

## 炎德·英才大联考长郡中学 2023 届高三月考试卷(三)

### 英语参考答案

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	C	B	A	C	A	A	C	B	C	C	A	C	C	C	B
题序	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	A	B	B	B	C	D	D	A	C	A	D	D	A	C	B
题序	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	A	D	C	A	C	E	D	F	A	G	D	C	D	A	C
题序	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	D	A	D	C	B	A	B	C	A	B					

21. D. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The fame is almost entirely the result of a robbery that took place in 1911, when the *Mona Lisa* was taken from the Louvre by an Italian patriot. ... and the *Mona Lisa* was returned to Paris in early 1914.”可知,这幅画作曾经离开 Louvre Museum 三年。此外,根据“More than six million people visit the Louvre to see the *Mona Lisa* each year.”可知,每年有六百万人来参观这幅画,而不是总共这么多人,所以 A 项错误;根据“The fame is almost entirely the result of a robbery that took place in 1911”可知,是该偷盗事件使这幅画作名声大噪,所以 B 项错误;根据“The thief was caught trying to sell the painting to the Uffizi Museum in Florence”可知,当时小偷打算把这幅画卖给 Uffizi Museum,并没有在那里展出,所以 C 项错误。
22. D. 细节理解题。根据第五段“Painted by Eugene Delacroix, this work depicts a woman, a symbol of the French Revolution known as Marianne, holding the tricolor revolutionary French flag that would later become the official flag of France, while standing above the bodies of fallen men. Delacroix created the painting to commemorate the July Revolution, which toppled King Charles X of France. In 1874, it was acquired by the Louvre museum.”可知,该幅画是为了纪念法国七月革命而作,画作展示了夺取七月革命胜利的关键时刻的巷战场面,一位女性手握三色旗,站在牺牲倒下的男性上。
23. A. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Representing the Greek goddess of victory, Nike was found in hundreds of different pieces in 1863 on the Greek island of Samothrace before she was brought to the Louvre Museum.”和第四段中的“Venus de Milo is thought to represent the Greek goddess Aphrodite, though her identity has never been proven.”可知。
24. C. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“In 2013, Dara’s dad, who is a conservation scientist, transferred to County Fermanagh, so the family moved and life started to change for Dara.”可知答案。
25. A. 篇章结构题。根据第五段的内容可知,本段是列举 Dara 除了写作之外还做的其他与他的兴趣相关的事情。
26. D. 推理判断题。文章讲述 Dara 的故事。文章开头“Dara was diagnosed as autistic when he was 5. Life was isolated and difficult, but he continued to learn, write and photograph. Nature was and is as big a part of him as his own heartbeat.”以及文章中间提到 Dara 的各种成就时,都强调了 Dara 对写作、对自然的热爱,这是他成功的秘诀。
27. D. 推理判断题。文章讲述的是 Dara 的励志故事。Life 以“人生”为中心,以专题、特写为主,题材广泛。
28. A. 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“A 2020 study in the journal *Science* concluded that marine heat waves have increased more than 20-fold as a result of climate warming.”以及两组数据之间的对比可知。第一组数据(after 1981)显示 27 次大型海洋热浪,平均持续 32 天,平均最高温度超出正常温度 8.5°F;而在 the 2010s 的数据显示 172 次大型海洋热浪,平均持续 48 天,平均最高温度超出正常温度 10°F。
29. C. 段落大意题。根据第二段的第二句“For example, explains Nicholas Bond, research scientist at the University of Washington and Washington’s state climatologist, there is the question of why so many persist for weeks or months.”可知。关于海洋热浪的未知问题很多,本段探讨其中一个,即“为什么它们能持续数周甚至数月”。
30. B. 细节判断题。根据第三段中的“but years later, scientists are still determining the extent to which the region’s ecosystem is likely to return fully to its pre-Blob status”以及“it takes literally decades for those ecosystems to



bounce back”可知。此外,根据“Of special note is the fact that those impacts can last long after the heat waves have disappeared.”可知 A 项错误;根据文段中的“However, enough is known about marine heat waves for scientists to be gravely concerned about their potential impacts.”可知,现实已经足以让科学家对热浪产生的影响感到深深的担忧。并没有提到科学家已经有足够多的办法去修复热浪所带来的影响,所以 C 项错误;根据文段中的表述,并没有提到这两个例子是最严重的案例,所以 D 项错误。

31. A. 观点态度题。根据最后一段中的“I think that’s really a tough issue”以及“So that’s where things can get really messy.”可知, Eric Oliver 对热带水域的热浪非常担忧。
32. D. 词义猜测题。根据上文“People’s ability to remember fades with age(人的记忆能力会随着年龄的增长而衰退)”和其后的转折词“but”可知,“researchers might be able to use a simple, drug-free method to buck this trend”中的“buck this trend”是抵制这种趋势。
33. C. 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Low-frequency zaps to the inferior parietal lobe(顶下小叶) enhanced participants’ recall of items later in the lists, which involves ‘working’ memory—the memory that allows the brain to store information temporarily.”可知。
34. A. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“he has been sceptical about whether tACS can lead to meaningful changes in cognition”以及“so it hasn’t always been clear whether they can transmit enough electricity to the brain to modify its function”可知。
35. C. 主旨大意题。本文为研究报告类的说明文,根据第二段的研究发现“In a study published on 22 August in *Nature Neuroscience*, Robert Reinhart, a cognitive neuroscientist at Boston University in Massachusetts, and his colleagues demonstrate that zapping(刺激) the brains of adults aged over 65 with weak electrical currents repeatedly over several days led to memory improvements that persisted for up to a month.”可知。
36. E. 根据前一句“For one person, it could mean getting a promotion or creating a better work-life balance.(有人可能认为成功就是获得升职或更好地平衡工作与生活。)”可知,后面应该是说还有一些人的想法,故选 E(有人则可能希望改善人际关系或学习新技能。)
37. D. 根据上一句“The best way to keep track of your goals is to write them down. Jot them on a whiteboard, a notepad on your desk, or an online calendar—anywhere you can see them regularly.”可知,下文为“By having a constant visual reminder, you’ll be able to keep yourself accountable and measure your progress better.(经常看到,你就能为自己负责并能更好地衡量进展。)”
38. F. 根据下一句“It’s important to stop, take a breath, and have some time just for yourself. Set up calendar alerts or block out ‘busy’ time in your daily calendar that makes you unavailable to others.”可知,上一句为“Too often, the workday speeds by in a nonstop blur(模糊) of meetings, email, and deadlines.(工作日通常在马不停蹄地开会、收发电邮和限期完成任务中一晃而过。)”
39. A. 根据“But when was the last time you tried something new that put you out of your element? In order to avoid getting bored, it’s important to break out of your comfort zone by finding fresh activities and passions.(但是,距离上次脱离熟悉环境尝试新事物有多久了? 为避免无聊,可以通过新活动,激发新热情来突破自己的舒适区,这一点很重要。)”以及“By opening yourself up to different experiences, you’re bound to learn something new about yourself.(让自己体验不同的事物,定会由此对自己有新的认识。)”可知,并不单纯的是学习新事物,还有激发新热情和体验,所以选“Expand your horizons.(扩大视野。)”
40. G. 根据“But when was the last time you tried something new that put you out of your element? In order to avoid getting bored, it’s important to break out of your comfort zone by finding fresh activities and passions.(但是,距离上次脱离熟悉环境尝试新事物有多久了? 为避免无聊,可以通过新活动,激发新热情来突破自己的舒适区,这一点很重要。)”可知选 G. Fortunately, there are a number of ways to do this from volunteering to joining a sports league to learning a new language.(所幸,在这方面有许多途径可以尝试,比如参加志愿活动,加入某个体育社群或学习新语言。)

**【语篇导读】**这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。讲述了作者想起自己小时候买不起书,对图书馆借来的书的珍惜和渴望,而自己的女儿却不在意丢失了图书馆的书。作者通过让女儿做家务的方式惩罚女儿丢书,并希望可以教会她懂得责任和承诺的重要性。

41. D. 考查名词词义辨析。A. school 学校; B. reference 参考; C. story 故事; D. library 图书馆。由下文可知,作者小时候总是去图书馆借书,因此是“我”人生中第一次丢失图书馆的书。故选 D。



42. C. 考查形容词词义辨析。A. powerful 强大的; B. practical 实际的; C. academic 学术的; D. employed 被雇佣的。句意: 我的家庭一直被期望是学术型的, 但是我们很穷。故选 C。
43. D. 考查形容词词义辨析。A. wasted 浪费的; B. dusty 灰尘的; C. present 目前的; D. specific 特定的。句意: 我从图书馆借来的书, 在属于我的时候, 都放在特定的书架上。此处特指作者的书放在特定的架子上。故选 D。
44. A. 考查动词词义辨析。A. pained 使痛苦; B. accompanied 陪伴; C. abandoned 抛弃; D. lost 丢失。作者非常喜欢书, 因此每次归还书的时候都会让作者感觉痛苦。故选 A。
45. C. 考查名词词义辨析。A. work 工作; B. reason 理由; C. fault 错误; D. duty 义务。句意: 她不珍惜书籍可能是我的错。故选 C。
46. D. 考查名词词义辨析。A. worry 担心; B. question 问题; C. case 情况; D. deal 交易。固定句式: What's the big deal? “有什么大不了?” 故选 D。
47. A. 考查名词词义辨析。A. shoulder 肩膀; B. power 力量; C. refusal 拒绝; D. excuse 借口。上文女儿找不到书只是耸了耸肩“shrug”, 故此空对应上文女儿的反应, 故选 A。
48. D. 考查名词词义辨析。A. impression 印象; B. effort 努力; C. effect 影响; D. concern 关心。句意: 图书馆丢失的那本书遭到了她的冷漠对待, 但却引起了我的极大关注。相对于女儿丢书的不在意, 作者却非常关心, 故选 D。
49. C. 考查名词词义辨析。A. respect 尊重; B. thought 想法; C. shame 羞耻; D. shock 震惊。作者非常在意图书馆丢失的书, 因此带着仿佛是自己丢失了书的深深的羞愧感走进图书馆, 故选 C。
50. B. 考查介词短语辨析。A. in need of 需要; B. in trade for 以……换得; C. in terms of 依据; D. in favor of 支持。句意: 她同意把所有宠物的房子都打扫干净, 以作为我付图书馆书钱的交换。故选 B。
51. A. 考查名词词义辨析。A. punishment 惩罚; B. recovery 恢复; C. encouragement 鼓励; D. promise 承诺。作者将做家务作为对女儿的惩罚。故选 A。
52. B. 考查动词词义辨析。A. studying 学习; B. parenting 养育子女; C. arguing 争执; D. fighting 打架。根据上文作者本想惩罚女儿做家务, 结果发现女儿很喜欢做家务。因此作者反问自己在育儿上到底是赢了还是输了。故选 B。
53. C. 考查名词词义辨析。A. benefit 利益; B. method 方法; C. commitment 承诺; 承诺的责任; D. demand 要求。句意: 我教会了她承担, 保存图书馆书籍的责任了吗? 故选 C。
54. A. 考查副词词义辨析。A. seriously 认真地; B. unwillingly 不愿意地; C. professionally 专业地; D. constantly 持续地。根据上文可知女儿喜欢做家务, 做得很认真。故选 A。
55. B. 考查名词词义辨析。A. disappointment 失望; B. relief 宽慰; C. regret 后悔; D. sorrow 悲伤。根据下文可知, 女儿已经认识到生活中重要的事情, 很让作者宽慰。故选 B。
56. the. 考查冠词。the 后接单数可数名词可指一类人或物。“The desert is disappearing from the map” 翻译为“这个沙漠正在从地图上消失”。
57. stretches. 考查谓语动词。此处 stretches 应用一般现在时, 对 The Mu Us 进行简介, 且下句也是用一般现在时。
58. where. 考查定语从句。先行词为 land, 且关系词在定语从句中作状语, 所以使用关系副词 where。
59. sufficiently. 考查词性转换。“sufficiently supplying grass and water for sheep and cattle” 翻译为“为牛、羊足量供应草和水”。
60. years. 考查名词单复数。“years of war” 翻译为“数年的战争”。
61. largest. 考查形容词最高级。此处“the fourth largest desert in China” 翻译为“中国第四大沙漠”。
62. attacking. 考查非谓语动词。本句是简单句, 谓语动词为 began, 所以 attack 应为非谓语作结果状语。
63. was founded. 考查谓语动词。此处应用一般过去时的被动语态, 翻译为“到中华人民共和国被建立的时候”。
64. to block. 考查非谓语动词。此处 it 作形式主语, “to block the sands” 翻译为“阻止沙地扩张”。
65. without. 考查介词。此句翻译为“没有国家的沙漠防治政策和数辈生态卫士的努力, 这些成就是不可能取得的。”

#### 第四部分

##### 第一节

##### 【参考范文】

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me to speak with all of you on such a significant occasion. Since millions of people are suffering from hunger and tons of food are being wasted, my topic is “Say no to food waste”.

英语试题参考答案(长郡版)第 3 页

Food waste has devastating impacts. Not only does it waste all the energy used to produce and transport the food, but it also contributes to global warming once thrown out into the landfills. Thankfully, efforts can be made to deal with the issue. We can help prevent food waste by adopting food conservation strategies daily. When cooking at home, we should carefully plan meals and not cook more than needed. When eating out in the restaurant, we should order only according to our needs and take the leftovers home.

From today, let's fight food waste and build a better world for all. Thank you for your attention.

评分标准:

1. 评分原则

- (1) 总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
- (3) 词数少于 60 或多于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
- (4) 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。作文所写内容要点应包括:①食物浪费的现状(2分);②食物浪费的影响(2分);③解决食物浪费的措施(4分)。语言运用计 3 分,上下文衔接计 2 分,书写计 2 分。
- (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) 如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13~15 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务: 覆盖所有内容要点。 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。 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。 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10~12 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务: 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 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。 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7~9 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务: 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (4~6 分)	未适当完成试题规定的任务: 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。 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。 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

英语试题参考答案(长郡版)第 4 页



档次	描述
第一档 (1~3分)	未完成试题规定的任务； 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。 语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。 信息未能传达给读者。
0分	未能传达给读者任何信息；内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

## 第二节

### 【参考范文】

*Susan found the shoebox in the attic. It was covered with dust. Susan cleaned and removed the cover. The paper animals hidden in the darkness of the attic for so long had been dusty and the bright paper patterns had faded. Susan held the paper animals carefully and admired. She was amazed at them, "I have never seen such creative works. Your mom was an amazing artist." In my memories the paper animals would jump and run. But now I found they couldn't move. I picked up the paper tiger.*

*I unfolded the paper tiger and found several lines of Chinese characters written by my mother. But I could not read Chinese. I only recognized the word "son" in Chinese. I knew it was a letter to me written by my mother. I posted the photo of the letter on Facebook in hope that somebody could read it for me. In no time it received some comments, which said it was the life story of my mother. One translated it into English. Reading the letter, I couldn't help sobbing. Through my misty eyes, I read, "wo ai ni, baobei." Which means, "I love you, my son." I cried out, "I love you, Mom. I miss you, Mom."*

**【分析】**本文以母亲折的纸兽为线索，讲述母亲深沉的爱。而儿子却一度嫌弃母亲，不和母亲说话。母亲去世后，作者发现纸兽的背面是妈妈写给自己的信，作者悔恨不已。

**【详解】**1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“Susan发现了阁楼上的那个鞋盒子。”可知，第一段可描写打开鞋盒子，看到那些幼年时母亲为他叠的折纸动物，童年回忆。

②由第二段首句内容“我把那只纸老虎展开，发现了几行妈妈写下的中国文字。”可知，第二段可描写作者读信的内容，及读信之后的心理描写。

2. 续写线索：打开鞋盒—看到纸兽—回忆—纸老虎—展开—发现文字—信的内容—想念妈妈。

**评分标准：**

### 1. 评分原则

(1) 本题总分为25分，按5个档次给分。

(2) 评分时，先根据所续写短文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。15分为合格档。根据第一段的第一句可知，“我”发现了阁楼的那个鞋盒子。第一段应有“我”打开鞋盒子，看见里面装的折纸动物的情节。同时第二段第一句写到把那只纸老虎展开，所以第一段中应提及纸老虎，与下文衔接。根据原文中“I knew little Chinese.”可知，第二段的几行中国文字不是“我”认出的，是借助其他方式才知道的。或者勉强认识几个关键的词也可以，以上的点每少一个扣2分。主题是跟母亲相关的情感均可以，如果主题是强行上升到弘扬中华文化的扣3分。

(3) 词数少于120的，从总分中减去2分。

(4) 评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：

- ① 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；
- ② 内容的丰富性；
- ③ 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；
- ④ 上下文的连贯性。

(5) 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，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) 如书写较差，以至影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

英语试题参考答案(长郡版)第5页



2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21~25分)	创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。 使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达流畅,语言错误很少,且完全不影响理解。 自然有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,前后呼应,意义连贯。
第四档 (16~20分)	创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融洽度比较高。 使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,有些许语法错误,不影响理解。 比较有效地使用了段落间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。
第三档 (11~15分)	创造了基本完整的故事内容,但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强,与原文情境基本相关。 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有部分语言错误和不恰当之处,个别部分影响理解(低级语法错误,如主宾格使用混乱,时态错误,拼写错误等)。 尚有语句衔接的意识,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。
第二档 (6~10分)	内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文有一定程度脱节。 所用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多且比较低级,影响理解。 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义欠连贯。
第一档 (1~5分)	内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题,或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。 所使用的词汇非常有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,严重影响理解。 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。
0分	白卷、内容太少以致无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

听力材料

Text 1

M: Is Carol still coming by today to drop off that heater? If so, you'll have to meet her. I have my English course on Wednesday nights. (1)

W: No. She called yesterday to say that she would bring it tomorrow instead. (1)

Text 2

M: Do you want to have something healthier? We could do the "big burger" without any of the cheese. (2)

W: So a bread roll with a few salad vegetables in it? (2)

M: Yes. It might not taste quite the same though. (2) I could add some extra onions if you like. What do you think?

W: Fine. One "big burger" without the tasty stuff please. (2)

Text 3

M: Do you have a partner for the science fair?

W: No. Do you want to be my partner?

M: Sure! I've been thinking of doing a project on volcanoes. (3)

W: Me too! We could discuss it at my house. How about this Sunday afternoon? (3)

M: Sounds great!

Text 4

W: Thank you for coming in to see me, Johnny. I need to talk to you about your classroom performance. It is important to be punctual for school.

M: I didn't mean to be late. (4) It takes a long time for me to walk to school.

◆punctual 准时的;守时的

Text 5

W: I honestly don't want to continue the gardening tomorrow, Tony. (5) We need to deliver some clothes to our son.

M: Neither do I, but we need to get it done within this weekend, (5) as what our boss said yesterday.

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