

7. What caused the problem according to the woman?
A. The pizza. B. The salad. C. The oil.
听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. How does the man like the test now?
A. It is OK. B. It is hard. C. It is a piece of cake.
9. When will the man know the result of the math test?
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. On Friday.
10. What class will the man probably have tomorrow?
A. English. B. History. C. Math.
听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Methods of learning English.
B. Benefits of learning English.
C. Mistakes made in learning English.
12. What progress did the man make in learning English?
A. Better listening. B. Improved grammar. C. Good spelling.
13. How did the man feel about the learning?
A. Satisfied. B. Puzzled. C. Unconcerned.
听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Librarian and reader. B. Schoolmates. C. Teacher and student.
15. Why did the man fall asleep in the library?
A. It was too quiet there. B. He was too tired. C. He was tired of studying.
16. What does the man think of the psychology lesson?
A. Boring. B. Useful. C. Interesting.
17. What do we know about Professor Rivers?
A. He asked his students a difficult question.
B. He named six famous women in American Revolution.
C. He was unable to answer a student's question.
听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. Why did some schools open late on Monday?
A. They were expecting the storm.
B. They were expecting heavy snow.
C. They were expecting high winds.
19. What is the season now?
A. Winter. B. Spring. C. Autumn.
20. How low will the temperature be at night?
A. 30 °F. B. 20 °F. C. 70 °F.

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

One-Day Shanghai Mini-Group Tour

A mini group consists of 1 to 6 persons, with lowest group price and attentive service. Provide free bottled drinking water with unlimited supplies.

英语试题 第2页(共8页)

Detailed Schedule

8:00—9:00	Hotel Pick-up
9:00—12:00	Explore Shanghai's traditional residences and lifestyle in Zhujiajiao Water Town where you can see ancient canals, distinctive bridges and gardens.
12:00—13:00	Today's lunch will be at your own expense.
13:00—16:00	Visit Yu Garden to enjoy the landscape of the classical southern Chinese gardens. Go for a walk in the old street to get in close touch with the local people's life.
16:00—17:00	Take in the impressive skylines of Shanghai as you walk along the Bund, the city's most important modern landmark site. You can see many well-known buildings like the Oriental Pearl Tower and the highest Shanghai Tower.
17:00—18:00	Hotel Drop-off

Departure: Tuesday/Thursday/Saturday/Sunday

Tour Price (US \$ Per Person)

Adult (>11 years old) \$119

Child (3-11 years old) \$109

Price Includes

- Pick-up & drop-off from the hotel
- Entrance fees
- Professional English-speaking guide
- Experienced driver & air-conditioned vehicle
- Unlimited bottles of drinking water

Price Excludes

- Meals, advice freely available
- Tips for guide and driver

Booking Policy

• Payment: Full payment is required at least two days before the day trip. We accept payment by Credit Card, Alipay, WeChat and Bank Transfer.

• Cancellation: Your payment is fully refundable (可退款的) if you cancel more than 24 hours before the trip. Cancellation within 24 hours or any unused portion after the day trip begins is non-refundable.

- Guests under the age of 80 can participate.

21. What is free in the trip?

- A. Lunch. B. Bottled water. C. Accommodations. D. Downtown parking.

22. What might the visitors be doing at 15:00?

- A. Visiting a famous garden. B. Walking along the Bund.
C. Wandering on a bridge. D. Standing on Shanghai Tower.

23. What can we know about the trip?

- A. It is a guided trip. B. Anyone can take part.
C. It is refundable at any time. D. It departs every day.

B

It's easy to think festivals are just about drinking and dancing, but festivals are also representatives of what a certain way of life thinks, the way they express themselves. I've been to

over 60 festivals in 22 different countries, and I still want to experience more. One of the main reasons I enjoy going to international festivals so much is the fact that they are a microcosm of what they represent. Festivals are an opportunity to see as much as possible in a weekend into worlds so different, or even familiar, of my own.

Festivals are a fascinating insight into a group of individuals with a common understanding and the world they are living in. This is also one of the reasons I enjoy international festivals.

I ticked off a huge bucket list festival in Lake of Stars Festival in Malawi a few years ago. I was unwell and not my usual party self, but, it gave me the opportunity instead to sit and listen to the local poets. Through their poetry they enlightened me to some of the issues of the day—calling out their “fat government” and covering everything from housing, to relationships, to the nominal (名义上的) opportunities.

The importance of celebrating festivals abroad isn't just to gather with your “tribe”. What I learned in a few poems at Lake of Stars Festival were fascinating insights into modern social issues and the Malawi of the present, which I would have had to dig deep to find out. And I probably wouldn't have bothered to, to be honest.

Even if only for a weekend, what I learned there from the poets and artists gave me a better understanding of what life was like in Malawi.

You never know what you're going to learn when you visit a new festival. That's all part of the fun and expectation.

Comedy makes current social issues fun, music makes them melodic (有旋律的), while poetry makes them considered and heartfelt. Festivals bring you them all.

24. What does the underlined word “microcosm” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Different view. B. Mixed reaction. C. Rare opportunity. D. Small world.

25. Why does the author like experiencing worldwide festivals?

- A. He can learn about the world. B. He likes having fun with others.
C. He expects to get job opportunities there. D. He enjoys tasting a variety of drinks and food.

26. What does the author think of Lake of Stars Festival?

- A. Commercial. B. Instructive. C. Informal. D. Huge.

27. What is stressed in the text?

- A. The author's wishes. B. The greatness of poets.
C. The significance of festivals. D. The differences between festivals.

C

Health care leaders in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, have joined forces to encourage community members to get the COVID-19 vaccine (疫苗). It's all part of a campaign called “Trust Your Doc. Get the Shot!” The participating doctors say this message is more important than ever as COVID-19 case numbers, hospitalizations, intensive care unit admissions and deaths rise, fall and rise again in Hattiesburg and across the state.

In Forrest County, where Hattiesburg is located, just over 38% of the population is fully vaccinated against COVID-19. In Mississippi, not quite 54% of the population is partially vaccinated, ranking it 48th among the 50 states. Only Idaho and Wyoming have lower COVID-19 vaccination rates.

A “Trust Your Doc” website highlights educational and inspirational messages and recommendations about COVID-19 vaccination from trusted voices in Hattiesburg's medical community. These health care professionals acknowledge that people may have questions about getting the COVID-19 vaccine and booster and encourage those who do to reach out to a trusted physician in making the decision.

Steven Farrell, M. D., chief medical officer at Forrest General Hospital, is one of the “trusted voices” featured on the website. His message to the community: “I’ve done a lot of research, and all the science tells us that if you get COVID-19 and you were fully vaccinated, you reduce your chances of getting sick enough to go into the hospitals; you reduce your chances of going into the ICU. Please, get vaccinated for yourself and for those you care about.”

For those “still on the fence” about getting vaccinated, Cherie Papizan, an internal medicine specialist at the hospital, shared this message: “I got vaccinated and millions have taken the step like I have and are doing fine. By getting vaccinated, you are also helping keep our hospitals and health care workers from becoming overwhelmed(压垮) with patients. There is peace of mind that comes with knowing you’ve done your part.”

The “Trust Your Doc” website features a friendly, person-centric design that enhances the user experience. It links directly to a variety of locations—including many clinics—where people can make an appointment to get their initial COVID-19 shots or booster.

28. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- A. The low vaccination rates. B. People’s disbelief in the vaccine.
C. The necessity of the vaccination. D. The seriousness of COVID-19.
29. How does the author develop paragraphs 4 and 5?
- A. By using famous sayings. B. By analyzing cause and effect.
C. By sharing opinions. D. By asking and answering questions.
30. How can people feel about Steven Farrell’s message?
- A. Worried. B. Ambitious. C. Frightened. D. Inspired.
31. What can we infer from Cherie Papizan’s words?
- A. Most people get involved in the campaign.
B. The hospitals will be overwhelmed with patients.
C. Getting vaccinated does no obvious harm to people.
D. Those “still on the fence” can have peace of mind.

D

Do you sometimes ignore your mom while chatting with friends? If you’re a teen, that’s fairly common. Young kids’ brains are very tuned in to their mothers’ voices. But as kids grow into teens, everything changes. Teenagers’ brains are now more tuned in to strangers’ voices than their own moms’, new research shows.

Daniel Abrams, a neuroscientist at Stanford University School of Medicine, and his team scanned the brains of 7- to 16-year-olds as they listened to things said by their mothers or by unfamiliar women. The words were: teebudieshawlt, keebudieshawlt and peebudieshawlt. Using such nonsense words allowed the scientists to study voices on their own, not what they were saying. As the kids listened, certain parts of their brains became active. This was especially true in brain regions that help us to detect rewards and pay attention.

Abrams and his colleagues already knew that younger kids’ brains respond more strongly to their moms’ voices than to strangers’. For teens, these brain regions respond more to unfamiliar voices than to their moms’. This shift most seems to happen between ages 13 and 14.

These areas in the adolescent brain don’t stop responding to moms’ voices. It’s just that unfamiliar voices become more rewarding and worthy of attention. Here’s why: As kids grow up, they expand their social connections way beyond their family. So their brains need to begin paying more attention to that wider world.

But mothers’ voices still have special power, especially in times of stress, one 2011 study in girls showed. Levels of stress dropped when these stressed-out girls heard their moms’ voices on the phone. The same wasn’t true for texts from the moms.

The brain seems to adapt to new needs that come with adolescence. “As we mature, our survival relies less and less on moms’ support,” says Leslie Seltzer. Instead, she says, we rely more and more on our peers—friends and others closer to our own age.

So while both teens and their parents may sometimes feel frustrated by missed messages, that’s okay.

32. What were the subjects asked to do in the experiment?
- A. Communicate with strangers. B. Study voices on their own.
C. Identify their moms’ voices. D. Listen to meaningless words.
33. What can help reduce a girl’s stress according to the text?
- A. An unfamiliar voice. B. Her friends’ comfort.
C. Her mom’s telephone call. D. Her mom’s text message.
34. What lesson can readers learn from the text?
- A. Kids can improve their voice recognition ability.
B. Parents can reduce conflicts with their teenagers.
C. Parents can know how to better meet their kids’ needs.
D. Strangers can find better ways to communicate with others.
35. What might be the best title for the text?
- A. Why Teens Become Rude to Their Parents
B. How Teens Tell Moms’ Voices from Strangers’
C. Why Teens Can’t Help Tuning Out Moms’ Voices
D. What Makes Moms’ Voices Different from Strangers’

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出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A plane black box or flight data recorder is the instrument that records the performance and condition of an aircraft in flight. There are two recorders in the plane and in the media, they are called black boxes. They play an important role in the investigation of plane accidents. 36

The newer versions of the black boxes require storing a minimum of 25 hours of flight information. As for the voice recorder, it requires recording a minimum of 2 hours of audio information. 37 Putting them there increases their chances of survival.

Contrary to popular belief, the black box is mostly bright orange, not black. 38 One theory is that early black boxes have been used on mail runs and military flights to store secret communications. Another guess is that it is black because it sits quietly.

The name “Black Boxes” may have originated in early engineering design philosophies, where boxes that contained electronic components were referred to as “black boxes” or possibly their original color was black. 39 The main reason is to help search and recovery teams to find the recorders. It’s easier to spot when searching an accident scene.

40 Made of a special metal, the plane box can operate without electricity for 30 days. In addition, it can withstand temperatures as high as 11,000°C. If this box is lost, it will continue to send signals for about 30 days. The investigators can identify the signals from a distance of roughly 2-3 kilometers.

- A. How is the plane box made?
B. Then how can a black box play its role?
C. This is mainly because flights nowadays usually last long.
D. There are many assumptions about naming it a black box.
E. And both black boxes are usually fixed in the plane’s tail.
F. So they must be in every aircraft whatever kind of aircraft it is.
G. But why was the black color changed to orange?

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。

Daniel Gill has been helping to open young minds as a teacher. He has always been a champion for civil rights because he grew up 41 the ugly effects of segregation(种族隔离) and prejudice.

In the 1950s, 9-year-old Daniel was 42 to a birthday party. He and Archie, who was black, 43 at the party with presents, excited to see their 44, but the birthday boy's mother met them at the door. She told Daniel that he could 45, but that there "weren't enough 46" for Archie to attend.

Daniel 47 to sit on the floor so they both could celebrate their friend's birthday, but she 48. The boys broke down when they realized that what the boy's mother said 49 meant that a black child was not 50 in her home. They both left in tears, and the 51 stuck with Daniel for his whole life.

Since he became a teacher, he has been keeping a(n) 52 chair in his classroom. Every year when he 53 his lesson around Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, he tells his students the 54.

Daniel says that students tend to 55 through symbols, so he keeps the chair there to remind them that everyone can enter his 56.

At a recent festival he mentioned a book idea called "No More Chairs" to publishers, hoping to take his 57 of inclusion and acceptance to an even 58 audience.

Daniel's story is powerful, and it is a(n) 59 that we are all responsible for making the people around us feel comfortable, and 60.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. causing | B. tracking | C. promoting | D. witnessing |
| 42. A. forced | B. invited | C. shown | D. sent |
| 43. A. took off | B. looked around | C. gave in | D. turned up |
| 44. A. friends | B. teachers | C. parents | D. relatives |
| 45. A. go away | B. sit down | C. pass by | D. come in |
| 46. A. tickets | B. chairs | C. dishes | D. rooms |
| 47. A. volunteered | B. managed | C. agreed | D. happened |
| 48. A. admitted | B. hesitated | C. refused | D. failed |
| 49. A. actually | B. eventually | C. slightly | D. occasionally |
| 50. A. free | B. confident | C. welcome | D. reliable |
| 51. A. chance | B. advice | C. idea | D. feeling |
| 52. A. empty | B. old | C. valuable | D. comfortable |
| 53. A. prepares | B. reviews | C. teaches | D. assesses |
| 54. A. challenge | B. reason | C. news | D. course |
| 55. A. search | B. communicate | C. respond | D. learn |
| 56. A. home | B. classroom | C. party | D. office |
| 57. A. message | B. schedule | C. level | D. measure |
| 58. A. friendlier | B. larger | C. healthier | D. younger |
| 59. A. honor | B. phenomenon | C. reminder | D. promise |
| 60. A. quiet | B. active | C. equal | D. competitive |



第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

In recent years, there have been many attempts 61 (record) the details of the surface of the Moon. However, none has been as comprehensive as the map released by the Chinese Academy of Sciences on June 14, 2022.

This map 62 (create) using 15 years of data which was collected from the ongoing Chinese Lunar Exploration Program. Chinese geologists (地质学家) also used information from lunar exploration missions (任务) 63 (conduct) by the US, Japan, and India.

The map identifies the precise locations of every known lunar rock, basin, and structure. Geological 64 (discovery) made at the sampling sites of the historic 1969 - 1972 Apollo missions 65 the landing site of the 2020 Chang'e 5 mission—where the youngest lunar rock known to date was found—are also marked.

The researchers believe the thorough lunar map will contribute 66 (significant) to scientific research. The map will also be 67 reliable tool for finding safe landing places for future lunar missions.

Meanwhile, the European Space Agency focused its efforts 68 creating “the most accurate complete multidimensional map of the Milky Way.” Its information will give astronomers a 69 (far) understanding of the evolution of our galaxy. It will also help 70 (they) better understand the life cycle of stars.

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(Λ),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。

Mom was cooking while I was playing in my bedroom. All of the sudden, I heard my mom calling me. It was turned out that she asked me to buy some salts at the grocery store. I hesitated for a while. But see there was no one to depend, I had to do it by myself. I put on my shoes, took out an umbrella and walked out. When I went downstairs, I met a neighbor, whom asked me why I was going out on such hot a day. After I explained the reason, she said that I had several bags at home and offer to give me one. She was a true kind woman.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,最近有很多关于溺水事件的报道,请你向校英文报投稿呼吁同学们珍爱生命,远离溺水。内容包括:

1. 陈述现象;
2. 提出建议;
3. 发出呼吁。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2022—2023 学年高中毕业班阶段性测试(二)

英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: Welcome to Chez Attitude!

M: We have a dinner reservation for four at 7:00 in the name of Foster.

Text 2

W: It is time to get up! You need to catch the eight o'clock train this morning.

M: No, my train leaves at a quarter past eight and there is still an hour to go.

Text 3

W: Which is Oscar, the man in the black shirt or the white one?

M: Neither. He is standing by the tree and wearing a blue shirt.

Text 4

W: Would you like to go out to dinner or to a movie tonight?

M: Either one, it is up to you.

W: Well, we will eat out first and then go to a movie.

Text 5

W: Oh, come on, please, Dad. Three of my friends are already taking lessons at the new park.

M: No. I already said no.

W: I'll pay for it myself.

M: No. If you happen to break your arm or leg, you'll miss school.

Text 6

M: Mary, I don't feel too well. I have a stomachache.

W: Well, you shouldn't have eaten all that pizza.

M: I didn't have that much. Besides, it might have been something else that I ate.

W: What else did you eat?

M: I had a salad. Something in the salad could have upset my stomach.

W: Maybe, but I had a salad too, and I feel fine. What kind of dressing did you have on your salad?

M: Just oil and vinegar.

W: Then I don't think it was the salad. It must have been the pizza. Anyway I hope you feel better soon.

M: Thanks, I think I'll lie down for a while.

Text 7

M: Hi mom! I'm home.

W: Good! How was school?

M: It was okay. We had a really hard math test today. I prepared for it well. I thought it just a piece of cake before the test.

W: How did you do?

M: I do not know yet. I will find out on Friday.

W: I hope you did well. Do you have any homework tonight?

M: Yes. I have a little bit of history homework. I also need to read two chapters for English class, because we will learn a new unit tomorrow.

Text 8

W: How long have you been learning English there?

M: About three months.

W: How about your progress?

M: I got much progress actually. I am brave enough to speak up. And my grammar is improved a lot there.

W: What method do you get?

M: We apply mixed methods. Besides learning face to face, we also learn in groups.

W: How do you see the benefit of each method?

M: I concentrated more while I was studying face to face. But I enjoyed learning in groups too, because I got new opinions, and I was motivated by the group.

W: Which one is better for you, learning face to face or in groups?

M: Personally I like both of them. They make me complete in applying my knowledge. But if I have to choose, learning in groups would be better, because having more partners to practice makes me perfect.

Text 9

W: Hey, John, rise and shine.

M: What time is it, Sheila? I have no idea how long I've been here.

W: Hmm...the library is too quiet. You need a place that's nice and noisy to study.

M: You've got a point. I always mean to study hard but I quickly nod off. It's just too quiet here.

W: Maybe you were thinking of Carlson's psychology lesson.

M: Yeah, he's a nice guy, but he just can't seem to come down to earth. The whole time he seemed to be talking to himself. That's as good as a sleeping pill.

W: You should have been in my history class with Professor Rivers. What a trip! One student got up and challenged him to name six women who contributed to the American Revolution. He was speechless.

M: The class must have been noisy.

W: Especially when the student started telling him over a dozen names.

M: Seems like she gave Professor Rivers a good lecture.

W: Yeah, although I kind of felt that she should have given him a chance to save face. After all, I doubt whether many people can name even one.

M: That's true. I sure can't.

Text 10

W: A severe weather front brought high winds, lightning, flooding and a few tornadoes to the Southeast and mid-Atlantic on Monday.

The storm ran through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys overnight, causing flooding that will continue to swell Midwestern waterways throughout the week as the one to three inches of heavy rain meets with quickly melting snow.

The main threats to lives and property from this severe weather outbreak will be from flash flooding and straight-line winds. These winds can damage roofs, break windows, down trees and power lines, and pose danger to aircraft attempting to land or take off.

Schools in Benton and Montgomery Counties in Tennessee opened a couple of hours late because the storm was expected to hit in the morning.

The cold front through the state is the first one this spring. While it was 70°F early on Monday, temperatures are expected to get down to the low 30°F at night. Temperatures already have dropped by 20°F or more in Middle Tennessee.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BACAB 6—10 BABCA 11—15 ABABA 16—20 ACABA

(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。文章主要介绍了上海一日游的相关信息,包括详细的日程安排、价格以及预定政策。

21. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段中的“Provide free bottled drinking water with unlimited supplies.”可知,行程中的瓶装饮用水是免费的。

22. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据表格中“13:00—16:00, Visit Yu Garden to enjoy the landscape of the classical southern Chinese gardens.”可知,游客在下午三点时有可能在参观著名的豫园。

23. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 Price Includes 部分中的“Professional English-speaking guide”可知,这是有导游的旅行。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。作者通过讲述自己喜欢体验各国节日的爱好和经历告诉人们节日的重要意义。

24. 答案 D

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据语境可知,作者认为节日是它所代表的事物的一个缩影,也就是一个小世界。

25. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段中的“Festivals are an opportunity to see as much as possible in a weekend into worlds so different, or even familiar, of my own.”可知,作者喜欢体验各国节日是因为可以了解到关于世界的更多信息。

26. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第三、四段内容可知,作者认为自己从这个节日中了解了很多有关该国政府的情况以及很多深刻见解,因此这个节日是有教育指导意义的。

27. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 文章通过讲述作者喜欢参加国际节日活动的爱好以及自己的经历强调了节日的重大意义。

文章大意:本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要介绍了密西西比州哈蒂斯堡的卫生保健领导人联合起来鼓励社区成员接种新冠肺炎疫苗的一项运动。

28. 答案 A

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 作者在文章第二段中通过列举数字介绍了该地区较低的接种比例。

29. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第四、五段中提到的两名专家可知,作者在行文中为人们介绍了对于接种疫苗的观点。

30. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段 Steven Farrell 所说的话可知,疫苗能够起到预防新冠肺炎、降低进医院和 ICU 的可能性,因此人们会受到鼓舞和激励。来源微信公众号:高三答案

31. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 通过第五段中的“I got vaccinated and millions have taken the step like I have and are doing fine.”可知,Cherie Papizan 呼吁人们接种疫苗,并指出很多像自己一样接种过疫苗的人都很好,侧面说明接种疫苗对身体是没有危害的。

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了为什么青少年会对母亲的声音不再敏感,而对陌生人的声音感兴趣的科学研究。

32. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“The words were; teebudieshawlt, keebudieshawlt and peebudieshawlt. Using such nonsense words”可知,在研究中参加实验的孩子会听到一些没有意义的词汇。

33. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第五段内容可知,当女孩子在电话里听到妈妈的声音时压力水平会下降。

34. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据首段和尾段内容可知,当孩子和朋友聊天时会听不到妈妈说的话,因此有可能会让妈妈不愉快,而在了解了青少年的特点后,妈妈会理解孩子对自己的忽略,因此减少产生矛盾冲突。

35. 答案 C

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 本文开篇提出了一种青少年普遍存在的现象,即对母亲声音的忽略,然后通过介绍研究人员做的实验说明为什么青少年对母亲的声音不如对陌生声音那样敏感,由此推断 C 选项可以概括本文内容。

36—40 FEDGB

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

文章大意: 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Daniel Gill 小时候见证了黑人孩子被拒绝参加朋友的生日晚会,后来成为教师后,他在教室里面放一把椅子以此来教育学生要欢迎他人,宣扬平等。

41. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据下文 Daniel 和 Archie 的遭遇可知,他目睹了种族隔离的不公平。

42. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 根据下文的“they both could celebrate their friend’s birthday”可知,他们应该是被邀请来参加朋友生日聚会的。

43. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 当他们带着礼物出现在门口时被过生日的孩子的妈妈给拦住了。

44. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据下文“they both could celebrate their friend’s birthday”可知,他们为即将看到朋友而感到很兴奋。

45. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 过生日的男孩的妈妈告诉 Daniel 可以进去,而黑人孩子 Archie 却被告知没有足够的座位让他参加生日聚会。
46. 答案 B
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 根据下文中的“*No More Chairs*”可知,Archie 被告诉因为没有足够的椅子,所以他不能够参加生日聚会。
47. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 Daniel 主动提出自己可以坐在地板上,这样他们两人能够一起去参加聚会。
48. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 根据空后内容“*They both left in tears*”可知,男孩的妈妈拒绝了他们的请求。
49. 答案 A
命题透析 考查副词。
思路点拨 当提议被拒绝之后,Daniel 和 Archie 意识到了男孩妈妈的话意思其实就是她的家里不欢迎黑人孩子。
50. 答案 C
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 根据语境以及下文 Daniel 长大后教育学生们要欢迎任何人的行为可知,Daniel 和 Archie 意识到了她的家里不欢迎黑人孩子。
51. 答案 D
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 从文章首段以及语境可知,孩子们哭着离开的,所以那种感觉伴随了 Daniel 一生。
52. 答案 A
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 根据下文内容“*everyone can enter his...*”可知,成为老师后,Daniel 为了教育孩子们人人平等,不要歧视黑人,所以在教室里额外多放一把空椅子,以此表明欢迎任何人进入。
53. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 每当在马丁·路德·金生日前后,他就会在课上告诉学生们他在教室里多放一把椅子的原因。
54. 答案 B
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 参考上题解析。
55. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 Daniel 认为孩子们是通过一些象征符号来学习的,所以他放椅子的目的是提醒孩子们他的教室欢迎任何人。
56. 答案 B
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 参考上题解析。

57. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据上文内容可知, Daniel 最初在教室里面放一把空椅子的目的是想传递给孩子们一种信息, 即要欢迎和接纳任何人。而他现在提到了要写一本主题为“*No More Chairs*”的书, 目的是想把他的想法传递给更多的人。来源微信公众号: 高三答案

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 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 这个故事能够提醒人们每个人都有责任让周围的人感到舒服和平等。

60. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 根据并列的形容词以及故事内容可知, 文章讲述的是种族歧视问题, 所以强调的是人人平等的理念。

(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文。文章叙述了中国科学院在 2022 年 6 月 14 日发布的关于月球表面地图的全面报告以及它的意义。

61. 答案 to record

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 句中 attempt 后面是非谓语短语作定语, 而 attempt 后常跟动词不定式, 故填 to record。

62. 答案 was created

命题透析 考查动词时态和语态。

思路点拨 根据句意判断, 主语 map 与动词 create 之间为被动关系, 故应该用被动语态, 而地图已经被绘制好, 并且后句中也是用一般过去时, 所以用一般过去时的被动形式, map 是单数名词, 故填 was created。

63. 答案 conducted

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 根据句子结构判断, 此处是非谓语短语作后置定语, 名词 missions 和动词 conduct 之间是被动关系, 故用过去分词表示被动。

64. 答案 discoveries

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 根据句中谓语动词“are”判断, 应用 discovery 的复数形式。

65. 答案 and

命题透析 考查连词。

思路点拨 根据句意判断, the sampling sites of the historic 1969 - 1972 Apollo missions 和 the landing site of the 2020 Chang'e 5 mission 是并列关系, 故填 and。

66. 答案 significantly

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 修饰动词 contribute 应该用副词作状语。

67. 答案 a

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 根据句意可知, 此处指一个可靠的工具, 表示泛指, 故填不定冠词 a。

68. 答案 on

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 focus on 意为“集中于……”。

69. 答案 further

命题透析 考查形容词比较级。

思路点拨 根据句意和后句中的“better”可知,应该填形容词比较级作定语,表示“进一步的”,故填 further。

70. 答案 them

命题透析 考查代词。

思路点拨 指代句中的名词 astronomers 且在句中作宾语,故填宾格形式 them。

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

Mom was cooking while I was playing in my bedroom. All of the sudden, I heard my mom calling me. It was turned
a
out that she asked me to buy some salts at the grocery store. I hesitated for a while. But see there was no one to
salt seeing
depend \wedge , I had to do it by myself. I put on my shoes, took out an umbrella and walked out. When I went downstairs,
on
I met a neighbor, whom asked me why I was going out on such hot a day. After I explained the reason, she said that I
who so she
had several bags at home and offer to give me one. She was a true kind woman.
offered truly

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Recently, there are many reports about drowning. It happened not only to children but also to adults, which is really heartbreaking. So I feel we all should learn to protect ourselves when in or around water.

Here is my advice: First of all, don't swim in strange rivers or lakes. Besides, we shouldn't go swimming alone. We must find a companion. At the same time, we can't swim without parents' permission. What's more, if we can't swim, we mustn't get into the water to save a person. Cry out for help immediately.

Life is precious. We must value our lives and keep away from drowning.

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,应注意的主要内容为: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虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
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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