphibian losses, Michael Springborn, an environmental economist of the University of California, Davis, and colleagues found.

Springborn and colleagues wondered if the impacts that the fungal disease has on the decline of at least 500 species globally stretched to humans. The team turned to Costa Rica and Panama, where the fungus moved through ecosystems in a somewhat uniform way along the narrow area of land on which the two countries sit, Springborn says. The researchers worked out when the fungus arrived at a given place and then looked at the number of malaria cases in those places before and after the die-offs. Malaria cases rose in the first couple of years after the decline and remained high for six years or so before going down again for unknown reasons.

Studies on the connections between biodiversity loss and health might "help motivate conservation by highlighting the direct benefits of conservation to human well-being," says Hillary Young, a community ecologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara. "Humans are causing wildlife to be lost at a rate similar to that of other major mass extinction events," she says. "We are increasingly aware that these losses can have major impacts on human health and well-being and, in particular, on risk of infectious disease.

28. What directly brought about the rise in malaria cases?

- A. The extinction of fungus.
- B. The death of amphibians.
- C. The spread of a fungal disease.
- D. The lack of wildlife conservation.

29. What can we infer from Springborn and colleagues' findings?

- A. The number of amphibians dropped dramatically.
- B. The fungus has little impact on human well-being.
- C. The county's population multiplied after the amphibian decline.
- D. Malaria cases show relevant changes when amphibians became fewer.

30. How did the scientists carry out the research?

- A. By studying the features of the fungus.
- B. By comparing the number of malaria cases
- C. By finding out the track of fungus' movement .
- D. By working out the reason for the amphibian die-offs.

31. What might be the best title for the text?

- A. What has relationship with human health?
- B. What causes the major mass extinction event?
- C. Why humans should keep wildlife at a distance?
- D. How human well-being is closely connected with wildlife?

D

Governments should stop the use of biofuels (生物燃料) and lift bans on genetic modification (转基因) of crops, a green campaigning group has urged, in the face of a growing global food crisis that threatens the developing nations.

The EU, the US and the UK are among countries that use biofuels compulsorily, usually mixed with petrol fuels, for road vehicles. But many of the biofuels used come from food crops, including wheat, maize and so on. The World Food Programme has warned that the rising prices of these food, which have been driven by a combination of the Covid pandemic, climate breakdown and the war in Ukraine, is generating a food crisis around the world.

In the UK, the renewable transport Fuel Obligation requires about 10% of the fuels supplied by fossil fuel companies to be “sustainable”, which in effect means biofuels. However, the amount that can come from food crops is at 4% at most, and will be reduced further to 2% in 2032. A UK government spokesperson said: “biofuels, and other renewable fuels, will continue to play an important part in helping to decarbonise transport and meet our climate goals. However, to help address the global food price crisis, we continue to promote waste-derived biofuels and are reducing the percentage of crop based biofuels that count towards supplier targets.”

RePlanet says that although the original reason for biofuels was as a lower carbon alternative to fossil fuels, in fact, owing to the impact on food, the fertiliser and energy used to produce the grains and oils and the land converted to agriculture to produce biofuels, there is little carbon saving over fossil fuels. RePlanet also argues that rich countries should eat less meat to free up grain, and that prohibitions on the genetic modification of crops (GMF) should be lifted to achieve higher yields. If Europe doesn't look at finding evidence-based solutions, the outcome will be worse for the world's poor, for the climate and for nature conservation.

32. Which is not one of the factors contributing to a food crisis around the world?

- A. The Covid pandemic.
- B. The war in Ukraine.
- C. Climate breakdown.
- D. Genetic modification of crops

33. What can you infer from paragraph 3?

- A. We use too many biofuels.
- B. We use too many other renewable fuels.
- C. We use too many fossil fuels.
- D. We use too many waste-derived biofuels.

34. What does the underlined word “converted” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Managed.
- B. Composed.
- C. Transformed
- D. Constructed.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Global food crisis is on the way.
- B. Stopping biofuels and lifting bans on GMF.
- C. Finding evidence-based solutions.
- D. Global food crisis threatens us.

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。

Do you ever feel really afraid of failing? Do you think you have to be perfect all the time? Do you get very upset over small mistakes that you think you made and then imagine that makes the whole thing you are working on wrong? 36

Perfectionists think that if they don't act perfectly, they are really bad or worthless. 37 For example, you imagine other people judge you very harshly for very small mistakes. Perfectionists set really unrealistic goals for themselves, such as, I will make honor roll every year or never miss a step in that dance sequence.

38 This kind of thinking means you view situations as all good or all bad-nothing in between.

39 The first step is to help them identify their thoughts about a situation that's distressing. They are advised to ask themselves, "What is going through my mind right now?" Then, if their next thought is along the lines of all-good or all-bad thinking such as "I made a mistake and now my project is ruined," it is suggested that they ask themselves something about that thought. They could ask, "Is there a way to see my situation as not all good or bad, but as something in between?"

Setting realistic goals sounds like a crucial part of trying to avoid perfectionism, while still being motivated to do well. Yes, contrary to what most people think, you can still become very successful without being a perfectionist! 40 They can fail at a task and more easily bounce back from that failure.

- A. If you do, then you are probably a perfectionist.
- B. So what can people do to help change the way they think?
- C. Perfectionists sometimes avoid challenges for fear of failing.
- D. When they don't meet these goals, they feel it's a catastrophe.
- E. Positive strivers set realistic goals and enjoy challenging themselves.
- F. They appreciate success without linking it so rigidly to their self-worth.
- G. They usually think others also use the same unreasonably high standards to judge them.

第三部分语言 知识运用(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 had a string of bad luck lately. Last week my washing machine broke. I planned to fix it myself but soon 41 the repairs would cost more than a new one would. Then this week the 42 thing happened to my daughter's washing machine! This time I 43 called a friend to help. Once again, however, it was broken beyond 44. I ended up having to 45 two. While both the new machines got delivered quickly, I still 46 about what I was going through in my heart.

The moment I did, my 47 traveled back to when I was a child, I saw my grandma 48 an old-fashioned washing machine with my jeans and shirts. It didn't have a spin dryer (甩干机) inside so she had to put each item through a pair of rollers to 49 the water. When the washing was done, she'd often pat the machine 50. She had grown up hand-washing clothes and was 51 for the machine that did so much of the work for her.

Remembering this helped me realize that I was looking at things in the 52 way. I was getting 53 in the inconveniences of modern life instead of being thankful for all I have. The good old days had their share of 54 and joys. And so do the good new days. What 55 is how we live them and what we can learn from them.

- |     |                 |               |                |                |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. | A. regretted    | B. remembered | C. denied      | D. appreciated |
| 42. | A. usual        | B. same       | C. funny       | D. amazing     |
| 43. | A. even         | B. still      | C. ever        | D. already     |
| 44. | A. recognition  | B. control    | C. repair      | D. compare     |
| 45. | A. sell         | B. order      | C. return      | D. fix         |
| 46. | A. lied         | B. cared      | C. complained  | D. argued      |
| 47. | A. memory       | B. dream      | C. doubt       | D. fear        |
| 48. | A. covering     | B. decorating | C. loading     | D. equipping   |
| 49. | A. purify       | B. remove     | C. hold        | D. absorb      |
| 50. | A. firmly       | B. hurriedly  | C. wildly      | D. lovingly    |
| 51. | A. grateful     | B. eager      | C. sorry       | D. responsible |
| 52. | A. ideal        | B. proper     | C. wrong       | D. traditional |
| 53. | A. carried away | B. caught up  | C. turned down | D. taken over  |
| 54. | A. purposes     | B. duties     | C. excuses     | D. struggles   |
| 55. | A. matters      | B. remains    | C. works       | D. happens     |

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。

The official mascot for the World Cup 2022, which is currently taking place in Qatar, is La'eeb — a figure 56 name means "super-skilled player" in Arabic. But Chinese fans have nicknamed the mascot the "wonton wrapper"(馄饨皮) because 57 its resemblance to the dumpling-like food. The positive attention directed toward the mascot has also made a Qatari youngster 58 social media hit in China.

During the live broadcast of the opening match between Qatar and Ecuador, a young fan in the audience 59 (wear) a kaffiyeh, a traditional male headdress in the region, 60 (attract) people's attention by making dramatic 61 (face) expressions showing his unhappiness about his team's performance. The Qatari team ultimately lost the match.

The teen is actually Abdulrahman Fahad al-Thani. 62 (base) on his family name, 63 is believed that the 16-year-old could be a member of the Qatari royal family. During the interview, he also greeted the Chinese audience in Chinese.

On Thursday, Abdulrahman recorded a video expressing his gratitude for the love he has received from the Chinese people. It was posted on Chinese social media on Thursday.

Many people commented that he was welcome 64 (visit) China as well. Also, his 65 (respond) was one of the most discussed topics on Chinese social media on Friday.

#### 第四部分写作(共两节,满分40分)

##### 第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

假如你是李华,你的英国朋友 David 对你校的实践项目 Herb Garden (香草园)非常感兴趣。写信询问相关情况,请你回复邮件,内容包括:

1. 项目内容;
2. 邀请体验。

参考词汇: rosemary(迷迭香); mint(薄荷) thyme(百里香)

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右。
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear David,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

第二节读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

LESSONS LEARNED OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

Mr. Gray was my history teacher in tenth grade. I couldn't tell what kind of history he taught for two reasons: one, I never liked history, and two, my body was in class, but my mind wasn't. Mr. Gray wasn't the teacher who offered retakes (补考) on tests; he did so much more for me than that. He offered me a pair of ears and a shoulder to cry on.

Before Mr. Gray came along, one major event was taking place in my life. My mom told me she wanted to divorce my dad. Why then? I didn't understand. I barricaded (筑起壁垒) myself in my basement bedroom, listening to angry music and sleeping. I fell into a depression and my grades were falling. Then there was Mr. Gray.

I sat against a brick wall outside the library, knees pulled into my chest, head down, surrounded by my noisy friends that I was slowly distancing myself from, when I heard his voice: "Ever feel like you're a fire hydrant (消防栓) and every dog in the neighborhood is stopping by to visit you?" I picked my head up and then I saw Mr. Gray.

I had heard him use this line in the classroom a few times before, when it looked like a kid was having a bad day. It usually aroused a laugh and ended there. This time was different though --- he was waiting for an answer. Next thing I knew I was following him into the library.

We sat amongst the shelves of the mostly empty library for the rest of lunchtime. I don't remember much about that first conversation other than the unconditional promise he made me of lending a pair of ears and a shoulder to cry on. What made him such a special teacher was that he saw that I was struggling and reached out to me outside of the classroom.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

However, that didn't change our classroom relationship. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

Many lunchtime library conversations followed throughout the school year. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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