

## 2023 届 12 月高三联合测评(福建)·英语

### 参考答案、提示及评分细则

1~5 BABCA 6~10 ACBCA 11~15 BAABC 16~20 ABACC

【文章大意】本文是一篇应用文。主题语境是人与自然。文章介绍了四个偏远的旅游胜地。

21. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一部分 Socotra Island, Yemen 内容“On the island, a third of the island's plant life and 90 percent of its reptile species aren't found anywhere else on earth”可知, Socotra Island 以它独特的生物闻名。故选 D 项。

22. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三部分 Kerguelen Islands 内容“Grand Terre, the main island, is home to the Port-Aux-Français research base.”可知, 在 Kerguelen Islands 的 Grand Terre 是 the Port-Aux-Français 的研究基地。故选 C 项。

23. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四部分 Supai, Arizona 内容“The remote location has become so popular that visits to the village and waterfalls require a reservation.”可知, 游客需要预订。故选 B 项。

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。主题语境是人与自我。文章讲述了 40 出头的李敏华为北京的老年人提供淋浴辅助服务, 她的许多客户都把李敏华当成了自己的女儿。

24. 【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章第一段内容“I didn't want to take any risks in giving her a shower”和“due to a lack of special equipment and professional assistance”可知, hamper 的意思是“阻碍”的意思。故选 C 项。

25. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段内容“This equipment enables the elderly to lie down comfortably during a bath, as most of them are unable to stand or sit up.”可知, 该设备使老年人在洗澡时可以舒适地躺下, 因为他们中的大多数人无法站立或坐起。故选 D 项。

26. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段内容“Li's initial embarrassment gave way to a sense of achievement and pleasure after the man was bathed and scrubbed.”可知, 在为老人洗完澡擦洗后, 李一开始的尴尬被成就感和愉悦感所取代。故选 B 项。

27. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据整篇文章内容可知, 本文讲述的是去年, 40 出头的李敏华为北京的老年人提供淋浴辅助服务, 她的许多客户都把李敏华当成了自己的女儿。这是一个人选择的生活方式。故选 A 项。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。主题语境是人与自然。文章主要讲述了生活在长江中的受保护物种江豚的数量有所增长, 及其增长的原因。

28. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段内容“the Lipotes vexillifer, a species of the freshwater dolphin commonly known as Baiji, became extinct in 2007.”可知, 一种俗称白鱀豚的淡水海豚 Lipotes vexillifer 于 2007 年灭绝。故选 A 项。

29. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容“The turnaround would not have been possible without the three earlier scientific surveys and the ongoing one.”可知, 如果没有早期的三项科学探测和正在进行的一项, 这种转变是不可能的。故选 B 项。

30. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段内容“Fixing the Yangtze River's ecology can benefit hundreds of generations, and a good ecology is a fortune of the Chinese nation as a whole.”可知, 作者对待修好长江生态持肯定的态度。故选 D 项。

31. 【答案】B

【解析】标题归纳题。通读整篇文章可知, 本文讲述的是生活在长江中的受保护物种江豚的数量有所增长, 及其增长的原因。故选 B 项。

【高三英语参考答案 第 1 页(共 8 页)】

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。主题语境是人与自然。文章主要讲述了科学家们发现了世界上已知的最大的海草场。他们使用一些不寻常的助手拍摄的视频来做到这一点：虎鲨。这项工作应该有助于保护海草，同时也展示了一种探索海洋的强大方式。

32.【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段内容“Sea grasses store huge amounts of carbon—the harmful pollution that’s making global warming worse.”可知，海草能够帮助对抗全球变暖。故选 A 项。

33.【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容“‘But they also live underwater, are fast swimmers, and spend a lot of time in sea grass meadows.’”可知，科学家们选用虎鲨是因为他们生活在水下，游泳速度很快，并且会在海草草地上度过很长时间。故选 D 项。

34.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段内容“Oliver Shipley is a scientist at Beneath the Waves, which led the work. He says animals like tiger sharks ‘... are going to take us to new places that we didn’t know existed.’”可判断，Oliver Shipley 认为海洋动物是有帮助的。故选 C 项。

35.【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。通读整篇文章可知，文章讲述的虎鲨帮助科学家们发现了世界上已知的最大的海草场。故选 B 项。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章就如何开始园艺提出了几点建议。

36.【答案】B

【解析】根据后文“‘So, let’s get you on the way to starting your own gardening that is right for you! (因此，让我们带您开始自己的适合您的园艺事业!)’”可知 B 项：有很多好处，很难抗拒。和后文构成因果关系。

37.【答案】G

【解析】本段讲的是决定你想种植什么。该空前说您还需要确保您所在地区的气候适宜，并且您在正确的时间种植。大多数植物都需要在春季种植，但有些植物需要在秋季种植，因此请确保您了解植物的生命周期以及何时种植。G 项：值得关注的是，您所在地区的哪些作物生长良好，哪些作物长势不佳。

38.【答案】D

【解析】根据该空后文：想想墙壁和栅栏，以及它们将如何影响太阳在你花园中的位置，从而影响你正在种植的东西。D 项：考虑你花园上方天空中的太阳。符合语境。

39.【答案】F

【解析】该空前内容主题是：测试土壤是有必要的。F 项：许多园艺新手不知道这一点。this 指代测试土壤。

40.【答案】A

【解析】本段主要内容是在开始种植之前，您应该始终确保选择正确的种子。明智的做法是了解哪些植物在花园中直接播种时生长最好，哪些植物作为移植植物更好。A 项：选合适的种子，准备种植。是本段的主题句。

【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一群年轻人要去度寒假，在火车上遇到一个小男孩双目失明，做了手术后第一次看到外面的世界的事情。

41.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。根据后文“‘with juice shop, mobile restaurants, coffee and tea stalls, newspaper shop, restaurants, etc.’”可知，这是一个比较繁忙的车站。

42.【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。根据后文每个人都准备上火车，可知此处是关于火车到站的通知已经发布。

43.【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。火车到站，人们准备上车。

44.【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。人们准备上车，去他们的目的地。

45.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。火车进站后，这群年轻人在其他人上车之前就跑去抢占预订座位。

46.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语。get into the train 意为“上火车”。

【高三英语参考答案 第 2 页(共 8 页)】

47.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。根据前文,火车鸣笛就要启动了,这时一个中年男子带着一个15岁左右的小男孩跑来赶火车。

48.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。根据后文可知小男孩看到这一切都很惊讶。

49.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。根据后文小男孩说的话可知此处是他对父亲赞叹道:“爸爸,火车在开,东西在倒退。”

50.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。火车开得很快,小男孩又尖叫起来:“爸爸,树是绿色的,向后跑得很快。”

51.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。根据前文“His father smiled”可知,此处为小男孩的父亲又笑了笑。

52.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。就像一个孩子,他以极大的热情和快乐看着一切,充满了无数的惊喜。

53.【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。根据后文“Why is he behaving very differently?”可知,一个年轻人问男孩的父亲“你儿子有什么问题吗?”

54.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。根据后文“Only a few days ago, he was operated and got the vision. (几天前,小男孩刚接受手术并获得视力。)”可知,小男孩生来就是盲人。

55.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。根据语境可知他第一次看到了他生命中的各种事物。

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了近两年,“骑行”越来越受欢迎了。在北京,长安街无疑是最受欢迎的骑行路线。

56.【答案】increasingly

【解析】考查副词。此处应用副词来修饰形容词 crowded。

57.【答案】experienced

【解析】考查形容词。此处应用形容词修饰名词 cyclists。experienced cyclists 意为“经验丰富的自行车手”。

58.【答案】has become/has been becoming

【解析】考查动词时态。根据时间状语“over the past two years”可知此处应用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。

59.【答案】which

【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处为非限制性定语从句,先行词是 China,指物,在从句中作主语,故用关系代词 which。

60.【答案】with

【解析】考查介词。分析句子结构可知,此处是 with 的复合结构,在句中作状语。

61.【答案】were banned

【解析】考查动词时态和语态。分析句子结构可知此处 Motorcycles 和 ban 是被动关系,在根据时间状语 last year 可知,此处应用一般过去时,故此应用一般过去时的被动语态。

62.【答案】and

【解析】考查连词。分析句子结构可知,此处是由 and 连接两个并列的形容词 safer 和 smoother。

63.【答案】planted

【解析】考查非谓语动词。plant 和 scholar trees 是被动关系,且作非谓语,应用过去分词作后置定语。

64.【答案】to observe

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:这条街也是观察不同类型休闲骑行者的理想场所。此处是动词不定式作定语。

65.【答案】photos

【解析】考查名词复数。此处是人们停下来照相,photo 是可数名词,用复数。

【高三英语参考答案 第3页(共8页)】



## 第一节

One possible version:

### NOTICE

To celebrate the inspiring progress Chinese space industry has made, our school is collecting paintings on the relevant topic. Therefore, the theme of this exhibition is "China Aerospace". All the students in our school are expected to participate in the activity. The content of the painting is supposed to show the advances in our space industry, including the space station, astronauts, spacecrafts, rockets, satellites, etc. All the paintings should be sent to the Students' Union by the end of this Friday.

Looking forward to your participation!

The Students' Union

### 【第一节 应用文写作评分标准】

在评分时,应注意以下几个方面:

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,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丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

评分细则	
分值	评分标准
第五档 (13~15 分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖所有内容要点;</li> <li>• 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。</li> </ul> <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第四档 (10~12 分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容;</li> <li>• 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。</li> </ul> <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档 (7~9 分)	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容;</li> <li>• 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;</li> <li>• 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解;</li> <li>• 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。</li> </ul> <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>

【高三英语参考答案 第 4 页(共 8 页)】

评分细则	
第二档 (4~6分)	<p>未适当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容;</li> <li>语法结构单调、词汇有限;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。</li> </ul> <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
第一档 (1~3分)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>语法结构单调、词汇有限;</li> <li>较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解;</li> <li>缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。</li> </ul> <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>未能传达给读者任何信息;</li> <li>内容太少,无法评判;</li> <li>写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。</li> </ul>

## 第二节

One possible version:

The two cars crashed into each other. "Are you okay, guys?" Tom asked his friends as he lifted his head after the crash. "Yeah, we're fine," they answered. "Are you okay?" Sam asked Tom. "Yes. But the car..." Tom shouted and they got down immediately. Both of the cars were damaged. "Give me your parents' phone numbers," the driver from the other car said angrily. Tom and his friends were scared. Tom knew he couldn't run away, so he had no option but to give his dad's contact number. The man called his dad and told him what had happened.

After twenty minutes, Tom's dad arrived with two policemen. Tom stood quietly with his head bowed down when they dealt with the accident. After that his dad announced the punishment. For a month, Tom didn't hang out with his friends. Instead, he did a part-time job in a repair shop and the money he earned was used to repair his dad's car. From this accident, Tom learned a lesson: Sometimes, when our parents stop us from doing something, it's for our benefit.

### 【第二节 读后续写评分标准】

在评分时,应注意以下几个方面:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四点考虑
  - (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
  - (2)内容的丰富性;
  - (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
  - (4)上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

评分细则	
分值	评分标准
第五档 (21~25 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理;</li> <li>内容丰富,应用的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;</li> <li>有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。</li> </ul>
第四档 (16~20 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>内容比较丰富,应用的语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达;</li> <li>比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所续写短文结构紧凑。</li> </ul>
第三档 (11~15 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>写出了若干有关内容,应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达;</li> <li>应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。</li> </ul>
第二档 (6~10 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>写出了一些有关内容,语法结构单调,词汇有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达;</li> <li>较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。</li> </ul>
第一档 (1~5 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差;</li> <li>产出内容太少,语法结构单调,词汇有限,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;</li> <li>缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。</li> </ul>
0	白卷、内容太少,无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

听力部分录音材料

(Text 1)

M: Julie, what is the time by your watch?

W: Let me see. It is ten to six. We'll still have to wait half an hour before the film begins. Just be patient. We can buy some popcorn first.

(Text 2)

W: Jim, thanks for offering me a ride home today.

M: You're welcome.

W: After such a busy day, I really don't like to spend 50 minutes on the train and then on the bus.

(Text 3)

M: Where are you working now, Jenny? Still in the hospital?

W: No. I left the hospital and I refused the job at the drugstore. I'm working as a teacher in a medical college now.

(Text 4)

W: Was Walt Disney the man who set up the first Disneyland?

M: Yes. It is said that his idea for a children's theme park came after a visit to Oakland in 1951. In 1955, his Disneyland opened when he was 54 years old.

(Text 5)

M: Look at the picture. That girl next to the sheep looks angry.

W: Oh, yes. That's my cousin Lucy. She's angry because she wanted to go to the cinema and not the farm.

(Text 6)

W: I hear that we've had some unhappy customers recently.

M: Yes. I'm afraid that's true. In fact, I've just been talking with one of them. She is called Carol Lee.

W: Oh, well. What did she say?

M: She wasn't happy at all. Our driver picked her up on time, but there was heavy traffic on the way to the airport, and she nearly missed her flight.

W: Mmm. We should take a look at the roadworks scheduled in the area. It might be affecting traffic more than we realized.

(Text 7)

M: Have you seen my new tie, Mum?

W: Which new tie?

M: The red one I bought in London. I wore it to the dinner party at the Dawson's place on Saturday and I haven't worn it or seen it since.

W: No. I don't think I've seen it this week. Have you looked for it in your closet?

M: It's not in the closet. Have you tidied up my bedroom again and put all my things away in new places where I've never found them?

W: No. Are you sure you haven't worn that tie since Saturday?

M: No. I don't think so.

W: On Tuesday you went out with Janet and I think you put it on then. Perhaps you left it in Janet's house.

M: Oh. I remember. How careless I am!

(Text 8)

W: Hello, may I speak to Mr Johnson, please?

M: Speaking.

W: This is the Town Job Centre. We have received your e mail and we are quite interested in you.

M: Can you tell me more about it? What kind of the job?

W: Well, a college wants to find some laboratory assistants.

M: What about the pay and the work hours?

W: I am coming to that. The work hours are a bit changeable. Sometimes early in the morning and sometimes late in the afternoon.

M: Well, I will talk about it with my wife first.

W: But, the pay they have offered is satisfactory.

M: Well, I am interested in it.

W: Why don't you come over here tomorrow?

M: OK, I'll do that. See you tomorrow then. Bye!

(Text 9)

W: It's very nice of you to see me off.

M: Oh, it's my pleasure. I know you must be excited to go home after such a long business trip. You'll keep in touch with me at the office, won't you?



W: Of course. I will miss you, and miss the tasty food, the friendly workmates, and the working atmosphere.  
Everything in Beijing is OK except the weather. By the way, please let me know if I can be of any help while I'm in London.

M: It's a deal. Oh, I'd like to give you something to take home. Let me show you.

W: This is beautiful. Chinese paper cutting! What do these characters mean?

M: They mean "All the best"! I remember you like paper cutting at the Palace Museum. And the Chinese knot is for your parents.

W: Thank you. Oh, it sounds like they're boarding now. I have to go.

M: Have a good trip. Bye!

(Text 10)

Good morning, class. Our lesson today is on painters. Let's begin with Chinese painters. The Chinese were creating works of art long before the beginning of written history. Gu Kaizhi is known as the founder of traditional Chinese painting. He loved painting figures. He caught the spirit, as well as the look of a person in his paintings.

Now let us look at some foreign painters. Vincent van Gogh is now world-famous. But he only became well-known after his death. He is one of the most famous painters in modern art. He painted more than 80 oil paintings. And he painted landscapes, birds, flowers and people. Pablo Picasso is also world-famous. He was known as the most famous painter of the 1900s. His whole reason for painting was that he wanted to shock people.

That's all. I hope that you enjoyed today's lesson. Because of short time, we have only spoken about a few famous painters. You can read more about other painters for yourselves. Next week we will be talking about sculpture.



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