

## 2022 ~ 2023 学年第一学期高三期中调研试卷

### 英 语

2022. 11

注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前, 务必将自己的学校、姓名、考试号等相关信息写在答题卡上规定的地方。
3. 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。

#### 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。

1. What will the man do next?  
A. Take an exercise class.                      B. Have a shower.                      C. Swim in a pool.
2. How does the man suggest the woman get to the airport?  
A. By subway.                                      B. By bus.                                      C. By car.
3. Why does the man want to study abroad?  
A. To learn English quicker.  
B. To gain valuable experience.  
C. To study at a good university.
4. What is the man doing?  
A. Receiving a health checkup.              B. Interviewing a candidate.              C. Applying for a job.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A winter sport.                                      B. A hiking trip.                                      C. Weather conditions.

##### 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. Why does the man leave his current position?  
A. He is going to retire.  
B. He has got a job elsewhere.  
C. He will move to another city with his wife.
7. How does the woman feel now?  
A. Lonely.    B. Unhappy.    C. Excited.  
听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。
8. How did the man learn about the origin of badminton?  
A. From his grandmother.                      B. From a school lesson.                      C. From a journey.
9. Why are the speakers waiting to play?  
A. The court is occupied.  
B. They arrived at the court late.  
C. They didn't book a court in advance.

高三英语 第 1 页 (共 8 页)

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a cinema.                                      B. In a school.                                      C. In the speakers' house.
11. Who was the woman supposed to meet today?  
A. Her doctor.                                      B. Her teacher.                                      C. Her friends.
12. Which movie series will the speakers watch?  
A. *Harry Potter*.                                      B. *Fast and Furious*.                                      C. *Mission Impossible*.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Shop owner and customer.                      B. Tour guide and tourist.                      C. Hotel worker and guest.
14. Which country does the woman come from?  
A. China.                                      B. America.                                      C. South Africa.
15. What does the man say about smartphones in China?  
A. They're popular among businessmen.  
B. They're leading in advanced technology.  
C. They're cheaper than those of other countries.
16. What will the woman probably do next?  
A. Get some cash.  
B. Call her co-worker.  
C. Open a credit card account.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about Jose?  
A. He just finished high school.  
B. He is going to start a new family.  
C. He has graduated from university recently.
18. When will the party be held?  
A. This Friday.                                      B. This Saturday.                                      C. This Sunday.
19. What does the speaker ask Jose to do?  
A. Be responsible for his decisions.  
B. Start a successful business.  
C. Study overseas.
20. What does the speaker do?  
A. He is a builder.                                      B. He is a cook.                                      C. He is a farmer.

## 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

Most of us have an unreasonable fear or habit. Famous folks often seem to go one step further.

#### Diane von Furstenberg

Fashion designer and icon Diane von Furstenberg (1946 - ) tapes a gold 20-franc coin in her shoe for good luck before every runway show. Her father hid the coin in his shoe during World War II and gave it to her when she was a girl.

#### Lucille Ball

On the day that three-year-old Lucille Ball's father died, a bird flew into her home and became trapped. Traumatized(受精神创伤) by the events, she developed a lifelong feeling of intense dislike of birds. The actor (1911 - 1989) even refused to stay in hotels that had pictures of birds on the walls.

#### Charles Dickens

Author Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870) carried a navigational compass with him at all times

and always faced north when he slept. He believed it improved his creativity and writing.

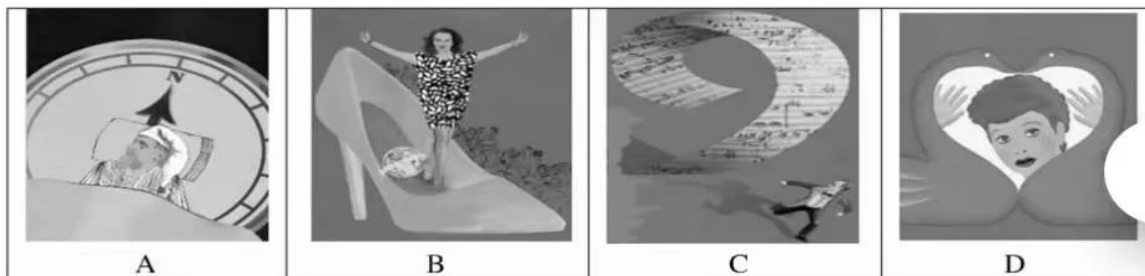
### Gustav Mahler

Composer Gustav Mahler (1860 - 1911) thought he could cheat death by not naming his ninth symphony by number. This was because several composers, including Beethoven and Schubert, had died after completing their ninth symphonies. So Mahler called his ninth *The Song of the Earth*—and it worked, in a sense. He lived long enough to write most of his tenth symphony, though he died before it was performed.

21. Who is a perfect match for “TREASURE FROM DAD”?

- A. Diane von Furstenberg.                      B. Lucille Ball.  
C. Charles Dickens.                              D. Gustav Mahler.

22. Which of the following pictures best describes what Gustav Mahler believed in?



3

23. What do the above famous folks have in common?

- A. They are more unreasonable than ordinary people.  
B. They are influenced by their unusual beliefs.  
C. They have recipes for good luck.  
D. They have special fears.

### B

Jim Metzner has spent nearly five decades documenting and sharing the sounds of the world, from immersive portraits of American cities to unforgettable moments with people and wildlife in varied places.

Now more people will be able to hear more of the world through Metzner’s tape. The Library of Congress announced earlier this month that it has acquired the full body of his life’s work. The recordings include soundscapes of every description from around the world and interviews with scientists, artists and local people. Whereas many recordists focus entirely on a single subject — nature, music or science — Metzner’s recordings convey various human experiences accompanied by the vast range of sounds from the natural world.

Metzner’s career began with a moment of realization in the 1970s, when he first ventured onto the campus of UMass Amherst equipped with a stereo recorder, microphone and earphones. Metzner recalled pushing the red button and hearing a lifelike symphony: a couple walking and talking nearby, a bicycle riding through gravel, a bird flying overhead, bells in the distance. “And I was going like, ‘Wow, this is amazing. What an extraordinary coincidence!’” he recalled. “But it wasn’t a coincidence — this stuff was happening all the time, I just hadn’t been paying attention to it. And it was the microphone and the recorder that said, ‘Wake up . . . you live in a world of sound. Here it is.’ And it was, like, handing it to me on a plate.”

Metzner continued to focus on those moments over the years. Now in his 70s, Metzner isn’t hanging up his microphone quite yet. He tells NPR he’s grateful to the Library of Congress for preserving his life’s work, which he describes as a deep honor. But he also wants to make sure it’s actually being heard, not just “buried in an archive(档案室).”

He hopes more people will get to experience — and recognize the value — of soundscapes, which he describes as “part of our natural heritage” and “the touchstones to our feelings.”

“You can go to a museum and see Diane Arbus’ photographs. You can see Rene Magritte’s paintings,” he adds. “Why not soundscapes?”

高三英语 第3页(共8页)

24. What is special about Metzner's recordings?  
A. They describe the interviews with local people.  
B. They convey sounds from human activities.  
C. They display sounds on different subjects.  
D. They focus entirely on a single subject.
25. What inspired Metzner to take up the recording career?  
A. A symphony he heard on the campus of UMass Amherst.  
B. A sound-rich moment on the campus of UMass Amherst.  
C. A realization that he was well equipped with recording devices.  
D. A coincidence that he happened to be waken up by the recorder.
26. Which aspect does Metzner value most about his life's work?  
A. The Library of Congress has preserved it.  
B. It has recorded unforgettable moments.  
C. It can become our natural heritage.  
D. More people can actually hear it.
27. What does Metzner probably mean in the last paragraph?  
A. Soundscapes are every bit as much of an art form.  
B. More and more people choose to appreciate soundscapes.  
C. Photographs and paintings are recognized as natural heritage.  
D. The value of soundscapes deserves more recognition than others.

C

4

Lots of animals live and move in groups— elephants in herds, wolves in packs, birds in flocks and fish in schools. Research has shown that where an individual is located in the group can affect the benefits it gets from hanging out in a crowd. However, Shaun Killen, an ecophysiologicalist at the University of Glasgow in the UK says, researchers haven't yet fully explored the role of physiological processes such as digestion in driving animals' collective behavior.

Killen and his colleagues recently studied schools of Eurasian minnows(鲦鱼) swimming in a tank against a current. Pieces of food were constantly moving past the fish, and the team recorded how many each minnow ate and the fishes' positions before and after eating. After calculating the metabolic(新陈代谢的) costs of digesting each fish's meal and comparing it to the fish's position, the team observed a trend: fish that had just gulped down a big meal moved to the back of the school, even when they'd swum at the front at most other times.

"It makes sense that feeding would influence individuals' positions in a group," says Damien Farine, who studies collective behavior in birds at the University of Konstanz in Germany, "If a fish is hungry, it's competing with others in the school to eat, and being at the front gives it access to more food. But once the fish is full, it doesn't necessarily need to be at the front." In addition, "being at the back of the group is less energetically costly for a range of reasons," Farine notes. "An individual at the back doesn't have to contribute to navigating, and by relaxing the brain load it saves more energy."

Killen says he's been thinking about the pros and cons of being at the back of the pack, such as protection from attackers and a boost from schoolmates' slipstream. Changes in position, especially during the basic trade-off between feeding and movement, appear to influence group leadership, information transfer, and group decision making. But the consequences of the trade-offs for group power and survival are not yet understood.

28. What does Killen and his colleagues' study focus on?  
A. How behavioral traits influence position change of individuals in fish schools.  
B. How location influences nutrition states of individuals in fish schools.  
C. How digestion influences distribution of individuals in fish schools.  
D. How location influences benefits of individuals in fish schools.

29. What do the underlined words “gulped down” mean in Paragraph 2?  
A. Swallowed.                      B. Located.                      C. Witnessed.                      D. Missed.
30. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?  
A. A full fish competes to eat at the back.  
B. A hungry fish has easier access to more food.  
C. Being at the back saves the energy of a full fish.  
D. Being at the front costs a hungry fish less energy.
31. What is Shaun Killen’s attitude to his study?  
A. Cautious.                      B. Confident.                      C. Positive.                      D. Disappointed.

**D**

Clothes were once used until they fell apart. Not today. In high-income countries in particular, clothing and footwear are increasingly frequently bought, thrown away and replaced with new fashions, which are themselves soon thrown away and replaced.

The so-called ‘Fast fashion’ is having a surprising environmental impact. Take water. The fashion industry, one of the world’s largest users of water, consumes anywhere from 20 trillion to 200 trillion litres every year. Then there are microplastics. Plastic fibres are released when we wash polyester(聚酯纤维) and other polymer-based textiles, and make up between 20% and 35% of the microplastics choking the oceans. Added to this are specific chemicals, such as those used to make fabrics stain resistant and the pesticides required to protect crops such as cotton.

Change is badly needed, but will require the fashion industry to work harder to embrace more of what is known as the circular economy. That will involve at least two things: refocusing on making things that last, and so encouraging reuse; and more rapidly expanding the technologies for sustainable manufacturing processes, especially recycling. There’s a big role for research — both academic and industrial — in achieving these and other ambitions.

Researchers could begin by helping to provide more accurate estimates of water use. There is also work to be done on improving and expanding textiles recycling. Undoubtedly, used textile landfill in part because there are relatively few systems that collect, recycle and reuse it. Such recycling requires the manual separation of fibres, as well as buttons and zips. Different are not easy to identify by eye, and overall such manual processes are time-consuming. Machinery is being developed that can help. Technologies also exist to recycle used fibres chemically and to create high-quality fibres that can be reused in clothing. But these are nowhere near the scale needed.

Another challenge for researchers is to work out how to get consumers and manufacturers to change their behaviour. Other research questions include finding ways to encourage people to purchase long lasting goods; exploring how to satisfy desires for something new while reducing environmental impact; and understanding why certain measures can be successfully scaled up whereas others fail.

32. Why does the author mention “water”, “microplastics” and “chemicals” in Paragraph 2?  
A. To list examples.                      B. To prove a point.  
C. To provide an idea.                      D. To give a definition.
33. Which of the following goes against the concept of “circular economy”?  
A. Efforts are made to lengthen the lifespan of textiles.  
B. Worn-out clothes are used as dishcloths and oil rags.  
C. High-quality fibres are created to be reused in clothing.  
D. Fashion industry is encouraged to release new lines more often.
34. What is the right thing for the fashion industry researchers to do?  
A. To make sure that all of the used textiles go to landfill.  
B. To separate fibres, as well as buttons and zips manually.  
C. To improve and expand textile recycling to a larger extent.  
D. To encourage consumers to satisfy their desires for fashion.

高三英语 第5页(共8页)

35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Say no to the so-called fast fashion
- B. Address the challenges for researchers
- C. Embrace more of the circular economy
- D. Cut fast fashion's environmental impact

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中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 get nervous thinking about geometry, equations or a coming math test? If yes, you are far from alone. 36 Students in countries with higher levels of math anxiety tend to achieve lower math grades, according to a study published in *the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* on Feb 15.

According to a University of Cambridge study, in ordinary life, many people experience some degree of discomfort when faced with a math problem, ranging from mild tension to strong fear. 37 They may then try to avoid every situation involving numbers, meaning they are held back from pursuing careers related to this subject.

Comfort comes from the fact that those with math anxiety are not necessarily to be bad at math. 38 They may have had a really bad experience with math and there are ways to improve math achievement.

39 If you're feeling stressed before a math exam, it may help to spend a few minutes exploring those feelings before the exam begins. It's about making sure you're interpreting your feelings correctly. In addition, a little math anxiety could be taken as a positive challenge to overcome. 40

- A. Also, there are ways to manage your stress related to math.
- B. Students with math anxiety are not cognitively disadvantaged.
- C. If a child has math anxiety, don't assume that they're not good at math.
- D. Math anxiety has become a common psychological condition among students around the world.
- E. Just because you have a fast heartbeat and sweaty palms, that does not necessarily mean you will fail.
- F. Just like many people get stage fright before delivering a speech, this nervous energy can help to motivate.
- G. Some people also experience physical symptoms such as sweaty palms or a racing heart.

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。

Brad stood silently outside Dr. Gardner's office. Over the years Brad had been in the office of his boss more times than he could count but never like this. This visit 41 him and he was certain his shallow breath and sweaty forehead would betray his feeling of alarm the moment he entered the room.

"Come!" The voice, strong as ever, shocked Brad. He walked into the room, closing the door. "Do you know why I asked to see you?" Dr. Gardner asked without 42 from his desk.

"No," Brad 43, as he sat down in the chair opposite his mentor.

"I am out," Dr. Gardner responded. "There have been 44 that I'm no longer up to the job."

"That can't be true," Brad said, 45 to be surprised.

"46 it," Dr. Gardner interrupted, "You've heard the whispers. It's not been the best-kept secret, Brad."

Brad knew Dr. Gardner was right. Everyone did know, especially Brad since he had been the

高三英语 第6页(共8页)

6

one to send the anonymous letter that 47 Dr. Gardner's failing eyesight and shaky hands.

"I have something for my successor(继任者)." Dr. Gardner opened his top desk drawer and pulling out a rectangular box. Brad sat silently as the old doctor handed the box to him. He had often thought of this moment and each time Brad felt greatly 48. Yet now, with his dream finally within reach, all he felt was a(n) 49 feeling in the pit of his stomach.

The box seemed 50. Inside was an old scalpel(外科手术刀). Its blade still shined but its wooden handle was as worn as the box that 51 it.

"This scalpel was given to me by my mentor." Dr. Gardner said, 52 the silence. "He passed it 53 to me with encouragement and a(n) 54. He told me that as a surgeon I held life and death in my hands each time I stepped into an operating room. I'll leave you with the same words. Your scalpel is 55 a tool. How you use it is up to you."

- |                       |                |                |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. shocked        | B. scared      | C. satisfied   | D. shamed          |
| 42. A. turning around | B. standing up | C. looking up  | D. leaning forward |
| 43. A. smiled         | B. argued      | C. lied        | D. shouted         |
| 44. A. facts          | B. reports     | C. conclusions | D. whispers        |
| 45. A. pretending     | B. intending   | C. seeming     | D. claiming        |
| 46. A. Save           | B. Make        | C. Get         | D. Leave           |
| 47. A. read           | B. detailed    | C. discovered  | D. announced       |
| 48. A. excited        | B. encouraged  | C. fortunate   | D. energetic       |
| 49. A. strong         | B. empty       | C. proud       | D. fearless        |
| 50. A. new            | B. delicate    | C. ancient     | D. dusty           |
| 51. A. housed         | B. presented   | C. carried     | D. maintained      |
| 52. A. stopping       | B. avoiding    | C. beating     | D. breaking        |
| 53. A. back           | B. down        | C. forward     | D. around          |
| 54. A. warning        | B. lesson      | C. expectation | D. inspiration     |
| 55. A. like           | B. such        | C. just        | D. even            |

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。

**Autumn Equinox**

Autumn Equinox(秋分), the 16th solar term of the year, lies at the midpoint of autumn, 56 (divide) autumn into two equal parts. After that day, the location of direct sunlight 57 (move) to the south, making days shorter and nights longer in the northern hemisphere. Since the Autumn Equinox, most of the areas in China have entered the cool autumn. 58 the cold air southward meets the declining warm and wet air, precipitation(降水)is the result.

As 59 (say) in the ancient book, *The Detailed Records of the Spring and Autumn Period* (770 - 476BC), "It is on the Autumn Equinox day that the Yin and Yang are in a balance of power. Thus the day and night are of equal length, and 60 are the cold and hot weather."

In South China, there is a custom 61 (popular) known as "having Qiucai (autumn vegetable) on the Autumn Equinox day". Every Autumn Equinox day, all the 62 (village) pick Qiucai in the wild, which is taken back and made into soup with fish, 63 "Qiutang" (autumn soup).

On Autumn Equinox day, there are thousands of people in the world trying to make eggs stand 64 end. According to experts, on the Spring Equinox and Autumn Equinox, the earth's axis (轴), on its 66.5 degree tilt, is in a relative balance of power with the earth's orbit around the sun. Thus it is an 65 (easy) time for people to practice the game.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是校学生会主席李华, 你校将举行以可持续发展 (sustainable development) 为主题的英语演讲比赛, 请给外教 Caroline 写一封电子邮件, 邀请她担任比赛的评委。

内容包括:

1. 比赛的时间和地点;
2. 比赛的内容和目的。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式写在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Caroline,

\_\_\_\_\_▲  
 \_\_\_\_\_▲  
 \_\_\_\_\_▲

Yours sincerely  
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

67. 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。

The summer I turned 16, my father gave me his '69 Chevy Malibu convertible (敞篷车). Beautifully repainted cherry red with V-8 engine—it was a gift wasted on me at that age. What did I know about classic cars? The important thing was that Hannah and I could drive around Tucson with the top down.

Hannah was my best friend, a year younger but much taller, almost five foot ten. “Hannah’s a beautiful girl,” my mother always said. And sure enough, that summer she signed with a modeling agency. She was already doing runway work.

A month after my birthday, Hannah and I went to the movies. On the way home, we stopped at the McDonald’s drive-through, putting the fries on the seat between us to share. “Let’s ride around a while,” I said. It was a clear night, oven-warm, full moon casting low over the desert. Making a turn too fast, I hit a patch of dirt and the back of the car slid to the other side. I then drove through a neighbor’s landscape wall and knocked into a full-grown palm. The front wheels came to rest halfway up the tree trunk.

There were French fries on the floor, the dash (仪表盘), and my lap. An impossible amount of blood was on Hannah’s face, flaps of skin hanging into her eyes. They took us in separate ambulances. In the ER, my parents spoke quietly: “Best plastic surgeon in the city...but it is more likely to be the end of her modeling career...”

We’d been wearing lap belts, but the car didn’t have shoulder bands. I’d broken my cheekbone on the steering wheel; Hannah’s forehead had split wide open on the dash. What would I say to her?

When her mother, Sharon, came into my hospital room, I started to cry, preparing myself for her anger. She sat beside me and took my hand. “I rear-ended (追尾) my best friend when I was your age,” she said. “I destroyed her car and mine.” “I’m so sorry.” I said, knowing Sharon was trying her best to comfort me and helping me out of my terrible sense of guilt and self-blame.

注意: 1. 续写词数应为 150 词左右。

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“The most important is that you’re both alive. I forgive you and Hannah will too.” She said.

\_\_\_\_\_▲  
 \_\_\_\_\_▲  
 \_\_\_\_\_▲  
 Sharon’s forgiveness allowed Hannah and me to return to our normal life. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_▲  
 \_\_\_\_\_▲

8



## 江苏省苏州市 2023 届高三上学期期中调研试卷

### 英语答案及解析

听力:

1-5 BACB      6-10 ABCAC      11-15 BCACC      16-20 AACAB

阅读理解:

21-23 ACB      24-27 CBDA      28-31 CACA      32-35 BDCD

7 选 5 阅读 36-40 DGCAF

完形填空

41-45 BCCDA      46-50 ABABC      51-55 ADBAC

语法填空

56. dividing      57. moves      58. When / As      59. is said      60. so  
61. popularly      62. villagers      63. named      64. on      65. easier

应用文写作:

Dear Caroline,

I'm writing on behalf of my fellow students to invite you to be a judge at our English speech contest to be held in our school hall on November 15th.

It is scheduled to start at 2 p.m. and last for about three hours. Ten contestants will deliver their prepared speeches on the given topic "sustainable development", which is aimed at spreading the knowledge about sustainable development, increasing our awareness of it and arousing our interest in English study as well.

We hope you will accept the invitation if it is convenient for you. Please call me at 44876655 if you have any questions. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

读后续写

"The most important is that you're both alive. I forgive you and Hannah will too." She said. I still couldn't forgive myself for the harm caused to Hannah, trapped in deep self-accusation and regret. Aware of my desperation, Sharon took me in her arms, patting me on the back. I plucked up enough courage to request her to take me to Hannah's ward. Seeing me getting close to her bed on the wheelchair pushed by her mother, Hannah asked eagerly, "Are you all right?" Tears of joy and relief poured down our cheeks.

Sharon's forgiveness allowed Hannah and me to return to our normal life. We got back to be in the car together that summer, to stay friends throughout high school and college, to be in each other's weddings, and to watch my four teenagers fawn over her three younger children. I think of her gift of forgiveness every time I'm tempted to resent someone for a perceived wrong. The scars are so faded that no one else would notice, but in the sunlight I can still see the faint shimmer just below her hairline—for me, an imprint of grace.

苏州高三期中 英语答案 第 1 页 共 6 页

### 详细解析

#### 阅读理解

A 篇介绍了三个名人不讲道理的恐惧或习惯。

第 21 题 A 根据第二段, Diane 的父亲在二战期间在鞋子里藏了个硬币并且幸存了下来, 硬币送给女儿当作幸运物, 符合爸爸的宝藏, 故选 A。

第 22 题 C 根据第五段内容, Gustay 相信不以第九交响曲命名曲子他就能活过九十岁, 所以他把他的第九首曲子叫大地之歌, 体现他对 9 的恐惧, C 项合适。

第 23 题 B 第三段介绍的是 Lucille 因为父亲去世时鸟飞进家里被困住, 讨厌鸟类并且拒绝住有鸟的房间, 第四段讲的是 Charles 总是带着指南针并且朝北睡, 他相信这样可以提升他的创造力和写作能力, 第二段和第五段内容见上题, 因此讲的是他们不同寻常的信念, B 项符合, 人物内容不是 fear, D 项错误。

B 篇介绍了 Jin Metzner 开始记录自然之声的经历, 作品后被图书馆收录。

第 24 题 C 根据第二段倒数第二句和最后一句, 许多作曲家只专注一个主题, 而他的作品传达了各种各样的人类经历, 并且伴随来自自然界各种各样的声音。所以 C 项正确, 他们表现了不同主题的声音。

第 25 题 B 根据第三段第一二句, 他来到学校操场, 听到了夫妇散步聊天声音, 自行车, 鸟.....的声音, 被丰富的声音深受启发, 故选 B, 在操场上富含声音的时刻。

第 26 题 D 根据倒数第三段, he also wants to make sure it's actually being heard, not just being "buried in an archive". 可知, Metzner 更加在意他录制的声音能够真真切切被人听到, 选 D。

第 27 题 A 根据最后一段, 可知, Metzner 认为音景和照片展, 绘画展一样是一种艺术形式, 值得人们去参观和体会, 应该选 A. every bit as much of an art form 翻译成中文叫, 音景也是一种艺术形式。

C 篇是一篇说明文, 介绍了个体在群体中的位置会影响他所获得的利益这件事。

第 28 题 C 细节理解题。定位到文章第一段, “researchers haven't yet fully explored the role of physiological processes such as digestion in driving animals' collective behavior” 可知, 研究人员正在研究生理过程(如消化)是如何驱动动物集体行为的, 选项 C, 消化是如何鱼群中鱼的分布的, 符合文意, 故选 C。

第 29 题 A 词义猜测题。定位到划线词所在句, “已经 ‘gulp down’ 的鱼会游到群体的最后, 即便他们大多数时间都在前面游”, 句前说研究人员记录了每只小鱼吃了多少, 以及吃之前和吃之后的位置对比, 也就是说, 鱼在进食前后会移动, 因此 gulp down 在这里是吃的意思, 故选 A。

第 30 题 C 主旨大意题。定位到文章第三段, 第三段主要解释了为什么吃饱了的鱼会到队伍后方, 以及队伍前后的鱼消耗能量的区别。选项 A, 饱了的鱼在后面争着吃食, 错误; 选项 B, 饿了的鱼更容易获得更多的食物, 错误, 文中说 “it's competing with others in the school to eat” 它也要和别的鱼竞争; C 选项, 在后面的鱼可以节省变饱的能量, 正确, 文中说 “it saves more energy”; D 选项, 在前面, 饥饿的鱼会消耗更少的能量, 错误, 文中说在前面的鱼需要为导航作出贡献, 因此消耗的能量更多, 错误。故选 C。

第 31 题 A 情感态度题。定位到文章最后一段, SK 在考虑在队伍后面的利弊, 还考虑位置变化对团队领导、信息传递和团队决策。可知, 他很小心谨慎, 故选 A。

D 篇是一篇说明文，介绍了所谓的“快时尚”潮流所带来的环境危害，以及研究人员为了避免环境危害所进行的努力措施。

第 32 题 B 作用题。定位到文章第二段，第二段开头说，所谓的“快时尚”对环境带来了很大的影响。下面说了 water, microplastic, chemicals, 这些都是对环境的影响，所以作者提到它们三个的目的是论证他们对环境的影响，故选 B。本题可能会错选 A，这里确实是举例子，但举例子的目的是为了论证他们对环境的影响，故不选 A。

第 33 题 D 定位到文章第三段，“circular economy”指两点：第一点是“refocusing on making things that last, and so encouraging reuse（聚焦于研发可以长时间使用并回收的物品）”；第二点是“expanding the technologies for sustainable manufacturing processes（扩展可持续制造工艺）”。了解之后再选选项，可知 D 选项，鼓励企业更快的发布新产品，不符合这个理念，故选 D。

第 34 题 C 细节理解题。定位到文章第四段，A 选项，确保所有用过的纺织品都被填埋，文中并没有说到；B 选项，人工分离纤维、拉链和纽扣，文中说“such manual processes are time-consuming”，人工过程很耗时，所以这也不是正确的事；C 选项，更大程度上改进和扩展纺织品回收，文中说“Technologies also exist to recycle used fibres chemically and to create high-quality fibres that can be reused in clothing.”，用化学方式回收使用过的纤维，并制造出可再利用的高质量纤维，是正确的；D 选项，鼓励消费者满足自己时尚的需求，显然是错的，故选 C。

第 35 题 D 主旨大意题。文章讲述了所谓的“快时尚”对环境产生的影响，以及给我们提供的建议，以避免这种影响，故选 D。

#### 七选五

本篇主要介绍了数学焦虑症及其影响，并阐明数学焦虑症的孩子并不一定数学能力欠缺，以及如何正确应对数学焦虑症和它积极的一面。

详细解析：

第 36 题 D 根据上一句话，如果你也有数学焦虑症，那么你不孤独，故选数学焦虑已经成为世界各地学生普遍存在的一种心理状况。故选 D。

第 37 题 G 根据上文“many people experience some degree of discomfort”可知，这边在举例人们遇到数学问题时产生的不舒服。而 G 选项“Some people also experience physical symptoms such as...”与上文形成并列、排比。故选 G。

第 38 题 C 本段第一句意味安慰来自于一个事实，那些有数学焦虑的小孩并不一定不擅长数学，与上文形成对比转折。C 选项同样表示此意，故选 C。

第 39 题 A 根据后文说你可以自己去探索你的焦虑感受，以及可以去矫正你的感受，可知，这一段应该讲如何克服数学焦虑症，如何克服，应该是一个统领句，选 A。

第 40 题 F 根据上一句，一些数学焦虑也能被当作一种积极的挑战。而 F 选项表达的是就像很多人上台演讲前紧张一样，这种紧张的能量有助于激励人们。可知，F 相当于对上一句话的举例说明，故选 F。

#### 完形填空

本文主要讲述了已经知道了自己会接任导师的 Brad，终于迎来了自己人生中的这一刻，也同时收到了来自前辈的教诲和信物。文章逻辑清晰，难度不大。

详细解析：

- 第 41 题 B 前后联系题。从后文 *would betray his feeling of alarm* 可知 Brad 此时是很害怕恐慌的,因此这里应该选择 *scare* 表示使……害怕。*shock* 使……震惊, *satisfy* 使……满意, *shame* 使……羞愧。
- 第 42 题 C 短语辨析题。*turn around* 转身, *stand up* 站起来, *look up* 向上看, *lean forward* 向前靠。这里指 Gardner 虽然在问他话但是没抬头看他, 所以选 D。
- 第 43 题 C 前后联系题。从第一段 *more times than he could count but never like this* 可知, 他知道这一次见面是与众不同的, 所以他这里撒谎了。
- 第 44 题 D 原词重现题。后文 *you've heard the whispers* 出现了此处的原词。
- 第 45 题 A 前后联系题。从后文 *you've heard the whispers, it's not been the best-kept secret* 可知, Brad 在这里是知道这些流言的, 但是他假装自己没听过, 所以是 *pretend*/假装很震惊。
- 第 46 题 A 固定搭配题。*save it* 表示“省省吧, 别装了”, 因为 Gardner 知道 Brad 在假装不知情。
- 第 47 题 B 词汇辨析题。*read* 写着, *detail* 详细列举, *discover* 发现, *announce* 宣布。这里指 Brad 曾经发送过详细列举了 Gardner 不足之处的信。
- 第 48 题 A 语境理解题。从第一段我们就知道 Brad 早就知道这一刻, 所以他每次想起来都会很激动, 毕竟 Gardner 退位后他就是继任者。
- 第 49 题 B 语境理解题。从 *yet* 可知, Brad 的心情发生了转变, 所以这里应该选择和 *excited* 想法的词, 也就是 *empty* 表示空虚的、迷茫的。
- 第 50 题 C 前后联系题。从前文的 *worn* 可知, 这个盒子和手术刀柄一样都是很古老的, *ancient* 表示古老的、年代久远的。
- 第 51 题 A 熟词僻义题。*house* 在这里表示这个盒子就是手术刀的家, 也就是“存放之处”的含义。这里 *that……it* 是 *box* 的定语, 表示这个手术刀柄和存放着这个手术刀的盒子一样古老。
- 第 52 题 D 固定搭配题。*break the silence* 表示打破沉默。
- 第 53 题 B 固定搭配题。*pass……down* 表示把……传承给……, 这里指这个手术刀是 Gardner 的导师传承给他的。
- 第 54 题 A 词汇辨析题。*warning* 警示, *lesson* 课堂, *expectation* 期待, *inspiration* 灵感。这里指导师传承手术刀的同时, 也给了学生一个警示。
- 第 55 题 C 语境理解题。这里用 *just* 表示“手术刀就是一个工具, 怎么使用还是看你自己。”

#### 语法填空

本文讲了秋分的原理还有特征, 以及秋分常见的习俗。

详细解析: (语法填空比较简单, 只做难题解析)

第 59 题 *as is said* 据说, 这是一个固定搭配, 记得要用被动语态。

第 60 题 白天和黑夜的长度一样, 同时, 热天和冷天的长度也是一样, 和...一样, 用 *and so...*

第 64 题 *stand on end* 是固定搭配, 表示倒立。这里是鸡蛋倒立, 用 *stand on end*。

第 65 题 更加容易的一个时间, 应该用 *easier*。为什么不用 *easiest*, 因为前面应该是 *the*。

#### 应用文写作:

Dear Caroline,

I'm writing on behalf of my fellow students to invite you to be a judge at our English speech contest to be held in our school hall on November 15th.

It is scheduled to start at 2 p.m. and last for about three hours. Ten contestants will deliver their prepared speeches on the given topic “sustainable development”, which is aimed at spreading the knowledge about sustainable development, increasing our awareness of it and arousing our interest in English study as well.

We hope you will accept the invitation if it is convenient for you. Please call me at 44876655 if you have any questions. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua

读后续写

“The most important is that you’re both alive. I forgive you and Hannah will too.” She said. I still couldn’t forgive myself for the harm caused to Hannah, trapped in deep self-accusation and regret. Aware of my desperation, Sharon took me in her arms, patting me on the back. I plucked up enough courage to request her to take me to Hannah’s ward. Seeing me getting close to her bed on the wheelchair pushed by her mother, Hannah asked eagerly, “Are you all right?” Tears of joy and relief poured down our cheeks.

Sharon’s forgiveness allowed Hannah and me to return to our normal life. We got back to be in the car together that summer, to stay friends throughout high school and college, to be in each other’s weddings, and to watch my four teenagers fawn over her three younger children. I think of her gift of forgiveness every time I’m tempted to resent someone for a perceived wrong. The scars are so faded that no one else would notice, but in the sunlight I can still see the faint shimmer just below her hairline—for me, an imprint of grace.

## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（网址：[www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



 微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线