



请听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man want to do?  
A. Exchange a model.      B. Get back his money.      C. Have his product repaired.
9. Who will the woman contact?  
A. The producer.      B. The repairman.      C. The manager.

请听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What was in the bag?  
A. Money.      B. A camera.      C. Some paper photos.
11. When did the man lose his bag?  
A. When he was walking.      B. When he was sleeping.      C. When he was eating.
12. What do we know about the lost item in the end?  
A. The police helped the man find it.  
B. The insurance company paid for it.  
C. The woman bought one for the man.

请听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does doing sports teach young people to do?  
A. Focus on the moment.  
B. Change their eating habit.  
C. Work together as a team.
14. Where does Jack's passion for sports come from?  
A. His family.      B. His friends.      C. His teacher.
15. How far does Jack's mother run in the morning?  
A. 3 miles.      B. 4 miles.      C. 5 miles.
16. Which of the following does Jack agree with?  
A. Rewarding students for participating.  
B. Teaching students to be good losers.  
C. Encouraging students to win prizes.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the main requirement for the film-making competition?  
A. The film should last more than 12 minutes.  
B. The film should have eight characters.  
C. The film should be a drama.
18. What is the topic of this year's competition?  
A. The weather.      B. The family.      C. Everyday life.
19. What is Mark Matthews?  
A. A writer.      B. A director.      C. A host.
20. What's the biggest prize?  
A. A visit to a film school.      B. A hundred books.      C. A camera.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。





29. How do users control the closed captions on smart glasses?  
A. By using a handheld keypad.                      B. By turning on the hidden text.  
C. By scrolling across the bottom.                      D. By sending speech recognition.
30. What can we infer about the speech system according to Jonathan Suffolk?  
A. It fails to find the balance point.                      B. It sometimes misses a few lines.  
C. It responds to performers quickly.                      D. It refuses the changes of the captions.
31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?  
A. Smart Glasses; A Game Changer                      B. Smart Glasses; A Symbol of Hope  
C. Smart Glasses; A Solution to Blindness                      D. Smart Glasses; A Revolution to Theatres

D

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The wood stork (林鹤), which was on the edge of extinction in 1984, has recovered sufficiently in Florida and other Southern states. U. S. wildlife officials on Tuesday proposed removing the bird from the endangered species list.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said this species has recovered because of restoration of the wood stork's habitat, which led to a sharp increase in breeding pairs. Those numbers had shrunk to just 5,000 pairs in 1984, whereas there are more than 10,000 pairs today.

“Credit goes mainly to the wildlife protections provided by the Endangered Species Act, which marks its 50th anniversary this year,” said Stephanie Kurose, a senior policy specialist at environmental group the Center for Biological Diversity. The act imposes restrictions on a variety of activities in areas where such species are located, such as development, mining and oil drilling. The act saved the wood stork and it helped preserve and rebuild vital habitats throughout the southeast, which has improved water quality and benefited countless other species who call the area home.

The Endangered Species Act has saved 99% of the species that have been on the list since 1973, with 100 types of plants and animals delisted because they have recovered or are at least stable, according to the Interior Department.

“The proposed delisting of the wood stork is a significant milestone in protecting and a testament of the hard work by federal agencies, state and local governments, tribes, conservation organizations, and private citizens in protecting and restoring our most at-risk species,” Interior Secretary Deb Haaland said.

The Fish and Wildlife Service will take comments on the proposal. After that, the service will publish a final decision on whether to remove the bird from the endangered species list. If the wood stork is delisted, it will remain protected by other laws. A monitoring plan would be implemented for at least five years to ensure the stork population remains stable.

32. Why is the wood stork proposed to remove from the Endangered Species Act?  
A. It has moved and lived in Florida.  
B. It has plenty of food from humans.  
C. It has lived in a special protection zone.  
D. It no longer faces the threat of extinction.
33. What can we infer about the Endangered Species Act?  
A. It has been well carried out.                      B. It was introduced 40 years ago.  
C. It reintroduced the wood stork.                      D. It limited the wood stork's habitat.
34. What does the underlined word “testament” in paragraph 5 mean?  
A. Proof.                      B. Target.                      C. Favor.                      D. Prospect.

二轮复习联考(三) 全国卷 英语试题 第5页(共8页)

35. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. The wood stork has been under special protection.
  - B. The wood stork was on the edge of extinction in 1984.
  - C. The wood stork may fly off the endangered species list.
  - D. The wood stork contributes to the Endangered Species Act.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文中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。

**Travel broadens the mind, but can it change the brain?**

Studies suggest that taking a gap year or studying abroad can positively influence your brain to make you more outgoing and open to new ideas. It's hardly surprising that so many students decide to spend time away from the UK. 36. You can make new friends, broaden your outlook and gain stories to tell. But that's not all; you may also improve your brainpower and become more outgoing.

According to a study by Adam Galinsky, a professor at Columbia Business School, those who have lived abroad are more creative. His research found that the more countries people had lived in, the more creative their work tended to be. 37. "Someone who lives abroad and doesn't engage with the local culture will likely get less of a creative increase than someone who travels abroad and really engages in the local environment," he says.

38. Research shows that those who study abroad are generally higher in confidence than those who choose not to travel during their studies. They are likely to enjoy being around other people more than being alone. When they return home after travelling, the participants also tend to show an increase in openness to new experiences, agreeableness and emotional stability.

39. When your brain is exposed to an environment that is novel and complex, it reacts by forming new connections as it tries to classify the new and unusual situation. This grows the brain and keeps it active in a similar way as taking up a new hobby or learning a language. So if you're in the fortunate position of being able to choose whether or not to travel, why not take action and explore the world. 40.

- A. I'm sure your brain will thank you for it
- B. The benefits of travelling are well documented
- C. There are lots of opportunities for students to travel
- D. However, just being a tourist isn't enough to see any benefit
- E. Travelling and living abroad can also affect how we interact with people
- F. Most importantly, challenging new experiences can improve mental health
- G. Moving abroad also allows young adults to gain a new sense of responsibility

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的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。

Last year, preparing to move to Italy, I sorted through everything in our New York apartment. Clothes, shoes, toys, china, handbags—you name it. I had to 41 what to give away, what to throw out, and what to 42 and ship overseas.

It forced me to review, remember, and relive my 43. Some surprises awaited me. Dealing

with all the material goods 44 over a lifetime, I rediscovered just how much I value 45.

I found the letter President Ronald Reagan 46 to my father, congratulating him for his 47 to the deaf community; 48 for 1960s Broadway hits my grandma had taken me to see. I had rejection 49 from magazine editors, and a typed letter from my lawyer uncle advising me to 50 fooling around and get a real job. I 51 Father's Day cards and a poem to my wife on our 40th anniversary.

It proved to me that paper 52 serves a purpose, even with life going 53 and all but paperless. Reviewing 54 that you can feel on your fingertips is a powerful trigger (触发) for 55.

Going through these documents was an 56 to better know myself, to recognize who I was and how I'd changed.

My love of paper gave me 57 proof of a life: a marriage navigated, children raised, and struggles won or lost. It's a life 58 to the fullest.

I did it mostly for me. But someday my children may 59 to find these "keepsakes" (传家宝). Perhaps they'll be drawn to 60 the history only our family can claim.

- |                 |              |                 |                |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. discover | B. imagine   | C. hesitate     | D. determine   |
| 42. A. pack     | B. sell      | C. show         | D. hide        |
| 43. A. family   | B. past      | C. duty         | D. friend      |
| 44. A. avoided  | B. wasted    | C. gathered     | D. carried     |
| 45. A. paper    | B. money     | C. knowledge    | D. friendship  |
| 46. A. handed   | B. lent      | C. sent         | D. passed      |
| 47. A. quality  | B. service   | C. choice       | D. chance      |
| 48. A. stories  | B. posters   | C. suggestions  | D. characters  |
| 49. A. notes    | B. pictures  | C. bills        | D. lessons     |
| 50. A. start    | B. enjoy     | C. quit         | D. miss        |
| 51. A. removed  | B. connected | C. ignored      | D. kept        |
| 52. A. never    | B. again     | C. still        | D. just        |
| 53. A. digital  | B. loose     | C. wild         | D. wrong       |
| 54. A. secrets  | B. processes | C. shows        | D. records     |
| 55. A. dreams   | B. ideas     | C. attitudes    | D. memories    |
| 56. A. identity | B. ability   | C. honour       | D. opportunity |
| 57. A. concrete | B. equal     | C. professional | D. awful       |
| 58. A. brought  | B. risked    | C. lived        | D. spent       |
| 59. A. manage   | B. happen    | C. pretend      | D. seem        |
| 60. A. record   | B. explore   | C. write        | D. teach       |

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。

In 2017, a Chinese antique bowl fetched \$38 million at auction (拍卖)—a new record for Chinese porcelain (瓷器). Though it was described as "a highly important and 61 (extreme) rare" piece of art, it was a shallow bowl that was used in ancient China 62 (clean) calligraphy and paint brushes. Why is Chinese porcelain so expensive? The answer lies 63 the European obsession (迷恋) with Chinese porcelain.

二轮复习联考(三) 全国卷 英语试题 第7页(共8页)

Lars Tharp, a Chinese porcelain specialist, set out to explore why Chinese porcelain was so 64 (value). He traveled to the mountainside in which almost every single Chinese export vase, plate and cup began life in the 18th century—a mountain known as Mount Gaolin, from 65 name we get the word kaolin, or china clay. He saw how the china clay 66 (combine) with another substance, mica, that would turn it into porcelain.

67 (carry) his own newly-acquired vase, Lars uncovered some secrets of China's porcelain capital, Jingdezhen. He saw how 68 trade between China and Europe not only changed our idea of what was beautiful but also affected the whole tradition of Chinese aesthetics too.

The porcelain fever has driven high 69 (consume) in the past ten years. Today China's rising millionaire class are buying back the export china once shipped to Europe. The bowl 70 (sell) at auction shows that the appeal of Chinese porcelain is as strong as ever.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Last weekend, we went on a trip to an amusement park. We had to get up early because the coach would pick them up at 8:00 a.m. Dan nearly missed the coach. He was running down the street, shout behind "Stop, stop!". Luckily our teacher saw him and stop the coach. We got there at 10:00 a.m., 30 minutes just after the gates opened. I was checking out the shops when the gates final opened and we rushed in. The rides were thrilling! Many of my classmates were too frightening to take the rollercoaster and I took it twice. We ate at Panda Express, one of the many restaurant located in the park. Although the food was a little expensive, it was delicious and it was enjoyable experience. In a word, the amusement park is one of the most awesome places I have visited in.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的加拿大笔友 Bob 来信介绍了他校的体育活动,并询问你校的体育活动情况,请你给他写一封回信。要点如下:

1. 体育课活动项目;
2. 课外活动项目;
3. 你喜欢的一项体育运动及感受。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Bob,

Yours,  
Li Hua



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