

9. Where are the speakers?
A. At an exhibition. B. Outside a shop, C. Inside a factory.
10. What do the speakers agree to buy?
A. Some chocolate. B. A dress, C. A ring.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Why does the woman arrive so early?
A. To find a part-time job.
B. To avoid the working rush.
C. To look around and settle in.
12. What does the man want to be?
A. An architect. B. An economist, C. A psychologist.
13. When do the woman's lectures start?
A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday, C. On Wednesday.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What has happened to the flight?
A. It has been delayed.
B. It has had a major problem.
C. It has already been canceled.
15. Why does the man go to Nairobi?
A. To raise some money. B. To rescue wild animals. C. To attend a conference.
16. Which of the following needs to be weighed?
A. The big bag. B. The carry-on bag. C. The laptop.
17. What seat will the man take?
A. A seat four rows back from TV screens.
B. A seat three rows back from TV screens.
C. A seat right in front of TV screens.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. Why do some people want to be thin?
A. To keep healthy. B. To remain energetic. C. To maintain a good image.
19. What can eating disorders cause according to the speaker?
A. Emotional disturbance. B. Health problems. C. Improper social behavior.
20. What is the speaker's opinion?
A. It's not difficult to lose weight.
B. Body size is of great importance.
C. Weight doesn't determine health.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Young Chefs' Club

Who's it for?

Kids who...

- Are aged 5 and up
- Are interested in food and cooking
- Like getting mail
- Like trying recipes tested by other kids
- Enjoy working independently or with family

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cover has peeled off(剥落), and the trunk appears to be tilting(倾斜) more than it did a few years back.

Koh Khai Hua Roh island is so tiny that it can only accommodate up to five people at a time, but local authorities admit that selfie-addicted tourists sometimes crowd there in much greater numbers, with some even climbing the poor tree.

The Koh Mak Tambon Administrative Organization plans to kickstart an educational campaign to hopefully teach people to conserve iconic landmarks like Thailand's loneliest tree. It also plans to take more drastic actions, like restricting the number of tourists allowed to visit the island and making the island only accessible in certain seasons.

24. The name of the island is related to _____.
- A. a lonely tree
B. a popular comic
C. a controversial selfie
D. a threatened tourist
25. How is the loneliest tree according to *The Nation*?
- A. It is under protection.
B. It proves inaccessible.
C. It has become less popular.
D. It is in a really bad state.
26. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. Ways to establish landmarks.
B. Measures to advertise the island.
C. Responses to the damage from tourists.
D. Actions to attract more tourists.
27. From which is this text most probably taken?
- A. A geography textbook.
B. A news report.
C. A health magazine.
D. A travel guide.

C

Refill shops have been around for a decade. The first stores were small but appealed to many people who wanted to ditch plastic packaging and be more environmentally friendly. These zero-waste grocery stores allowed people to bring in their own refillable containers to buy food stored in large bins.

While these small shops are common in Europe and the US, they have recently gone from being trendy to being very mainstream. That's because the UK supermarket giant ASDA rolled out its own chain of sustainable refill shops, according to *The Grocer*.

These refill stores offer the usual bins and have many household brands without the excessive(过度的) packaging including Kellogg, Yorkshire Tea, and Nestlé. Even Unilever and P&G shampoos and soaps are represented.

"We hope the varieties offered across our range of 100 branded and own-label loose(裸包装的) products can bring together several simple ways for customers to reduce, reuse or recycle at home," ASDA director of commercial sustainability Susan Thomas told *The Grocer*.

Cutting back on single-use plastics is a big win for the planet while many people make an effort to recycle. But according to *Greenpeace*, while the government of the UK claims that 50 percent of household plastics is being recycled, over half of that is being sent to other countries. There is no way to know how much is actually being recycled.

The best way to ensure that plastic doesn't end up incinerated(焚烧), in landfills, or in the oceans, is not to use it in the first place. That's where refill shops can help.

Many of these shops stock products from brands that are also being enthusiastic about selling sustainably sourced and local products, which helps reduce your carbon footprint. Only buying the amount of food that you actually need will also help cut down on food waste and the environmental cost of food production.

28. What does the underlined word "ditch" in paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. Abandon.
B. Improve.
C. Consider.
D. Recycle.

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绝 密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

29. How does ASDA make refill shops become mainstream?
A. By selling cheaper refillable containers. B. By prohibiting plastic packaging widely.
C. By funding these first small refill shops. D. By building its own chain of refill shops.
30. What's the function of paragraph 5?
A. Warning grocers of plastic problems. B. Showing the necessity of refill shops.
C. Telling the harm of single-use plastics. D. Giving the examples of going zero-waste.
31. What are we advised to do to help protect the environment?
A. Purchase more products from brands. B. Send plastic products to other countries.
C. Ensure wasted food ends up in landfills. D. Avoid buying more food than we need.

D

It's not hard to be poetic about the broad and deep benefits of spending time in natural spaces, from amazing national parks to the simple loveliness of a walk around a city park or tree-lined neighborhood street, and some time working in the dirt of your own garden.

A new study from researchers at Clemson University has found another benefit to simply putting your body in a natural space; it can lower the amount of money you spend on health care.

"The mechanisms linking nature and health are very diverse," said Matthew H. E. M. Browning, the principal investigator on the study, "but the benefit is believed to be in part because being in green space can decrease stress, promote healthy behaviors and enable you to breathe fresh air."

Browning and his team used satellite data to investigate how much green space was within 250, 500 and 1,000 meters (820, 1,640, and 3,280 feet) of five million northern California residents who were insured by Kaiser Permanente. They then determined the costs the insurance company paid out to those same members over a two-year period. They took into account age, gender, race and a number of neighborhood characteristics including population density and education levels.

Even with all these factors included into their analysis, the researchers found that those who lived near the most green space had an average of \$374 less per year in health care expenses compared to those who lived farther from natural spaces.

The researchers hope their findings will support public policies that prioritize(优先考虑) natural elements in residential areas. For you, maybe this learning will inspire you to plant a tree or a potted flower today—or create a beautiful garden to enjoy, with a view of some health-giving, green goodness.

32. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 1?
A. Lead in the topic of the text. B. Summarize a recent study result.
C. Provide some advice for readers. D. Raise readers' interest in exercise.
33. What does Matthew H. E. M. Browning try to explain in paragraph 3?
A. Why spending time in nature benefits health.
B. Nature and health can affect each other deeply.
C. How residential green space improves air quality.
D. The benefit of walking in a natural space is obvious.
34. What do the researchers expect of their findings?
A. They can encourage further relevant research.
B. They can delight current insurance companies.
C. They can boost the establishment of green space.
D. They can remind us to purchase more insurance.

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35. What can be the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Getting Close to Nature Keeps Us Happy
- B. It's Unnecessary to Invest Much in Health
- C. It's Not Hard to Keep Fit for City Residents
- D. Being in Nature Reduces Health Care Cost

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Teach Your Child to Be a Good Friend

Your child who struggles with making friends and maintaining friendships may exhibit some behavioral issues. Physical aggression and name-calling often arise. A quiet character and social anxiety can also lead to difficulty making friends. 36

Instill self-esteem(灌输自尊思想). The first step in teaching your child to be a good friend is to teach them to take pride in themselves. 37 Additionally, a child with a strong sense of self will build healthier friendships down the road.

Teach social skills. 38 Role-play with your child to teach them how to have polite conversations with others. Practise taking turns, sharing, respecting other people's boundaries, and showing care for their feelings. Your child also needs to know how to apologize, argue with a friend respectfully and listen to others.

39 From *Frog and Toad* to *Winnie the Pooh and Christopher Robin*, children's literature is filled with strong friendships. Use books as an opportunity to talk about what makes those friendships work, and what qualities the characters displayed to develop their friendships.

Find teachable moments. As a parent, you may run into situations where your child doesn't act like the best friend they could be. Your child may have moments of conflict, drama and fights with their friends. Try to turn these moments into teachable moments. 40 Eventually, they'll get the hang of it. With your guidance and a little practice, your child will turn into a caring, kind and trustworthy friend.

- A. Read books about friendship to your child.
- B. Encourage your child to share their favorite books.
- C. Fortunately, it's not difficult for you to be a good friend.
- D. Appropriate social behavior isn't what a person is born with.
- E. Ask them how a good friend would have acted in the situations.
- F. However, there are many ways to help your child develop friendship skills.
- G. When a child has a strong sense of self, they won't join in mean behaviors to fit in.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Kayden and his little sister Kaycee were having a great time playing outside as their family gathered nearby for a get-together. While Kayden was safely riding his bike on the sidewalk, Kaycee ended up 41 into the road. By the time Kayden noticed, a car was 42 his 2-year-old sister.

No one else had realized where Kaycee was. Instead of panicking or waiting to get 43, this brave brother 44 ran into the road and pushed his sister out of the way.

"By the time everybody else saw Kaycee in the road, Kayden was right there... He ran right into the road to 45 her," their mom Kayla said. "But in the 46, he got hit by the car."

Although Kayden had to be 47 to the hospital, he only needed to get a few stitches (缝线). Best of all, he's already made a full 48 !

Since the accident took place, Kayden has been getting all the heroic attention he 49 . "He's got the heart of a hero," said Steven Millhouse, a public information officer. "As a 6-year-old young man, Kayden was 50 to recognize what was happening and to 51 the way he did. He's definitely great."

As for the 52 , Kayla and the rest of their family aren't holding any hatred. Kayla said, "It wasn't her 53 . She was trying to stop when she saw Kaycee. We should have kept a close eye on our 54 . We're just 55 that both Kaycee and Kayden are still here."

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. sailing | B. wandering | C. escaping | D. cycling |
| 42. A. approaching | B. passing | C. carrying | D. preventing |
| 43. A. help | B. praise | C. comfort | D. information |
| 44. A. slowly | B. elegantly | C. quickly | D. gradually |
| 45. A. entertain | B. accompany | C. save | D. observe |
| 46. A. delay | B. gathering | C. hesitation | D. process |
| 47. A. caught | B. admitted | C. limited | D. forced |
| 48. A. comment | B. living | C. recovery | D. display |
| 49. A. admires | B. needs | C. hides | D. deserves |
| 50. A. shy | B. curious | C. eager | D. able |
| 51. A. react | B. return | C. apologize | D. compete |
| 52. A. local firefighter | B. bike rider | C. police officer | D. car driver |
| 53. A. recipe | B. fault | C. routine | D. honor |
| 54. A. neighbors | B. adults | C. enemies | D. kids |
| 55. A. sure | B. afraid | C. thankful | D. doubtful |

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。

Tea is an important part of Chinese traditions. As Chinese society developed and progressed, tea production has played a role in 56 (promote) economic development while tea consumption has remained a practice of daily life. Tea has an 57 (extreme) close relationship to Chinese culture, and its study covers a wide range of fields 58 has very rich content.

The history of Chinese tea is 59 long and gradual story of refinement (完善). Generations of growers and producers have perfected the Chinese way of manufacturing tea, and its many unique regional variations.

The original idea is credited to the legendary Emperor Shennong, who is said to have lived 5,000 years ago. He required that all drinking water 60 (boil) as a hygienic precaution (卫生预防). One summer day, while visiting a distant part of his country, Emperor Shennong stopped 61 (rest). In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water 62 Emperor Shennong to drink. Some dried leaves from a nearby bush 63 (fall) into the boiling water, and a brown substance mixed with the water. As a 64 (science), the emperor was interested in the new liquid, drank some, and found 65 very refreshing. And so, according to legend, tea was created in 2737 BC.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华。你的新西兰朋友 David 将要参加他的学校举办的中国诗歌朗诵比赛(the Chinese Poetry Recitation Competition),特发邮件向你咨询一些备赛方面的建议。请你回复邮件,内容包括:

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1. 表示支持;
 2. 提出相关建议;
 3. 表达希望和祝愿。
- 注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

“Never give up! Never give up!” chanted (吟唱) my two young children, Max and Charley, as they marched barefoot behind their grandmother Mimi. My mom Mimi was leading Max and Charley on another adventure, straight off the beach where they’d spent the day building sand castles and playing in the waves. This time, they were seeking an ice-cream truck.

Over the years, Mimi had become our family’s tower of positivity. It wasn’t a title she earned without effort, however. Having been a single mother at only forty years old and left to raise me and my ten-year-old brother alone, she faced countless challenges. She had been the one who had to make the decision to remove our dad from life support fourteen days after he was in a car accident.

My mom could have lived under a black cloud. Instead, she challenged herself to find joy every day. She was always up for a new challenge, whether that was hiking across the high mountaintop in Austria to get a better view of the breathtaking beauty or signing up for tap-dancing classes at fifty. Leading by example, Mom taught us just how much one could accomplish with a positive attitude.

She has taken the same approach in her relationship with her grandchildren. Before starting her adventure with Max and Charley on that hot July afternoon, Mimi heard the familiar clang (叮当声) of the ice-cream man’s bell from her beach chair. She turned and saw him briefly, spotting his shining green shirt and catching the gleam (闪光) of his waving bell before he turned and disappeared. Happily, the ice-cream man’s visit was a daily occurrence on the beach, although the time between the sound of his bell and the departure of his truck wasn’t long. One must be quick to catch him.

Max and Charley were disappointed when they didn’t catch him in time that day. Mimi smiled and said, “Never give up!” She explained that the truck might be gone, but they could hurry off to find it at its next stop.

- 注意: 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

They walked block after block. _____

Another two blocks later, they finally found the ice-cream truck! _____

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