

绝密★启用前

2022 届高三第一次学业质量联合检测

英语

总分 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、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,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. What is the woman doing now?

- A. Tidying up her room. B. Writing to her professor. C. Preparing for her report.

2. When is Sam leaving for China?

- A. Next week. B. This weekend. C. At the end of March.

3. What is the man likely to do next?

- A. Have a rest. B. Have some coffee. C. See a doctor.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Waitress and customer. C. Mother and son.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A writer. B. A teacher. C. A theater.

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 probably the speakers?

- A. At a concert. B. In a car. C. At home.

7. What time is it now?

A. 7: 00 pm. B. 7: 30 pm. C. 8: 30 pm.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. What's the purpose of the ban in Sri Lanka?

- A. To protect elephants.
- B. To improve people's health.
- C. To promote foreign trade.

9. How many elephants have died in the conflicts since last year?

- A. 184.
- B. 423.
- C. 607.

10. What do the speakers think of the decision of the country?

- A. Necessary.
- B. Confusing.
- C. Fruitless.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. Why did Catherine move to the country?

- A. She started a new online business.
- B. She decided to work with her husband.
- C. She wanted to accompany her parents.

12. How is Catherine's life now?

- A. Boring.
- B. Stressful.
- C. Enjoyable.

13. Who helps Catherine's son with his studies?

- A. Her mother.
- B. Her father.
- C. Her husband.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。

14. Why did the woman take Grace as a role model?

- A. She was a typical bookworm.
- B. She was an excellent athlete.
- C. She was different from other girls.

15. What did Grace prefer doing with her dollhouse?

- A. Playing with the dolls.
- B. Making new things for it.
- C. Taking it apart completely.

16. What did Grace intend to do by taking apart alarm clocks?

- A. To make a new dollhouse.
- B. To know how they worked.
- C. To draw her parents' attention.

17. What was Grace's parents' attitude towards her behavior?

- A. Angry.
- B. Worried.
- C. Supportive.

听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。

18. Why did Roger Tyers come to China?

- A. To do research.
- B. To do business.
- C. To go sightseeing.

19. What made Roger Tyers choose to travel by train?
A. The low cost.
B. His love for trains.
C. The climate crisis.
20. How many people signed online to support "Flight Free 2019"?
A. 13,500. B. 14,000. C. 40,000.

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

This Week: Homes for Book Lovers

Boulder

This 2019 four-bedroom home has an open-plan great room with a floor-to-ceiling bookshelf and a rolling library ladder. The house mixes Western and Eastern design and features wood floors and oversize windows with views of a seasonal pond.

LIV Sotheby's International Realty

New York City

Nobel Prize-winning author and previous owner Toni Morrison changed the third bedroom of this 1901 house into her library and writing room. The two-bedroom home features a living-dining area with gas fireplace, an open-plan kitchen, a master suite with dressing area, and sweeping city views.

Brown Harris Stevens

Montecito

The second bedroom of this two-bedroom house features a wall-to-wall wood bookcase. The house also has a built-in bookcase on the stairs, a main suite with fireplace, a chef's kitchen with wood cabinets and counters. The path in front of the house has lawns, and gardens and is part of a gated community with a pool, tennis courts, and beach access.

Sotheby's International Realty

Oxford

This 1991 house stands in the center of a town famed for its connections with William Faulkner and John Grisham. The four-bedroom house has a wall-to-wall bookshelf in the game room and also features a living room with fireplace and an eat-in kitchen with hardwood floors. It's the steal of the week with a surprising price.

Cannon Cleary McGraw

21. Why are these houses selected for book lovers?
A. They are all affordable for reading enthusiasts.
B. They all have enough space for book collections.
C. They each have a study with a good view of nature.
D. They enable their owners to get access to local libraries.
22. Which will you contact if you like a house with a long history?
A. LIV Sotheby's International Realty. B. Brown Harris Stevens.

years. Different generations of the same family live together in one household for a whole range of reasons. The most popular belief is that multigenerational households today come about because young adults won't fly the nest. While there is some truth in this, "adult children yet to leave home" was only the third-most-common driver.

Grandparents are now moving across town to be closer or to live with their grandchildren so they can provide childcare during the day. Likewise, some people are inviting their elderly parents to live with them so they could take care of them. "Care arrangement support" was the second-most-common driver for multigenerational living.

Finance pressure in getting higher education, workforce employment and the cost of housing encourage the younger generation to delay leaving the parental home. Changes in government policies on child, aged and disability care can also have impacts on people's decisions. This is actually the last straw which breaks them.

There are admittedly problems with multigenerational living. One of the bigger complaints about it is that not everyone helps. While adult children do help out with chores, they simply do housework for themselves, instead of being responsible for the whole family. Complaints about chores, however, pale in comparison to those about lack of privacy in the family home. This is the result of a combination of family members not respecting personal boundaries but also of many housing designs that are not suitable for multigenerational needs.

Despite the attention given by the public to this household form, little is known about it, particularly the experiences of those who choose to live in them. Whatever it is, there are pros and cons to multigenerational living, just like living alone.

28. Why do different generations live together according to the most popular opinion?

- A. Elderly parents can't get plenty of care.
- B. Young adults can take good care of parents.
- C. Adult children wouldn't like to leave home.
- D. People are tired with so much childcare now.

29. What is the final driver for multigenerational living?

- A. The education background.
- B. The advantages of a big family.
- C. The rising concern about parenting.
- D. The government policies related.

30. What's the biggest problem of the multigenerational household?

- A. It ruins the people's independence.
- B. It is a threat to the modern society.
- C. It affects the privacy of family members.
- D. It encourages young adults to live alone.

31. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Narrowing the generation gap
- B. Having to live under one roof
- C. Finding a multigenerational family
- D. Keeping traditions from dying out

D

Which is better for Earth: an electric or gas-powered vehicle? The answer to this question might seem blindingly obvious: Of course electric cars must be better for the environment, because they don't give off

greenhouse gases as people drive. However, electric vehicles (EVs) aren't perfect, and they come with their own set of polluting problems. Their batteries require a large amount of energy to produce.

Battery production is just one part of an electric car's life span. A study looked at the entire life cycle of an EV's emissions(排放), from mining the metals for the batteries to producing the electricity needed to power them, and then compared this with the average emissions of a gas-powered vehicle. The team found that when EVs are charged with coal-powered electricity, they're actually worse for the environment than gas-powered cars.

"Only when connected to the dirtiest, coal-heavy electric grids(电网) do gas-powered cars become comparable to EVs on a greenhouse gas basis," said Colin Sheppard, an expert in energy and transportation systems. That's why more and more countries are decreasing the power supply from coal. In China, the national grid is improving with more investments in renewable energy. For example, it has twice as much wind energy capacity as the U.S. and it builds more solar panels per year than any other countries.

Sheppard modelled a future in which all cars were electric. "We wanted to understand what it might be like if all passenger vehicles are electrified." For example, Sheppard calculated that if all vehicles in the U.S. were electric, it would reduce greenhouse-gas emissions by 46 % every year. This reduction could be increased even further if those vehicles were using a technique known as "smart charging" in which cars are recharged at chosen times (often at night) to reduce the cost of electricity.

In short, it's far easier to argue in favor of buying an EV than a gas-powered vehicle. But what about the cost? Aren't electric vehicles too expensive for most people?

32. In which case do EVs get more heavy-polluted than gas-powered cars?

- A. Being powered only by batteries.
- B. Consuming coal-powered electricity.
- C. Starting to give off greenhouse gases.
- D. Replacing gas-powered vehicles entirely.

33. What is greatly promoted in China now according to the text?

- A. Renewable energy.
- B. Electric vehicles.
- C. Coal-powered supply.
- D. Public transport.

34. How does Sheppard model the future of EVs?

- A. With a discussion.
- B. With an examination.
- C. With a calculation.
- D. With a questionnaire.

35. What might the paragraph following the passage be about?

- A. Inventing green gas-powered vehicles.
- B. Developing environment-friendly grids.
- C. Making electric vehicles more affordable.
- D. Getting rid of fossil energy like coal and oil.

第二节 (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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Can People Really Learn to "Speed Read"?

There never seems to be enough time to read these days. With so many books and articles—especially on social

media—the ability to read faster could be a life-changer. 36 The problem is that true speed reading without any loss in comprehension isn't supported by the science.

“Speed reading is not actually possible,” said Elizabeth Schotter, a scientist at the University of South Florida. 37 You have to first see the word, understand its meaning, relate the word to its context, and then figure out where to point your eyes next.

Some books and classes train people to read whole passages all at once by scanning text in a zigzag (之字形) pattern. These methods suggest that our eyes make wasted movements when looking back and forth over words. But studies find that the limit to reading comprehension is the ability to recognize words. 38

In recent years, numerous apps have claimed they can boost reading speed. These apps display text just one word at a time, one after another at a certain rate. 39 But again, the eyes sometimes have to go back and reread words to fully grasp text. Research has found that your eyes pick up important information beyond the word in focus, which is simply not possible if you can only read one word at a time.

40 You probably can't dramatically increase your speed, but research suggests you can get a little faster by improving your vocabulary and simply reading more. Good thing there's plenty to read. Enjoy it.

- A. So is there a way to become a faster reader?
- B. Is the scientific community doubtful about speed reading?
- C. So adjusting eye movements probably won't help you read faster.
- D. Most people who claim to be speed-reading are actually skimming.
- E. That way, your eyes are forced to focus on the word in front of you.
- F. Reading is a complex task that requires cooperation between mental systems.
- G. That is why so many classes, books and apps claim they can get you to read faster.

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。

Allamby started his auto repair business at the age of 19. Over the years it has 41 grown into two shops with 11 employees. However, Allamby became unsatisfied, 42 for something more. At first, he thought it must have to do with 43 his business even further and decided to 44 his degree in business management.

To Allamby's surprise, there came a 45. He was told he had to take biology to get his 46. “What do I need to take 47 for?” he thought. But it turned out to be the most 48 thing to have happened. The biology class 49 the childhood dream he had kept as a child—to be a doctor.

Growing up in a poor neighborhood? he faced 50 expectations and numerous barriers to 51 his dream. In 2011, at the age of 39, he cut 52 with his past and was ready to live his dream; a 53 Allamby walked into the biology class. Then he started to study medicine at Ohio Medical University. In 2019, at the age of 47, Allamby became Doctor Allamby and took a 54 in emergency medicine at Cleveland Clinic Akron General.

“How many people can do something so brand-new at such a(n) 55 stage in their life?” he said. “My kids and I are all proud of me.”

- 41. A. apparently B. gradually C. regularly D. casually
- 42. A. longing B. paying C. waiting D. preparing

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. apparently | B. gradually | C. regularly | D. casually |
| 43. A. abandoning | B. changing | C. starting | D. growing |
| 44. A. take over | B. go for | C. pick out | D. try on |
| 45. A. success | B. mistake | C. wrinkle | D. relief |
| 46. A. reply | B. degree | C. permit | D. shop |
| 47. A. biology | B. medicine | C. management | D. business |
| 48. A. embarrassing | B. strange | C. unfair | D. fortunate |
| 49. A. examined | B. restored | C. predicted | D. described |
| 50. A. low | B. ordinary | C. strong | D. urgent |
| 51. A. desiring | B. treating | C. applying | D. pursuing |
| 52. A. ties | B. courses | C. support | D. track |
| 53. A. nervous | B. unique | C. different | D. creative |
| 54. A. lesson | B. test | C. job | D. major |
| 55. A. high | B. deep | C. old | D. late |

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。

There was to be a legendary(传奇的)family responsible for the construction of imperial(皇家的)buildings. 56 (include) many of the China's current UNESCO world heritage sites for over 200 years. Their family name was Lei, 57 (respectful) called "Yangshi Lei", a term for the emperor's head architect.

The story of Lei family started in the early days of the Qing Dynasty 58. Lei Fada and his relatives from Nanjing were ordered 59 (rebuild) Taihe Palace in the Forbidden City. With his 60 (significance) skills, his reputation began to spread widely. Lei Jinyu, his son, also made great 61 (achieve) like Yuanmingyuan.

From 1736 to 1796, the 62 (four) generation of Lei family designed many buildings from that time. Until the last architect of the family 63 (take) office in the 20th century, they had completed famous buildings such as the Temple of Heaven, the Summer Palace, and the Chengde Mountain Resort.

In 2007, UNESCO added "Yangshi Lei" into 64 list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Humanity, for its influence 65 Chinese traditional architecture. The architecture of the family will be shining through the age.

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,你们社团将举办英文读诗会,请你写一封邮件邀请外教Elvira参加,内容包括:

- 1.活动时间和地点;
- 2.活动安排;
- 3.欢迎她分享自己喜欢的诗歌。

注意:

- 1.写作词数应为80左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Elvira,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Day hikes took me across more than 100 miles of rocky slopes, muddy narrow roads and rough log bridges over crystal clear streams. The people I encountered through hiking were fascinating, but I was never interested in completing the entire 2,190 miles. Instead, my goal was to spend a single night on the Appalachian Trail (小路).

I was turning sixty. It was time to face my fear of what might be lying in the darkness of the woods. I had shoulder and neck problems that limited the amount of weight I could carry in my backpack, so I asked my twenty-year-old son, Erik, to help me. He readily agreed, and now, six months later, we were in the mountains preparing to spend a night on the Appalachian Trail.

The morning literally flew by as we walked through the woods. Then the trail began in an open field, under a sun that swiftly stole my energy. I was not prepared for the intense heat. Erik waited patiently as I ducked under small bushes to grab a few inches of shade. We hiked for another hour before stopping by two large rocks for a rest. Suddenly, Erik sprang to his feet, pointed down the trail and cried out, "Bear!"

Bears were not new to my world. Around my childhood home, they were often seen in backyards and walking across roads. Bears extended my fear of the woods until I hesitantly joined a group of friends on a day hike. It was the first of many hikes to follow, and my fear of the woods began to relax.

Now, not thirty feet away, was a huge black bear. "What do we do?" I cried. Erik calmly responded, "Mom, we're just going to walk back the way we came for a little bit." 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。

As we did, the bear walked into the bush slowly and faded away.

After setting up the tent at the campsite, we sat around the fire Erik built.

2022 届高三第一次学业质量联合检测·英语

第一部分 听力

1-5 CBABA 6-10 BAABA

11-15 CCACB 16-20 BCACB

评分标准:1-20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分;与答案不符者不得分。

第二部分 阅读

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了本周给读书爱好者推荐的四套不同的房产信息。

21. B 【解析】推理判断题。四则信息中都提及它们有足够的藏书空间。

22. B 【解析】细节理解题。由 New York City 部分中的“Nobel Prize-winning author and previous owner Toni Morrison changed the third bedroom of this 1901 house into her library and writing room.”可知,此处是历史最长的房子,所以应该联系 Brown Harris Stevens。

23. D 【解析】细节理解题。由 Oxford 部分中的“it's the steal of the week with a surprising price.”可知,这套房子很可能是最便宜的。

B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了心理学家 Behinfar 在疫情期间通过拥抱奶牛的方式得到心理安慰并把这项服务推荐给自己的朋友。农场主 Aimee Takaha 也认为拥抱奶牛具有舒缓情绪的效果。

24. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中“On a recent afternoon, she finally was cured in long-awaited hugs—by a 2,000-pound cow... to hug cows as a present for the friend.”可知,Behinfar 自己通过拥抱奶牛的方式得到心理安慰并推荐给自己的朋友,来克服疫情期间的孤独。

25. D 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段的“People are signing up to hug cows across the country, hungry for affection as the nation approaches a full year of social distancing during the pandemic.”可知,由于疫情的影响,拥抱奶牛的服务受到很多人的欢迎,所以人们对此的态度是“积极的”。

26. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第三段的“Owner Aimee Takaha says she gets around 20 calls a day about the service she has offered for 5 years. Business has picked up dramatically in the past year.”可知,在过去的一年里拥抱奶牛的服务业务急剧增长。

27. A 【解析】词义猜测题。由 Behinfar 的个人体验和农场主 Aimee Takaha 所说的话可知,拥抱奶牛的确具有舒缓情绪的效果,可以让人放松。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了最近由于各种各样的原因,社会上多代同堂的家庭有所增长,同时也带来了一系列的问题。作者表达了自己对多代同堂生活方式的观点态度。

28. C 【解析】细节理解题。由第一段的“The most popular belief is that multigenerational households today come about because young adults won't fly the nest.”可知,孩子们不愿意离开家是人们普遍相信的原因。

29. D 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段的“Changes in government policies on child, aged and disability care can also have impacts on people's decisions. This is actually the last straw which breaks them.”可知,政府对于儿童、老人及残疾人关怀政策的变化驱使年轻人选择多代同堂生活。

30. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第四段的“... pale in comparison to those about lack of privacy in the family home”可知,其他问题都比不上“大家庭里缺乏隐私”这一问题。

31. B 【解析】标题归纳题。文章第一段的“Declining in the past several decades, the multigenerational household seems to find its way back in recent years.”提出本文的主题,接下来分析了此种现象的原因和利弊,及作者对此的态度,B 项最适合作文章标题。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讨论了电动汽车和燃油汽车哪个更环保。

· 英语 ·

参考答案及解析

32. B 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段的“The team found that when EVs are charged with coal-powered electricity, they're actually worse for the environment than gas-powered cars.”可知,当电动汽车消耗的是以煤为燃料的电能时,对环境造成的污染比燃油汽车更严重。
33. A 【解析】细节理解题。由第三段的“In China, the national grid is improving with more investments in renewable energy.”可知,中国电网正在加大对可再生能源的投资。
34. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第四段的“Sheppard modelled a future in which all cars were electric... For example, Sheppard calculated that if all vehicles in the U.S. were electric”可知,Sheppard建立了一种推测电动汽车未来的模型:如果所有人都用电动汽车,将会产生什么样的结果。
35. C 【解析】推理判断题。由第五段的“Aren't electric vehicles too expensive for most people?”可知,最后提出的问题是“电动汽车对大多数人来说是不是太贵了?”所以接下来作者应是继续谈论“如何让电动汽车更实惠”。
- 评分标准:21—35 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分;与答案不符者不得分。
- 第二节
- 【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。针对现在社会上一些声称可以帮助人们提高阅读速度的训练方式,作者根据科学家的研究,分析并总结出这些训练方式只是帮助人们提高了看字速度,而不是提高阅读速度,并鼓励大家享受阅读。
36. G 【解析】根据前文“With so many books and articles... the ability to read faster could be a life-changer.”可知,人们都想要拥有快速阅读的能力,G 项承接上文,符合语境。
37. F 【解析】考查前后文逻辑关系。由后文“You have to first see the word, understand its meaning, relate the word to its context, and then figure out where to point your eyes next.”可知,阅读是一项复杂的任务,F 项与下文衔接紧密,符合语境。
38. C 【解析】此句总结本段。根据本段内容可以总结出,训练只是提高了人们的看字速度,而没有提高阅读速度,C 项总结本段大意。
39. E 【解析】此句承上启下。由前文“These apps display text just one word at a time, one after another at a certain rate.”和后文“But again, the eyes

- sometimes have to go back and reread words to fully grasp text.”可知,E 项“这样的训练方式,使得眼睛被迫聚焦在眼前的单词上”与上下文衔接紧密,符合文意。
40. A 【解析】考查段首句。根据后文“You probably can't dramatically increase your speed”和“you can get a little faster by improving your vocabulary and simply reading more”可知,这是对 A 项“所以是否有提高阅读速度的方法”的回答,A 项适合作为段首句。
- 评分标准:36—40 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分;与答案不符者不得分。
- 第三部分 语言运用
- 第一节
- 【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Allamby 19 岁开始从事汽车维修行业,后来因为想要扩大自己的修理生意又去学习商业管理。学习过程唤醒了儿时成为医生的梦想,最终在 47 岁他成为一名医生。
41. B 【解析】由句意可知,在过去的几年里,Allamby 的修理厂逐渐(gradually)发展为两个店铺。
42. A 【解析】根据前文“However”和“unsatisfied”可知,Allamby 渴望(longing for)更多的东西。
43. D 【解析】根据本句的“even further”可知,此处指他想要进一步扩展他的商业。
44. B 【解析】由句意可知,Allamby 决定努力获取商业管理的学位。“go for”意为“努力获取”。
45. C 【解析】根据段首的“To Allamby's surprise”和后文“He was told he had to take biology”可知,本句意为“令 Allamby 惊讶的是,出现了一个小困难”。“wrinkle”此处意为“皱纹;小困难”。
46. B 【解析】由句意可知,Allamby 被告知他必须上生物课来得到他的学位。
47. A 【解析】结合前文出现的“biology”可知,Allamby 抱怨道:“我为什么要学生物呢?”
48. D 【解析】根据后文 Allamby 最终成为一名医生可知,这是“最幸运的”事情。
49. B 【解析】此处意为“生物课唤醒了(restored)他儿时成为医生的梦想”。
50. A 【解析】结合本句“Growing up in a poor neighborhood”可知,他面临低的期望。
51. D 【解析】由句意可知,他面临无数对于追求(pursuing)梦想的障碍。

• 2 •

52. A 【解析】根据后文“was ready to live his dream”可知,此处指 Allamby 与过去切断联系。

53. C 【解析】根据语境可知,一个与过去不同的 Allamby 走进了生物课课堂。

54. C 【解析】由前文“Then he started to study medicine at Ohio Medical University.”可知,在 47 岁他成为一名医生并从事急诊医学工作。

55. D 【解析】根据上文可知,47 岁是一个比较晚的年龄阶段。

评分标准:41—55 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分;与答案不符者不得分。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了传奇的雷氏家族。雷发达是明末清初的一位建筑工匠,曾参与故宫太和殿等工程的重建。其后代继承其业,在工部样房主持宫廷建造工作达 200 余年,圆明园和颐和园中大部分建筑均为雷氏设计,被誉为“样式雷”。

56. including 【解析】考查非谓语动词。结合句意并分析句子结构可知,include 在句中充当非谓语,且表示主动意义,故填 including。

57. respectfully 【解析】考查词性转换。由句意可知,空格处应用副词来修饰其后的非谓语动词 called,故填 respectfully。

58. when 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处是定语从句,先行词指时间“early days of the Qing Dynasty”,在从句中充当时间状语,故填 when。

59. to rebuild 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:雷氏家族的故事起源于清朝早期,当时南京的雷发达和他的亲戚被命令去重建紫禁城太和殿。order sb to do...是固定搭配,故填 to rebuild。

60. significant 【解析】考查词性转换。根据空后的名词 skills 可知空格处应为形容词,故填 significant。

61. achievement(s) 【解析】考查词性转换。根据空前的 great 可知,空格处应为名词,此处意为:取得伟大成就,故填 achievement(s)。

62. fourth 【解析】考查数词。根据句意可知,此处应为“第四代”,故填 fourth。

63. took 【解析】考查动词时态。分析句子结构可知,此处考查时间状语从句中的谓语动词的时态,且根据句中的时间状语“in the 20th century”可知时态应用一般过去时,故填 took。

64. the 【解析】考查冠词。根据句意及后文的“the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Humanity”可知,此处为定冠词表特指,故填 the。

65. on 【解析】考查介词。one's influence on...意为“对……的影响”,为固定搭配,故填 on。

评分标准:56—65 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分;与答案不符者不得分。

第四部分 写作

第一节

Dear Elvira,

I'm Li Hua. Our club is going to hold an English poetry party. Knowing you're interested in poetry, I'm writing to invite you to join in this activity.

It will be held in our school hall at 9 next Friday. After our teacher delivers a speech on English poems, all members of the club will share their favourite English poems. Afterwards, we will pick out popular poems, which will be posted on the school's information board. What's more, we would appreciate it if you could share your favourite poem.

You're definitely welcome to join us. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

评分标准:

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 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数量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。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13—15 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的

1. 覆盖所有内容要点。
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

3. 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。

4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(10—12分): 完全完成了试题规定的任务, 达到了预期的写作目的

1. 虽漏掉1—2个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。

2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

3. 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。

4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(7—9分): 基本完成试题规定的任务, 整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的

1. 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。

2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。

4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

第二档(4—6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

1. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。

2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限。

3. 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。

4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—3分): 未完成试题规定的任务, 信息未能传达给读者

1. 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。

2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限。

3. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解。

4. 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, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节

As we did, the bear walked into the bush slowly and faded away. I was trying to recover when my son put his mouth close to my ear, "Mom, are you OK?" "OK," I attempted to mask my tension. After that, we didn't say much to each other. We moved forward cautiously, with eyes jumping from the trail to the bush and the tree.

Finally, we arrived with the dusk at a campsite, relieved to see some other hikers there.

After setting up the tent at the campsite, we sat around the fire Erik built. We ate cheese, fruit, and bread from the cans. Then Erik and I settled into our sleeping bags, much closer than we had been since he was a small boy. We talked a little, and then I fell asleep. Each time I turned over in the night, Erik got awake with a tense "Mom, are you OK?" He was obviously already a protector himself. In his company, not only did I face lifelong fears but discovered unexpected courage within my own heart.

评分标准:

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分, 按七个档次给分。

2. 评分时, 应主要从内容、语言(词汇、语法)和篇章结构三个方面考虑, 具体为:

(1) 续写内容的质量、完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。

(2) 应用语法结构和词汇的准确性、恰当性和丰富性。

(3) 与所给短文及段落开头的衔接程度, 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时, 应先根据所续写短文的整体情况确定其所属的档次, 然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第七档(22—25分)

1. 创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容, 富有逻辑性, 续写完整, 与原文情境融洽度高;

2. 使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达流畅, 语言错误很少, 且完全不影响理解;

3. 自然有效地使用了段落间、语句间的衔接手段, 全文结构清晰, 前后呼应, 意义连贯。

第六档(18—21分)

1. 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容, 比较有逻辑性, 续写比较完整, 与原文情境融洽度较高;

2. 使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达比较流畅, 有个别错误, 但不影响理解;

3. 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。

第五档(15—17分)

1. 创造了基本合理的内容, 有一定的逻辑性, 续写基本完整, 与原文情境相关;

2. 使用了比较恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达方式不够多样性, 表达有些许错误, 但基本不影响理解;

3. 使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。

第四档(11—14分):

1. 创造了基本完整的故事内容, 但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强, 与原文情境基本相关;

2. 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构, 有部分语言错误和不恰当之处, 个别部分影响理解;

3. 尚有语句衔接的意识, 全文结构基本清晰, 意义基本连贯。

第三档(6—10分)

1. 内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题, 续写不够完整, 与原文有一定程度脱节;

2. 所用的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误较多且比较低级, 影响理解;

3. 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不够清晰, 意义欠连贯。

第二档(1—5分)

1. 内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题, 或有部分内容抄自原文, 续写不完整, 与原文情境基本脱节;

2. 所使用的词汇非常有限, 语法结构单调, 错误极多, 严重影响理解;

3. 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不清晰, 意义不连贯。

第一档(0分)

未作答; 所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判; 所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

听力录音文稿:

(说明: 听力试音及答案示例材料为通用材料, 未出现在听力材料中)

Text 1

M: Wow, your room is so messy! You really should have it tidied up.

W: But I'm too busy now. I need to hand my report in to Professor Wilson tomorrow morning.

Text 2

W: Hi, Sam. Did you say you were going to take a trip to China next week?

M: Actually I've changed my flight. I'm leaving this Saturday and I won't return until the end of March.

W: Good journey!

Text 3

W: How about joining us for a cup of coffee?

M: I'd love to, but I didn't go to bed until 3 o'clock this morning. I feel exhausted now.

W: OK. Maybe next time.

Text 4

M: Can you recommend something to me? I have a hard time making the decision.

W: Why not try our fried egg sandwich or egg fried rice?

M: I'll choose the latter.

Text 5

W: Do you know Emily Mandel?

M: Yes. I love her novels.

W: Did she learn literature at school?

M: No. She studied dance at Toronto Dance Theater.

Text 6

W: Can't the cars ahead move any faster?

M: Not in a traffic jam like this. We're going nowhere now.

W: I'm afraid we'll be late for the concert.

M: Don't worry. The concert won't begin until 8:30 pm.

W: Yeah, we still have one and a half hours left. But are you sure we can arrive before the concert starts?

M: Relax. The traffic in our city isn't that bad.

Text 7

W: What are you doing on the Internet, Jackie?

M: I'm reading about a ban on the import of most plastic products in Sri Lanka.

W: Why does the country want to do that?

M: You know, plastic is a major killer of elephants. Kilos of plastic were found in the stomachs of dead elephants.

W: That's terrible! But I think there is another problem.

M: What is it?

W: Conflicts between elephants and local people. As far as I know, 184 people have lost their lives in such conflicts since last year, and the number of dead elephants is 423.

M: That's really horrible!

W: Yes. The country has decided to make a plan to reduce human-elephant conflicts. I hope there will be an effective plan.

M: Me, too.

• 英语 •

参考答案及解析

Text 8

M: Catherine, why did you leave the city and move to live in the country?

W: Well, I decided to move here to live with my parents for a while. You know, I own an online business and I can operate it at home.

M: So why didn't your husband come here together with you?

W: He had to stay in Massachusetts to continue his work. He sometimes comes to visit us at the weekend.

M: I guess you live a very relaxing life here.

W: You bet. Before I moved here, I had to work and help my son with his studies. But now my mother helps to take care of my son.

M: Does your father help you, too?

W: No. My mother was a science teacher before she retired. She enjoys teaching my son alone.

Text 9

M: Ellen, did you have a role model when you were a child?

W: Yes. It was my grandmother Grace Murray. She was born in New York City in 1956.

M: Then what made her your role model?

W: Well, she was quite different. She loved climbing trees, hiking, sailing and reading, none of which was a typical activity for girls.

M: Did she have a dollhouse as the other girls?

W: Yes. She had one. She was more interested in building toy furniture for it than playing with dolls. She even

built an elevator for it. When she was 7, she even took apart her alarm clock.

M: Why did she do that?

W: She wanted to know how the alarm worked. She even took apart all the other alarm clocks in the house.

M: Were her parents angry with her?

W: No. On the contrary, they often took her to museums, libraries, and lectures.

M: So you wanted to become a girl like her, didn't you?

W: Exactly!

Text 10

M: Twenty-four trains, nine countries, 13,500 miles. They are all from a man called Roger Tyers. He spent a month traveling to the Chinese city Ningbo for academic research. It was the climate crisis, not a love of trains or low cost, that drove the man to choose the complicated route. Tyers said that it was necessary to stop flying since UN climate experts warned that the world has less than 11 years to avoid dangerous levels of global warming. Tyers is not the only person to avoid air travel in response to climate change. Thousands of people around the world have promised to stop flying in public. Another activist Maja Rosen launched the "Flight Free" activity with the aim of encouraging 100,000 people not to fly for one year. Although only around 14,000 people signed the online "Flight Free 2019" promise, Rosen said the activity had made more people realize the climate crisis and motivated them to travel by train more often.

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