

2023 届高三一轮复习联考(二) 新高考 II 卷
英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
2. 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。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

考试时间为 120 分钟,满分 150 分

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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,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。

1. What's the woman doing now?
A. Booking a ticket. B. Searching for flights. C. Seeking for her ID card.
2. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Classmates. C. Librarian and reader.
3. Why would the woman like to apply to Stanford University?
A. Law major is excellent there.
B. Her father graduated from there.
C. It's one of the top universities in the world.
4. How much need the man pay for the camera?
A. \$ 180. B. \$ 200. C. \$ 220.
5. Where are the speakers probably?
A. At the man's house. B. At a restaurant. C. At a furniture store.

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. When will the party be held?
A. At 5:00 p.m. B. At 6:00 p.m. C. At 7:00 p.m.
7. Who is unwilling to go to the party?
A. Tommy. B. William. C. Sam.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the woman's main goal now?
A. Preparing for a wedding. B. Losing weight. C. Learning to cook.
9. What will the man probably do for the woman?
A. Buy her new clothes. B. Exercise with her. C. Cook her dinner.

一轮复习联考(二) 新高考 II 卷 英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)



听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the man feel now?
A. Disappointed. B. Tired. C. Excited.
11. What kind of paintings does the man do?
A. Modern paintings. B. Abstract paintings. C. Impressionist paintings.
12. How much was the famous painting worth 50 years ago?
A. A few dollars. B. A few thousand dollars. C. A few million dollars.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who might the woman be?
A. The man's teacher. B. A fresh graduate. C. An experienced worker.
14. What does the man think of his major?
A. It's challenging. B. It's promising. C. It's boring.
15. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Continue his study.
B. Increase his work experience.
C. Find a job with a good salary.
16. What will the woman talk about next?
A. A job offer. B. Some interview skills. C. The employment situation.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which country is believed to consume the most tea per person?
A. Turkey. B. The Republic of Ireland. C. The UK.
18. What did scientists from McGill University find?
A. Tea bags were hard to recycle.
B. Tea bags can be used to help plants grow.
C. Some tea bags do harm to people's health.
19. What is Mike Armitage?
A. A scientist. B. A gardener.
20. What does the speaker suggest people do in the end?
A. Drink coffee instead of using tea bags.
B. Choose good quality tea bags.
C. Learn to make their own tea bags.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

July is National Ice Cream Month. This means it is your civil duty to consume a spoon or two of the delicious treat daily. In 1984 the former US president Ronald Reagan designated July 17 as National Ice Cream Day in honor of the nutritious food. Here are some ice cream anecdotes (轶事) to keep you entertained while enjoying the creamy dessert.

Origin of ice cream

The first records of milk-based ice cream, made using heated milk, flour, and camphor (樟脑), come from China's Tang dynasty (618-907 AD). But the Arabs are credited with inventing the delicious treat, using milk, sugar as ingredients in the 9th century. By the 10th century, the modern-day recipe with milk, cream and dried fruits was widely available in West Asian countries.

The frozen treat did not arrive in the US until 1744 when Maryland Governor Thomas Bladen served strawberry ice cream to guests. Now, Americans are the world's largest consumers of ice cream, eating an average of 48 pints(品脱)per person every year.

Ice-cream related Guinness World Records

The frozen dessert's popularity makes it a favorite for setting new Guinness World Records. The latest one was set in 2021 by the Ice Cream Lab pop-up at the Yas Mall in Abu Dhabi, UAE. The temporary retail shop offered ice cream lovers 1,001 flavor options—setting a new world record for the most flavors offered.

Ice cream choice reveals personality traits

Most people believe their choice of ice cream flavor is due to taste preferences. But Dr. Alan Hirsch, founder of the Smell & Taste Treatment and Research Foundation, maintains it reflects the individual's personality.

Vanilla ice cream fans are risk-takers who are great at relationships. Love chocolate ice cream? Then you are lively, charming, and slightly dramatic. Mint chocolate ice cream fans can be ambitious and argumentative. Surprisingly, those who enjoy the multi-colored rainbow sherbet(果汁冰糕)are labeled pessimists, while rocky road ice cream lovers are believed to be engaging speakers and even better listeners.

21. How many stages did ice cream experience before it arrived in the US?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

22. Which ice cream is the favorite of adventure lovers?

- A. Vanilla ice cream. B. Chocolate ice cream.
C. Rainbow sherbet ice cream. D. Rocky road ice cream.

23. What is the subject of the text?

- A. Fun tradition. B. Cultural heritage.
C. Nutrition and health. D. Celebrity anecdotes.

B

Pet adoption is the perfect way to add a new family member. But if a pet is too young to be adopted, it must be fostered(寄养)first. That's how a puppy named Maggie first was fostered by the North Shore Animal League America(NSALA), ended up being fostered by a sweet six-year-old boy.

The animal rescue organization in Port Washington needed to find a foster home for Maggie because she needed to be trained with basic obedience(顺从)skills and to become comfortable with a home environment. NSALA put out a call for a foster family.

Roman Duncan's family was the lucky one chosen for the job. The boy fell in love with the puppy and was able to be part of her growth during those formative months. The family always made it clear to Roman that Maggie would eventually be adopted and move to a different home.

When it came time for Maggie to be adopted, Roman couldn't hold his tears. He decided to write letters to the puppy's future family. He wrote letters about his furry friend, saying "Maggie is so cute and loves to play fetch. She is the best dog ever," and slipped the notes and some photos into Maggie's paperwork.

The rescue team were surprised and then incredibly touched by the notes they found when opening Maggie's file. NSALA made sure that Roman's notes reached her adopted family. The boy's gesture is exactly what pet fostering is about.

A dog or cat that has gone through terrible sufferings such as being abusing needs to learn what it means to live in a home. Fostering helps reduce the animal's stress and makes it trust people again. It

is also an opportunity for people who love pets but can't have them full-time due to some restrictions. Pet fosters can get to enjoy helping a pet in need. If you are interested in pet fostering, contact a local shelter or animal rescue near you.

24. What happened to Maggie at first?
- A. She was released into the wild.
B. She was settled in a new home.
C. She was saved by a rescue team.
D. She was fostered by Roman's family.
25. Why did Roman write notes about Maggie?
- A. To express his mixed feelings.
B. To preserve Maggie's paperwork.
C. To choose Maggie's future family.
D. To help Maggie adapt to new home.
26. What is mainly discussed in the last paragraph?
- A. The benefits of pet fostering.
B. The access to fostering a pet.
C. A homeless animal's barriers.
D. The restrictions to adopting a pet.
27. What is the best title of the text?
- A. Maggie Lives Happily in a Comforting Foster Home
B. A Boy Writes Sweet Letter to Puppy's Forever Family
C. Pet fostering Plays Great Roles in Rescuing Lost Animals
D. Roman Duncan's Family Adopts a new Family Member

C

Marathon runner Gerima Mustafa of Uganda walked some 664 kilometers across East Africa earlier this year to call attention to threats to the shea (乳木果) nut tree, a source of food, medical products and income for the many living from West Africa to Somalia.

New research scientists studying the shea tree in Burkina Faso have found that it is the natural ecosystem that is getting degraded in this region that might do harm to the shea, which is often targeted by charcoal (木炭) traders who kill and sell the trees for far less than the long-term worth of their benefits. The habitats are lost to ever-increasing agricultural shifts too, with a clear overall link to the impacts of human activity.

Scientist Aoife Delaney of the UK, along with Burkinabe researchers and wildlife ecologists, studied 10 different parkland locations in Burkina Faso where the trees are abundant. They say the tree—able to produce nuts for 200 years—relies on pollinators (传粉者) that thrive only when other trees and shrub (灌木) species around it create a habitat to support the pollinators, especially bees.

"Consequently, shea productions are likely to benefit from the preservation of a range of different tree and shrub species in parklands," Delaney and the research team said. Their work was recently published in the *Journal of Applied Ecology*.

The authors recommend maintaining a range of native woody species throughout their lifespans, and planting new ones into farmland when cleared. The idea is to be intentional and active about protecting the trees.

"Only separate parts of semi-natural habitat in the surrounding landscape may not be sufficient to provide the necessary pollination services," they concluded. "In a region that is subject to nutritional poverty and where the fund required to supply local foods is lacking for most families, maintaining natural ecosystem services that support food provision must be a priority."

28. Why is Gerima Mustafa mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A. To describe a marathon runner's experience.
B. To suggest the popularity of Gerima Mustafa.
C. To introduce the importance of shea nut trees.
D. To explain an approach to protecting the wildlife.

29. What is a great threat to the shea nut trees in Burkina Faso?
- A. The agricultural development. B. The illegal hunting of animals.
C. The disturbance of human activity. D. The pollution in their natural habitat.
30. What does the underlined word "thrive" mean in paragraph 3?
- A. Increase. B. Spread. C. Escape. D. Change.
31. What do the scientists recommend locals to do to protect the shea nut trees?
- A. Provide hand-pollination services.
B. Keep the biodiversity within ecosystem.
C. Replace the old shea trees with new ones.
D. Open up more natural habitats for pollinators.

D

It's not just in your head; a desire to curl up on the sofa after a day spent toiling at the computer could be a physical response to mentally demanding work, according to a study that links mental exhaustion to changes in brain physiology that cause feelings of tiredness.

The study was conducted by neuroscientist Antonius Wiehler at the Paris Brain Institute and his colleagues. To learn the cause of mental exhaustion, the research team enrolled 40 participants and assigned 24 of them to perform a challenging task. These included looking at a computer screen and matching different letters that appeared. The other 16 participants did a similar, but easier task. Both teams worked for six hours, and had two ten-minute breaks.

While the study participants focused on their work, Wiehler and his team scanned the glutamate (谷氨酸) in the brains of the participants. Glutamate is an important signalling molecule in the brain that works in memory and learning. Too much glutamate may upset the brain's functions, which means the brain is tired and it must rest.

The researchers found that participants who laboured on the more difficult task had higher levels of glutamate in the brain than those who worked on the easier task. The result suggested people who spend more than six hours working on a task that requires a lot of thought are more likely to feel tired.

And now that a system has been established to measure metabolic (新陈代谢的) changes in response to mental fatigue, the team hope to learn more about how to recover from mental exhaustion. While the researchers haven't worked out a new solution, Wiehler offers that, "I would start by good old recipes; rest and sleep! There is good evidence that glutamate is eliminated from a period of rest. A good nap can be as short as 20 minutes, but can make us feel totally refreshed."

32. What do Wiehler and his colleagues try to study?
- A. Why thinking hard makes us feel tired. B. Why people spend long time on screen.
C. Who prefers to take a challenging task. D. How people can alternate work with rest.
33. Which task may cause mental exhaustion more easily?
- A. Watching a funny movie on TV.
B. Climbing the Mountain Tai over 6 hours.
C. Involving a simple economic-related decision.
D. Playing chess games on the computer for 7 hours.
34. What is the attitude of Wiehler toward the system?
- A. Skeptical B. Negative. C. Indifferent. D. Supportive.
35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. There is no need to find a new solution.
B. It is no use putting the system into reality.
C. Further study is necessary for mental exhaustion.
D. A nap is the best way to reduce the mental tiredness.

一轮复习联考(二) 新高考Ⅱ卷 英语试题 第5页(共8页)

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Traveling means going from one place to another or from one country to another. It is immensely beneficial in many ways. From cutting down on stress to lowering your chances of developing heart disease, the health benefits of traveling are huge. Furthermore, traveling fosters understanding between nations. It is an important factor in establishing world peace. 36

Traveling and education both are interrelated. During traveling, a traveler visits different places and comes into contact with people in different regions. Thus it provides the traveler with first-hand knowledge. The knowledge we acquire in schools and colleges is mainly bookish in nature. 37 Traveling can remove this gap because true education takes place outside the classroom. Bookish knowledge can be made perfect and meaningful only by traveling.

38 The benefit of traveling to a new place is that it forces you to face the unknown and think differently. We have read the majesty of the Himalayas, the vastness of the ocean and the beauty of the Taj Mahal from books. 39 It impresses our mind with the vastness, and wonder of nature's creation. Traveling helps the traveler to know how the wonderful earth is full of natural beauty.

In general, it can be said that traveling essentially has a great educative value. Traveling is adventurous, exciting, and a great stress buster. So, educational institutions of our country should give greater facilities to their students to undertake tours to various places of importance at home and abroad. 40 Seeing the world with your own very eyes will give you a better learning experience ~~than~~ any book can provide.

- A. Finally, traveling has great educative value.
- B. Traveling widens our view and removes our stress.
- C. Thus, traveling should be made an essential part of our education.
- D. Traveling is to gather experience, and wisdom comes from experience.
- E. They seldom go out of their classroom and most have a narrow outlook.
- F. But we can know much more of them if we see them with our own eyes.
- G. In most cases, theoretical studies have no practical applications in our life.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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。

I have been in love with Yoga for many years. The practice of Yoga can lead to a 41 between mind and body. In the training, there is a 42 motion that has been one of my favorite poses. Each time I participate in this practice, I feel a deep sense of 43 with all those in the group.

Instead of standing alone, the class stands in a 44 close enough for us to hold hands. Each of us gives and 45 trust and support from one to another. As a unit we shift our 46 to one foot, resting the other foot against our ankle or our leg muscle. Slowly we 47 the hand position so that we are palm to palm. We 48 our arms and create a crown(王冠) of hands above our heads.

A slight 49 may start and soon we realize we have the 50 of each person in the circle. Trusting them to protect us from 51. We feel a sense of security, closing our eyes knowing we are 52. In time we return to standing on two feet before shifting to 53 on the other foot.

As we finish, there is a moment of silence for us to 54 absorb the love and support we have received. Balance with support makes standing together 55 in community. So much better than standing alone.

- 41. A. separation
- B. conflict
- C. harmony
- D. adjustment

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 42. A. bending | B. standing | C. jumping | D. sliding |
| 43. A. pride | B. belonging | C. patience | D. connection |
| 44. A. circle | B. line | C. crowd | D. shelter |
| 45. A. receives | B. offers | C. assures | D. affords |
| 46. A. strength | B. power | C. weight | D. energy |
| 47. A. improve | B. change | C. lower | D. challenge |
| 48. A. tighten | B. loose | C. wave | D. raise |
| 49. A. shake | B. touch | C. hug | D. push |
| 50. A. honor | B. support | C. sympathy | D. respect |
| 51. A. failing | B. releasing | C. injuring | D. falling |
| 52. A. safe | B. confident | C. smart | D. independent |
| 53. A. struggling | B. dancing | C. skating | D. balancing |
| 54. A. secretly | B. individually | C. eventually | D. purposely |
| 55. A. popular | B. unique | C. strong | D. effective |

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。

Pooling wisdom of the people breeds success

Chinese idiom is one of the priceless legacies deeply rooted in traditional culture, making Chinese language more 56 (power), more functional and thus, more fascinating.

Pooling collective wisdom or “*Ji Si Guang Yi*”, one of Chinese 57 (idiom), can better 58 success, reminding people to humbly listen to others' advice 58 they make major decisions. The idea was first proposed by Zhuge Liang, 59 renowned military strategist during the Three Kingdom Period (220-280). “One who 60 (hold) office should pool the ideas and wisdom of the people and 61 (extensive) draw on all well-intended and useful views,” wrote Zhuge Liang in his article, “Instructions to Subjects and Officials.”

Today, the expression 62 (develop) into an effective way to improve working efficiency and show respect for the opinions of the masses. All the opinions and ideas 63 (collect) from others can give the decision maker a more comprehensive picture of the current situation and help her or her make a correct decision.

Listening humbly to others' opinions, especially those 64 differ from one's own, can help one improve the initiative, wisdom and power of the masses. The method has been adopted by the Chinese people in their decision-making in daily life 65 (secure) success.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 书面表达(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 Peter 对班级文化很感兴趣,他想知道你所在班级的文化活动,请你写一封 Email 介绍,内容如下:

1. 班级文化活动的目的;
2. 介绍不同的班级文化活动;
3. 你对班级文化建设的看法。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(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。

"Wake up, Mom!" I felt a little hand on my face and reluctantly opened my eyes. There was my son, ready to start the day. I also heard my babies awake in the next room. Ready or not, the day had begun!

I loved being home with my little ones, but I felt the weight of the world on my shoulders. My husband and I had just bought a house, and some unexpected expenses made our budget tighter than it had ever been. I was weary of spending more pennies. We weren't foolish with our money. We worked hard. We were doing all the right things, but we had had one financial disappointment after another.

I was going to pick up my kids' photo portraits from the studio at the local mall. Despite our small budget, it was important to me to have pictures of my children as they were growing up. The previous week, I had found a coupon(优惠券) and used some change from the car to buy a \$7.99 portrait package, and today was the day I was to pick up the portraits. Since we were going to the mall, I decided to make it an outing and packed some sandwiches for us to eat at the food court. What's more, there are many ride-on toy cars in the mall's food court for fun and for free.

After breakfast, we went off. After we parked, we walked into the portrait studio at the mall, and I approached the counter. The young woman smiled.

"May I help you?"

"Yes, I'm here to pick up our photos."

The woman asked my name and opened her drawer. "Ah, yes, here they are. Aren't they just so adorable?" She took out the photos, and the smiling faces of my kids warmed my heart.

"Yes, they are great. Thank you," I said.

She put the photos into an envelope. Then she spread out additional photos of my kids that I hadn't ordered. I knew what that meant. The upsell pitch(推销) was coming.

"Would you like to purchase these extra portraits? They are only fifteen dollars apiece!" she smiled sweetly.

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。

My heart turned cold. "I don't have fifteen dollars."

As we were having our lunch, the young woman came up and pressed something into my hand.

2023 届高三一轮复习联考(二) 新高考 II 卷

英语参考答案及评分意见

听力

1-5 CAAAC 6-10 CBBCC 11-15 BBCBA 16-20 BACBA

阅读理解

21-23 BAA 24-27 CAAB 28-31 CCAB 32-35 ADDC 36-40 AGDFC

完形填空

41-45 CBDAA 46-50 CBDAB 51-55 DADBC

语法填空

56. powerful 57. idioms 58. before 59. a 60. holds 61. extensively 62. has developed 63. collected 64. which/that 65. to secure

书面表达

Dear Peter,

Knowing you are interested in our class culture construction, I am writing to tell you the activities we have carried out recently.

To create a healthy class environment for the students, we first do a good cleaning job in our classroom and dormitories every school morning. We also decorate our classroom with beautiful blackboard design to show students' cultural talents. Besides, we set a charming reading corner with extensive reading materials.

Now, all of us realize that it is crucial to construct a good class culture which can help us cultivate more interests in school.

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写

My head turned cold. "I don't have fifteen dollars." I took the photo envelope and walked away, with my cheeks red after my reply. Next, we stopped at the ride-toy cars in the mall's food court. There weren't any other kids there. My kids climbed on them enjoying themselves very much. After a while, we were tired so we unwrapped our lunches that I had brought from home. Although the mall's food court was near, I didn't have extra money. It was early for lunch, but we were hungry.

As we were having our lunch, the young woman came up and pressed something into my hand. She said, "Here. Take your family out for ice cream after lunch." I was surprised. I managed to say "thank you" as she turned and walked away. Then I looked down at what she had given me. The bills totaled fifteen dollars. Tears rolled down my cheeks as I quietly finished my sandwich. The doubts in my heart melted away and my faith was renewed. Kindness can change someone's dark moment into a bright one.

书面表达

各档次的给分范围和要求:

第四档(13分~15分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 1) 内容完整,条理清楚;
- 2) 交际得体,表达时充分考虑到了交际对象的需求,体现出较强的语言运用能力;
- 3) 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(9分~12分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 1) 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求;
- 2) 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求;
- 3) 语法或用词方面有一些错误,但不影响理解;
- 4) 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(4分~8分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

- 1) 内容不完整;

- 2) 所用词汇有限,语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解;
- 3) 未能清楚地传达信息。

第一档(1分~3分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

- 1) 写了少量相关信息;
- 2) 语法或用词方面错误较多,严重影响了对写作内容的理解。

不得分(0分)

未传达任何信息;写的内容与要求无关。

读后续写

各档次的给分范围和要求:

第五档(21~25分)

- 1) 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理;
- 2) 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达;
- 3) 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20分)

- 1) 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理;
- 2) 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达;
- 3) 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11~15分)

- 1) 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接;
- 2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,是有一些错误,但不影响意义表达;
- 3) 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10分)

- 1) 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接;
- 2) 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达;
- 3) 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1~5分)

- 1) 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差;
- 2) 语法结构单调、词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达;
- 3) 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

不得分(0分)

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

部分答案详解

阅读理解

A篇 本文是一篇说明文,介绍“七月,全国冰淇淋月”这个娱乐传统。

21. B 细节理解题。根据 Origin of ice cream 下文信息 China's Tang dynasty, in the 9th century, 和 By the 10th century 可知,在进入美国之前,冰激凌经历了三个阶段的发展。故选 B。
22. A 细节理解题。最后一段首句“Vanilla ice cream fans are risk-takers who are great at relationships.”香草冰淇淋迷是擅长人际关系的冒险者。由此可知,冒险爱好者最喜欢香草冰淇淋。故选 A。
23. A 细节理解题。首段叙述七月是全国冰淇淋月,这意味着每天食用一两勺美味佳肴是您的公民义务。下面介绍了一些冰淇淋轶事,让读者在享受奶油甜点的同时保持娱乐。因此可知,本文主题就是介绍“七月,全国冰淇淋月”这个娱乐传统。故选 A。

B篇 本文是一篇记叙文,叙述 6 岁男孩代养一只宠物狗,到其被收养时,给收养家庭写信表达自己的爱与不舍。

24. C 细节理解题。第一段“ That's how a puppy named Maggie that was rescued by the North Shore Animal League America (NSALA), ended up being fostered by a sweet six-year-old boy.”就是这样,一只名叫 Maggie 的小狗被美国北岸动物联盟(NSALA)救出,最后由一个可爱的 6 岁男孩代养。由此可知, Maggie 最初是被美国北岸动物联盟(NSALA)救出。故选 C。



25. A 推理判断题。第四段“*When it came time for Maggie to be adopted, Roman couldn't hold his tears. He decided to write letters to the puppy's future family.*”到了收养 Maggie 的时候, Roman 忍不住流下了眼泪,他决定给小狗未来的家人写信。由此推断, Roman 给 Maggie 未来的家人写信,是因为想要表达对小狗的热爱和不舍。故选 A。

26. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段“*Fostering helps reduce the animal's stress and makes it trust people again. It is also an opportunity for people who love pets but can't have them full-time due to some restrictions. Pet fosters can get to enjoy helping a pet in need.*”可知,寄养可以帮助动物减少紧张,让它们再次相信人类;也是给爱而不能养动物的人的一个机会;而且宠物寄养人可以享受帮助有需要的宠物的乐趣。这些都是宠物寄养的好处。故选 A。

27. B 标题题。全文叙述 6 岁男孩代养一只宠物狗一段时间,到其被收养时,给收养家庭写信表达自己的爱与不舍。因此, B 项“一个男孩给小狗永远的家庭写一封甜蜜的信”符合文章内容。故选 B。

C 篇 本文是一篇说明文,介绍科学家们研究乳木果树所面临的威胁及其保护措施。

28. C 细节理解题。文章首段叙述:乌干达马拉松选手 Gerima Mustafa 穿越东非约 664 公里,提醒人们关注乳木果树面临的威胁。乳木果树是从西非到索马里的许多人的食物、医疗产品和收入来源。由此可知,乳木果树非常重要,首段提及 Gerima Mustafa 是强调其重要性,提醒人们关注乳木果树。故选 C。

29. C 推理判断题。根据第二段“*Now research scientists studying the shea tree in Burkina Faso have found that it is the natural ecosystem that is getting degraded in this region that might do harm to the shea,*”可知,科学家发现正在退化的自然生态系统可能会对乳木果树造成伤害。下文具体解释对树木的砍杀和出售、栖息地的消失等,都与人类活动的影响有明显的整体联系。由此推断,“人类活动的干扰”是乳木果树的巨大威胁。故选 C。

30. A 词义猜测题。根据句意可知,这种树依赖传粉者,当周围的其他树木和灌木物种为传粉者(特别是蜜蜂)创造栖息地时,传粉者才能茁壮成长。A. Increase“增长”。故选 A。

31. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段及最后一段“*In a region that is subject to nutritional poverty and where the fund required to supply local foods is lacking for most families, maintaining natural ecosystem services that support food provision must be a priority.*”可知,当地大多数家庭缺少食物,所以维持支持粮食供应的自然生态系统服务必须是一个优先事项。由此推断,科学家们建议当地人保持生态系统内的生物多样性,来保护乳木果树。故选 B。

D 篇 本文是一篇说明文,介绍一项对精神疲力的研究,其原因及解决办法。

32. A 推理判断题。根据首段“*a desire to curl up on the sofa after a day spent toiling at the computer could be a physical response to mentally demanding work, according to a study that links mental exhaustion to changes in brain physiology that cause feelings of tiredness*”及第二段“*To learn the cause of mental exhaustion, the research team...*”可知,精神上要求高的工作会让人感到疲劳, Wiehler 和他的同事想要研究精神疲力的原因。由此推断, A 项“为什么深入思考会让我们感到疲惫”符合题意。故选 A。

33. D 细节理解题。根据第四段“*The result suggested people who spend more than six hours working on a task that requires a lot of thought are more likely to feel tired.*”可知,在一项需要大量思考的任务上工作超过六个小时的人更容易感到疲劳。因此, D 项“在电脑上下棋 7 小时”符合题意。故选 D。

34. D 观点态度题。根据最后一段 Wiehler 所述“*... A good nap can be as short as 20 minutes, but can make us feel totally refreshed.*”可知, Wiehler 认为一个好的午睡可以短至 20 分钟,但可以让我们感觉完全清醒。由此推断, Wiehler 对该系统是支持的。故选 D。

35. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段“*And now that a system has been established to measure metabolic(新陈代谢的) changes in response to mental fatigue, the team hope to learn more about how to recover from mental exhaustion.*”可知,研究小组已经建立了一个系统来测量代谢变化对精神疲劳的反应,他们希望更多地了解怎样从精神疲劳中恢复过来。由此推断,进一步的研究是必要的。故选 C。

七选五 本文是一篇说明文,介绍旅游在教育方面所起到的作用。

36. A 过渡句。根据第一段“*It is immensely beneficial in many ways. From... to; Furthermore,*”可知,第一段从不同方面介绍了旅游的作用;根据文章结构可知,文章介绍旅游与教育的相互关系。选项 A. Finally, traveling has great educative value. 符合段落结构和文本结构要求。故选 A。

37. G 细节句。设空前句讲述“我们”在学校和大学中获得的知识主要是书本性的。选项 G. In most cases, theoretical studies have no practical applications in our life. 叙述学校教育的不足,与下文“旅行可以消除这种差距,因为真正的教育发生在课堂之外。”信息衔接一致。故选 G。

38. D 主旨句。第三段主要讲述旅游可以帮助“我们”在实际生活中体验课堂所学的知识,并从中提高能力。选项 D. Traveling is to gather experience, and wisdom comes from experience. 与本段中心相一致。故选 D。



39. F 过渡句。空前讲述书本所学到的不同背景知识,空后过渡到旅游对“我们”思想的影响。选项 F. But we can know much more of them if we see those with our own eyes.可以起到上下衔接的作用。故选 F。

40. C 细节句。空前讲述“我国”教育机构应为学生提供更多便利,使其能够到国内外各个重要地方进行旅游。选项 C. Thus, traveling should be made an essential part of our education. 是对前文的归纳总结,与上下文逻辑一致。故选 C。

完形填空 本文是一篇记叙文,介绍一个瑜伽动作,说明互相支持会让我们站得更牢。

41. C 考查名词。根据句意可知,练习瑜伽可以让我们身心和谐。A. separation 分开;B. conflict 冲突;C. harmony 和睦,协调;D. adjustment 调整。故选 C。

42. B 考查名词。根据下文“standing alone;standing together”可知,在训练过程中,站立的动作是作者最喜欢的姿势之一。A. bending 弯曲;B. standing 站立;C. jumping 跳跃;D. sliding 滑动。故选 B。

43. D 考查名词。下文“the class stands in a 44 close enough for us to hold hands.”全班同学站成一圈,手牵手。由此可知,每次参加这个练习时,作者都会感觉到与团队中所有人的深厚联系。A. pride 自豪;B. belonging 财产,行李;C. patience 耐心;D. connection 联系。故选 D。

44. A 考查名词。根据下文“we have the 50 of each person in the circle”可知,不是独自站着,全班同学站成一圈。A. circle 圆形,圆圈;B. line 线条,队伍;C. crowd 人群,观众;D. shelter 避难所,遮蔽。故选 A。

45. A 考查动词。根据句意可知,每个人都在给予和接受信任与支持。与 gives 相对应,A. receives 收到;B. offers 提议;C. assures 保证;D. affords 负担得起,提供。故选 A。

46. C 考查名词。下文“resting the other foot against our ankle or our leg muscle”将另一只脚靠在脚踝或腿上。由此可知,该句表达将重心转移到一只脚上。A. strength 力气;B. power 力量,权力;C. weight 重量,体重;D. energy 精力,能量。故选 C。

47. B 考查动词。根据从句“so that we are palm to palm”可知,他们改变手的位置,变成掌对掌。A. improve 提高;B. change 改变;C. lower 降低;D. challenge 挑战。故选 B。

48. D 考查动词。根据并列句“and create a crown(王冠) of hands above our heads”可知,他们举起胳膊,在头顶上用手创造一个王冠形状。A. tighten 拧紧,加强;B. loose 松开;C. wave 挥手,起伏;D. raise 举起,提高。故选 D。

49. A 考查名词。根据语境语意可知,(由于一只脚着地)可能会发生轻微的摇晃。A. shake 摇动,握手;B. touch 触摸;C. hug 拥抱;D. push 推动,鼓励。故选 A。

50. B 考查名词。根据最后一段“Balance with support makes standing together 55 in community.”可知,一只脚着地可能会发生轻微的摇晃,但他们意识到他们有圈子里每个人的支持。A. honor 荣誉,荣誉;B. support 支持,支撑;C. sympathy 同情;D. respect 尊敬。故选 B。

51. D 考查动词。根据下文“We feel a sense of security”可知,他们意识到他们有圈子里每个人的支持,他们不会摔倒。A. failing 失败;B. releasing 释放;C. injuring 受伤;D. falling 落下,下降。故选 D。

52. A 考查形容词。根据句意可知,他们有安全感,闭上眼睛知道自己是安全的。A. safe 安全的;B. confident 有信心的;C. smart 聪明的;D. independent 独立的。故选 A。

53. D 考查动词。根据上下文语境语意可知,他们及时恢复双脚站立,然后变成另一只脚来平衡。A. struggling 奋斗,斗争;B. dancing 跳舞;C. skating 滑冰;D. balancing 平衡。故选 D。

54. B 考查副词。根据句意可知,动作完成后,有片刻的安静,每个人都在领会得到的爱和支持。A. secretly 秘密地;B. individually 分别地,单独地;C. eventually 最终;D. purposely 故意地。故选 B。

55. C 考查形容词。根据下文“So much better than standing alone.”可知,大家站在一起,有相互的支撑,使得单脚站立更稳固。A. popular 流行的,受欢迎的;B. unique 独一无二的;C. strong 强壮的;D. effective 有效的。故选 C。

语法填空 本文是一篇说明文,介绍成语“集思广益”。

56. powerful 考查构词法。句意:汉语成语是深深植根于传统文化的无价遗产之一,使汉语更强大、更实用,从而更具魅力。powerful 强大的。故该空填 powerful。

57. idioms 考查名词。“one of +名词复数”表示“……中的一个”。故该空填 idioms。

58. before 考查连词。句意:提醒人们在做出重大决定之前要谦虚地听取别人的建议。故该空填 before。

59. a 考查冠词。句意:这一想法最初是由诸葛亮提出来的,他是一位三国时期著名的军事家。此处 a renowned military strategist 与 Zhuge Liang 为同位语关系。故该空填 a。

60. holds 考查主谓一致。先行词 One 为单数意义,因此定语从句关系词 who 为单数形式,其后谓语动词应用单三式。故该空填

holds。

61. extensively 考查副词。句意:为官者就是要集思广益,广泛吸取忠直有益的意见。修饰动词词组 draw on“利用”应用副词形式。故该空填 extensively。
62. has developed 考查动词时态。句意:今天,这种表达方式已经发展成为提高工作效率和尊重群众意见的有效方式。强调古老的成语对现在造成的影响,应用现在完成时。故该空填 has developed。
63. collected 考查过去分词。此处为过去分词作定语,表示“从他人收集的所有意见和想法”。故该空填 collected。
64. which/that 考查定语从句。句意:虚心听取别人的意见,尤其是那些与自己不同的意见。those 指前面提到的 opinions,为事物,因此其后定语从句关系词用 which/that。故该空填 which/that。
65. to secure 考查动词不定式。句意:这种方法已经被中国人在日常生活中的决策中采用,以确保成功。此处动词不定式作目的状语。故该空填 to secure。

听力原文

Text 1

M: Have you booked your train ticket on the Internet?

W: Not yet. I'm still looking for my ID card. I don't know where I put it. I think I lost it.

M: How come?

Text 2

W: You haven't had breakfast yet. Where are you going in a hurry?

M: I arranged to go to the library with my classmates. I forgot to tell you that.

W: OK. Be careful on the way.

Text 3

M: Why do you want to go to Stanford University? Is it partly because your father graduated from there? All I know is that it's very famous in the world.

W: No. For me, the university has a good name for law major.

Text 4

M: I saw an advertisement in the newspaper about a camera you have on special offer.

W: Yes, the Sony Cybershot 300. It's \$ 200, but you can get a 10% discount.

M: Great. I'll take it.

Text 5

M: This dinner table is the latest style.

W: Yeah, it looks great. It's wonderful to have dinner at it. But I don't think I have enough money to afford it.

M: Then what about that one? It's much cheaper but beautiful as well.

Text 6

M: What time should we hold the party on Saturday? How about 6:00 p.m.?

W: I'm afraid I can't make it. Can we put it off for another hour?

M: OK. I'll inform Tommy and Sam about the time.

W: What about William? Is he coming then?

M: No, he isn't. He doesn't like the noise of parties.

Text 7

M: Oh, dear, don't worry about your weight. You worked hard, and you should treat yourself, not push yourself to diet.

W: Thanks, honey. But look at these dresses—how can I relax when I can hardly fit into my clothes!

M: You look as healthy and beautiful as you did on our wedding day. If you want me to make healthy food for you, I'll prepare us vegetables and eggs every day for dinner. Just please, don't stress yourself out.

W: You always know the right thing to say.

M: I'm trying. I don't know much about dieting, but I want to learn about it with you.

W: That's so sweet of you.

Text 8

M: What a great gallery! It was a tiring journey, but now I feel refreshed here. I am glad to see these paintings in person.

W: Let's go to the impressionist section. I don't think you'll be disappointed.

M: I'd like to start with the abstract section, because that's the kind of art I do for a living.

W: OK, we'll do that. After that, the impressionist section, and then the modern section.

M: Sounds great. Oh, look at this. I can't believe I am standing face to face with such a famous work of art. How much do you think it is worth?

W: When it was first painted a century ago, the artist struggled to sell it. He sold it for only a few dollars in the end. Even 50 years ago, it was only valued at a few thousand.

M: I bet it would go for a few million now.

W: You are right.

Text 9

W: Have you found a job?

M: No. But I'll have several interviews in the next few days. You know, I just graduated from college and I don't have as much work experience as you do.

W: What kind of job are you looking for?

M: I majored in Computer Science, so I want to work in a technical company.

W: How is the pay for that kind of job?

M: Well, some of my friends started out with a good salary. I think that's a good thing for me. After all, computer is an important tool for the development of future technology.

W: Have you ever thought about continuing your study? It can increase your professional knowledge.

M: My teacher told me the same thing, but I don't have enough money to do that at present.

W: In that case, I can share some interview skills to help you with the coming interviews.

M: Oh, thanks a lot.

W: OK. First, you should...

Text 10

Are you a tea drinker? If so, you're not alone. Every day around the world millions of cups of this popular drink are drunk, and it's been that way for thousands of years. Now, Turkey is believed to be the top nation for drinking the most tea per person, followed by the Republic of Ireland and the UK.

Tea can be poured from pots, or made in the cup using tea bags and the latter is causing concern. Scientists from McGill University in Montreal found that some tea bags released a lot of micro-plastics into water, which is bad for people's health. Most tea bags are made from paper, with a small amount of plastic used to seal them. This has led to debate about whether they can be recycled, but many are still used as fertilizer for growing plants. However, gardener Mike Armitage has told the BBC that the plastic contained in the soil could be washed into streams and rivers and finally out to the sea.

Tea bag producers might be doing their bit to reduce plastic pollution. Meanwhile, the consumers' efforts count. We can also try many kinds of drinks like milk tea. Or it could be a good time to switch your favorite drink to coffee.

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

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