

天一大联考
“皖豫名校联盟体”2022 届高中毕业班第三次考试
英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: Excuse me, sir, didn't you see the red light?
M: Oh, I thought I could make a right turn on red here.

Text 2

W: Boys and girls, there will be an exam tomorrow.
M: Ah? Really? That sounds bad!
W: Haha, April Fools! Did you forget what day it is today?

Text 3

W: It looks like it's going to be sunny.
M: Yes, it's much better than yesterday.
W: They say we're going to get some rain later.
M: Oh, let's just hope it stays warm.

Text 4

W: Bill has worked five years in the office.
M: He must be experienced in his work.
W: You said it. We can ask him to work in our company.

Text 5

W: What can I do for you?
M: I want a ticket to New York. How can I get there as soon as possible?
W: This afternoon there's a flight leaving at 3:30. You'll get there 3 hours later. Is that OK?

Text 6

M: Good morning, Susan. Last week, you told me you borrowed the novel *The Ordinary World* by Lu Yao from the library. Have you finished reading it?
W: No. I went to do volunteering for two days at the weekend. I only finish reading half of it.
M: Volunteering is meaningful. I'm glad to hear that. Well, when do you plan to finish reading the novel?
W: In about five days, I'm afraid.
M: Well, today is Monday. Five days later, I'll have a discussion with you about it.

Text 7

W: You don't look too well. Maybe you should take the day off from work.
M: I couldn't do that. I have an important meeting to go to today.
W: Do you feel okay?
M: Not really. After a twelve-hour flight, I've got jetlag and on top of that, I think I've also got the flu.
W: Why don't you call your secretary and tell her to reschedule the meeting? You should really get some rest, or you'll

probably end up feeling even worse than you do now.

M: Could you feel my forehead and check to see if I have a fever?

W: You're really hot. Let me get you some medicine.

M: Okay. I'll stay home this morning and rest. But if I feel better in the afternoon, I will go to the meeting.

Text 8

W: Simon, you look worried. What's wrong with you?

M: I'm all right. But it's my son, Roger.

W: What has happened to him? Can I do something for you?

M: Well, I'm going to New York in three days. And my wife is in London, and she will not return until the end of this month.

W: Oh, I see. You want someone to take care of Roger, don't you?

M: Yes. But it's hard work. He is too naughty.

W: Please don't worry. I'll look after him during your stay in New York.

M: I'll be away for nearly a week. I think there will be too much trouble for you.

W: It doesn't matter. You see, I was a teacher before I retired. I like children very much.

M: Thank you very much.

Text 9

W: Hi George! Welcome back from summer vacation. Did you have a good time in Guizhou?

M: Yes, I did. It was everything I expected, and more. How about you? Did you go anywhere?

W: Yes, as a matter of fact, I did. I spent a week in Shanghai. I've been thinking about getting a job there.

M: Ah, Shanghai, such a wonderful city! You'll really enjoy living there.

W: Hmm... I'm not so sure. Shanghai has a lot going for it, but I like Beijing too.

M: What do you like best about Shanghai?

W: Shanghai is the business center of China, so there are lots of jobs, and there's always something new. It's more modern than Beijing and generally a convenient place to live.

M: Why would you want to stay in Beijing?

W: For one thing, Beijing has a sense of history about it. You know, there's no Great Wall in Shanghai!

M: That's for sure. There's no Forbidden City or Summer Palace, either.

W: For another thing, I think people are friendlier in Beijing. Still, I think I'd like to marry a man from Shanghai.

M: But you just said people from Beijing are friendlier!

W: Yes, generally speaking. But I've heard that men from Shanghai will help their wives with housework. That's the kind of husband for me!

Text 10

Annie Oakley was a woman who became famous for her ability to shoot a gun and hit very small objects. There are hundreds of stories about her. Many of the stories involve her adventures in the American Wild West. Others tell about her travels with native Americans. However, most of the stories are not true. She did not grow up in the Wild West, nor did she fight in any battles. Annie Oakley was a performer in a traveling Wild West show. She used her skills at shooting a gun to become one of the most famous sharp shooters in American history.

Annie Oakley was born in 1860 in Ohio. Her family was very poor. At the age of 8, she decided to help them earn money. She taught herself how to shoot her grandfather's gun and began hunting animals for food and then sold the

animals to the people in her town. When she was 15, she had made enough money to pay for her family's farm. Soon her ability to shoot a gun became well known in her town. She got the name Little Sure Shot because of her shooting ability and because she was only 1.5 meters tall. However, she left the people who loved her on November 3, 1926.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BCBBC 6—10 CBBCA 11—15 BACBA 16—20 CAABC

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

文章大意:文章介绍了几个美国数学竞赛。

21. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段中的“Many universities are looking beyond academic scores for applicants to STEM”可知,数学竞赛被视为体现 STEM 素质的试金石。

22. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据“Each problem requires proof articulation and high scorers can qualify for AIME.”“the AMC 10/12 high scorers are invited to compete in the American Invitational Mathematics Exam”以及“This test is for students who excel(突出) at the AMC 10/12 level.”可知,文章中提到的数学竞赛以难度水平排列。

23. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据“Selection to the USAJMO is based on the USAJMO index(AMC 10 Score + 10 × AIME Score).”可知,参加 USAJMO 的学生必须先参加 AMC 和 AIME。

文章大意:有时我们一个不经意的善意之举,有可能让一个处于人生低谷的陌生人看到生活的美好和希望。

24. 答案 D

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据语境可知, pop in 意为“进入”,这里指“戴上”,同 put on。“我非常想坐在那个靠窗的座位上,这样我就可以戴上耳机,(安心)睡觉了”。

25. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段内容可知,作者向那名男子致歉的原因是他占据了自己靠窗户的座位,作者要求他离开。

26. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第三段内容可知,当飞机起飞时,作者想到自己要远离自己长大的家乡,且再也不能见到自己离世的母亲,心情极度伤心悲痛。

27. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第四段的“Without hesitation, he said he was there if I needed to talk. After all, we would have a three-hour flight sitting in the same row.”那名男子主动提出和作者聊天,以缓解她伤心的情绪。

文章大意:近日,来自美国西北大学的研究团队,通过研究借风播散的种子,成功研发出迄今为止最小的微型飞行器。

28. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“The engineers used nature’s ‘manual’ to get their inspiration for the microflifer, analyzing the behavior of various types of wind-spread seeds.”可知,工程师们发明这个微型飞行器的灵感来自于大自然中风传播种子的现象。

29. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段中的“the tiny flying microchip uses the power of the wind to catch a flight”可知,微型飞行器借助风力工作。

30. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段内容可知,相对于自然飘落的种子,这种微型飞行器体积更小,降落路线更稳定,下落速度更慢。也就是说,微型飞行器可以在空中停留更长的时间。

31. 答案 C

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 通读最后一段内容可知,该段主要讲述了这种微型飞行器的广阔市场前景。

文章大意:九十一岁高龄的 Alfred Larson 多年来致力于北美蓝知更鸟的保护工作,从而使这一濒危鸟类的种群数量恢复至历史最高水平。他的事迹近来被拍成了一部纪录片。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第四段的“Alfred Larson was one of the first citizen scientists to take up the North American Bluebird Society call to action back in 1978.”和“In these remote mountains Alfred set up his first nestboxes for bluebirds.”可知,Alfred Larson 在 1978 年重归自己的出生地 Owyhee Mountains 主要是为了响应北美蓝知更鸟保护协会的号召,去给蓝色知更鸟搭建巢穴。

33. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段内容可知,35 年来,Alfred Larson 细心呵护蓝知更鸟从幼年到成年的每一个阶段,并为 27 000 多只鸟戴上环带。由此可知他是细心且全心全意的。

34. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段的“introduced species such as European Starlings and House Sparrows often beat bluebirds for these nesting cavities”可知,蓝知更鸟常常被一些外来物种打败而失去自己的筑巢地。

35. 答案 B

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 本文主要记述 91 岁高龄的 Alfred Larson 老人三十多年来致力于保护蓝知更鸟,帮助其恢复数量的事迹。B 项能概括全文。

36—40 BAFGD

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

文章大意:美国佛罗里达州一所特殊学校里的教师 Robin Hughes 偶然发现,她的幼儿园学生大多没有见过雪,于是她有了一个奇特的想法,来满足孩子们的好奇心。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 孩子们从未见过雪,所以当老师给他们读书读到雪时,孩子们看起来很困惑。

42. 答案 A

- 命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 老师问这些孩子们谁见过雪。
43. 答案 C
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 因此,这些孩子们很难理解雪这个概念。
44. 答案 B
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 因为这些孩子都没有与雪相关的知识。
45. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 Robin Hughes 下定决心让这些孩子在人生中第一次见到雪。
46. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 Robin Hughes 让自己的姐姐制作一个雪人,连夜邮寄过来。
47. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 但 Robin Hughes 的姐姐 Estes 认为,自己不大可能完成这个任务。
48. 答案 C
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 因为在 Estes 所在的地方,也没有下大雪。considerable“大量的”。
49. 答案 C
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 Estes 想尽各种借口来推辞。
50. 答案 D
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 最后,Estes 接受了这个挑战。
51. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 Estes 接受这个挑战的原因是,她知道自己将不必设法努力去完成它。live up to“遵守,实践(诺言等)”。
52. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 今年1月,丹维尔下了一场10英寸厚的积雪。
53. 答案 C
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 Estes 做了一个雪人,这个雪人是完整的,有着蓝莓眼睛,胡萝卜鼻子和枝丫胳膊。
54. 答案 A
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 然后她把它装进一个装满冰袋的容器里。
55. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 把装有雪人的容器密封,防止它融化。

56. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据第一段内容可知,Robin Hughes 是在一个特殊教育的学校工作。

57. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 Estes 给这个雪人取名“Lucky”, 希望它在经过 800 英里的长途运输之后不受损。

58. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 学校里的孩子们平生第一次见到雪人。

59. 答案 C

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 这些孩子们激动地围绕在雪人周围。

60. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 有些孩子甚至经不住诱惑,伸手去触摸这个从远方寄来的雪人。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:篱苑书屋位于北京郊区的怀柔小镇交界河村。它是 2013 年瑞典建筑实用奖的获奖设计之一,由清华大学教授、中国建筑师李晓东设计。

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,此处为定语从句,先行词为 trees,名词 branches 与其是所属关系,故用 whose 引导。

62. 答案 the

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 in the middle of...“在……中间”。

63. 答案 was designed

命题透析 考查动词时态、语态及主谓一致。

思路点拨 根据“about 11 years ago”可知,此处应用一般过去时态,且主语 It 指代上句中的 library 与动词 design 是被动关系,故填 was designed。

64. 答案 ranging

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,名词 books 与动词 range 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,故用现在分词短语作后置定语。

65. 答案 hundreds

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 hundreds of “数以百计的”。

66. 答案 its

命题透析 考查代词。

思路点拨 这里指这个图书馆的屋顶,用形容词性物主代词。

67. 答案 at

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 at a time “一次”。

68. 答案 to enter

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处用不定式作目的状语,人们排队的目的是进入这个图书馆。

69. 答案 strictly

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处应用副词修饰动词 banned。

70. 答案 peaceful

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据前面的“a quiet and”可知,此处需要填形容词,与 quiet 并列作定语修饰名词 environment。

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

I go to a new school this term, in that I have to learn many subjects. I am not one of the best student in my class, which students but I won't give up easy. I always tell me to work hard, because if I wanted to compete against other students, I easily myself want need to make great efforts.

People tend to lack confident when they face difficulties. If they fail one time, then they will doubt the efforts they confidence have made. In the reality, we are not studying in vain. Which has been learned will be of great help to us and will What decide what kind A person we will be tomorrow. Believe in yourself, but you will see the value of everything you have of and done some day.

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Dear Linda,

I'm writing to extend my heartfelt thanks to you. I'm delighted to tell you that I have won first prize in the essay contest titled "Together for a Shared Future".

Thank you for taking the time to edit the article for me. You were so careful that you pointed out and corrected all the mistakes I had made in the essay. To be frank, without your help, I couldn't have won the prize.

I really appreciate your precious time and generous help. I will reward your effort with even greater progress in the days to come.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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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