

2022—2023 学年高三二轮复习验收考试
英 语

注意事项:

- 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
- 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。
- 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

11

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

12

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)

13

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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?

14

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

15

1. What do we know about the man?

1

- A. He loves art.
B. He's learning to paint.
C. He doesn't enjoy the exhibition.

2. When will the woman have her psychology class?

- A. At 4 p. m. on Monday. B. At 11 a. m. on Wednesday. C. At 3 p. m. on Tuesday.

3. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Colleagues. C. Boss and employee.

4. What can we know about Jane?

- A. She is a teacher.
B. She has just fully recovered.
C. She works in the government.

5. What will Andrew probably do next?

- A. Listen to a story. B. Watch TV. C. Have a dream.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where was the last party held?

- A. At a hotel. B. At a friend's garden. C. At the man's house.

7. What will Mary bring to the party?

- A. Some drinks. B. Some snacks. C. Some flowers.

英语 第1页(共8页)

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is the man waiting for?
A. Confirmation from a university.
B. Permission to study journalism.
C. Job chances in a media company.
9. What does the woman think of winter in Canada?
A. It's exciting. B. It's unbearable. C. She isn't concerned.
10. What food is recommended for Tuesdays?
A. Local food. B. Italian food. C. Japanese Sushi.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. When does the conversation happen?
A. On Monday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Friday.
12. How does the man feel during the day?
A. Sick and dizzy. B. All right. C. Sleepy.
13. What will the man do next?
A. Get some pills. B. Do a CT scan. C. Take a blood test.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What impressed the woman about the man's report?
A. Its language. B. Its great picture. C. Its full length.
15. When did the man begin to learn English?
A. In the kindergarten. B. At Grade One. C. In high school.
16. Why did people refuse to talk to the woman according to Thomas?
A. They were proud.
B. They were shy.
C. They didn't speak English.
17. What prevents the woman from teaching in China?
A. Her busy work schedule.
B. Her lack of qualification.
C. Her preference of quietness.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What did the speaker's friend ask advice about?
A. How the speaker succeeded.
B. What gym the speaker went.
C. How he could learn English.
19. What did the speaker's friend do a week later?
A. He studied music theory.
B. He signed up for a piano course.
C. He got personal fitness training.
20. What does the speaker feel good about?
A. Achieving the original goals.
B. Helping others with their goals.
C. Setting up practical plans.

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。

A

Recommended books for the month, Volume 119th, 2023.

Going Remote

By Adam Bessie

It's about a community college professor's experiences teaching remotely during the first two years of the pandemic. From his experiences of living with cancer, to discussing the Black Lives Matter movement, Bessie describes a complex view of life during the last two years. It tells us what going remote does to the ability to build community and to succeed.

A First Time for Everything

By Dan Santat

Long before he was an award-winning artist, Santat was afraid of the world outside. But in the summer before high school, a sponsored trip headed by a thoughtful teacher will take him from the tiny town in California, through six European cities and expose him to many firsts like a first airplane ride. The warmth of his art highlights his memoir's lesson and makes it a great read, especially for sensitive middle-grade boys.

Hoops

By Matt Tavares

In this graphic novel, Judi always dreamed of being a basketball star, rather than star a cheerleader. When the school announces a new girls' basketball team, Judi jumps at the chance. They find early success despite the lack of support from their school, and they change people's perspectives of them.

The Green Piano

By Roberta Flack

Before Flack was a Grammy winner, she was a little girl in the mountains with the gift of music, whose dream was to have a piano. After the family moves, Flack's father finds a small piano in a nearby junkyard. After the family repairs it, Flack uses it for a career in music. The biography focuses on young people realizing their own dreams.

21. Which of the books relates to the Black Lives Matter movement?

A. *Hoops*.

B. *Going Remote*.

C. *The Green Piano*.

D. *A First Time for Everything*.

22. Who went on a sponsored trip to some European cities as a student?

A. Dan Santat.

B. Adam Bessie.

C. Matt Tavares.

D. Roberta Flack.

23. What does *The Green Piano* focus on?

A. A teacher does remote teaching to help students succeed.

B. A teacher exposes his students to many firsts in life.

C. A girls' high-school basketball team fights to succeed.

D. A mountain girl makes it to a Grammy winner pianist.

B

I'd been telling Sandy about my children, Emma and Tucker, aged seven and four. Sandy, in turn, was telling me about her four children: Jane, Joe, Christopher and eighteen-month-old Kim. She seemed so pleased to have kids move into the neighborhood. That was, until the door opened and out ran Emma and Sam.

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was our shiny black dog we had adopted three years earlier. Sam loved to hang with the kids, serving as our playmate and protector. But Sandy began to back up as Sam approached. I had never met anyone who feared dogs. As I saw her reaction, I quickly grabbed Sam by the collar and made him sit.

"I have to get the kids ready to go to their grandmother's," Sandy said as she backed away from me, graciously trying to remove herself from the situation.

Suddenly her door opened, and out ran her kids. "Don't go near it!" she screamed. The kids were circled around their mom, closely watching Sam. Emma showed Joe the proper way to slowly approach a dog. Sam accepted Joe's affection. The kids were won over, but I knew it would take some time before Sandy would change.

From that time forward, we were careful not to let Sam cross the street to our neighbors without my company. One day, the kids were across the street playing together. Then I noticed the eighteen-month-old heading toward a little hill. Seeing a car approaching, I screamed, "Watch the baby!"

Sam stormed out the door and ran across the street toward the baby. He ran up the hill, stopping just short of knocking into her. He gently pushed her away from the approaching car. The kids, too involved in play to realize the seriousness of the situation a few minutes ago, ran toward her and Sam. The kids all cheered that Sam had come to play.

Within a year, Sam made friends with all the neighbors, and almost every family on our street had a dog. Even Sandy would occasionally come and give Sam a hug.

24. How did Sandy feel at the coming of the new neighbors?

- A. Excited that her kids could have friends.
- B. Curious why they had adopted a dog.
- C. Fearful that the dog might hurt her kids.
- D. Unsure whether the kids could fit in well.

25. What did Sandy's kids do at the sight of Sam?

- A. They held him by the collar to make him sit.
- B. They formed a circle to protect their mom.
- C. They prepared to withdraw from the dog.
- D. They looked at Sam with watchful eyes.

26. How did Sam save Kim out of danger?

- A. By running behind and barking to warn.
- B. By rushing to Sandy's house to get help.
- C. By rushing around to her front to push her.
- D. By jumping to the front of the coming car.

27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. A Considerate Act Helps Fit in Well
- B. A Doggy Push Reaches Far Beyond
- C. Dogs Work Magic in Crucial Moments
- D. Dogs Are Children's Best Safety Guards

C

Getting a driving license was once a universal passage into adulthood. But now a growing minority of young people ignore or actively oppose it, into their 20s and beyond. That starts to create more support for anti-car policies in cities around the world to pass anti-car laws, changing planning rules to favour pedestrians over drivers. After a century in which the car remade the rich world, the tide begins to swing the other way.

By 1997, 43% of America's 16-year-olds had driving licenses. But the proportion has been falling for every age group under 40. Even those who have them are driving less. A similar trend is seen in Europe. One study of five European capitals found the number of driving trips made by working people was down substantially since a peak in the 1990s.

No one is entirely sure why young adults are proving resistant to owning a car. The growth of the internet is one obvious possibility—the more you can shop online, or stream films at home, the less need there is to drive into town. The rise of taxi apps like Uber has contributed as well. Driving generally is more expensive. Other reasons seem more cultural. One big motivator is worries about climate change.

The falling popularity of cars among the under-40s chimes with the mood among city planners and urbanists. In America, New York has banned cars from Central Park and some streets. In the past few years, dozens of American cities have removed rules that force developers to provide a certain amount of free parking around their buildings.

As the example in Oxford shows, political opposition could put the brakes on the growth of anti-car policies. But in the parts of Europe where anti-car policies have been in place, they appear to have worked. Giulio notes that almost nowhere in the world that has removed a big road, or pedestrianised(使……成为行人专用区) a shopping street, has decided to turn back. "Once people see, they generally don't want to go back." If that pattern holds, the 21st century might just see the car's high-water mark.

28. What do a minority of young people ignore?
- A. Owing a home as a sign of adulthood. B. Making it into the world of the rich.
C. Getting a driving license as an adult. D. Being involved in a kind of campaign.
29. What lead to cars' becoming less popular?
- A. Strict traffic regulations. B. Environmental concerns.
C. Some social prejudices. D. The use of self-driving apps.
30. What does the underlined part "chimes with" mean in paragraph 4?
- A. Agrees with. B. Sticks to. C. Cooperates with. D. Emerges from.
31. What does the example in Oxford show?
- A. People are keen about banning driving. B. Banning cars benefits city development.
C. It's hard for young people to be drivers. D. Anti-car policies are met with opposition.

D

A new drug is generating excitement. Just a jab(注射) a week, and the weight falls off. The new drug, called *glp-1 receptor agonists*(受体激动剂), is shown in clinical trials to lead to about 15% weight loss. Analysts think *glp-1* drugs couldn't have arrived at a better time. In 2020, two-fifths of the world's population were overweight or obese. By 2035, that figure could swell to more than half.

These trends are alarming because obesity causes many health problems. Carrying extra weight made people more likely to die of diseases. And being fat may affect children in schools and playgrounds. The consequences of obesity for the public purse and the wider economy are large. Despite what consumers worldwide spent on dieting and weight loss last year, the battle to get slim was largely being lost.

The new obesity drugs arrived after treatments meant for diabetics(糖尿病患者) were observed to cause weight loss. They stimulate a feeling of fullness and reduce the appetite, and switch off the mental urge to eat. But with the jabs already in high demand, there are uncertainties. Two big ones will be safety and affordability.

Consider safety first. The newness means that their long-term consequences aren't yet known, which requires careful analysis through studies. Understanding these risks will be important, because many patients who take the drugs may need them for the rest of their lives. Another concern for policymakers is cost. In America the bill for *glp-1* runs at around \$1,300 a month. Judged by such prices, lifelong prescriptions look expensive.

What to do meanwhile? Governments must ensure that those who most need the drugs get them. The long-term effects must be carefully studied. States should keep pressing other anti-obesity measures, such as exercise, healthy eating and better food labelling, which may help prevent people from getting fat in the first place. But spare a moment to celebrate, too. These new drugs mean that the world's fight against obesity may eventually be won.

32. How do analysts assess the arrival of glp-1 drugs?

- A. They prove effective to only a few people.
- B. They've changed people's view about food.
- C. They come just when they're most needed.
- D. They're available only to the rich people.

33. What was the drug originally meant as?

- A. A treatment for diabetic patients.
- C. A help for weight-loss children.

- B. A preventive drug for diseases.
- D. A food replacement for fat people.

34. What's the author's attitude to the new drug?

- A. Negative.
- B. Favorable.

C. Skeptical.

D. Unconcerned.

35. What is the text mainly about?

- A. People's rising needs for obesity drugs.
- B. The advantages and disadvantages of a drug.
- C. The excitement over the availability of a drug.
- D. A new drug to possibly end obesity problem.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Dr. Guy, director of The Sleep School, explains how to achieve a more restful night.

Waking up.

Your body clock is determined by genetics. I need about seven hours of sleep, but that varies by person in the six to nine hours' range. 36 I try to make sure that I get up at the same time every day. On average I will get up between 5:30 am and 6:00 am.

Evening exercise.

Exercise is important to help us sleep. If it's a busy day for me, that exercise will be 20 - 30 minutes of walking, otherwise I might run or lift some weights. Research shows the majority of people are strongest between 4 - 6 pm, when your body is most flexible. 37.

Dinner.

We're designed to digest in the daytime. I try to eat before 6 pm. 38. If you eat later in the evening, the digestive system is still in full flow when the sleep system is trying to kick in, which could affect your sleep.

39.

At least two hours before bed, I'll darken down the room, switching off the overhead lamps, putting on the side lights, and reducing the brightness on my devices. 40. If you're on your phone in bed, it's like holding a mini sun in front of your face. If you're reading stressful news or picking up work emails, that content will stimulate your brain and keep you up. I'll try to come off my devices an hour or two before going to bed and then settle down with a good book.

- A. Put screens away before bed
- B. Getting outdoors may be a good help
- C. It's vital to get enough for your sleep needs
- D. That leaves five hours for food to digest
- E. Besides, your muscles are most warmed up
- F. Nowadays every moment is filled with our phones
- G. Blue light from screens has the same wavelength as the sun

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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。

In Mid-2012, I was trying to read a book related to psychology, and was failing. I had passed my level-3 qualification and was trying to go further than the qualification 41.

I explained this to my cousin, who mentioned the 42 benefits of attending university. I 43 the idea without a second thought. But he was already 44 that I could make it. Two weeks later, I was 45 to the University of Bolton, with accommodation paid for. All was 46 by this 19-year-old who had faith in me.

Our lecturer, Dr. Colin, told the class to read research papers, scientific 47 and some literature. So I looked for some books in the library the next day. 48, I didn't know much about literature. But I managed to find a short story by Lawrence. The book 49 important to me, and short enough not to pose any 50 in understanding. I started reading.

I have no words to 51 what happened to me while turning the 52. But from then on, I read every day, 53 a notebook to write down interesting words and their meanings. Meanwhile, I 54 my room with the faces and 55 of my favourite authors. I taught myself as many passages and poems as my mind could 56. Each book was like uncovering the 57 of the world around me.

I tried to change my degree course, but that meant a(n) 58 year on my own expense. So I gave up and 59 found a friend who would take me to her literature 60 at the University of Manchester. When it was time to graduate, I did so with a book in my hand:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. required | B. adopted | C. evaluated | D. allowed |
| 42. A. exceptional | B. previous | C. artificial | D. potential |
| 43. A. offered | B. expanded | C. declined | D. remembered |
| 44. A. astonished | B. persuaded | C. taught | D. convinced |
| 45. A. committed | B. admitted | C. challenged | D. promoted |
| 46. A. arranged | B. restored | C. announced | D. questioned |
| 47. A. background | B. observation | C. journals | D. statements |
| 48. A. Interestingly | B. Honestly | C. Essentially | D. Consequently |
| 49. A. assessed | B. proved | C. watched | D. felt |
| 50. A. difficulty | B. negotiation | C. awkwardness | D. delay |
| 51. A. investigate | B. analyze | C. describe | D. translate |
| 52. A. projects | B. illustrations | C. categories | D. pages |
| 53. A. shifted | B. kept | C. decorated | D. planted |
| 54. A. painted | B. provided | C. covered | D. compromised |
| 55. A. quotes | B. reviews | C. acknowledgement | D. recognition |
| 56. A. develop | B. rank | C. release | D. stand |
| 57. A. changes | B. details | C. applications | D. advertisements |
| 58. A. extra | B. abundant | C. formal | D. fruitful |
| 59. A. therefore | B. gradually | C. instead | D. nevertheless |
| A. discounts | B. lectures | C. contacts | D. options |

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。

As the most populous nation in the world with an ancient history, China has always attracted foreigners. Even though it is a 61 (rise) political and economic power, China still has an extensive need of volunteers in its poorer areas.

From either volunteering in a hospital ^{by} 62 teaching English ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ to working in a Panda conservatory, volunteering in China will allow you to get involved in ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ 63 ways while learning about Chinese culture. It's an exciting and ^(personal) inspiring experience and result in more active global citizens. I used to have a strong ^(as) about how Chinese students study in real life. Luckily, last year I ^(give) a voluntary chance and went to a Chinese school in a small city in Yunnan, ^(I) felt and listened to their school life in person. This was 66 extremely impressive experience. I made a lot of foreign friends there and learned mandarin from them. We really had a good time there. I strongly suggest that teens all should go abroad to see their peers' life. They'll find later that this 69 (shape) their ways of thinking and doing. 67 all aspects I think this program is definitely worth a try.

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。

On my way home from school last weekend, I dropped my wallet in the bus. I was very disappointed. I have the week's allowance of \$200, my high school ID card and learners permit license in it. Then this week the headmaster called him into the office. The wallet had been handed in with everything is inside, including the exact amount of original cash. I found a note sticking in my wallet, saying, "Be careful not to lose the wallet again!" There were no clearly contact details for me to say thank to the person. This is strong evidence why there are some lovely people in this world, teaches young people to be good humans.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华,在市博物馆举办的校园生活摄影展中结识了英国交换生朋友 Thomas。请你给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 回忆活动经历;
2. 分享个人收获;
3. 希望保持联系。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头及结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear Thomas,

Yours,
Li Hua

密封线内不要答题

2022—2023 学年高三二轮复习验收考试 英语参考答案及评分细则

听力材料

Text 1

M: I don't quite understand art and don't like art exhibitions. But my daughter Janet insisted that I accompany her here, so here I am.

W: Our club holds regular lessons on the appreciation of arts, paintings in particular. If you're interested, you can come and have the lessons.

Text 2

W: Hello, I need to register for a psychology class.

M: Well, there are only two classes open. One class is on Tuesday and Thursday from 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. The other is from 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 a. m. on Monday and Wednesday.

W: Okay, sign me up for the class on Monday and Wednesday.

Text 3

W: Welcome, Ron, come on in!

M: Hi, Malia! What a beautiful nice home!

W: Ron, have a seat. How does your job interview at our company go?

M: All goes well. I hope to join you soon.

Text 4

W: How's Jane doing? I haven't seen her for ages.

M: Oh, she's fine. After quitting her teaching job, she just got a job in the government.

W: That's great news. We should get together some day. Robert would love to see you both, too.

M: Sure. That'll be great.

Text 5

W: Andrew, no more TV! It's time for the bedtime story. This time I'll read you a fairy tale about a magic dragon.

M: Why do we listen to fairy tales before bed?

W: So that the magic from stories can grow into your dreams.

M: Wow! That's terrific!

Text 6

W: How are you doing today?

M: Pretty good. Mary, I was wondering if you'd like to come to my house for a party on Friday night.

W: I am free that night, and a party at your house sounds appealing. I thought you'd have it at a hotel.

M: Last time it was at a friend's garden. I'll email you my home address in case you may get lost. If you have anyone that you would like to bring with you to the party, just bring them along.

W: I'd really like to bring my friend Lucy, if that would be OK.

M: Oh yeah, I remember Lucy. That would be fine.

W: Would you like some help with the food?

M: Just bring along some drinks that you and Lucy would like.

Text 7

W: Adam, I heard you've applied to a few universities in Canada to study abroad next year.

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M: Yes, I want to study journalism, but I'm still waiting for confirmation. Some of the graduate programs in Canada are very good. I can work for a media company and maybe get a job there in the future.

W: I hope it works out. How about the weather there? I had a friend that went to Canada and all he talked about was the cold weather, 50 degrees below freezing. I'll definitely feel it unbearable to be in such coldness.

M: Well, I don't mind cold weather. And the food there is really good. They have everything there. The university recommends a different type of food every day, for example, local food on Mondays, Japanese Sushi on Tuesdays, Italian food on Wednesdays, and Chinese food on Fridays. Just thinking about it is making me hungry.

W: Good luck!

Text 8

W: Good morning, Mr. Henry. Please have a seat here. What's the problem?

M: Dr. Helena, I made the appointment for today three days ago on Friday. It's all about my terrible stomachache.

W: Do you have any symptoms?

M: Yes, I usually feel all right during the day and before I go to bed, but I often feel sick and dizzy after I get up in the morning.

W: All right. Please take off your clothes to the waist and lie down there. Just tell me if it hurts when I do this.

M: Ouch. It hurts there.

W: It seems that it's just some problem with your digestion, but we'll need a blood test to be sure. It's on the second floor. After that, come here for some pills to ease your symptom. If the symptom doesn't ease in two days, there will be a need for a CT scan.

Text 9

W: Thomas, I'm so impressed by the excellent English you use in your report. How did you learn English so well?

M: Well, in my country everyone has to take English from the first grade, so I've been taking English courses for 12 years now.

W: Wow, that's interesting. I remember when we took that trip last year and visited your family, it seemed like there weren't many people that could speak with me in English.

M: That's because they don't speak English that much. But they speak it in school.

W: Maybe they just didn't like me so they didn't want to talk to me.

M: No. They are just shy. They're not used to talking with foreigners. I remember when I first came to the US, I was really nervous about speaking with people.

W: I see. I thought there were lots of Americans teaching English in your country.

M: Yes, there are probably twice as many now as five years ago, but they are mostly in the cities. My family lives in the country.

W: If I were to teach, I would want to teach in the country. It's so quiet and peaceful.

M: Do you think you would want to teach in China someday?

W: No, I don't think so. I would need to stay there for at least a year, but I have a busy work schedule.

M: Well, if you change your mind, let me know. I think you would be a really great teacher.

Text 10

Recently an old friend reached out to me to ask about the success I've had in my life and how I achieved it. He has similar goals as me: get in shape, get into music more seriously, and be fluent in Japanese. Though I haven't entirely reached my long-term goals yet in any of these 3 categories, he's seen that I've made some progress on my journey to achieving these goals and wanted my advice.

We had a nice hour-and-a-half chat on the phone about this and it seemed like he was pretty motivated by the end

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of the chat. A week went by and he told me that he signed up for a personal fitness trainer, and planned to study music theory. He's posting regularly on social media about all of the progress he's making. He's motivated and doing great!

It feels good to realize how much you can help others achieve the same goal in life.

1-5 CBACA 6-10 BAABC 11-15 ABCAB 16-20 BAACB

A

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍四本新书的内容。

21. B 细节理解题。根据第一本书的介绍中“to discussing the Black Lives Matter movement”可知选 B。
22. A 细节理解题。根据题干信息可以把答案定位在第二本书,这本书的介绍中提到,作者 Santat 在进入中学之前,有老师赞助他们从美国的加州出发去游览欧洲的六个城市,因此选 A。
23. D 细节理解题。从四本书的介绍看,最后一本书的介绍中提到主人公是一个有音乐天赋的山村女孩,她通过爸爸找到的被人扔掉的钢琴找到了自己的音乐之路,并成为格莱美的获奖者,因此选 D。

B

本文是一篇记叙文。作者全家搬到了一个新地方,但邻居家的女主人桑迪很怕她家的狗。然而之后这条狗却在关键时刻救了桑迪的孩子,从此桑迪改变了对它的看法,这条狗也成了街坊四邻的好朋友。

24. A 细节理解题。第一段提到桑迪和作者在聊天,桑迪说有孩子们搬来这个街区,她感觉很高兴。由此可知选 A,桑迪感到高兴,因为她家的孩子从此有了好朋友。
25. D 推理判断题。第四段提到,孩子出来的时候桑迪叫孩子们不要靠近小狗,于是孩子们站成一个圈,警惕地看着小狗,由此推断选 D,此时孩子们对小狗有戒心。
26. C 推理判断题。第六段提到,18个月大的 Kim 朝着斜坡走去,而此时有辆车朝她开过来,这时作者家的狗 Sam 跑到 Kim 的前面把她一点点往后推,最终远离了行驶中的车辆,由此判断选 C。
27. B 标题归纳题。文章主要介绍作者家的狗 Sam 在关键时刻救了一个小孩的命,并且成为作者的街坊邻居们的好朋友,因此本文的标题应该选 B。

C

本文是一篇说明文。考取驾照曾被认为是个人成年后必做的事,但是现今在 40 岁以下的人群中有越来越多的人不愿意买车和开车,其原因多种多样。有些政府支持这样的行为,因为这有助于反汽车政策的出台和实施。或许 21 世纪将会成为汽车的发展高峰,随后汽车会变得不那么受欢迎。

28. C 细节理解题。第一段说,拥有驾照曾经被人们普遍认为是进入成年期的标志,但是现在少数年轻人开始反对或者忽略这样的做法,由此可知选 C。
29. B 细节理解题。第三段谈到人们现在减少开车出行的原因,其中一条就是担忧气候变暖,因此选 B。
30. A 词义猜测题。画线短语的前文提到,在 40 岁以下人群中,开车的受欢迎程度在下降,后文提到政府在限制汽车方面的措施,从语境的逻辑关系判断画线部分的含义应该是 A。
31. D 推理判断题。最后一段提到,牛津的例子表明,政治方面的反对可能会给“反对开车出行”的政策实行带来阻力;也就是说,牛津的例子表明,这种政策或做法遭到来自政治方面的反对意见,因此选 D。

D

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍一款新的减肥药,这种减肥药能有效地帮助人们减肥,这将会帮助人们实现减肥的愿望。

32. C 细节理解题。第一段提到,这种减肥注射药在临床试验中能减少 15% 的体重,分析家说这种药来的正是时候,由此可知选 C。
33. A 推理判断题。第三段开头提到,这种新药原本是用来治疗糖尿病患者的,在临床使用中被发现能让人降低体重,于是被用于临床治疗肥胖症。由此推断选 A。
34. B 推理判断题。关于这款新的减肥药,作者既分析了其优势也分析了其劣势(安全性和价格问题),并且在文章最后说这是值得庆祝的事,这些新药意味着世人与肥胖的斗争最终会获胜,因此选 B。

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35. D 主旨大意题。全文围绕一款新型减肥药展开论述,说明这种药对减肥的作用,并提及这种减肥药的功效显著,因此D项可以概括文章大意。

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍Dr. Guy关于“怎样在夜晚让身体得到充足的休息”的建议。

36. C 语境题。本题考查语境的递进关系。前文提到每个人需要的睡眠总量在六到九个小时,C项说需要得到足够的睡眠,符合语境,都在谈论睡眠的“量”。

37. E 语境题。本题考查语境的并列关系。本节介绍的是傍晚时分的锻炼,前文说下午4点到6点人体最强壮、最灵活,E项说“而且,此时你的肌肉温度最高”,因此选E。

38. D 语境题。本题考查语境的顺接关系和关键词的指代。前文提到Dr. Guy会尽量在晚上六点钟前吃饭,D项“这样就能保证身体有五个小时的时间来消化食物”,符合语境。

39. A 主旨题。这一段介绍的是睡觉前的准备工作,因此选A作为段落标题。

40. G 语境题。本题考查语境的因果关系和关键词复现。G项“手机屏幕的蓝光和太阳光的波长是一样的”与下文从内容到关键词的再现都吻合,因此选G。

本文是一篇记叙文。作者阅读专业书籍的时候遇到困难,在表弟的建议和帮助下去了波尔顿大学学习。在此期间,作者在读到一本短篇小说后爱上了阅读,之后他热衷于阅读各类书籍,不断地丰富自己的知识储备,最后以优秀的成绩毕业。

41. A 语境表示作者希望自己能够拥有比获取专业资格证书所需要的更丰富的知识,因此在读书,但是却看不懂。从语境判断选A表示“要求”。

42. D 这里表示作者的表弟向作者提到读大学的各种潜在的好处,并建议作者去读大学,因此选D表示“潜在的”。

43. C 这里表示作者不假思索就直接拒绝了对方的建议,因此选C表示“拒绝”。

44. D 从语境的转折关系和后文中的“had faith in me”可知,作者的表弟却深信作者应该去读大学,因此选D表示“确信的,信服的”。

45. B 这里表示作者被这所大学录取,选B表示“允许进入;录用,录取”。

46. A 作者被大学录取了,一切入学事宜包括住宿费作者的表弟都已经安排好了,因此选A。

47. C 这里表示教授建议他的学生去阅读科研论文、科研期刊和文学作品,从四个选项的含义判断选C表示“杂志、刊物”。

48. B 这里用Honestly强调作者在这里坦实地说出自己当时的实际阅读能力。

49. D 作者不太了解文学作品,但还是选了一本短篇小说,这本书使作者觉得它很重要,用feel表示“使人感觉……”。

50. A 这里说的是这本书很薄,因此不会给阅读带来太大的困难,用difficulty表示“困难”。

51. C 这里说的是作者在读书过程中的快乐是难以用任何言语来描述的,因此选C表示“描述”。

52. D 这里表示作者在阅读的过程中翻动书页,因此选D。

53. B 这里表示作者在阅读的过程中还随身携带一本用于摘抄的笔记本,因此用keep表示“持有”。

54. C 这里表示作者的房间里到处都贴着作者喜欢的作者的图片,因此选C表示“覆盖”。

55. A 从语境和选项看,这里表示作者把阅读中遇到的名人名言摘抄下来贴在墙上,用quotes表示“语录,引言”。

56. D 这里用动词stand表示“承受”;作者在自己的大脑能够承受的范围内自学了尽可能多的文章和诗歌。

57. B 每本书都向作者展示了周边世界的各种详细情况,用details表示“细节”。

58. A 作者想换专业,但是这就意味着作者必须要自费多读一年,这里用extra表示“额外的”。

59. C 这里用副词instead表示替代前者的方案。

60. B 这里表示作者请他的朋友带他去蹭课,用lectures表示“课程”。

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍故事的主人公来到中国云南的一座城市当志愿者的经历和感悟。

61. rising 考查非谓语动词。本空表示“正在崛起的政治和经济强国”,用提示动词的现在分词形式作定语。

62. or 考查连词。这里用并列连词or表示选择,与either呼应。either A or B,故填or。

63. meaningful 考查形容词。本空用提示名词的形容词形式meaningful,表示“有意义的”。

64. personally 考查副词。这里用提示形容词的副词形式作状语。

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65. curiosity 考查名词。本空用提示形容词的名词形式 curiosity 作宾语,表示“好奇心”。
66. was given 考查时态语态。这里用提示动词的一般过去时的被动语态表示过去的动作和被动含义。
67. where 考查定语从句。从句子结构看,此处是由关系副词 where 引导的非限制性定语从句,关系词在从句中作地点状语,表示“在这里”。
68. an 考查冠词。这里填不定冠词 an,表示“一次给人印象深刻的体验”。
69. will shape 考查时态。这里要用提示动词的一般将来时叙述将来发生的动作。
70. In 考查介词。名词 aspect 表示“方面”,与介词 in 搭配。此处 in all aspects 表示“在各个方面”。

On my way home from school last weekend, I dropped my wallet on the bus. I was very disappointed. I had the week's allowance of \$200, my high school ID card and learners permit license in it. Then this week the headmaster called him into the office. The wallet had been handed in with everything is inside, including the exact amount of A the original cash. I found a note sticking in my wallet, saying, "Be careful not to lose the wallet again!" There were no stuck clearly contact details for me to say thank to the person. This is strong evidence why there are some lovely people in clear this world. teaches young people to be good humans.

One possible version:

Dear Thomas,

It has been a few weeks since we made our acquaintance at the photo exhibition of life on campus in the City Museum. Memories of our time spent there keep flashing in my mind. As I recall the event, I can't help but smile at the memories of our conversation, and how we talked about the positive effect of art on our life. While the exhibition has surely broadened my perspective on the world, your humorous talk as well as your knowledge about Chinese art has left a lasting impression on me. Now that you're back to the school with your studies, I wonder how you're getting on with your life in China. It's my sincere hope that we can keep in touch regularly. If there's something I can help you with, please don't hesitate to ask.

All the best.

Yours,
Li Hua

作文评分细则

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次进行评分
2. 评分时,应主要从内容组织、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑。具体为:
 - (1) 对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表述的清楚程度和合理性。
 - (2) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
 - (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
4. 评分时还应注意:
 - (1) 词数少于 80 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
 - (2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,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。
 - (3) 书写较差以致影响交际的,将分数降低一个档次。

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二、内容要点

1. 回忆活动经历;
2. 分享个人收获;
3. 希望保持联系。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(很好):(21-25分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务

- (1) 覆盖所有内容要点;
- (2) 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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(好):(16-20分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务

- (1) 虽漏掉1-2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容;
- (2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑,达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11-15分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务

- (1) 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容;
- (2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
- (3) 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解;
- (4) 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,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(较差):(6-10分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务

- (1) 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容;
- (2) 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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。

第一档(差):(1-5分)

未完成试题规定的任务

- (1) 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;
- (2) 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限;
- (3) 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解;
- (4) 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

- (1) 未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;
- (2) 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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