

2023 届高三第一次学业质量评价(T8 联考)

英语试题参考答案及多维细目表

第一部分 听力

1—5 ACCAB 6—10 CABAB

11—15 BCAAB 16—20 CBBAB

第二部分 阅读

第一节

21—23 DCB 24—27 ABCA

28—31 CAAB 32—35 CDDC

【A 篇大意】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了四个帮助英语学习的英语播客。

21. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Learn English Podcast 中的“Every podcast is short but very informative. Worksheets and vocabulary tasks are also included.”可知, Learn English Podcast 提供了活页练习题和词汇练习。

22. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Speaking Broadly 中的“You will see some common mistakes made by English learners and you can improve your English by learning from those mistakes.”可知, 该播客提供了英语学习者会常犯的错误。

23. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据 The English We Speak 中的“Whatever level you are, you will find it rewarding.”和 Elementary Podcasts 中的“This podcast is mainly for beginners and intermediate level learners.”可知, 二者都适合初学者。

【B 篇大意】本文是一篇记叙文。作者叙述了自己在金边做志愿者的经历, 且主要讲的是从他们所住的旅店到他们所工作的孤儿院的一段 45 分钟旅程的所见所闻。

24. A 【解析】细节理解题。本文提到的地点很多, 第一段最后一句“We are setting out to work in an orphanage just outside Cambodia’s capital city.”提到了他们的目的地是 an orphanage, 第四段最后一句指明了孤儿院是 Samrong Orphanage。答案 B 中的 the oasis 是比喻用法, 不是真正的地点。

25. B 【解析】推理判断题。从第二段开头两句“The morning rush hour in Phnom Penh is crowded and chaotic. Kiwi directs our path between the trucks, 4×4 Lexus’ and countless motorbikes, which often carry entire families.”可以看出, Kiwi 开着嘟嘟车在拥挤的交通中间穿行, 毫不畏惧, 由此说明 Kiwi 很“自信”。

26. C 【解析】细节理解题。第三段最后一句“The stream along the side of the road is almost bone dry and vegetation is rare across the fields.”的意思是“沿着路边的小溪几乎干涸, 田野的植被稀疏。”由此可知, C 项正确。

27. A 【解析】主旨大意题。三至第五段作者提到孩子们在贫穷的环境中仍然快乐, 笑声不断, 精神上慷慨富足。第四段最后一句中的“see the warm smiles and hear the laughter of the residents”和最后一段中的“give so much in generosity of spirit and enthusiasm for every day”可以总结出“孩子们生活的热情”。

【C 篇大意】本文是一篇议论文。作者讨论了生活是否公平以及是否应该公平的问题。作者认为, 无论生活中遇到什么样的挑战, 我们都应该勇敢面对, 而不是一味指望公平来解决所有问题。

28. C 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段前几句“We clearly have no choice about how we come into this world. We have little choice early in life. But as we grow older, choices abound.”可知, 我们无法选择自己如何出生, 早期生活也几乎没有选择。但是随着我们长大, 我们有了很多选择。该段最后一句中的“it’s largely based on the choices we make, and the attitudes we adopt”也说明我们可以做出很多选择。

29. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的“the majority of us have the ability to influence the outcomes we attain”可知, 我们大多数人可以支配自己取得的结果; 又根据第四段中的“What I disagree with is the attempt to use fairness to solve all problems in the world.”可知, 作者反对用公平解决一切问题。

30. A 【解析】写作意图题。综合全文, 尤其是根据第三段中的“Regardless of the challenges they faced, they had the character to choose contribution over complaint.”可知, A 项符合本文的写作目的。

31. B 【解析】标题归纳题。根据第二段中的“Fairness is a state of mind, and most often, an unhealthy state of mind.”, 第四段中的“What I disagree with is the attempt to use fairness to solve all problems in the world.”和最后一段中的“They do, however, demonstrate

blindness to the mindset of the fairness.”可知,作者反对一味追求公平,试图用公平解决所有问题的思维模式;再从文中最后一段第一句“*It doesn't matter whether you are born with a silver spoon, plastic spoon, or no spoon at all.*”可知,每个人的出生条件可能不一样,但作者用朋友的例子说明要直面生活中的不公平。

【D 篇大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章开头提出了一个现象:我们经常不经意之间发现我们周围无生命的物体上居然呈现出一张人脸形状。接着作者从进化论的角度解释了这个现象,提出了“人脸空想性错视”这个心理学概念,指出了这个错视现象在艺术和文学中很常见。并且研究者做了一个实验,当实验者发现是一张被错视的人脸,他们会不会丢弃不去思考,事实上这些实验者仍然会继续在大脑中加工分析。

32. C **【解析】**推理判断题。第一段列举了几个人们常经历的场景,其目的是引出第二段的问题“*Why do we see faces everywhere?*”,然后在下文展开。

33. D **【解析】**推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*From an evolutionary perspective, the researchers suggest that the benefit of ‘never missing a face’ outweighs the error where lifeless objects are seen as faces.*”可知,从不错过一张脸的好处大于无生命物体被看成脸的“错误”,因此可以推测“无生命物体不被看成脸可能会存在风险”。

34. D **【解析】**细节理解题。第五段中的“*Pareidolia refers to the tendency to impose a meaningful interpretation on an unclear stimulus, making one see an object, pattern or meaning when there is none.*”解释了 pareidolia 这个概念。

35. C **【解析】**推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“*but rather undergo an internal ‘facial expression analysis’, in the same way a real face would*”和“*Additionally, they found that biases often seen when judging human faces in the analysis of the pareidolia faces.*”可以推测,人们在判断脸部的时候是有偏见的。

第二节

36—40 GDBAE

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了防止拥挤踩踏的一些方法:第一段提出话题,后面五段介绍了具体方法。

36. G **【解析】**根据空前一句“*This may leave some people thinking there's little you can do to survive a stampede.*”G 项“*的确,这种局面很骇人,形势有可能让人难以逃脱。*”符合语境。

37. D **【解析】**根据空前一句“*The key to staying safe in a crowd begins as soon as you arrive at the location...*”可判断,到达某一地点后最关键的是留意最近的出口在哪里。D 项中“*he*”与上一句的“*Randy Atlas*”相呼应,且后句中的“*It*”也呼应本句。

38. B **【解析】**空前一句“*your instinct may be to fight back and push the opposite way*”说的是你的本能是逆着人流以便避开,所以 B 项“这样做可能是错误的”符合语境,且空后一句解释了错误的原因。

39. A **【解析】**本空为本段的主题句。空后两句说明了应该找什么样的遮蔽物。

40. E **【解析】**本段主题为“设法寻找能呼吸的空间”。空前两句讲使用“*a boxer-like position*”,有此宝贵的呼吸空间,与 E 项“*It's a simple pose*”相呼应。

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

41—45 DABCA 46—50 ADCBC

51—55 ABDAB

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了在挪威首都街头进行的慈善实验——拍摄人们对一个寒冬中没有外套的小男孩的反应。并说明此实验是一个慈善组织为帮助叙利亚难民筹集过冬衣物的行动的一部分。

41. D **【解析】**根据前一句“*Temperatures ... drop to -10°C during winter.*”判断,此处指一个男孩在严冬中冻得发抖(*Trembling*)。

42. A **【解析】**根据第一段的描述可知,这是一个让人心碎(*heartbreaking*)的场景。

43. B **【解析】**根据第三段中的“*he ... was told to meet his teacher at the bus stop*”可判断,他没有外套,很冷,但又得要等老师不能离开。由此可知,此处表示普通人目睹这一窘境(*dilemma*)。

44. C **【解析】**前文提到天气寒冷,男孩没穿外套,空后提到“*someone stole it*”由此可知,此处问的是“你难道没有一件夹克吗?”。

45. A **【解析】**根据后面语境“*learned he was on a school trip*”判断,年轻女子是询问(*inquired*)并得知一些情况。

46. A **【解析】**天气寒冷,年轻女子不顾自己受冻给男孩披上外套,是富有同情心的行为。*sympathetically* 同情地; *pretendingly* 假装地; *tiredly* 疲劳地; *casually* 随便地。

47. D **【解析】**根据前面语境及空后的“*in her large overcoat*”判断,此处指是将他裹(*wrapped*)在大衣里面。



48. C 【解析】根据第二段中的“joyous and inspiring”以及前两女子的举动来看,人们都是自发地提供(offered)御寒的衣物给他。
49. B 【解析】根据空后的“Johanne's experience was an experiment”可知,他的经历实际上(actually)是一个实验。
50. C 【解析】根据语境可知,此处指这个实验是用一台隐蔽的(hidden)摄像机拍摄的。
51. A 【解析】根据空后的“of much-needed coats and blankets”可知,收集的是急需的外套和毛毯等捐赠物(donations)。
52. B 【解析】需要募捐衣物,是因为很多难民在没有(without)冬衣的情形下离开了家乡。
53. D 【解析】根据前文的描述可知,人们关心(concerned)这个男孩。
54. A 【解析】她也提到(noted)这个小孩是参加拍摄的志愿者。
55. B 【解析】根据上文语境可知,此处指她也指出这个孩子在拍摄(filming)过程中是安全的。

第二节

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了一位刚被大学录取的身残志坚的少年。

56. admission 【解析】考查名词。admission letter 意为“录取通知书”。
57. accessible 【解析】考查词性转换。sth. be accessible to sb 意为“某物易于让某人所得(所用)”。
58. wholly 【解析】考查副词。此空修饰形容词“unable”,应用副词。
59. Having learned 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句子主语是“he”,与“learn”为逻辑上的主谓关系,且learn动作发生在前(有for years提示),所以用现在分词的完成式。
60. to be conquered 【解析】考查非谓语动词。to be conquered 作表语,表达“将要”之意,且与主语obstacles是动宾关系。
61. when/if 【解析】考查连词。生活就像一面镜子,当/如果我们向其微笑,我们就会得到最好的结果。
62. has been viewed 【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。由时间状语“up till now”可判断,谓语应为现在完成时,且主语“his story”与动词“view”之间是动宾关系。
63. for 【解析】考查介词。此处需用介词for表达原因。
64. that/which 【解析】考查定语从句。此处定语从句修饰a career,且关系代词在从句中作主语。
65. a 【解析】考查冠词。此处不定冠词a修饰more than 50 percent increase,表示“大于50%的增长”。

第四部分 写作

第一节

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为15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60词或多于100词的,从总分中减去2分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:时态、人称、内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性、上下文的连贯性、语言的得体性及应用文体裁格式。
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. 如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13—15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. 语法或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂的结构或词汇所致。
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(10—12分)

1. 完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 运用的语法结构或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的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(7—9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(4—6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,词汇知识有限。
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(1—3 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,词汇知识有限。
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;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

说明:

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
2. 应紧扣主题,可适当发挥。

One possible version:

Be a Lifelong Learner

The report by the 20th CPC National Congress has pointed out we are living in a remarkable time which is calling us to break new ground and display full talents. How to achieve our greatest potential? Here is the answer: be a lifelong learner.

Lifelong learning is the best education. For one thing, our times are changing in ways like never before. To better cope with them, we are supposed to embrace new technology and learn new knowledge. For another, learning is a good way to remain vigorous and stay young. Above all, it helps us to be adapting to changes. There are various ways to achieve lifelong learning. Post-school training, online courses and interest groups are all available in our time.

第二节

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分 25 分,按以下 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. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;内容的丰富性及创新性;应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;上下文的连贯性。

4. 词数少于 130 的或者多于 170 的,从总分中减去 2 分。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的程度影响予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

二、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,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。
2. 内容丰富。
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。表达合理。

第四档(16—20 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高,与段落开头衔接较为合理。
2. 内容比较丰富。
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。表达合理。

第三档(11—15 分)

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切,与段落开头有一定程度的衔接。
2. 写出了若干有关内容。
3. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。表达基本合理。

第二档(6—10 分)

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系,与段落开头有一定程度的衔接。
2. 写出了一些有关内容。
3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。表达不够合理。

第一档(1—5 分)

1. 与段落开头语衔接较差。
2. 写出内容太少。
3. 全文内容不连贯。表达不合理。



不得分(0分):

白卷;内容太少,无法判断或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

One possible version:

I decided to do something for her instead of telling her the truth. Suddenly it occurred to me that I could buy her a new bird in the nearby store. Mrs Dodds also thought it a good idea and even suggested one in the town. I cleared my throat, telling Mrs Tompkin that I was going to take Peter along to the surgery to do the job. I left her still nodding and smiling and, cage in hand, fled into the street. I soon found the shop and luckily there was a green budgie in the shop. With the bird in the cage, I sped back and hung it in its place by the window. "I think you'll find everything is well now," I told Mrs Tompkin.

It was a long time before I went to see how Mrs Tompkin got along with the bird I bought for her. "How is the bird?" I said. The old lady led me in and then laughed. "Oh, you mean Peter. He is grand." In the little room, the cage still hung by the window and Peter, the Second, hopped around the bars of the cage, running up and down his ladder. Mrs Tompkin looked lovingly at him. "You wouldn't believe it," she said. "He's like a different bird, chattering to me all day long. It's wonderful what cutting a beak can do." Hearing this, I feel relieved—my efforts did bring her happiness.

听力录音材料

Text 1

W: I am free today.

M: Great! You've worked for eight days. Why not take a ride in the country?

W: Good idea. We haven't gone out for ages. Will we take the children?

Text 2

W: Can you tell me something about the NBA?

M: Yes. It first began as BAA in 1946, and three years later, it changed its name to NBA.

Text 3

W: We'd better stop and have a rest.

M: OK. I'll look at the map to see exactly where we are.

W: Do you think we'll have any trouble finding a room for the night?

M: I'm sure it'll be easy to find a place.

Text 4

W: I certainly would like to buy the brown suit I saw in the department store, but I don't have enough money.

M: Well, if you had planned the spending of your money more carefully, you would have been able to buy it.

Text 5

M: Doctor, can I take an airplane to attend the Christmas party tomorrow?

W: No, you must take some medicine and stay in bed for a week.

M: For a week?

W: Yes, and come back for a further examination in a week.

Text 6

M: Sally, Double 11 is coming.

W: What is Double 11?

M: Well, in recent years, it has become a special festival in China.

W: Why do you call it Double 11?

M: Because it falls on November 11th. And it is also called Single's Day. Single people have parties to show love that day. Then later, Double 11 Shopping Festival is held to celebrate it.

W: I see. But I think the festival is only a means of promoting online shopping, right?

M: I think so.

Text 7

W: Mr. Gates, this is Mary Smith. I'm calling to confirm your flight and hotel information.

M: Oh, I see. My flight is scheduled to arrive at Heathrow Airport at 8:00 p.m. on February 6th.

W: OK. We will pick you up at the entrance of the airport.

M: That's great. Does the hotel provide three meals?

W: It only provides breakfast, but we provide working lunch during the meeting.

M: You are very thoughtful. Can you recommend some attractions to visit? London has always been my dream place to explore the English culture.

W: Of course, I will send them to you by e-mail.

M: Thank you very much.

Text 8

W: Jason, do you have the reports that I asked for?

M: I gave them to Brad to make copies. He should be back with them any minute.

W: OK, can you tell me a little bit about what you found about?

M: Sure. In general, I think that people are spending more time surfing the Internet than they used to.

W: And what are they doing exactly when they are online?

M: It used to be that people just surfed the Internet for specific information. But now people are spending more and more time updating their blogs or watching videos.

W: Is it fair to say that people are paying more attention to online advertising than they used to?

M: Absolutely. And because people are spending more time doing the same kind of things for long periods of time, it is easier for us to target our ads on people's specific interests.

W: Well, it sounds like you've done some good research, Jason.

Text 9

M: I am having trouble with my job.

W: What is the problem?

M: I have been asked to work with five other people on a project, but no one is working together on it.

W: So your group is having a problem with teamwork.

M: Yes, and I don't know what to do about it. We have to finish it before next week.

W: Is there anyone in charge of the team?

M: No, everyone is just doing their own separate work.

W: If your group does not have a leader, then you should step up and be one.

M: How do I do that?

W: You should call everyone together for a meeting so they are all in one place.

M: And then what should I do when I have them all together?

W: Let them know that this project is important, and so is working as a team to get it done.

M: I will ask them what they have got done so far.

W: That is a good idea.

Text 10

M: Steve Rosen, a cat lover from Davie, Florida, is prepared to do whatever it takes to recover his six missing pet cats. Seven of his cats have disappeared over the last year and only one has returned to him so far. Despite hiring a private investigator and offering a reward of \$30,000, he has been unable to find out what happened to them.

Rosen, a retired doctor, says that his cats started disappearing in March, 2015, one at a time. "They're like my children," he said. "Imagine one of your children disappears and then a month or two later, another one disappears."

All the cats have radio collars, so Rosen tried looking for them himself. When that didn't work, he hired a private investigator and also set up a \$10,000 camera system to catch the thief. Those operations didn't work, so he decided to announce a reward to anyone who could bring his cats back. At first he offered a \$20,000 prize, but later increased the amount to \$30,000.

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）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。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

Q 自主选拔在线