

## 2022-2023学年（上）高二年级期中考试

### 英语

考生注意：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡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2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 does the woman offer to do for the man?

A.Drive him to a party.

B.Return a book.

C.Lend him her car.

2.Where does the conversation probably take place?

A.In the woman's house.

B.In the man's office.

C.In a clothes shop.

3.What will the speakers take to the party?

A.Ice cream.

B.A cake.

C.Orange juice.

4.What does the man mean?

A.The ticket is too expensive.

B.The game isn't worth seeing.

C.They have lost all the money.

5. What are the speakers talking about probably?

A.A building.

B.A movie.

C.A street.

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，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

公众号《高中僧最新试题》

6. Why did the man speaker miss the meeting this morning?

- A. He went to see a doctor.
- B. He had to pick up Ms. Tan.
- C. He had an appointment with Joan.

7. Who will prepare the report for the man speaker?

- A. Mr. Lee.
- B. Lisa.
- C. Joan.

8. Where could Mr. Lee be now?

- A. In his office.
- B. At the airport.
- C. In the meeting room.

9. Why does the man give up the tickets in the lower part?

- A. The tickets have been sold out.
- B. He prefers the seats in the center.
- C. There are no four seats together.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

11. When will the man get to the theater on Thursday night?

- A. By 6:00.
- B. By 7:00.
- C. By 8:00.

10. How will the man get the tickets?

- A. He will collect them himself.
- B. The woman will mail them to him.
- C. He will ask his friends to pick them up.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

12. What is Michael's problem?

- A. He's not sure about his future.
- B. He has no interest in studying.
- C. He isn't allowed to attend a film school.

13. What does Michael often do after school?

- A. He plays football.
- B. He goes to acting classes.
- C. He watches English plays.

14.What advice does the woman give Michael?

- A.Talking with his friends.
- B.Performing in the school play.
- C.Staying at school until he's eighteen.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15.How long will the cycling holiday last?

- A.Fourteen days.
- B.Ten days.
- C.Eight days.

16.Which meal does the woman need to pay for during the trip?

- A.Breakfast.
- B.Lunch.
- C.Supper.

17.What will the woman do during the cycling holiday?

- A.Take her own bike.
- B.Cycle in the dark.
- C.Visit a theater.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.What do we know about Radio Caroline?

- A.It closed down in 1964.
- B.It was popular with the young.
- C. It was started by a ship owner.

19. What can visitors see at the exhibition?

- A.Several DJs of Radio Caroline.
- B.Books signed by The Beatles.
- C.Letters from music fans.

20.When will the exhibition begin?

- A.In April.
- B.In May.
- C.In June.

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。

A

#### Online Chess Classes

Bay Area Chess Online Courses contain 60-minute classes, one class per week at an appointed time/day/level(1-4). If you would like to have chess classes more than once a week, you may take more than one course to satisfy your needs. Buying more than one course at the same time will make you take 10% off the price.

There are two courses running: Course A and B. The only difference between the courses is the ranges of dates,

so that we may host options in convenient intervals (间隔) for new and returning families.

Online Course A(\$70):

A1:10th January-25th February,5 PM,Monday,7 weeks

A2:28th February-15th April,5 PM,Tuesday,7 weeks

A3:18th April-3rd June,5 PM,Wednesday,7 weeks

Online Course B(\$90):

B1:24th January-25th March,5 PM,Thursday,9 weeks

B2:1st April-27th May,5 PM,Friday,9 weeks

Every Online Course comes with a gold membership. Students that already have an account with Bay Area Chess will use their membership for all online courses going forward.

New players or absolute beginners are encouraged to join an entry level course where we will be separating students who do already know how to play from those who do not through a game.

You may still sign your name for a course even after missing the first class! We can provide a one-hour make-up class so that you receive the full value of the term.

Bay Area Chess is the No. 1 branch of the US Chess Federation in the west of Texas for 10+ years running(2008-2021).

2018 Chess Club of the Year by US Chess Federation.

21.How much does it cost to buy two courses A1+B2 at the same time?

A.\$70..

B.\$90.

C.\$144

D.\$160.

22.What is the purpose of the entry level course?

A.To offer old players a new and hopeful start.

B.To separate students according to their chess skills.

C.To encourage all students to earn a gold membership.

D.To give every student an account with Bay Area Chess.

23.What does Bay Area Chess do with students failing to attend the first class?

A.Help them to catch up.

C.Refuse them to take the course.

B.Return some money to them.

D.Advise attending the next course.

B

When I was in seventh grade, my parents paid forty dollars a week for a tutor to come to my house and help me with math, which ended up raising my mark from fifty to...fifty-five.

Okay, maybe it was partly my fault. Maybe I should have spent less time worrying about geography and more time on math. But math is a thing difficult to deal with. It only got worse in ninth grade. Every report card I ever received was delivered with the comment: "Victoria needs to ask for help in class." But I couldn't tell my teachers the real reason why I didn't ask for help: I didn't want to be a fool. Every question I had was, in my opinion at the time, something that the entire class got and I didn't understand. So instead, I took the notion of not caring about

anything and concluding that everything would work out in the end. But it didn't.

My math teacher called on the first morning of summer holidays to tell me I should spend the next several weeks at school, redoing the entire course so I could pass. As it turned out, I failed in math in tenth grade. That's when it hit me. I finally realized that I had let math take over my life. It is just a subject. There was really no reason to be afraid of it. Gradually, my attitude changed, and I became positive once I let go of my math fears.

So I'm off to weeks of summer school, three hours of math each day. If there's any bright side, it's that at least I have some sort of self-respect, somewhere, and I'll be getting the help I need. After all, next year I'll be doing better because I studied more often in the summer than the other kids at school. Maybe failing wasn't the worst thing that could have happened.

24.How did parents' help affect Victoria's study in seventh grade?

- A. It had little effect on her math mark.
- B.It greatly raised her geography mark
- C.It made her math even worse.
- D. It got her more interested in geography.

25.What does the underlined word “notion” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A.Risk.
- B.Belief.
- C.Opportunity.
- D.Advantage.

26.How did Victoria spend her summer vacation?

- A.She studied at summer school.
- B.She traveled to the seaside.
- C.She taught herself at home.
- D.She had a good time in a summer camp.

27.What was Victoria's attitude to her math learning in the end?

- A.Doubtful.
- B.Confident.
- C.Unclear.
- D.Impatient.

C

There has been an obvious drop nationwide in the rate of high school graduates enrolling (注册) in college in the fall after they finish high school—from a high of 70 percent in 2016 to 63 percent in 2020, the most recent year for which the figure is available, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Many observers have suggested three main explanations for the fall:COVID-19,the smaller number of Americans under 18 and a strong labor market attracting young people straight into the workforce. But while COVID-19 made things worse, the enrollment downturn took hold well before it started. Demographics (人口结构) alone cannot explain the size of this drop. And data show that workforce participation for 16- to 24-year-olds is actually lower than it was before COVID-19 hit.

Many surveys point to other reasons for the downward trend (趋势).These include widespread and fast-growing doubt about the value of a degree, impatience with the time it takes to get one and costs that have finally

gone beyond many people's ability or willingness to pay. Fewer than one in three adults now say a degree is worth the cost.

On top of all that is growing dissatisfaction among recent university and college graduates with the value of the education they received. More than four in ten bachelor's degree (学士学位) holders under 45 did not agree that the benefits of their educations are more than the costs, according to a survey by the Federal Reserve. Meanwhile, months of discussion about whether the Biden administration will forgive all or some student loan debt (助学贷款) has had an unintended result: It has reminded potential learners just how much people before them had to borrow to pay for college and many of their parents are still paying back their student loans.

In fact, workers with bachelor's degrees earn 67 percent more than people who have only finished high school. More than half of "good jobs"—meaning those with pay of at least \$35,000 for workers under age 45 and \$45,000 for people between 45 and 64—call for bachelor's degrees.

28. Which has the greatest influence on college enrollment?

- A. The wide spread of COVID-19.
- B. Too long time the college education takes.
- C. The doubt about the value of a college degree.
- D. The labor market needing more young people.

29. What is the author's purpose in mentioning Biden's policy?

- A. To persuade parents to focus on education.
- B. To advise the government to change education laws.
- C. To describe the importance of college education
- D. To show the heavy stress of college education.

30. What can we know about college degrees from the last paragraph?

- A. Bachelor's degrees cost too much.
- B. A college degree does pay off.
- C. College degrees ensure success in career.
- D. Those without college degrees don't earn less.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. The Difficulty of Entering College
- B. Two Generations of Education Efforts
- C. Reasons Why Higher Education Lost Its Shine
- D. A Strong Labor Market Attracting Young People

D

When you throw a plastic bottle into a recycling bin, do you ever think of its destination? Will it be reused, or will it end up just bringing more pollution to the environment?

In fact, only 14% of plastic packaging is collected for recycling, one reason for which is that not all plastic can be recycled, sometimes because of the type of plastic, or because it's polluted by food waste. Most plastic is burned, thrown into a landfill (垃圾填埋场), or spread around the natural environment.

Experts say companies should replace single-use containers with ones that can be used over and over. They could be metal or glass and be refilled at a store, by a company, or at home. Reuse, as well as removal of a lot of

packaging we don't need, will also have to be a key part of the solution.

Several global companies have tested reusable packaging. But the effect of these programs was small at the beginning. As of 2019, less than 2% of the plastic packaging from dozens of companies was reusable. But the circular-economy (循环经济) movement has been gaining steam. In the United States, the reusable-packaging market for beauty and personal-care products grew by about 65% from June 2020 to May 2021.

Can reusable packaging help us save the environment? There's a "payback" period with any reusable item. That's the number of times it must be reused before it's actually better for the environment than the single-use ones. Think about reusable sandwich packaging. The energy and resources needed to make and wash it are far more than what goes into making single-use bags. But reusable bottles could pay off.

What customers do is also important. If someone buys a metal shampoo bottle, gets lazy, and throws it into the garbage instead of refilling it, that might be worse for the environment than a single-use bottle. That's because it took more energy to make the reusable metal bottle.

For a reuse program to work, experts say simple is best. One company experimenting with reusable packaging is Loop. Loop used to sell its products online, and customers sent empty containers back for a refill. The company has switched to stores to make the process easier. Customers return their bottles in person instead of having to mail them back to Loop.

32. Why does the author ask the questions in paragraph 1?

- A. To give an example.
- B. To show an opinion.
- C. To lead into the topic.
- D. To make a comparison.

33. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. Tests on reusable packaging.
- B. Harmful single-use containers.
- C. The companies supporting reusable packaging.
- D. The development of reusable packaging.

34. When does reusable packaging make sense?

- A. After it is used for enough times.
- B. When it costs less to be produced.
- C. After it replaces all single-use ones.
- D. When all people accept it as daily use.

35. What should be done to make reuse programs work?

- A. Selling all the products online.
- B. Giving customers more products to choose from.
- C. Making reusable packaging more beautiful.
- D. Taking convenient measures for consumers.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In college, there are such a huge set of reading tasks. You might fall behind if you do not read before class.

Here are reasons why you should read ahead of the class.

Make the most of the class time. Class time is valuable. 36 When you read ahead of time, you are more likely to understand the organization of the lecture. You'll be better able to figure out what's important and what isn't and therefore, take effective notes.

Show respect. Reading ahead of time shows respect for the professor. 37 While professors' feelings should not be the primary motivator of your behavior, relationships with professors are important. Think ahead-professors are often important resources for advice, recommendation letters, and opportunities.

38 If everything that you hear in class is new, how will you determine whether you understand and whether you have questions? If you have read beforehand, you can focus your attention on filling gaps in your understanding by paying more attention during some parts of the lecture and by asking questions.

Take an active part in class. 39 Be ready to answer questions, discuss the topic and do group work. It's easy to take part when you know the topic. Reading beforehand helps you to understand the material and gives you time to consider your viewpoints and opinions.

Show off. Reading before class lets you show that you've read, that you care, and that you are intelligent. You'll be able to ask good questions and take part in a way that proves preparation, interest, and mastery of the material.

40

- A. Many students may get caught unprepared.
- B. Most classes require some kind of reaction.
- C. These are all positive marks in professors' views.
- D. You should make sure that you can follow along.
- E. Understand the topic and what you don't understand.
- F. In turn, they can tell when the group is taking a wrong way.
- G. It is an easy way to get a better relationship with your professor.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Just before cold midnight, we walked as usual into the only local coffee shop for a cup of coffee to stay awake as we had to work into the early morning. At the time, many of the 41 would appear here for warmth and free bread left by other customers.

I held a cup of coffee to 42 my hands, and then I naturally 43. I noticed a man who would 44 sit in the same corner. The corners of my mouth instantly bent up, and he 45 back, whispering a low "Hi". Thus began an active 46 that felt natural and comforting. I learned his name was Dennis. His parents 47 him when he was a child. He had been in and out of foster care（寄养）until he became homeless after 48.

About twelve years later, I was 49 the construction of a city transportation system. My staff was very 50, but one man 51 went above and beyond in helping me. As I finished my 52 and was leaving, he came over to me and asked, "You don't remember me?"

"It's you, Dennis!" I yelled as I threw my 53 around him. We hugged and 54 like reunited family. It turned out that after our first meet, he had chosen to turn his 55 around. Then he was 56 and worked as a bus driver. I



barely 57 him in his uniform.

"I have never 58 you. You were the only person who smiled and talked to me, and that made a new 59 in my life," he said. That seemingly minor smile had given us both an unforgettable 60

- |                     |                  |                |                    |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. retired      | B. homeless      | C. old         | D. injured         |
| 42. A. train        | B. wash          | C. warm        | D. balance         |
| 43. A. looked up    | B. went away     | C. fell behind | D. broke down      |
| 44. A. usually      | B. fortunately   | C. unwillingly | D. slowly          |
| 45. A. talked       | B. turned        | C. waved       | D. smiled          |
| 46. A. lesson       | B. conversation  | C. explanation | D. argument        |
| 47. A. educated     | B. raised        | C. praised     | D. left            |
| 48. A. growing up   | B. dropping out  | C. taking over | D. settling down   |
| 49. A. appreciating | B. managing      | C. imagining   | D. learning        |
| 50. A. professional | B. patient       | C. supportive  | D. fair            |
| 51. A. on purpose   | B. in particular | C. in return   | D. on the contrary |
| 52. A. travel       | B. school        | C. project     | D. adventure       |
| 53. A. clothes      | B. belongings    | C. legs        | D. arms            |
| 54. A. pretended    | B. lived         | C. struggled   | D. laughed         |
| 55. A. dream        | B. life          | C. habit       | D. family          |
| 56. A. hired        | B. cured         | C. challenged  | D. distracted      |
| 57. A. admired      | B. doubted       | C. recognized  | D. interviewed     |
| 58. A. forgiven     | B. ignored       | C. refused     | D. forgotten       |
| 59. A. impression   | B. start         | C. requirement | D. promise         |
| 60. A. chance       | B. job           | C. memory      | D. choice          |

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，并将答案填写在答题卡上。

#### New Shanghai Library Test Operation

The test operation of the new Pudong branch of the Shanghai Library kicked off on August 16, 61 construction started in September 2017 and lasted for 5 years. 62 an area of 115,000 square meters, the seven-story building was made to be the 63 (large) library in China. It can hold up to 6,000 readers each day and host more than 200 lectures 64 (year).

A new appointment system, which 65 (allow) readers to reserve (预约) a desk, exhibitions and activities at the library, has been introduced during the test operation. With the help of robot librarians and a new intelligent sorting system, readers can easily find the books they want. The library has 66 collection of 400,000 books and 600 periodicals (期刊).

The library has a children's zone that contains more than 160,000 67 (copy) of books for young readers under 14. 68 (serve) those with some physical problems, the library has set aside a non-barrier reading room on the ground floor with reading resources like books in Braille, audio books, as well as special reading tools 69 (design) for the

blind. In future, special training courses 70 (provide) to help them learn to use the computer.

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: 在错的词下划一横线, 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;

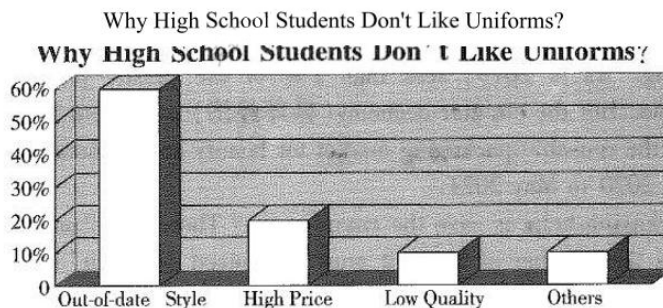
2. 只允许修改10处, 多者 (从第11处起) 不计分。

My grandma is old and she has to walk with a stick. For years, she had been sharing one room with me so that I can look after her or she can also take care of me. One morning, I woke up a little of late and felt surprising that she had not woken me up. I got dressed in hurry and rushed out. I asked the man sells breakfast if he saw my grandma. He told us she had bought all his pancakes and walk away. As I turned a corner, I saw she was giving the food away to some workers, what were eating the pancakes with smiles on their face.

第二节 书面表达 (满分25分)

你校英文报正在开展以Why High School Students Don't Like Uniforms? 为题的讨论。请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 校服不受欢迎的原因;
2. 你的看法或建议。



注意: 1. 词数100左右;

2. 题目和首句已给出, 不计入总词数。

**Why High School Students Don't Like Uniforms?**

Although the regulation that middle school students shall wear school uniforms is of great benefit to students, many students do not like school uniforms for various reasons. \_\_\_\_\_

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2022—2023 学年(上)高二年级期中考试

英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

M: Laura, could you give me a lift? I have to have this book returned to the library right now.

W: No problem. And if you are busy now, I can do that for you. I know you are preparing for the New Year's Evening Party.

Text 2

W: Hello, sir. Can I help you?

M: I'm looking for something to wear on my first day at my new job.

W: Let me see what we have...try these on. Tell me whether they fit well.

Text 3

M: Shall we take a cake to John's party?

W: Good idea, but I can't make one. John will buy some orange juice. Have we got enough to buy some ice cream?

M: Not really, but my mum has got some in the fridge. Let's take that.

Text 4

W: Let's all go to the baseball game after work.

M: Why waste our money? The team is going to lose again.

Text 5

W: Everything here is so convenient. You can walk everywhere. Work, home, out to dinner...

M: And don't forget the movie theater on the ground floor.

W: Yup, this apartment building has everything. I never have to leave.

Text 6

M: Lisa, could I get the sales report? I didn't attend this morning's meeting because I had a headache, so I ended up going to see my doctor.

W: OK, I'll ask Joan to have the report ready for you. Why don't you drop into my office after lunch to pick it up?

M: Thanks. By the way, did you happen to see Mr. Lee? I really need his advice about a plan.

W: He mentioned something about picking up Ms. Tan at the airport this morning.

Text 7

W: Hello. This is the Hudson Theater Box Office. Jasmine speaking.

M: Hello. Do you have four tickets for *Carmen* at 7:00 on Thursday night?

W: We have very few tickets left for that performance. Where would you like to sit?

M: In the center, close to the stage?

W: Those seats were sold out months ago, sir. However, we still have seats in the lower and upper audience areas.

M: Well, the lower part.

W: Do you want to sit together?

M: Yes!

W: We don't have four seats together in the lower part. We have two and two.

M: No, I want four together. The upper part then.

W: Fine. We have ZZ54, 55, 56 and 57. Should I mail them, or do you want to pick them up on the night?

M: I'll pick them up.

W: Then you have to be here one hour before the performance.

M: OK. I'll tell my friends about that.

Text 8

W: Hi, Michael. Your dad says you're not very sure about your future. What are your favorite subjects?

M: No, I'm very sure about my future. I'd really like to go to a film school.

W: How old are you, Michael?

M: That's the problem. I'm only fifteen. I'll need my parents' permission if I want to go to a film school. They say I have to stay at school until I'm eighteen.

W: Have you thought about going to acting classes after school?

M: Yes, but I'd have to give up football if I go to classes after school.

W: Have your parents seen you performing on stage?

M: No. I wasn't in my school's English play because none of my friends were in it.

W: Try it next time. It's a great way to get some acting experience.

Text 9

M: Holiday for You. Sean speaking. Can I help you?

W: Oh hi. I've been looking at your website. And I'm interested in a cycling holiday in Austria in April. I can't leave work before the 10th of April.

M: Well, one trip suits you. It starts on April 17th and finishes on the 24th.

W: Good. Mm...and which meals are included in the trip?

M: Breakfast, of course. We stop at noon in a village for a rest, so you can have your lunch there, which is extra. Then dinner will be in the hotel every evening free of charge.

W: And you provide the bicycles, right? What else?

M: Exactly speaking, we provide a lock and a bell that come with the bikes, as well as lights, although you shouldn't need to cycle in the dark.

W: Good. Do we get a chance to look around?

M: Oh yes, you get chances to visit a theater in a town called Grein and other museums.

W: That's good. I'll do that. Thank you for all the information.

Text 10

W: Now here's something for all of you music lovers: a new exhibition to celebrate the radio station Radio Caroline. For those of you too young to remember, it was against the law because it was at first based on a ship out at sea. Radio Caroline opened in 1964 and closed down four years later. At that time there were no other radio stations playing pop music for young people and it quickly became really popular.

The exhibition, as you would expect, includes the best-loved music from that time. There are records by groups such as The Beatles, who actually visited Radio Caroline. You can also see some of the letters sent by Radio Caroline's thousands of fans. It's also interesting to listen to the interviews with some of the DJs who worked at Radio Caroline. They were very famous back then.

The exhibition is unusual because it will be held on the radio ship itself. It's open seven days a week from 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. You need to get there soon, though, because it only runs for two months and will finish in the middle of June. But there will be other events to celebrate Radio Caroline coming up soon. You won't need to buy a ticket because

the exhibition is free. You can get more information from its website...

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BCABA 6—10 ACBCA 11—15 ACABC 16—20 BCBCA

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文,介绍了一则关于线上象棋课程的广告。

21. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段的“Buying more than one course at the same time will make you take 10% off the price.”和 Online Course A ( \$70)、Online Course B ( \$90)可知,同时选择 A1 + B2 课程需要缴纳  $(70 + 90) \times 90\% = 144$  美元。

22. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据倒数第四段的“New players or absolute beginners are encouraged to join an entry level course where we will be separating students who do already know how to play from those who do not through a game.”可知,入门级课程将把会下棋和不知道如何下棋的学生分开。

23. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据倒数第三段的“You may still sign your name for a course even after missing the first class! We can provide a one-hour make-up class so that you receive the full value of the term.”可知,未参加第一节课的学员会有一个小时的补课。

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。作者的数学成绩一直不好,但她怀着逃避的心态直至老师要求她暑假补课,在参加补课,作者的心态发生了转变,不再害怕数学了。

24. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段中的“raising my mark from fifty to...fifty-five”可知,作者的父母请的家教对作者的数学成绩提高几乎毫无作用。

25. 答案 B

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中“of not caring about anything and concluding that everything would work out in the end. But it didn't.”可知,Victoria 对数学采取不闻不问的想法,顺其自然,认为船到桥头自然直,到最后一切都会好起来的。但实际上,这并不奏效。由此可知,画线单词意为“想法”。

26. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段中的“My math teacher called on the first morning of summer holidays to tell me I should spend the next several weeks at school, redoing the entire course so I could pass.”及第四段中的“So I'm off to weeks of summer school, three hours of math each day.”可知,Victoria 暑假去上了暑假班。

27. 答案 B

命题透析 观点态度题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段中的“After all, next year I'll be doing better because I studied more often in the summer than the other kids at school. Maybe failing wasn't the worst thing that could have happened.”可知,在参加了暑期数学课程后,Victoria 对学好数学变得有信心了。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。美国大学生人数不断下降,对于学历价值的怀疑是主要原因。

28. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第四段中的“On top of all that is growing dissatisfaction among recent university and college graduates with the value of the education they received.”可知,最影响入学大学生数量的是对学位含金量的怀疑。

29. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段中的“people before them had to borrow to pay for college and many of their parents are still paying back their student loans”可知,文章中提到拜登政府的政策的目的是从侧面说明大学教育对于学生及其家庭的负担之重。

30. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 本段主要举例说明有大学学历的人得到好工作的可能性和收入更高,大学学历确实能带来好结果。

31. 答案 C

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 本文主要讲述多种原因导致美国大学生人数不断下降,而对于学历价值的怀疑是主要原因。C项更能概括文章内容。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。世界上的大部分塑料包装都被随手丢弃造成污染,发展可重复使用的包装、减少包装污染是人类面临的一个重大课题。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 分析文章结构可知,第一段提出的问题主要是为了引出接下来要讨论的话题。

33. 答案 D

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 通读第四段可知,本段主要通过列举具体的数字来介绍可重复使用包装的发展情况。

34. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第五段中的“That’s the number of times it must be reused before it’s actually better for the environment than the single-use ones.”可知,可重复使用的包装只有在重复使用多次之后才能起到节省能源、保护环境的作用。

35. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 最后一段中的“For a reuse program to work, experts say simple is best.”为主题句,接下来举例说明了该论点。由此可知,要推出便利措施使顾客乐于参与包装的重复利用。

36—40 DGEBC

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。一个微笑,一席话,看似微不足道,却可能会改变一个人的一生。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 根据后文中的“until he became homeless”可知,那时,许多无家可归的人会出现在这个咖啡馆里取暖,吃一点其他顾客的剩面包。

42. 答案 C  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 根据前文中的“Just before cold midnight”和“would appear here for warmth”可知,“我”捧着一杯咖啡暖手。
43. 答案 A  
命题透析 考查动词短语。  
思路点拨 然后“我”自然地向上看。
44. 答案 A  
命题透析 考查副词。  
思路点拨 “我”注意到一个经常坐在同一个角落里的男子。
45. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 根据前文中的“The corners of my mouth instantly bent up”可知,“我”的嘴角立刻弯了起来,他也笑了笑,低声说了声“嗨”。
46. 答案 B  
命题透析 考查名词。  
思路点拨 根据后文中的“You were the only person who smiled and talked to me”可知,然后开始了一场自然而又令人感到安慰的交谈。
47. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 根据后文中的“He had been in and out of foster care”可知,“我”了解到他叫丹尼斯,小时候被父母抛弃。
48. 答案 A  
命题透析 考查动词短语。  
思路点拨 他在寄养家庭进进出出,直到成年后无家可归。
49. 答案 B  
命题透析 考查动词。  
思路点拨 根据后文中的“My staff was very”可知,大约 12 年后,“我”负责了一项城市交通系统的建设。
50. 答案 C  
命题透析 考查形容词。  
思路点拨 “我”的员工都很支持“我”,但有一个人更是不遗余力地帮助我。
51. 答案 B  
命题透析 考查介词短语。  
思路点拨 参考上题解析。in particular“特别;尤其”。
52. 答案 C  
命题透析 考查名词。  
思路点拨 当“我”完成工程准备离开时,他走过来问“我”：“你不记得我了吗？”
53. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查名词。  
思路点拨 根据后文中的“We hugged”可知,“我”认出了他并大叫着伸出胳膊拥抱他。
54. 答案 D  
命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我们”拥抱着,笑得像重新团聚的一家人。

55. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 在“我们”第一次见面后,他选择了改变自己的生活。

56. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 后来他被雇用,当了一名公共汽车司机。

57. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 他穿着制服,“我”几乎认不出来了。

58. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我”从来没有忘记过你。

59. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 你是唯一对“我”微笑和说话的人,这让“我”的生活有了新的开始。

60. 答案 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 那个看似无关紧要的微笑给了“我们”一个难忘的记忆。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了上海市图书馆浦东新馆的试营业。

61. 答案 whose

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为非限制性定语从句,先行词为 Shanghai Library,与 construction 之间为所属关系,故用 whose 表示“该图书馆的”。

62. 答案 With

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 此处用 with 介词短语表伴随。

63. 答案 largest

命题透析 考查形容词最高级。

思路点拨 根据空前的“the”和空后的“library”可知,此处应用最高级形式。

64. 答案 yearly

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处应用副词作状语。句意为:它每天可接待多达 6 000 名读者,每年可承办 200 多场讲座。

65. 答案 allows

命题透析 考查主谓一致及动词时态。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处是非限制性定语从句,它的主语是 which,替代 system,故用第三人称单数,且此处表示一般情况。

66. 答案 a

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 此处应用不定冠词表“一个”。a collection of “一批,许多”。

67. 答案 copies



**命题透析** 考查名词单复数。

**思路点拨** copy 此处为名词,表示“一本,一册”,为可数名词,且根据前面的数字可知,应填复数形式。

68. 答案 To serve

**命题透析** 考查非谓语动词。

**思路点拨** 分析句子结构可知,此处用动词不定式作目的状语。

69. 答案 designed

**命题透析** 考查非谓语动词。

**思路点拨** 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语形式,reading tools 与动词 design 之间存在被动关系,故用过去分词短语作后置定语。

70. 答案 will be provided

**命题透析** 考查动词时态和语态。

**思路点拨** 根据时间状语“In future”可知,此处应用一般将来时,且主语 courses 与 provide 之间为被动关系,故用被动语态。

**短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)**

My grandma is old and she has to walk with a stick. For years, she had been sharing one room with me so that I can has look after her or she can also take care of me. One morning, I woke up a little of late and felt surprising that she had surprised not woken me up. I got dressed in ^ hurry and rushed out. I asked the man sells breakfast if he saw my grandma. He selling told us she had bought all his pancakes and walk away. As I turned a corner, I saw she was giving the food away to me walked some workers, what were eating the pancakes with smiles on their face.  
who faces

**书面表达(满分 25 分)**

**One possible version:**

### Why High School Students Don't Like Uniforms?

Although the regulation that middle school students shall wear school uniforms is of great benefit to students, many students do not like school uniforms for various reasons.

Most of the students, about 60%, think the styles of the school uniform are out of fashion, while 20% of the students think uniforms are priced too high, increasing the financial burden on their families, and in addition, about 10 percent of the students think the material of the uniform is of poor quality and will not last long.

To sum up, I think the material, design and production of school uniforms should keep pace with the times, and the designers should actively introduce fashion elements to make school uniforms beautiful and practical, keeping in line with the characters of the youths. Of course, school uniforms should be priced affordably.

**作文评分标准**

1. 本题总分为 25 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 80 和多于 120 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、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
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。

6. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

**【各档次的给分范围和要求】**

**第五档(很好):(21—25分)**

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 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。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

**第四档(好):(16—20分)**

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

**第三档(适当):(11—15分)**

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

**第二档(较差):(6—10分)**

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 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。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

**第一档(差):(1—5分)**

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 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。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

**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。

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