

绝密★启用前

天一大联考  
“皖豫名校联盟体”2022 届高中毕业班第一次考试

英 语

巢湖一中、阜阳一中、淮北一中、合肥六中、怀远一中、利辛一中、蒙城一中、  
明光中学、宿城一中、天长中学、太和中学、铜陵一中、无为中学、宣城中学

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有 2 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)

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。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?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

B 1. (What does the man think of the movie?)

A. It's funny.

B. It's boring.

C. It's exciting.

A 2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. An exam.

B. A trip.

C. An interview.

C 3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a store.

C. In a hotel.

B 4. (How does the man feel) at the moment?

A. Worried.

B. Confident.

C. Disappointed.

B 5. What is Tom like (according to the man)?

A. He is pretty thin with a moustache.

B. He is a tall man with glasses.

C. He is a short man.

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。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. (How will the woman go to New York?)

A. By car.

B. By plane.

C. By train.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

A7. What do (the woman and Laura) have in common?

- A. They both enjoy traveling.
- B. They're both teenagers.
- C. They're both interested in music.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

A8. When will the (speakers meet) Howard?

- A. Before 1:00 pm.
- B. At 1:00 pm.
- C. After 1:00 pm.

B9. (What can we know) about Howard?

- A. He is a humorous man.
- B. He is the (hotel manager).
- C. He is (leaving the town) soon.

C10. What are the speakers (probably going to do)?

- A. Have lunch with Howard.
- B. Call their friend.
- C. Walk around the town.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

B11. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In Mrs. Green's house.
- B. Outside Mrs. Green's house.
- C. On a ladder.

A12. Why does Mrs. Green want John to climb (through the window)?

- A. She can't open the door.
- B. The window (is fastened inside).
- C. They want to steal something.

B13. Who (is coming to the speakers)?

- A. Mr. Green.
- B. A policeman.
- C. A stranger.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

C14. (What does the woman think of the conference) in Long Beach last January?

- A. Boring.
- B. Average.
- C. Wonderful.

B15. (What was the purpose) of John Miller's speech?

- A. To give some advice.
- B. To share some stories.
- C. To teach some theories.

B16. What do the two speakers (plan to learn)?

- A. How to sell products.
- B. How to manage people.
- C. How to make a profit.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

A17. What color does an active person like?

- A. Blue.
- B. Green.
- C. Yellow.

B18. Why is it better to paint (the wall white)?

- A. It looks very clean.
- B. It makes us stay quiet.
- C. It helps us become happy.

A19. What does red (usually reflect) in the West?

- A. Being angry.
- B. Being happy.
- C. Being active.

C20. What's the passage (mainly about)?

- A. (The importance) of different colors.
- B. (People's different interests) in colors.
- C. Colors and their different meanings.

意义.

英语试题 第2页(共8页)

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**Wakeout**

This year has been an odd one, and many people's fitness has suffered due to long periods of sitting or lying. That's why Wakeout has been named Apple's iPhone App of the Year. Wakeout's genius is that it's a fitness app that doesn't require you to roll out a yoga mat, or clear space. Instead, Wakeout will recommend exercises that can be done immediately, whether you're sitting or lying down. You can schedule workouts for the whole day, or relax yourself before bedtime.

**Discord**

If you want to set up or are looking for a chat group for a group of like-minded people, then Discord is the way to go. It's fully cross-platform, so you can go from your phone to the computer, and it has all the features you expect from a chat app. It even has voice chat. You can join groups easily(through a link.)

**StubHub**

With StubHub, you can buy and sell tickets straight from the app—whether it's for a concert or sports event—up until the day it is happening. You can also pick and choose your favorite bands or sports teams, so StubHub can provide you with event recommendations that you'll be interested in.

**Seven-7 Minute Workout**

Seven-7 Minute Workout aims to give you the most benefit possible in just 7 minutes through a series of quick exercises that target specific areas of your body. There are no facilities(设备) needed, just enough space to get going. It's free to use, but joining the 7 Club for \$10 a month (or \$60 a year) will give you access to a wider range of exercises, personal workout plans, and support and guidance from a personal trainer.

- A 21. What is the major benefit of Wakeout?  
A. Its effect.                      B. Its flexibility.                      C. Its low price.                      D. Its good service.
- D 22. What do we know about Seven-7 Minute Workout?  
A. It offers free personal trainers.                      B. It provides event recommendations.  
C. It allows you to exercise without equipment.                      D. It enables you to exercise wherever you are.
- B 23. What would be the best choice if we want to make some friends with similar interests?  
A. Wakeout.                      B. Discord.  
C. StubHub.                      D. Seven-7 Minute Workout.

B

One beautiful day, I showed up for work, where I had just been promoted. I was right(in the middle)of training a new girl, when my boss(asked to talk to me)for a second. After that conversation, you can effectively cross "had a good job" off my comfortable living checklist. No warning. In fact, just the month before I had received my fifth Employee of the Month award. I was speechless and so was everyone else. Seven of us were cut from my department that day. Later, I would discover that there were thousands of cuts companywide. I worked at a bank. A failing one.

When something like this happens to you, it's natural to ask why. I reviewed all my work accomplishments.

I thought about how I had been a top performer every month (since I was hired) and about how they (gave me the highest rating) on my review. What had I done wrong? What could I have done better?

The truth is that sometimes we search for a logical explanation in a situation that can't be understood. The only way to move past it is to have confidence in the job you did as an employee and understand that you are a victim of an unfortunate circumstance.

Speaking of writing, with all of the extra time on my hands, I reunited with the long lost love of my life: writing.

I decided to pursue writing as an actual job. I designed a website and applied for writing jobs. I started getting more and more clients. It occurred to me that with some hard work I might be able to make a living doing what I love. So there I was, three months after the sky fell, thinking about how incredibly blessed I was. And this would never have happened had I not lost something in the first place.

- D 24. What happened (to the author) (that day) according to paragraph 1?
- A. She was fired. B. She was scolded.  
C. She got a promotion. D. She received an award.
- C 25. (What do we learn) about the author?
- A. Her performance was great. B. Her colleagues weren't friendly.  
C. She was misunderstood by her boss. D. She always failed to finish her tasks on time.
- A 26. How did the author (feel about her situation) (in the end)?
- A. Concerned. B. Satisfied. C. Surprised. D. Disappointed.
- B 27. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Interest Will Help Us to Find a Way B. If You Can Dream It, You Can Do It  
C. Nothing Is Impossible to a Willing Heart D. When One Door Closes, Another Opens

C

When John Dougill first came to Japan 30 years ago, he noticed a strange phrase adorning (装饰) his neighborhood butcher's shop in Kyoto. Instead of "meat shop", its sign read "flesh shop".

Dougill assumed the shop staff weren't aware of their English-language error. But when he told the owners about it, they nodded politely at him. And they didn't change the sign.

"It didn't matter if the sign said 'flesh' or 'fresh' or 'meat'," recalls Dougill, a professor at Ryukoku University, who has researched the use of English in Japan. "It was just there to catch people's attention. It wasn't being used to communicate, as people could see it was a meat shop from outside."

It was Dougill's first encounter with the Japanese phenomenon of "Engrish" or "Japanglish".

Engrish is what happens when English mistakes appear in Japanese advertising, on products like T-shirts and stationery, or on restaurant menus.

In the West, Engrish is often viewed more as an example of everyday racism (种族主义) intended to laugh at non-native English speakers. It's also not wholly a Japanese phenomenon. There's "Konglish" in Korea, "Singlish" in Singapore and "Chinglish" in China—all referring to the different ways in which locals have repurposed English.

In Japan, Engrish falls into two categories: Decorative English is used to create a mood and is purely targeted

英语试题 第4页(共8页)

at Japanese people, while Communicative English is meant to provide instructions to foreigners but is often grammatically incorrect or misspelled.

According to the website *engrish.com*—which showcases examples of English across the world—English in Japan is used as a design element in products and advertising to give them a modern look and feel (or just to “look cool”). It’s not used to communicate a specific message, but rather a mood. That’s particular to Japanese culture, where meanings are often not clear but inferred.

“There is often no attempt to try to get English right, nor do the vast majority of the Japanese population ever attempt to read the English design element in question,” the website states.

28. (Why did the shop owners) (refuse to change the sign) (according to Dougill?).

- A. They thought Dougill was wrong.
  - B. They didn't take it seriously.
  - C. It would bring economic losses.
  - D. It would cause inconvenience.
29. What do we learn about English?
- A. It's the English spoken by Asian people.
  - B. It's popular in Western countries.
  - C. It's advertising English used by the Japanese.
  - D. It's a way to make fun of others for native English speakers.

30. What is special about Decorative English in Japan?

- A. It's different from English.
- B. It's intended for foreigners.
- C. It focuses on form instead of content.
- D. It uses correct grammar rules and spelling.

31. What may be the future of English according to the website *engrish.com*?

- A. It will disappear soon.
- B. It will become more popular.
- C. It will be a more effective language.
- D. It will stay unchanged in Japan.

#### D

It's something that many of us realize: the sense that we're not quite as sharp as we once were.

As I wrote my recent book, *A History of the Human Brain*, which describes the evolutionary tale of how our brain got here, I began to realize that so many of the same influences that shaped our brain evolution in the first place reflect the very measures we use to preserve our cognitive (认知的) function today.

Being social, and highly communicative. Exploring creative pursuits. Eating a varied diet. Being physically active. These behaviors help recall our past, and, I believe, were instrumental in why we remain on the planet today. And they all were, at least in part, enabled by our brain.

The human history is filled with extinctions. Humans were never the fastest lot on the African plains, and far from the strongest. Tigers, leopards and lions held those distinctions. In our world, natural selection instead favored wisdom. Plenty of us became cat food, but those with a slight cognitive edge lived on. In fact, smarts overcame strength and speed in enabling survival.

Ecology, climate, location and just luck would have played important roles in who lived or died as well, as they do for most living beings. But the evolutionary pressure for more complex mental abilities would lead to a massive expansion in our brain's size and neuro circuitry (神经回路) that is surely the major reason why we dominate the planet like no other species ever has.

Much of this “success”, if you can call it that, was due to our social lives. Our close monkey and ape cousins are incredibly interactive, cleaning each other for hours a day to maintain relationships.

英语试题 第5页(共8页)

32. What does the author mean by "insightful" in paragraph 3?

32. What does the author mean by "insightful" in paragraph 3?
- A. Clever                      B. Shrewd                      C. Intelligent                      D. Experienced
33. Why does the author mention the example of the monkey?
- A. To show the advantages of humans                      B. To give the importance of wisdom
- C. To indicate that they are similar to humans                      D. To explain why they're stronger than humans
34. Which of the following is a result of the evolutionary process?
- A. Smaller brains                      B. Higher intelligence
- C. Fewer mental abilities                      D. Stronger physical strength
35. What does the author stress in the last two paragraphs?
- A. The importance of social contacts                      B. The consequences of being alone
- C. The wide variety of work activities                      D. The similarities between monkeys and humans

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选择能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

"I'm really busy," said one teenager. 36 **C** How can I possibly do it all? You can do it all, or at least most of it, if you'll be more careful with your time. As Benjamin Franklin put it, "Do you love life? Then do not waste time, for that's the stuff life is made of."

37 **F** (Think about what you could do) (with an extra 7 hours per week) Well, you know what? I'll bet you you're wasting at least 7 to 20 hours each week and don't even realize it.

Screens are the biggest time wasters—from the big flat-screen TV in the living room to all the laptops, tablets, and smartphones littering the house and beeping for attention every minute of the day. Relating after school by spending a few minutes watching a funny clip on YouTube, playing a game on your phone, or chatting up with your friends on social media is no big deal. Too much time spent with your nose in a screen, however, is a total waste. 38 **D**

Did you know that the average U.S. teen spends 9 hours using media every day? That's 63 hours a week spent playing video games, texting, sharing photos on Snapchat and Instagram, and above all, watching TV.

39 **A** And then they complain that they don't have time for anything.

Too much screen time can cause eye damage as well as affect our mood. 40 **G** While it is impossible to completely escape the screen, there are ways to reduce the time when you place your eyes and brain under the screen strain.

- A. That's why people do so.
- B** So much to do, so little time.
- C. Why are they so busy all the time?
- D. This is more time than they spend sleeping.
- E** Wouldn't it be great if every day had 25 hours?
- F** What's worse, it can do harm to our mental health.
- G** That's an activity which is neither urgent nor important.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Many years ago, the psychologist Walter Mischel conducted an experiment (at a preschool) on the Stanford University campus. He 41 a group of four-year-old kids (around a table) with some marshmallows (棉花糖) in the middle.

Mischel told them he had to 42 the room (for a few minutes). If they could wait (until he returned), they would get two marshmallows (as a(n) 43). If they couldn't 44 their satisfaction, then they could have one marshmallow 45. One marshmallow right now, or a larger reward later. That was the 46. He then left the room.

A few of the kids couldn't 47 them and ate a marshmallow the moment he left. Some lasted (for a few minutes) before they 48. Others smelled their marshmallows. One kid even began licking his. (A few kids) were 49 to wait. So they covered their 50, put their heads down, sang to themselves, played games, hid in the corner, or even 51 to fall asleep.

When Mischel got back, he gave those who 52 their well-earned two marshmallows.

The researcher then 53 the lives of each of these kids up through high school. 54, those who had resisted eating the marshmallow had done far 55 in school and in life than (those who couldn't wait). They were more confident, more 56, and more dependable.

The marshmallow test is a famous psychological experiment. Walter Mischel has 57 that the young children who got two marshmallows in the test had 58 future outcomes. And they also had the 59 to cope with stress and frustration in adolescence. According to Walter Mischel, self-control can be mastered and applied to 60 in everyday life—from weight control to quitting smoking, and making major decisions.

- |                        |                   |               |                 |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A 41. A. gathered      | B. inspired       | C. adopted    | D. visited      |
| C 42. A. close         | B. decorate       | C. leave      | D. occupy       |
| A 43. A. reward        | B. souvenir       | C. invitation | D. fine         |
| B 44. A. forget        | B. delay          | C. accept     | D. obtain       |
| C 45. A. gradually     | B. eventually     | C. regularly  | D. immediately  |
| C 46. A. plan          | B. deal           | C. concept    | D. principle    |
| B 47. A. move          | B. resist         | C. judge      | D. learn        |
| A 48. A. turned down   | B. took over      | C. gave in    | D. showed up    |
| C 49. A. determined    | D. ambitious      | C. sensitive  | D. curious      |
| A 50. A. hands         | B. mouths         | C. ears       | D. eyes         |
| B 51. A. hesitated     | B. tried          | C. failed     | D. refused      |
| C 52. A. made out      | B. set out        | C. gave out   | D. held out     |
| A 53. A. followed      | B. entered        | C. protected  | D. involved     |
| A 54. A. Fortunately   | B. Surprisingly   | C. Hopefully  | D. Additionally |
| C 55. A. more          | B. less           | C. better     | D. worse        |
| D 56. A. popular       | B. selfish        | C. serious    | D. innocent     |
| A 57. A. conducted     | D. designed       | C. proven     | D. created      |
| C 58. A. random        | B. positive       | C. necessary  | D. steady       |
| A 59. A. ability       | B. responsibility | C. thought    | D. schedule     |
| C 60. A. opportunities | B. reforms        | C. conditions | D. challenges   |

英语试题 第7页(共8页)

第 3 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, 并将答案填写在答题卡上。

East China's port city of Quanzhou once 61 (consider) "the very great and noble city" by the Italian explorer Marco Polo. It won UNESCO World Cultural Heritage status last Sunday. 62 (bring) the total number of the country's UNESCO World Heritage sites to 56.

UNESCO 63 (accept) "Quanzhou: Emporium of the World in Song-Yuan China" 64 a cultural property on its World Heritage List on the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee 65 (hold) in Fuzhou, capital of east China's Fujian Province.

Located on narrow plains along the coastline of Fujian, Quanzhou was a large port along the historic Maritime Silk Road, 66 (particular) in ancient China's Song Dynasty (960-1279) and Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368).

A number of famous medieval 67 (explorer), such as Marco Polo, Friar Odoric of Pordenone, and Ibn Battuta, visited Quanzhou and wrote descriptions of the port as one of the 68 (big) harbours in the world, and a vibrant (充满生机的) market in 69 merchants from across many different regions exchanged their goods.

Its past is proved by several historic sites. Additionally, as well as being one of the major hubs of commerce and exchange along the Maritime Silk Roads, Quanzhou was 70 leading centre for shipbuilding and the development of navigation technologies during the Song Dynasty.

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。

I have been fond of and good at writing when I was young. When I was in Grade Eight, my teacher encouraged me share some writing technique with the other students. I was only too glad to do that. I went to the platform or shared my views on what to write a good composition. Afterwards, I answered some questions raising by my classmates. They turned out that my speech was such a great success that all my classmates applaud warmly. I felt a great sense of achieve and satisfaction. By sharing, we can not only help the others but also increase our own happiness.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以 "Take Exercise to Keep Healthy" 为题写一篇演讲稿, 内容包括:

1. 现状: 中学生缺乏锻炼;
2. 锻炼身体的重要性;
3. 呼吁大家锻炼身体。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。



天一大联考  
“皖豫名校联盟体”2022 届高中毕业班第一次考试  
英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: You went to the cinema last night? What's the name of the movie?

M: *Hun Mulan*.

W: How do you like the movie?

M: To tell you the truth, I slept most of the time.

Text 2

W: It seems to me that you need to wear a business suit in this formal situation.

M: You are right. First impression is really important.

W: Have you been prepared for the questions they might ask you?

M: Yes, I think so.

Text 3

M: Excuse me. Could you tell me if there is an Internet connection in the room?

W: Yes, you need a password to connect to the Internet. The password is your room number.

M: Thank you very much.

W: My pleasure.

Text 4

W: Hi, what's up? It seems that you are not quite yourself.

M: The final examinations are around the corner, but there is still so much content that I haven't reviewed.

W: To be frank, we are in the same boat.

Text 5

M: Do you know Tom?

W: Yes. He is a man of medium height. He wears glasses and has a moustache.

M: But that isn't quite correct. I think he is a tall man.

Text 6

M: Hi, Kate. Have any plans for the weekend?

W: Yeah, I'm really excited. I'm going to New York City for a couple of days.

M: Oh, my roommate's going there too. Are you driving? Maybe you two could ride together.

W: No. I've already got my train ticket. I'm visiting a friend I met last summer. Remember I went to a music camp? I shared a room with Laura and now she's just moved to a new place.

M: You two probably have a lot to talk about. Are you from New York?

W: No, I'm from California. I've never been to New York before. Guess what we are going to do on Saturday night?

M: Something to do with music, I bet.

W: Right, we are going to a concert.



M: Wow, I wish I were going with you.

Text 7

W: Have we done everything on the list?

M: Let's see—bank, just office, shops. Yes, we're done.

W: Are we going to look for another chair for the living room? Or maybe we should have lunch first.

M: It's already twelve thirty. I told Howard we'd meet him a little before one.

W: Oh, I'd forgotten about Howard. Do we have to have lunch with him?

M: You said you wouldn't mind. He will leave in a day or two, and I want him to meet you. Besides, I think you'll like him.

W: Well, it's just that I'm too tired to do much talking after all that walking around the town.

M: Don't worry. There is no problem talking with Howard. He always has plenty to say.

Text 8

W: Hello, John. Can you help me? I've forgotten my key and I can't get in.

M: Well, I'll try my best, Mrs. Green.

W: You are taller than me.

M: Yes, I am over five feet ten.

W: Luckily, you are thinner. Now can you climb on my shoulders and reach that window?

M: All right. What shall I do now?

W: Open the window, please, climb through it into the house, and open the door for me.

M: Oh, dear. I can't move it. It's fastened inside.

W: Can you break the window?

M: Oh, look, Mrs. Green. There's a policeman! He's coming towards us.

Text 9

M: This is a pretty good conference, huh?

W: Yes, I like it. All of its speakers are very well-known and also very knowledgeable in the subject matter. Did you attend the conference on Leadership in Long Beach last January?

M: No, I missed that one. Who was the speaker?

W: John Miller. He is the author of *The Seven Habits of a Good Leader*. It was a great conference. John gave us tons of information on how to deal with employees. You should sign up for that conference next year.

M: I will. I am very interested in the subject of Leadership. I was promoted to the position of manager a few months ago, and I have to manage a staff of ten people. It can be quite a difficult situation sometimes. It is the reason why I am here today.

W: Same here. I only have seven people reporting to me; yet, sometimes I feel like pulling my hair out. I need to find a way to create harmony and cooperation within my department.

Text 10

Life is full of colors and different colors reflect different attitudes towards life. Colors can express different moods. Do you like warm colors, such as red, orange or yellow? If you do, you may be an active person who enjoys life.

There is no doubt that colors have a big influence on our moods. If there weren't any colors, the world would be black in life.

But warm colors are not always the best. It's better to work in a quiet place where the

colors like blue or white. That's because cool colors keep you calm and you can work more efficiently. If you study in a room that's painted red, your brain will be more active and you will be more eager to go out and play.

Color means many different things to different people and cultures. People like different colors like they like different foods. In the Western world, the color red is sometimes frequently of symbolizing anger. Some car insurance companies charge more for red cars because some of the owners of red cars are more aggressive or take more risks.

[共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分]

1—5 BCCAB 6—10 CCACA 11—15 BABCA 16—20 BCBAC

[共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分]

文章大意: 本文是一篇应用文。简要介绍了 29 款手机应用软件。

21. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一则广告可知, Wakenout 给我们提供了极大的灵活性: 无需设备、无需空间, 坐着或躺着也可以锻炼。

22. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第四则广告可知, 有了 Seven-7 Minute Workout 软件, 我们无需设备就可以进行锻炼, 不过私教和指导是收费服务。

23. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 综合全文可知, 只有第二则广告中介绍的 Discard 是一款定位于社交的软件。

文章大意: 本文是一篇记叙文。作者工作表现很好, 但是被老板炒了鱿鱼; 面对命运的打击, 她努力开辟了另一条出路。

24. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段的“Seven of us were out from my department that day. Later, I would discover that there were thousands of cuts companywide.”和第二段内容可知, 作者不幸被解雇, 失去了工作。

25. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段可知, 作者在公司里每个月都被评为优秀员工, 并且获得最高的评分。由此可见她的表现优异。

26. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段可知, 作者最后从事自己最喜欢的“工作”——写作, 并且效益越来越好, 作者甚至有点庆幸自己丢失了工作(And this would never have happened had I not lost something in the first place.)。

27. 答案 D

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 综合全文可知, 作者一开始被老板炒鱿鱼, 等于“一扇门被关闭”; 然而, 她又勇敢开辟了一条新的发展道路, 也就是“另一扇门被打开”。故 D 项更适合作本文的标题。

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了日本的日式英语。日式英语究竟在日本社会起着什么样的作用呢?

28. 答案 B



命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段的“it was just there to catch people's attention. It wasn't being used to communicate”可知, Dougill 认为, 在店主看来, 改不改招牌上的错误关系不大, 因为英文单词只是用来吸引人们注意的, 并不有效传递信息。

29. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第六段的“in the West, English is often viewed more as an example of everyday racism(种族主义) intended to laugh at non-native English speakers.”可知, English 为英语为母语国家的人们提供一种取笑他人的方式。

30. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第七段及第八段可知, 装饰性英文(Decorative English)主要是给日本本国人看的, 而交流性英文(Communicative English)才给外国人有效传递信息。也就是说前者只是一种形式或摆设。

31. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据最后两段可知, english.com 这一网站指出, 在日本, 没有人愿意去改它作为一种时髦和摆设的 English。

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文。人类在自然进化的过程中为什么熠熠生辉呢? 答案是大脑和智力。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据上下文可知, 作者前面所列举的一系列人类的行为都是有利于我们在这个星球上生存的, 因此该词与 important 同义相称。

33. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段可知, 虽然人类比起动物来在速度和体力方面没有任何优势, 但是最终人类在自然进化中胜出, 主要靠的是大脑和智力。

34. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第五段可知, 进化压力导致我们从事更复杂的智力活动, 从而拓展和增强了我们的大脑和神经网络。

35. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据最后两段可知, 作者认为, 人类之所以能取得很多成功, 这都和社交活动有密切的关系。社交活动不但有助于保持智力, 而且可以延缓老年痴呆的过程。

36—40 RECIPE

[共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分]

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文, 本文介绍了 Walter Mischel 在 20 世纪 60 年代进行的享誉世界的棉花糖实验。

41. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 Walter Mischel 教授将一群四岁的小孩召集到桌子周围。

42. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 Walter Mischel 教授告诉孩子们他将要离开几分钟。

43. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 如果孩子愿意等到 Walter Mischel 教授回来再吃棉花糖,他将给他们两颗棉花糖作为奖励。

44. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 如果孩子们不愿意推迟他们的满足感,他们将马上得到一颗棉花糖。

45. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 孩子们面对两种选择,后者是马上得到一颗棉花糖。

46. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 Walter Mischel 教授跟孩子们达成了协议。这里的 deal 意为 agreement。

47. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 教授一离开,有个别孩子忍不住,立马吃掉了自己的棉花糖。

48. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 还有一些孩子坚持了几分钟后也放弃了。

49. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 有几个小孩决心抵制诱惑,坚持到底。

50. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 为了抵制棉花糖的诱惑,这些孩子用手挡住了他们的眼睛。

51. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 他们甚至还试图让自己睡着。

52. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 Walter Mischel 教授回来后,给这些坚持下来的孩子一人两颗棉花糖。

53. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 实验结束后研究人员继续跟踪调查这些参与实验的孩子的生活。

54. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 最后,研究人员得到了令人吃惊的结果:比起那些无法抵制棉花糖诱惑的孩子,那些能够抵御棉花糖诱惑的孩子在各方面表现都要好得多。



55. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 参考上题解析。

56. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 根据空前后的“confident”和“dependable”可知,此处表示好的方面,故 popular 符合语境。

57. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 Walter Mischel 教授证明了在实验中得到两个棉花糖的小孩有更积极的未来。

58. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 参考上题解析。

59. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 而且他们也有能力处理青春期的压力与沮丧。

60. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据 Walter Mischel 教授的观点,自我控制可以在日常生活中被掌握并应对各种挑战。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:第 44 届(福州)世界遗产大会传来好消息——我国申报的文化遗产项目“泉州:宋元中国的世界海洋商贸中心”,成功地被列入“世界遗产名录”。

61. 答案 was considered

命题透析 考查动词时态和语态。

思路点拨 根据空格前的“once”及语义可知此处用一般过去时,且 Quanzhou 与 consider 之间为被动关系,因此用一般过去时的被动语态。

62. 答案 bringing

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 此处用现在分词短语作状语,表示结果。

63. 答案 accepted

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 根据上下文语境可知,此处动作发生在过去,故用一般过去时。

64. 答案 as

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 accept...as... 表示“接受……为……”。

65. 答案 held

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 the World Heritage Committee 与 hold 之间为被动关系,因此用过去分词短语作后置定语。

66. 答案 particularly

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据语境可知,此处应该用副词形式修饰介词短语。

67. 答案 explorers

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 explorer 为可数名词,上文的“A number of”暗示此处用名词的复数形式。

68. 答案 biggest

命题透析 考查形容词最高级。

思路点拨 one of the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数表示“最……之一”。

69. 答案 which

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 此处为定语从句,先行词为 market,定语从句中缺少状语,因此用关系副词或者 in which 来引导该定语从句。

70. 答案 a/one

命题透析 考查冠词或数词。

思路点拨 空格后的 centre 为可数名词,这里表示泛指,应填入不定冠词 a 或数词 one,表示“一个”。

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

I have been fond of and good at writing when I was young. When I was in Grade Eight, my teacher encouraged me since

A share some writing technique with the other students. I was only too glad to do that. I went to the platform or shared to techniques and

my views on what to write a good composition. Afterwards, I answered some questions raising by my classmates. They

turned out that my speech was such a great success that all my classmates applaud warmly. I felt a great sense of applauded

achieve and satisfaction. By sharing, we can not only help the others but also increase our own happiness. achievement

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

### Take Exercise to Keep Healthy

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning! It's a great honor for me to give a speech here. Its topic is "Take Exercise to Keep Healthy". There is no denying that we high school students spend little time taking exercise nowadays due to heavy learning loads.

As a famous Chinese saying goes, "Life lies in movement." Only by taking exercise on a regular basis can we build up our body and mind. As a matter of fact, not only can exercise make us become stronger and look better, but it will also make us become more confident and feel better.

My dear fellows, nothing is more important than health. If we lose health, we'll lose everything. Just take exercise to keep healthy! Taking exercise should be a habit and a lifestyle.

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,应注意的主要内容有: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

运均可接受。

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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自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+ 大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网“年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

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微信搜一搜



自主选拔在线