

2022 届高三二轮复习联考(一) 新高考卷 II  
英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B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)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两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,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 do the speakers need to buy?  
A. Two chairs. B. A sofa bed. C. A TV set.
2. Where is the woman's husband now?  
A. In London. B. In Tokyo. C. In Paris.
3. What does the woman think of Greg?  
A. He is interesting. B. He is handsome. C. He is very tall.
4. How will the man get to Paris?  
A. By plane. B. By train. C. By bus.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A party. B. A necklace. C. A dress.

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. What does the boy suggest the girl do?  
A. Have a rest tonight. B. Stay up studying tonight. C. Study together after school.
  7. What can we learn about the girl?  
A. She got up at 2:30 this morning.  
B. She will go home first after school.  
C. She will go to the cafe at 4:30.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What do the girl's parents pay more attention to?  
A. Her sleep. B. Her friends. C. Her freedom.

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9. What does the girl think of the boy's parent?  
A. They are much pushier.  
B. They are more considerate.  
C. They are much stricter.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What are the speakers mainly arguing about?  
A. Who should have the car today.  
B. When they had a talk about using the car.  
C. Whether the man should keep his promise.

11. How does the woman suggest the man go to college at first?

- A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bus.

12. What is the man going to do next Wednesday?

- A. Move to a new flat. B. Attend a lecture. C. Take an exam.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman use to make the soup?

- A. Fresh tomatoes. B. Canned tomatoes. C. Roast tomatoes.

14. Who taught the woman to make the soup?

- A. Her aunt. B. Her friend. C. Her mother.

15. How does the woman make the soup thick?

- A. She adds less water.  
B. She adds more tomatoes.  
C. She boils the soup longer.

16. What does the woman add to make the soup really good?

- A. Milk. B. Butter. C. Cream.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. The achievement of John Maslow.  
B. The history of Maslow University.  
C. The teachers colleges in Melbourne.

18. Why did John Maslow set up a teachers college?

- A. He needed education.  
B. He used to be a teacher.  
C. He wanted to meet people's demands.

19. What is said about the Riversdale University?

- A. It's far from the city center.  
B. It's in the southeast of the city center.  
C. It's only 1.5 kilometers away from Maslow University.

20. When was Maslow Teachers College changed into Maslow University?

- A. In 1848. B. In 1866. C. In 1868.

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。

**A**  
**The Best Science Kit Gifts for Kids**

If you've got a little scientist on your hands, look no further for the best science kits this holiday season. We have gathered a group of the most incredible science kits you can buy right now.

**Playz Explosive Kitchen Lab: \$39.95 at Amazon**

二轮复习联考(一) 新高考卷 II 第2页(共8页)

Kids will have a ton of fun with the more than 26 explosive kitchen experiments in this box. The kit teaches scientific principles using ingredients like lemon juice, salt, and pepper. In addition to ingredients and tools, this science kit, recommended for ages 8 and up, also includes a fact-filled colorful lab guide.

**Green Science Potato Clock: \$13.99 at Amazon**

Potato clocks are a classic science experiment for a reason: Your kids' minds will be blown when they learn that a potato can make electricity. This kit is recommended for kids 8 and up. Kids will have tons of fun trying to figure out what other ordinary objects can be turned into batteries.

**Break Open Geodes: \$24.99 at Amazon**

This kit is suitable for kids of all ages. Kids can use a hammer to break open the geodes, which look like normal rocks on the outside but are filled with beautiful, colorful crystals (水晶) on the inside. Then, they can learn about how each crystal formed inside the rocks with the full-color learning guide.

**Weather Science Kit: \$12.99 at Amazon**

If you have a budding meteorologist (气象学家) in your life, Green Science's Weather Science Kit will get them off to a good start. This kit lets kids explore the water cycle and global warming, create clouds, experiment with acid rain, study the greenhouse effect and much more. The kit is recommended for kids 8 and up.

21. Which subject does the Green Science Potato Clock kit involve?  
A. Maths. B. Physics. C. Biology. D. Geography.
22. What can we do by using the Break Open Geodes kit?  
A. Experiment with food. B. Learn how the water cycles.  
C. Create some colorful crystals. D. Understand the formation of crystals.
23. Which kit is the best choice for a kid interested in environmental protection?  
A. Phlox Explosive Kitchen Lab. B. Green Science Potato Clock.  
C. Break Open Geodes. D. Weather Science Kit.

B

I opened the freezer and put in the cake—a sheet cake with my son's name in red and black frosting—the colors of the University of Georgia, where Laughlin, my youngest, would graduate in May.

But now there would be no graduation because of the pandemic (流行病). I had been looking forward to Laughlin's graduation. I'm a UGA graduate, too, but I didn't attend my graduation ceremony because I received an Army commission (任命) as an air defense officer.

"No graduation!" I said, a bit annoyed that my son, finishing coursework at home, didn't seem bothered. "I need to focus on my classes and get a job, Mom," he said. But Laughlin didn't know what he was missing. Years later, I still regretted skipping my UGA ceremony. I'd been planning the celebrations for Laughlin since January.

Every day the pandemic worsened. Then, one day, Laughlin's diploma arrived in a black and red tube by mail. I pulled the cake out of the freezer and served it halfheartedly. Laughlin found a job and moved to Atlanta to live alone.

One fall evening, a student called from the UGA. "Did your son participate in the graduation ceremony last week?" the young man asked. "What ceremony?" I screamed. "The one at the stadium," the student said. "To make up for the cancellation in spring."

I dialed the office of the dean of student affairs. "Who wasn't identified?" Mrs. Smith, we sent an announcement to your son's school email," said the woman who took my call.

I called up Laughlin. "Why didn't you call me?" I asked. "Mom, I did hear about the ceremony and I knew you'd make me go, so I didn't say anything. Why would I risk my family's life for a ceremony? You and Dad are in a vulnerable age group. No way would I do that."

Laughlin's diploma rested beside the phone. I felt tears in my eyes.

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24. Why did the author expect her son's graduation ceremony so much?  
A. To show off her son's excellence.  
B. To pay a visit to the university once more.  
C. To deliver a speech at the graduation ceremony.  
D. To make up for her own missing graduation ceremony.
25. What was the author concerned about?  
A. Her son would miss a good job.  
B. Her son would regret in the future.  
C. Her son would skip the classes.  
D. Her son would move to another city.
26. Which words can best describe Laughlin?  
A. Humorous and honest. B. Energetic and courageous.  
C. Independent and caring. D. Responsible and sensitive.
27. What can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Mrs. Smith was moved by her son's words.  
B. Mrs. Smith was excited to see Laughlin's diploma at last.  
C. Mrs. Smith abandoned her graduation ceremony sadly.  
D. Mrs. Smith gave up holding the graduation party.

Many parents of elementary and middle school students are wondering if they should send off their kids with a phone.

"What we know is that there is not a magic age for when to get a child a smartphone, but by age 11, 53% of the kids have their own smartphone," said Kelly Mendoza, a vice president at Common Sense Media, a nonprofit group focusing on responsible media use. The figure comes from a 2019 survey the organization conducted of more than 1,600 people between the ages of 8 and 18 in the U.S. "Sixth grade is a big transition for kids, when they start middle school and start to have more independence," she said.

Even though middle school is a turning point for many parents in making the leap, Ms. Mendoza said age isn't as important as a child's maturity (成熟). She said parents can assess their children's phone readiness by asking themselves the following questions: Do they show a sense of responsibility? Are they responsible for their things? Would they be able to resist texting or scrolling in class?

It is also wise to assess whether there are legitimate needs for children to have a smartphone, such as being able to communicate while taking public transportation, or being reminded to take medication.

Many kids start asking for a phone once their friends have one. The requests can start as early as elementary school, but the peer pressure heats up in middle school.

Understanding your children's motivation can help you decide. Do they just want one because they want to fit in? Are they being excluded from social interactions, such as group texts?

Before they power a phone up for the first time, experts say you should talk to them about your expectations for its use, and the consequences for losing or damaging the phone or for violating school rules, which include when and where the phone should be used, where it should be charged up at night, how to treat others on social media and how to report cyberbullying.

28. Which of the following may Kelly Mendoza agree with?  
A. It doesn't matter when parents get their children a phone.  
B. When to get children a phone depends more on maturity than age.  
C. Parents should give their children a phone when they are eleven.  
D. Middle school students should have a phone of their own.

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29. What does the underlined word "legitimate" mean in paragraph 4?  
A. Flexible. B. Ambiguous. C. Reasonable. D. Adorable.
30. What can help when parents consider giving a child a phone?  
A. Children's purpose. B. The survey's figure.  
C. Parents' expectations. D. Schools' special rules.
31. What message does the author want to convey in the last paragraph?  
A. Kids should have higher expectations for the phone uses.  
B. Parents should inform their kids they should use phones properly.  
C. Kids should follow the rules in case they lose or damage their phones.  
D. Parents should guide their kids on how to power a phone up for the first time.

D

University of Minnesota Twin Cities College of Science and Engineering researchers have invented a cheaper, safer, and simpler technology that will allow a "stubborn" group of metals and metal oxides to be made into thin films used in many electronics, computer components, and other applications. The researchers applied for a patent for the technology and have already gained interests from industry.

Many metals and their compounds must be made into thin films before they can be used in technological products like electronics. "Stubborn" metals are very difficult to convert into thin films because they require extremely high temperatures (usually more than 2,000 degrees Celsius) to evaporate (蒸发). Typically, scientists combine these metal films using techniques like sputtering and electron beam evaporation (溅射和电子束蒸发). The latter consists of melting and evaporating metals at high temperatures and allowing a film to form on the top. But, this conventional method is very expensive, uses a lot of energy, and may also be unsafe due to the high voltage used.

Now, University of Minnesota researchers have developed a way to evaporate these metals at significantly lower temperatures, fewer than 200 degrees Celsius instead of several thousands. By designing and adding organic ligands (配体)—combinations of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms—to the metals, the researchers were able to substantially increase the materials' vapor pressures, making them easier to evaporate at lower temperatures. Not only is their new technique simpler, but it also makes higher quality materials that are easily expanding.

"The ability to make new materials with ease and control is essential to transition into a new era of energy economy," said Bharat Jalan, the senior author of the study. "There is already a historical link between the innovation (革新) in synthesis science and the development of new technology. Millions of dollars go into making materials for various applications. Now, we've come up with simpler and cheaper technology that enables better materials with atomic accuracy."

These metals are used to make many products, from semiconductors for computer applications to display technology. We hope to see renewed interest in the more complex materials which contain these stubborn metals.

32. What does the author mean by saying "stubborn" metals?  
A. The metals are complex to use.  
B. It is expensive to patent the metals.  
C. It is dangerous to create the metals.  
D. The metals are hard to be made into thin films.
33. How do researchers increase the vapor pressures?  
A. They increase the voltage while sputtering.  
B. They raise the temperature to 2,000 degrees Celsius.  
C. They reduce the temperature to 200 degrees Celsius.  
D. They add the atomic combinations to metals.

34. By what means does the author stress the advantage of the new technology?  
A. By making comparisons. B. By describing process.  
C. By giving examples. D. By stating arguments.
35. What is the best title for the text?  
A. New Technology to Use Metals. B. New Time of Energy Economy  
C. New Products Made from Metals. D. New Links between Creation and Tradition

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Great Reasons to Earn a Psychology (心理学) Degree

Can you guess which college major is one of the most popular among undergraduate students all over the world? The answer: Psychology! A psychology degree not only offers students the opportunity for personal growth, but also opens up a huge range and variety of career opportunities. 36

37

Have you ever wondered why people behave in certain ways? Or maybe you've always wanted to learn more about your own mind, emotions, and actions? Earning a degree in psychology is an excellent way to gain a greater understanding of people.

Find a job that's in demand.

The demand for psychological services in schools, hospitals and social services agencies is expected to fuel a positive job outlook for trained professionals. 38, obtaining a graduate degree and getting postdoctoral work experience may give you an extra competitive edge.

Make a difference in people's lives.

If you've ever dreamed of making a real difference in other people's lives, earning a psychology degree can be an effective way to achieve that goal. Psychologists and community services workers devote their time and energy to helping people overcome difficulties, increase their well-being, and realize their full potential. 39, it can also be very fulfilling.

Study a topic you love.

The best possible reason to earn a degree in psychology is simply a love for the subject matter. 40, enjoy discussing psychology topics, and spend your free time browsing psychology websites, then chances are good that earning a psychology degree is the right choice.

- A. Learn more about yourself and others.  
B. Employers highly prize the skills of psychology.  
C. Let's imagine that you have strong interest in psychology.  
D. If you want to work in a job directly related to psychology.  
E. If you look forward to going to your psychology courses.  
F. While this type of work can be emotionally demanding and stressful at times.  
G. Read on for some things that earning a psychology degree will allow you to do.

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。

Alaina and Keith, the owners of a coffee shop, were surprised to discover that someone had graffitied (涂鸦) a fence outside their shop. But the real 41 came after they posted about the incident on Facebook.

Discovering the graffiti on their property was 42, Alaina and Keith decided to take a more 43 route instead of calling the 44. They shared what had happened online, explaining that they were 45 to give the fence an update with a mural(壁画).



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英语参考答案及评分意见

听力

1-5 BCABC 6-10 CBABA 11-15 ACBCA 16-20 ABCAC

阅读理解

21-23 BDD 24-27 DBCA 28-31 BCAB 32-35 DDAA

七选五

36-40 GADFE

完形填空

41-45 DABCA 46-50 CCBDA 51-55 ABDCA

语法填空

56. Sadly 57. to travel 58. what 59. are favored/favoured 60. yourself

61. growth 62. a 63. worked 64. depends 65. for

写作

书面表达

Dear Scarlett,

How are you getting along with your Chinese study? Knowing that you're going to visit our city with your parents, I'm pleased to give you some suggestions.

First of all, I'd like to recommend the new Ocean Park to you. Besides different kinds of sea animals, you can enjoy a lovely dolphin show, where the dolphins will jump out of the water and give you an amazing performance. I'm sure you will all like it. What's more, Ocean Park is not far from our snack street, and you can enjoy delicious Chinese snacks there.

Please send my regards to your parents. Wish you a happy trip!

Yours,  
Li Hua

读后续写

After a while, though, I summoned up enough courage to uncover one ear and look through a half-open eye. To my great surprise, my mother performed excellently. When I saw the expression of full joy on my mom's face, I couldn't help smiling, full of happiness. She was having so much fun that my classmates clapped and cheered, "Wow! Arizona's mother is pretty talented! Arizona's mother is a good teacher!" someone says loudly. My eyes were full of tears of joy.

"I'm really glad you helped my class." I said to my mom. My mom laughed, "Thanks, dear heart. I also had such a great time together with you and your classmates." Later our class performed very well at Winter Fair. Our performance stood out and gained much praise. Not only was my mom OK at performing, but she was also good at teaching us singing and dancing. I was actually proud of her.

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** 本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了四款科学实验套装。孩子们不仅可以从中获得乐趣,而且能学到科学知识。

21. B 推理判断题。根据 Green Science Potato Clock 部分第二句“Your kids' minds will be blown when they learn that a potato can make electricity.”和最后一句“Kids will have tons of fun trying to figure out what other ordinary objects can be turned into batteries.”可知,这款科学实验套装能让孩子们了解到与电有关的知识,而这属于物理方面的知识,故该套装涉及物理学科的知识。故选 B。
22. D 细节理解题。根据 Break Open Geodes 部分最后一句“Then, they can learn about how each crystal formed inside the rocks with the full color learning guide.”可知,孩子们可以利用套装中的学习指南了解岩石中的晶体是怎样形成的。故选 D。
23. D 细节理解题。根据 Weather Science 部分中的“Green Science's Weather Science kit lets kids explore the water cycle and global warming, create clouds, experiment with acid rain, study the greenhouse effect and learn

- much more.”可知,这款科学实验套装能让孩子们探索水循环及全球变暖、造云、做有关酸雨的实验、学习温室效应等。这些内容都与环境保护有关,因此这款科学套装最适合对环保感兴趣的孩子。故选 D。
- B 篇** 本文是一篇记叙文。作者一直期待参加小儿子的毕业典礼,但是由于疫情典礼被取消了,作者很遗憾。作者后来得知学校上周补办了典礼仪式,但是她的儿子担心疫情影响父母的健康没有告知他们,作者很生气,但听到了儿子的解释后最终解开了没有参加毕业典礼的心结。
24. D 推理判断题。根据第二段第三句和第三段倒数第二句可推知,作者当年没有参加自己的毕业典礼,多年以后仍为这件事感到后悔。由此可推知,作者之所以如此期待她儿子的毕业典礼,是因为想要弥补自己错过的毕业典礼。故选 D。
25. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后三句可知,作者担心她的儿子将来会后悔没有参加毕业典礼。故选 B。
26. C 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句可推知,Laughlin 很独立;根据倒数第二段中的“Why would I risk my family's life for a ceremony? You and Dad are in a vulnerable age group. No way would I do that.”可推知,Laughlin 很体贴。故选 C。
27. A 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段可知,因为疫情,Laughlin 担心父母的健康而选择不告诉母亲毕业典礼的事。同时根据最后一段最后一句“I felt tears in my eyes.”可推知, Mrs. Smith 被儿子的话感动了。故选 A。
- C 篇** 本文是一篇说明文。现在,许多中小学生的家长思忖着是否该让孩子带着手机上学。专家提示,在孩子第一次开机之前,你应该跟他们谈谈你对他们使用手机的期望,还有丢失或损坏手机或违反校规的后果。
28. B 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句以及第三段第一句可知,门多萨认为,我们所知道的是送孩子智能手机是没有所谓黄金年龄的,主要还是要根据孩子的成熟程度来判定。故选 B。
29. C 词义猜测题。根据第四段可知,评估孩子有没有必须配备智能手机的“\_\_\_\_\_”需求也是明智之举,比如在乘坐公共交通工具时能跟人联系或者接收服药提醒。据此推测,画线词意为“合理的”。故选 C。
30. A 细节理解题。根据第六段第一句可知,了解孩子的(使用手机的)动机有助于你做决定。故选 A。
31. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,专家说,在孩子第一次开机之前,你应该跟他们谈谈你对他们使用手机的期望,还有丢失或损坏手机或违反校规的后果。基本规则包括何时和何地使用手机,夜间在何处充电、如何在社交媒体上与他人相处以及如何举报网络霸凌。由此可推知,作者向读者传递的信息是:家长应告知孩子正确使用手机。故选 B。
- D 篇** 本文是一篇说明文。明尼苏达大学的研究人员发明了一种更便宜且更安全简便的技术,它可以将一组“顽固”的金属制成薄片。
32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段前两句可知,许多金属必须先制成薄片才能用于电子产品等科技产品。然而“顽固”金属很难转变成薄片。由此可知,作者所说的“顽固”金属的意思是这些金属很难被制成薄片。故选 D。
33. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句可知,通过设计和添加碳、氢和氧原子的组合到金属中,研究人员能够大幅提高材料的蒸汽压力,使其更容易在较低的温度下蒸发。由此可知,研究人员是通过在金属中添加原子组合来提高蒸汽压力的。故选 D。
34. A 推理判断题。根据第二段最后三句可知,“顽固”金属需要 2,000 摄氏度以上的高温才能蒸发,但是传统的蒸发技术太昂贵,且不安全。根据第三段可知,新技术使用更低的温度就可以蒸发“顽固”金属,不仅更简易安全,而且能制造易于扩展的更高质量的材料。由此可推知,作者通过新旧技术的对比来强调新技术的优势。故选 A。
35. A 主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句可知,明尼苏达大学的研究人员发明了一种更便宜、更安全且更简单的技术,该技术可以将一组“顽固”的金属制成用于许多电子产品、计算机组件和其他应用程序的薄片。该句是本文的主旨句。接着文章通过对新旧技术的对比具体介绍了这项技术的优点及其应用,因此“使用金属的新技术”最适合作文章标题。故选 A。
- 七选五 你能猜出哪个大学专业是全世界本科生最受欢迎的专业之一吗? 答案:心理学! 为什么心理学如此受欢迎? 一个心理学学位,不仅为学生提供个人发展的机会,同时也提供了更广泛和多样的就业机会。
36. G 上文提到一个心理学学位,不仅为学生提供个人发展的机会,同时也提供了更广泛和多样的就业机会,此处选择 G 项“继续阅读获得心理学学位可以让你做的几件事”承上启下。

37. A 下文提到你有没有想过为什么人们会以某些方式行事?……获得心理学学位是深入了解他人的绝佳方式,此处选择 A 项“了解更多关于你自己和他人的信息”点出本段主题。
38. D 下文提到获得研究生学位和获得博士后工作经验可能会给您带来额外的竞争优势,此处选择 D 项“如果您想从事与心理学直接相关的工作”与下文相呼应。
39. F 上文提到心理学家和社区服务工作者将他们的时间和精力投入到帮助人们克服困难,增加幸福感和发挥其全部潜力上,下文提到但它也可能非常令人满意,此处选择 F 项“虽然这种类型的工作有时会在情感上要求很高和压力很大”承上启下。
40. E 上文提到获得心理学学位的最佳理由就是热爱这个学科,下文提到喜欢讨论心理学主题、利用空闲时间浏览心理学网站,那么获得心理学学位很可能是正确选择,此处选择 E 项“如果您期待参加心理学课程”承上启下。

#### 完形填空

本文是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了一个爱与宽恕的故事,表明了善行可以产生多米诺骨牌效应。

41. D 考查名词词义辨析。根据上文可知,咖啡店店主 Alaina 和 Keith 惊讶地发现有人在他们店外的围墙上乱画。sadness 悲伤; pressure 压力; guilt 罪行,内疚; shock 震惊。
42. A 考查形容词词义辨析。有人在自己店外的围墙上乱画,这是令人扫兴的。disappointing 令人失望的,令人扫兴的; embarrassing 令人害羞的; confusing 令人困惑的; exciting 令人兴奋的。
43. B 考查形容词词义辨析。根据下文可知,Alaina 和 Keith 并没有选择报警,而是在网上分享此事,并解释说受此启发,他们想要召集画家在围墙上画个壁画。由此可推知,他们采取一种更积极的方式对待此事。adventurous 有冒险精神的; positive 积极的; realistic 现实的; supportive 支持的。
44. C 考查名词词义辨析。尽管发现自己店外的围墙被人乱画了,但 Alaina 和 Keith 没有报警,而是决定采取另一种方式处理此事。customer 顾客; manager 经理; police 警察; company 公司,陪伴。
45. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意他们在网上分享了发生在他们店外围墙上事,并解释说他们受到启发,想在围墙上画个壁画。inspire 鼓舞,激励; persuade 劝说,说服; require 要求; permit 允许。
46. C 考查名词词义辨析。根据上文可知,他们想在围墙上画个壁画。结合下文中的“*We are looking for something that will uplift, bring hope, and 48 our community!*”推知,他们要召集所有画家。neighbor 邻居; doctor 医生; artist 艺术家,画家; teacher 老师。
47. C 考查副词词义辨析。根据上下文可知,用壁画更新围墙,他们需要艺术家们,而这正是他们所要求的。confidently 自信地; eventually 最终地; exactly 确切地; casually 偶然地; 不在意地。
48. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意:我们想要寻找的是能够带来希望并能把我们的社区联系起来的壁画。protect 保护; connect 联系; repair 修理,修补; recognize 认出。
49. D 考查动词词义辨析。根据下文中的“*three 50 came into the coffee shop... they found the courage to 52 for graffitiing the fence and promised to repaint it*”可知,那三个少年来到咖啡店,承诺要重新粉刷围墙。由此可知,那三个少年是在咖啡店外的围墙上乱画的罪魁祸首。所以,店主应该最不希望见到的就是他们。arrange 安排; promise 允诺; refuse 拒绝; expect 期待,盼望。
50. A 考查名词词义辨析。根据下文中的“*the teens*”可知,此处指“三位青少年”。teenager 青少年; painter 画家; customer 顾客; adult 成年人。
51. A 考查形容词词义辨析。根据空后的“*but they found the courage to...*”由此可知,那三个少年鼓起勇气回到店里为自己的错误行为道歉。由此可推知,他们看上去会有些害怕。terrified 害怕的; delighted 高兴的; depressed 沮丧的; surprised 吃惊的。
52. B 考查动词词义辨析。根据下文中的“*Shocked at their 53 choice to return to the shop*”可知,三个少年鼓起勇气回到店里为自己的错误行为道歉。apply 申请,应用; apologize 道歉; prepare 准备; stand 站立,忍受。
53. D 考查形容词词义辨析。根据上文可知,那三个少年来到咖啡店,鼓起勇气为在围墙上乱画而道歉,并承诺要重新粉刷围墙,这勇气可嘉。proud 自豪的; selfless 无私的; modest 谦虚的; brave 勇敢的。
54. C 考查动词短语辨析。根据上文 Alaina 和 Keith 寻求画家重新在围墙上画壁画可知,此处表示涂鸦被涂掉之后。repay for 偿还,报答; break down 出故障; paint over 刷油漆覆盖; pack up 收拾行李。
55. A 考查动词词义辨析。被 Alaina 和 Keith 二人的故事感动,一个慈善组织为他们创作了一幅壁画。touch 感动,触动; amuse 消遣,娱乐; defeat 击败; disturb 打扰。



语法填空

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了国际工作经验对求职者的价值。在日益全球化的世界中,雇主青睐能够适应不同文化和来自不同背景的人的求职者。

56. Sadly 考查副词。修饰整个句子且作状语,应用副词形式。  
57. to travel 考查非谓语动词。此处是不定式短语作目的状语。  
58. what 考查疑问代词。句意:国际工作经验的价值是什么?  
59. are favored/favoured 考查被动语态。主语是 applicants,故谓语动词用 are。  
60. yourself 考查反身代词。作动词 immerse 的宾语,应用反身代词。  
61. growth 考查词性转换之动词变名词。根据前面的形容词 professional 可知,此处应用名词形式。  
62. a 考查冠词。所填词修饰 different field,field 是可数名词单数形式,故填不定冠词 a。  
63. worked 考查动词。根据空前的 Having lived 中 lived 的形式可知,后面应与其一致,故用 worked。  
64. depends 考查主谓一致。主语是 the value,故动词用第三人称单数形式。  
65. for 考查介词。句意:与任何经验一样,国际工作经验的价值取决于您申请的工作,因此请确保始终调整您每个职位的经验描述方式。for each position “针对每个职位”。

听力原文

Text 1

M: What do you think we need to buy for our living room?

W: We've got two easy chairs, a floor lamp and a television set already. We need to buy a sofa bed.

Text 2

M: Has your husband returned from Tokyo yet?

W: Yes, he came back just a couple of days ago. But he's leaving Paris for London tomorrow.

Text 3

W: What does Greg look like?

M: Well, he is very handsome, but he's actually not very tall. Oh, I see he's wearing a suit over there. Look.

W: Oh, he looks very interesting.

Text 4

M: I think I'll take the train to Paris.

W: Flights are not much more expensive, and you'd be there much faster.

M: That's fine, but I'm not really in a rush. Besides, I have so much time to read.

Text 5

M: Have you decided what you're going to wear to the dance?

W: Yes. I want to wear this blue dress with my necklace.

M: That dress is perfect. A long dress is just right for a formal dance.

Text 6

M: Hey, Emma. You look tired. What's the matter?

W: I didn't sleep very well last night. I was awake until 2:30 studying history for tomorrow's test.

M: 2:30?! That's too late. Did you finish studying it then?

W: No, I actually fell asleep at my desk. I plan to study again tonight.

M: Studying like that isn't good for your health. Why don't we go to the cafe after school and study for the history test together? I think that will be much more efficient.

W: Oh, that would be great. But I'm a very slow student.

M: That's fine. I'm probably worse. So say around 4:30?

W: Well, I want to go home to get some books. How about meeting at 5:00?

M: That works for me.

Text 7

M: Lucy, do you think your parents are strict?

W: Well, they are in some ways. I mean, I'm not allowed to go out on weekdays, you know... well, not like the boys' parents?

M: I think your parents are too strict.

W: And they say I have to get enough sleep for school the next day ... They always focus on how much sleep I get. But they do let me have some freedom in other ways.

M: Well, I guess I have quite a lot of freedom. I don't need to tell them where I'm going.

W: I think your parents are better than mine. They always know what young people want.

#### Text 8

W: How are you getting to college? It's already five to nine. You've missed the bus.

M: I'm borrowing your car, remember?

W: Oh, I need it today. If you want to borrow the car you need to ask me several days before. Sorry, you're going to have to walk.

M: But I did ask you last week. Don't you remember? I've promised to help Alan move all his books and things after my lecture today. He's moving to a new flat and his car's broken down.

W: I remember now, you did tell me, but I thought you said next Wednesday when I'm in Birmingham for a meeting so I shan't need the car.

M: I didn't ask for it next Wednesday! I can't help Alan when I'm doing an exam, can I?

W: No, I suppose not. It's my fault.

M: So can I have it today?

W: I haven't got much choice. Come on, then.

#### Text 9

M: This soup is amazing, Jenny. Do you use fresh tomatoes to make it?

W: No, Stephen. I just use a can of tomatoes. Some people think roast tomatoes are best, but that's too much hard work for me.

M: Who taught you to make it?

W: My aunt's friend gave the instructions to my mother, who changed them a bit, and then taught me.

M: It's not too thin, is it?

W: That's because I don't use much water. At first, I used four cups, then three, but I think two is best really.

M: So, what else is in it?

W: Some butter, an onion, the tomatoes, salt and pepper, and to make it really nice, a cup of milk. It's much cheaper than cream, you know.

M: Mmm. How long does it take to make?

W: No longer than twenty minutes. You fry the onion for five minutes, and boil everything else for about ten.

#### Text 10

W: Good morning, everyone. Today I'd like to talk about Maslow University. The university was not originally a university at all. John Maslow came to Melbourne from Scotland in 1822 at the age of 33. He had worked as a math teacher before, and when he went to Melbourne, he found that there were lots of people wanting education, but not nearly enough people to teach them. So he set up a teachers college in 1825. The students of the college spent an average of two years here before they went out to find work in primary schools and high schools being set up around the state. Around 3,200 students graduated from Maslow Teachers College in its first ten years of operation. Even though John Maslow died in 1848, the teachers college continued to run in much the same way until 1868. Around that time, the state government had plans to establish two new universities. In 1866, Riversdale University was established on a site about 11 kilometers northwest of the city center. The government wanted the second university to be a bit closer to the city center, so they chose to change Maslow Teachers College into Maslow University. That happened two years after they opened Riversdale University. As you know, Maslow is in the southeast of the city center, but it's only 1.5 kilometers away. OK. That's all from me. Thank you.

## 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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