

2023 届高中毕业班 2 月大联考

英语答案及详解

第一部分：听力

1~5 CBABC 6~10 BCAAC 11~15 BCAAC 16~20 ABBAC

第二部分：阅读理解

21~23 BCB 24~27 ACCD 28~31 DBBA 32~35 AACD 36~40 DGABF

阅读答案详解：

A 篇【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了美国洛杉矶三个比较热门的餐馆。

21. B 细节理解题。根据第二则广告中的“original sandwich”关键词以及题目中的 number，可以定位电话号码。

22. C 细节理解题。可根据 C 选项中的 Baco Mercat 定位正确答案。

23. B 推理判断题。根据第一段“...while you enjoy downtown's parks, museums and such, you can stay for something to eat these days. Here are three popular downtown Los Angeles restaurants that you might want to check out for yourself.”可知是介绍洛杉矶的特色餐馆，应该出现在旅游宣传册上。

B 篇【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了作者与女儿去徒步旅行的时候因为落后而发现了女儿们的成长事情。

24. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“And by hike I mean we walked, climbed and slid for five hours through a thick, wet mountainous area of Costa Rican jungle to get to what promised to be a splendid waterfall.”可得出答案。

25. C 词义猜测。根据句意得出应该是我第一次意识到我妈妈比我弱小的时候。

26. C 细节理解。根据题干中的 shocking 定位到第四段倒数第二行可知是水流的力量让我们觉得吃惊。

27. D 写作意图。根据文章最后一段可得出答案。

C 篇【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了美国濒危露背鲸的现状——出生率低于死亡率。

28. D 主旨大意。根据文章第一段开门见山提出了专家关心濒危露背鲸的数量的问题，下文详细介绍露背鲸现有数量以及出生率与死亡率的对比以及造成死亡的原因，可知选 D。

29. B 细节理解。根据文章第七第八段信息可得。

30. B 推理判断。根据题干中的 next year 可定位到倒数第二段，了解明年可能出现 baby boom。

31. A 态度判断。根据最后一段 Mayo 所说的话。

D 篇【文章大意】本文是一篇科普说明文，介绍了中美两家公司，阿里巴巴和微软，利用人工智能程序在阅读上击败了人类。

32. A 细节理解。根据第五段中“processing large amounts of information.”

33. A 推理判断。根据第三段中“Alibaba reported its success earlier this month. The company said that a deep-learning model developed by its Institute of Data Science of Technologies was the first to beat a human score in the reading comprehension test.”

34. C 细节理解。根据题干中的 AI method 定位到最后一段中“...used its AI methods

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in its Bing search engine and the Cortana digital assistant.”

35. D 标题归纳题。根据第一段以及浏览全文，主要说明阿里巴巴和微软设计的人工智能软件在阅读上击败了人类。

七选五【文章大意】本文主要讲的是人在锻炼时出汗量与哪些因素有关。

36. D 空格处的前面一句话是，我一直以为我锻炼身体时出汗就意味着我努力推动我自己去锻炼。空格处的后面一句话是，出多少汗并不一定与你锻炼的强度或者你消耗的热量有关。中间衔接就应该是，结果证明我这种看法是错的。

37. G 段落主旨句。空格处的前一段是说，我们在锻炼时出多少汗，是由很多因素造成的。空格处后一句为，体格比较大的人会出现更多。证明这一段讲的是体重也会对出汗量有影响。

38. A 本段首句，即段落主旨句，说，另一个影响因素是健康水平。表明本段讲的是健康水平和出汗量的联系，由此可知选 A。

39. B 空格处前面一句话是，锻炼时出了很多汗之后体重减轻了，不要被此误导，以为自己体重真的减轻了。空格处后面一句话是，这不一定意味着你消耗了很多热量。所以本段想说的是，出汗多，不代表着体重就会减轻。中间衔接就应该是，这（代词 This 指代前文的 the loss of a few pounds）减掉的重量只是水的重量，在你喝水之后又会增加到之前水平的。

40. F 本段的段落主旨句说，另一方面，不要觉得锻炼时出汗少就意味着你锻炼时不够努力或者没有消耗足够的热量。空格处的前一句说，出汗少可能是你的汗蒸发得快，因为锻炼时有空调，靠近风扇或者是在有风的天气在户外锻炼。紧接着再提出出汗少的另外的可能，或者，你不像我（我是出汗多的人），你本来就出汗不多。

第三部分：英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空：

41~45 BCADC 46~50 BADCB 51~55 ADCBA 56~60 DBCDA

完形填空答案详解：

作者的祖母并不富裕，却时刻想着作者和作者的弟弟。尤其是为他们攒下来的硬币更让他们终身难忘。

41. B. 八岁的时候，我们一家从开罗搬到了伊利诺斯州的弗农山，从此远离了祖母。我非常想念她。hate “憎恨”；miss “想念”；value “重视，珍视”；honor “尊敬”。

42. C. 大家说我是她最疼爱的孙女，而她也我最爱的奶奶。

43. A. 奶奶从来没有很多钱，物质上的东西也不多。但正是一些小事让我记忆深刻。matter “要紧，有重大影响”，符合语境。measure “测量，估量”；value “重视，珍视”；excite “使激动”。

44. D. 比如那只总是放在桌上的糖碗，她曾经让我把手指伸进去蘸着吃。由常识可知，需用手指蘸着吃。

45. C. 她还把自己的咖啡给我喝。这些时候，她都允许我坐在餐桌上。由常识可知，奶奶应该是“允许”我坐在餐桌上。

46. B. 她住的房子并不豪华，也没有贵重的东西，但我从没有在意过这些。Poor “贫穷的”；fancy “奢侈的”；strange “奇怪的”；special “特别的”。

47. A. 我只知道她爱我，而我也爱她。back 表示“回报”。

48. D. 尽管她和我们一样都不宽裕，但还是尽己所能地为我和弟弟 Tommie 做些事情。上下文之间有让步关系。

49. C. 由下文可知，此处表示她把零钱存放在一个玻璃罐中。note “便条”；check “支票”；

penny “便士”; bill “纸币”。

50. B。我知道奶奶本可以花掉这些零钱，但是她却把它们攒下来给我们。

51. A。在我们去看望她的时候她把攒下的硬币分给我们。由 54 空后的 visits 可知答案。

52. D。我是姐姐，所以负责把这些零钱平分给弟弟和自己。由下文可知是在分钱。break “(使) 破，裂”; separate “(使) 分开，分离”; waste “浪费”; divide “分配”。

53. C。“一个给你，一个给我。”我一直重复这句话，直到罐子里的硬币分完为止。blank “空白的”; vacant “空着的，空缺的”; empty “空的”; clean “干净的”。

54. B。我不记得这些零钱我们总共拿过多少。此处不是指作者赚了多少钱。earn “挣得，赚得”; collect “收到，获得”; make “制造”; raise “饲养”。

55. A。我不记得这些零钱我们总共拿过多少，其实数目并不重要。由下文可知作者在乎的是祖母的惦记。Important “重要的”; necessary “必要的”; natural “自然的”; amusing “有趣的”。

56. D。它是一份心意，表示我们不在奶奶身边的时候，她还牵挂着我们，关心着我们。Notice “注意”; watch “观看”; observe “观察”; remember “记住”。

57. B。be away from sb. 在这里表示不在某人身边，远离某人。

58. C。在需要爱的鼓励的日子里，这些童年记忆还能给我温暖的模糊的感觉。scary “吓人的”; terrible “可怕的”; warm “温暖的”; cold “寒冷的”。

59. D。多年来，奶奶的爱一直伴随着孙女，甚至直到孙女自己也做了奶奶。keep “保持”; part “分开”; accompany “陪伴”; stay “停留”。

60. A。经过这些年，每当我运气好，发现地上躺着一枚硬币时，我还常常会想，它或许是奶奶从天堂抛给我的。

【长难句分析】

Those memories of the childhood, still give me warm fuzzy feelings on days when I need them.

那些儿时的记忆在我需要它们时仍然给我一种温暖的说不清楚的感觉。

这是一个复合句。主句为 “Those memories... still give me warm fuzzy feelings...”。when 引导定语从句修饰先行词 days。

第二节 语篇型语法填空：

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 61. but | 62. The | 63. constantly | 64. adding | 65. who |
| 66. has used | 67. minutes | 68. that | 69. To spread | 70. were created |

语法填空详解：

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍在茶汤上拉花作画的艺术。

61. 考查连词。句意：咖啡师创作咖啡艺术是很常见的，但对茶来说就完全是另一回事了。由语境可知，前面说是常见，后面说是完全不同的，前后存在转折关系。故填 but。

62. 考查冠词。句意：这门艺术开始于将水倒在精细的粉末茶上，制作成糊状，然后加入更多的热水，用竹制搅拌器不断地用手搅拌。由语境可知，这里的 art 应特指前面 a tea art，所以应填定冠词 the。故填 The。

63. 考查副词。句意：这门艺术开始于将水倒在精细的粉末茶上，制作成糊状，然后加入更多的热水，用竹制搅拌器不断地用手搅拌。分析句子可知，此空应填副词修饰后面动词 whisk。故填 constantly。

64. 考查现在分词。句意：对茶进行艺术加工，可以增加品饮的趣味。like 为介词，后面跟动词应为-ing 形式。故填 adding。

65. 考查定语从句。句意：40 岁的设计师韩哲明（音译）说，他从小就对点茶着迷。分析句

- 子可知，这是定语从句，先行词 a designer 为人，且在从句中充当主语成分。故填 who/that。
66. 考查时态。句意：在过去的六年里，他用茶和勺子创造了近 200 种基于古代绘画的图案。由 over the past six years 可知，此空应该用现在完成时。故填 has used。
67. 考查名词复数。句意：一般来说，从开始点茶到画作完成，时间必须要控制在 10 分钟内。由句子意思可知，10 分钟，分钟应该用复数形式。故填 minutes。
68. 考查强调句。句意：韩先生是通过反复试验才懂得点茶艺术的。由文章的“it is”以及结合句型分析可知，这里考查强调句，对句子状语 through trial and error 强调。故填 that。
69. 考查不定式。句意：为了传播点茶文化，韩将泡茶和绘画的过程放在社交媒体平台上。由句子分析可知，此空应填非谓语动词，再根据句意可知，应填不定式作目的状语。故填 To spread。
70. 考查被动语态。句意：他解释道：“除了当时创作的诗歌、书法和绘画外，我希望更多的人了解人们喝茶的工具，以及他们制茶方式背后的原因。”由句子分析可知，此空应为定语从句的谓语，先行词 poems, calligraphy and paintings 和 create 为被动关系，且由 back then 可知时态应用一般过去时。故填 were created。

第四部分：写作

第一节 短文改错：

1. participated 后加 in
2. 去掉 at the first 中间的 the
3. participant 改为 participants
4. wiser 改为 wise
5. of 改为 with
6. them 改为 us
7. quick 改为 quickly
8. paddle 改为 paddling
69. whether 改为 what
70. arrive 改为 arrived

短文改错详解：

1. 考查介词。participate in 是固定搭配。
2. 考查冠词。at first 是固定搭配，中间不需要冠词。
3. 考查名词。participant 是可数名词，由 many 可知 participant 要用复数形式。
4. 考查形容词。a wise choice “一个明智的选择”，不需要用到比较级。
5. 考查介词。keep up with “跟上”，固定搭配。
6. 考查代词。根据上文，此处应该是“为了跟上大独木舟，我们要很努力地划桨”，所以应该用 us。
7. 考查副词。此处应该用副词 quickly 修饰动词 become。
8. 考查 V-ing。while 后用 doing。
9. 考查名词性从句。figure out 后面的宾从缺宾语，应用 what。
10. 考查时态。文章描述的是已经发生的事情，因此此处应该用过去时。

第二节 书面表达：

One possible version:
Dear Peter,

I'm glad to hear from you and that you are interested in Chinese culture. Now that you ask for my advice, I'll recommend you to choose the course about Chinese ancient poetry. The reasons are as follows.

Since you are learning Chinese, this course will be more suitable for you. First, you can have a better understanding of the usages of Chinese characters. Moreover, you can feel the beauty of Chinese by learning Chinese poetry. By the way, many typical Chinese food and traditional festivals are also mentioned in some poems, which will help you learn something about the other two topics at the same time.

I hope you find my idea useful. Enjoy your study!

Yours,

Li Hua

听力录音稿:

Text 1

M: You know, Mary, I like your hair. It's so thick and dark and curly. Are those curls natural or have you had your hair done?

W: This is all natural. That's why I seldom go to a beauty shop and that really saves me a lot of time and money.

Text 2

W: Hi! Chicken noodles, please.

M: Sorry, we have run out of them today. Would you like to try something else?

Text 3

M: Excuse me, I'd like a table for two people, please.

W: This way, please. What kind of drinks would you like?

W: Milk and orange juice, thanks.

Text 4

W: May I leave my bag here? I want to try these clothes on.

M: Sorry. You'd better take it with you.

W: OK. Where is the fitting room?

M: It's on the right side of the floor. I can show you there if you don't mind.

Text 5

M: Five people altogether?

W: Yes. Can we get a non-smoking room?

M: Sure, but there are three people ahead of you. You have to wait for at least ten minutes.

W: I'm afraid we can't. How about a table by the hall window?

M: OK. Come with me then.

Text 6

W: Hello. Green Trading Company. What can I do for you?

M: I'm Mr Stephen's secretary. He has an appointment with Mr Green today.

W: Yes. It'll be at three o'clock this afternoon.

M: I'm afraid we have to put it off.

W: Didn't we make that appointment a long time ago?

M: I'm very sorry. But Mr Stephen must leave for Hong Kong right away.

W: How about Friday afternoon?

M: That'll be fine.

Text 7

W: Where did you grow up, Chuck?

M: Well, I was born in Ohio, but I grew up in Texas.

W: And when did you come to Los Angeles?

M: In 1998. I went to college here.

W: Oh. What was your major?

M: Dama. I was an actor for five years after college.

W: That's interesting. So why did you become a hairdresser?

M: Because I needed the money and I was good at it. Look! What do you think?

M: You have done a great job.

Text 8

W: Mr James. I know that office hour is up now, but could you work during the weekend and finish the translations?

M: Well, unfortunately I have got something to do this weekend. But let me see...

W: Oh, I'm sorry. However, if you could help me out, I'll double the pay for the hours worked.

M: That's very kind of you. How soon do you really need them?

W: I'll need them for the conference on Monday afternoon. Do you think it can be done by then?

M: I'll try.

W: Thank you very much, Mr James.

Text 9

M: Good morning. My name's Pat Green.

W: Good morning. Mr Green. My name is Helen. What can I do for you?

M: I read in the poster that you're looking for a student to work as a language assistant.

W: Yes. Are you interested in the job?

M: I think so. But before I apply, could you tell me more about the work?

W: OK. There are many different kinds of language labs, but ours is a small one. If you decide to take the job, I'll explain how to operate the system. Are you sure?

M: Yes. How many hours would I work a day and what's the pay?

W: Ten hours a week. From Monday to Friday, from four to six pm, and \$ 150 a week.

M: Ok, I'll take it.

W: Fine. Please fill out the application form.

Text 10

Reporters gather information and write news stories. These stories appear in newspapers and magazines. Some reporters appear on television and radio. To get information, reporters should look at documents. They should also observe the scene and interview people.

Reporters write about events. These include things such as an accident, or a company going out of business. Radio and television reporters often report "live" from the scene. News reporters mostly work in large US cities. Some report from foreign cities. They write about events in the city in which they work. Television and radio reporters meet with firefighters, the police, or social workers.

Reporters work long hours. Sometimes they might work unusual hours. For morning newspapers, reporters might work from late afternoon until midnight. For evening or afternoon

papers, they may work from early morning until afternoon. Magazine reporters generally work during the day. Reporters may have to work extra hours to meet deadlines. They may also have to change their work hours to follow a story.

Reporters must write clearly and tell the truth. Speaking a second language is necessary for some jobs. In high school, good courses include English and social studies. Valuable courses in college include speech, computer science, writing, and English.

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