

佩佩教育·2023 年普通高校招生统一考试  
湖南四大名校名师团队模拟冲刺卷(1)

英语参考答案

1—5. CAACA 6—10. BCCAB 11—15. CABAC 16—20. ABCAC

21. A. 直接信息题。文章提供了此家餐馆的位置信息。

22. D. 推断题。文章第一句话指出在这家餐馆可以品尝到包括日本寿司在内的亚洲美食,所以 A 项不对。根据文中 Musume features the country's largest premium saki(清酒)program with over 120 selections and also possesses the largest Japanese Whisky collection...,可知餐馆提供酒水,所以 B 项不对。根据文中所提供的营业时间,可知周日不提供午餐服务,所以 C 项不对。根据文中提供的电话号码和文末 Welcome to book now!,D 项为正确选项。

23. A. 推断题。此文提供了一家餐馆的相关信息,很有可能在一个网页(B 项)、一份休闲杂志(C 项)或者商业专栏(D)项上找到。

【语篇导读】此文介绍了个人如何判断是否感染了感冒、流感或者新冠,并且避免感染新冠的方法——打疫苗。

24. D. 细节推断题。由第二自然段第一句话“The time varies when someone with any of the illnesses will start feeling sick.”可知。

25. C. 细节题。由第三自然段可知。

26. A. 推断题。由第五自然段 This can help doctors offer the right treatment. 可知。该句中的 This 指的是 testing for viruses, 可以帮助医生为病人提供合适的治疗。

27. D. 细节题。由最后一段的第一句话“Getting vaccinated helps to reduce the spread of the viruses.”可知。

【语篇导读】本文介绍了新冠疫情之下,全球粮食作物之一的土豆产量因为各种原因减产,从而导致全球范围内供应紧张。

28. A. 此题为词义猜测题。根据上下文,糟糕的天气导致了当地农业产量的下降。

29. B. 此题为细节推断题。根据第五段的 KFC allowed customers to swap in other menu items in place of fries in combo meals(套餐),可知 B 项是正确的选项。由第六段的 it could not easily switch to Kenyan local potatoes because of global quality standards. 可知 D 项不正确。A 项和 C 项在文章中找不到依据。

30. B. 此题为细节推断题。根据第七段的 Lockdowns and stay-at-home orders led to a sharp decline in demand, including from restaurants. 可知,疫情导致的封城和居家令使得土豆的需求量下降。

31. D. 此题为主旨题。纵观全文,本文报道的是由疫情和极端天气导致供应链断裂引起的全球土豆供应紧张,使得各国的餐饮业受到不同程度影响。

【语篇导读】此文是介绍了一群孩子为无家可归者设计住宅小区。他们利用 3D 科技提供小区设计方案,在方案中,孩子们不仅仅考虑到了为无家可归者提供栖身之处,而且还赋予小区高质量的有利于无家可归者恢复身心健康和获得个人新发展的条件。

32. B. 信息推断题。根据第三段所示,一家德克萨斯州的公司利用 3D 打印技术和一种类似于混凝土(concrete-like)的材料,只需花费数天,就能建造耐用的房子。

33. D. 推断题。Juliet Galicia 所说指的是:仅仅解决了无家可归者的衣食住的问题,仍然只是暂时性的。根据下文第五段,可知孩子们的计划是提供一个解决无家可归所需的综合性的措施。

34. B. 细节题。B 项未在此文中被提及。选项 A 在第二段和第三段中被提到, Austin, Texas-based technology company Icon 利用 3D 打印技术建造房屋。选项 C 在第四段被提到:“Salwa Seman, 11, said

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that getting the dimensions and settings correct before construction began was challenging...”。选项 D 在第六段被提到,一个真正意义上的社区,不但要为居民提供栖身之所,还要 build a sense of belonging and purpose,因此在社区中应有供居民们交流分享的场所。

35. C. 该段向读者展示了孩子们为无家可归者设计的小区建筑计划旨在实现“People need a place where they are known, cared for and loved.”

【语篇导读】此文为科学说明文。阐述说明了雪花的形成和其特点。

36. F. 该句为段中句。承接上文“没有两片雪花是一样的”,同时又开启下文,尽管雪花形状各不一样,但是也有共同之处(have one thing in common)。

37. B. 该句为段尾句,开启下文——形状各异的雪花到底是怎样形成的?同时,该选项中的 this 指的是上句 They form from the moisture incloids that hover(悬浮)at least 1 kilometer above the ground.

38. A. 该句为段首句。此段讲述的是雪花形成需要空中温度达到足够低。大气层高度越高,温度越低。

39. C. 该句为段中句。云中的水如果太多,也不利于雪花的形成,那么需要去掉多余的水。

40. D. 该句为段首句,也是该段的主题句。下句中的 it 指的是该项中的 one more thing,也就是 a nucleus, which serves as the center around which an ice crystal forms.

【语篇导读】本文讲述了 2001 年意大利米兰连尼治发生的空难事件。2001 年 10 月 8 日,北欧航空 686 号班机搭载着 104 名乘客和 6 名机组成员,于意大利米兰连尼治机场(Linate Airport)起飞,准备前往丹麦哥本哈根,执行该航班的是麦道 MD-87。但飞机在跑道加速时,却撞上一架准备前往法国巴黎的一架公务喷射机 CJ2,两机上的乘客全部罹难。

41. B. 动词 see 有“见证事件”之意。此句可译为:超过一百名机上人员在此次空难中丧生。

42. A. 空难是因为(due to)两架飞机在地面相撞造成的。

43. C. 这场悲剧涉及(involve)到两架飞机。

44. C. 其中一架飞机 MD-87 在空难发生时执飞(operate)米兰到哥本哈根的航线。

45. D. 此趟航班(service)上有 104 名乘客和 6 名机组成员。

46. A. 另一架飞机是从米兰出发(depart)前往巴黎的 CJ2,机上有四人。

47. B. 空难发生的当天清晨,米兰机场因为大雾弥漫,能见度降低(reduce)到了最低水平。

48. D. 糟糕的机场能见度造成机场控制塔台面临的操作难度极为严峻(severe)。

49. A. 在能见度如此低的飞机场起降,危险(danger)显而易见。

50. D. 但是(However),机场的经理 Vincenzo Fusco 仍然认为机场适合(suitable)飞机起飞。

51. B. 见上题解析。

52. C. 在大雾弥漫中迷失方向(lost)的 CJ2 飞行员拐错了弯儿,误入了另一条滑行道。

53. A. 以上发生的一切本可以被地面雷达注意到(notice),前提是有地面雷达系统。

54. B. 两架飞机在跑道上相撞(crash)。

55. D. 飞机相撞和随后引发的大火造成两架飞机上的乘客和机组成员全部丧生。

【语篇导读】本文为新闻报道,介绍今年(2022 年)的“世界旅游日”的有关情况。

56. Started. 考查动词 start 的过去分词形式修饰主语 the day,此处 the day 指的是 World Tourism Day(世界旅游日),由联合国世界贸易组织(UNWTO)发起。

57. is honored. 考查动词 honor 在此句作谓语用,需考虑其主谓一致、时态和语态。根据 honor 本身固有的用法和此句中的主语 the day 和时间状语 every year on September 27,需用一般现在时的被动语态。

58. since. 考查 since 起到介词作用,表示“自……以来”,其引导的介词短语作时间状语用,与现在完成时态连用。

59. celebration. 考查 celebrate 的名词形式在此句中作主语。



60. inspiring. 考查动词 inspire 的动名词形式与 debate 一起构成一个动名词短语, 作 of 的宾语, debate 后面接了一个 about 引起的介词短语作后置定语。

61. sustainably. 考查 sustainable 的副词形式修饰不及物动词 grow, 意为“更为可持续性发展”。

62. to discuss. 考查动词 discuss 的不定式形式在此句中作目的状语。

63. the. 考查定冠词。

64. travellers. 考查动词 travel 的名词形式与 tourism workers、corporations 和 governments 作 including 的宾语。

65. what. 考查连词 what 在此句中引导宾语从句, 并且在此句中作主语。

#### 第四部分

##### 第一节

##### 【参考范文】

Dear Jane,

I'm delighted to know that you are coming to China and spending one year as an exchanging student. As for how to adapt yourself to Chinese campus life, I have some suggestions.

Firstly, you are expected to work hard at Chinese, which can give you more opportunities to communicate with others. Secondly, why not make some friends? They can help you to know more about China, and friendship can help you to forget your loneliness. Thirdly, it would be a good idea if you take an active part in all kinds of activities, which will help to make life more interesting. I believe by doing this, you will be adapted to your new life soon.

How I wish these suggestions could be very useful to you.

Yours,

Li Hua

考查应用文邮件写作, 题材为校园生活。

评价参考标准: 内容 + 语言

内容:

开头段落: 写信的背景或原因, 写信的目的; (2 分)

中间段落: 两条紧扣主题的建议, 有合理的细节补充, 如建议的好处或者目的; (6 分)

结尾: 得体 (1 分)

语言: 6 分 (语言准确, 形式多样, 逻辑通顺, 书写规范)

##### 第二节

##### 【参考范文】

She smiled and waved me over toward her desk, so I grabbed my notorious bag and quietly moved toward her. "So, what's in the bag?" Debbie asked loudly with a grin. The students working at the table next to us turned to hear my answer. "Um, just books and stuff," I stammered, caught totally off guard. So shocked was I that I simply handed it over without a word when she asked whether she could see my bag, muttering I hauled my big bag because of lacking lockers.

Then Debbie started to laugh—not at me, but at the situation. Learning that I had just been carrying my stuff around all this time because the school didn't have enough lockers, Debbie offered to share with me and explained to our classmates. Everyone around laughed understandingly. Then she asked me something I never thought I'd hear. "Do you think your mom would make me one bag like yours?" When I nodded, bewildered, she started laughing again. From then on, we have been good friends.

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### 参考评价标准

#### 第五档(21—25 分)

与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理;  
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;  
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)

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;  
所使用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;  
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)

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;  
应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义的表达;

#### 第二档(6—10 分)

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;  
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;  
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)

与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差;  
产出内容太少,很少使用短文中标出的关键词语;  
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;  
缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

#### 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。

读后续写评价参考标准:

续写的第一段:①与其他同学一样,Debbie 对我的书包表现出好奇之心。

②我解释书包的情况(比如里面有什么东西,谁制作的书包)。

③我解释为何我得随身带着书包(因为没有储物柜了)。

续写的第二段:①Debbie 想办法解决了我的难处。

②Debbie 提出也想要一个我这样的妈妈亲手做的书包(我释然了)。

③从此,我和 Debbie 成为了好朋友(不再孤独)。

### 听力材料

#### Text 1

W: We have a flight that will get you to Washington at 9:00 am. Is that OK?

M: Do you have anything earlier? I have an appointment at 8:30. I've got to be there at least an hour ahead of time. (1)

#### Text 2

W: If you want to get the car fixed(2) in time, you'd better get a mechanic to do the job rather than do it all by yourself.

M: You have a point. But you know, to get a mechanic I'll have to make more money first.

#### Text 3

W: If I buy some plants for the house, will you water them for me(3) while I'm away?

英语试题参考答案 第 4 页

M: Sure. I will.

Text 4

M: Why don't you eat your chocolate cake, Jane? Don't you like chocolate?

W: Yes, I do. But **I am having a bad toothache.** (4)

Text 5

W: What? You want another day off? **I'm anxious to hear what excuse you have this time.** (5) You have been off for your grandfather's funeral four times already.

M: But today my grandma is getting married again.

Text 6

W: Excuse me. Do you think I can **return these gloves?** (6)

M: What's the problem with them?

W: They are too small.

M: Didn't you try them on before you bought them?

W: Well, as a matter of fact, I received them as a gift.

M: OK. I see. I'm afraid I can't give you a cash return, but you can change them.

W: I believe you sell these gloves for **\$ 29.95.** (7)

M: Yes. I'll take the gloves of the same price for you to choose.

W: But that pair looks nice. May I have a try?

M: It's for **\$ 35.25. If you like to take that pair, you'll pay some extra money.** (7)

W: OK. I will.

Text 7

W: Look. Jack! **That man fell off the ladder.** (8) Come and help! He must be injured.

M: He's not moving. Shall we take him to the hospital?

W: We mustn't move him. Leave him where he is.

M: We must get help. **I'll go to that phone box and call the First Aid Center.** (9)

W: Right. I'll stay here with him.

M: How is he now?

W: **He's still not moving, but he's breathing. His head must be hurt.** (10)

M: The First Aid Center says they are coming soon.

W: Let's wait until help comes. Look, there they come!

Text 8

M: Excuse me, **may I ask you some questions?** (11)

W: **Go ahead, please.** (11)

M: I hear that you are going to put on a new play soon. I'd like to know about what you do in the play. Could you explain exactly what you do?

W: OK. It's a comedy. **The director asked me to play the part of a young lady.** (12) We are very busy practising.

M: When will the play be put on?

W: We plan to put it on next week.

M: How do you enjoy your work?

W: Very much, but we have to practise a lot. We practise the movements, and try to remember the lines.

英语试题参考答案 第 5 页



M: What do you plan to do after this play? (13)

W: I intend to take part in a film. And I'll try to work as a director. (13)

M: I wish you a lot of success.

W: Thank you very much.

Text 9

M: Hello!

W: Hello! Glad to meet you.

M: Tell me something about yourself please. (14)

W: My name is Wan Mei and I live in Guangzhou. I was born in 1987. I am a student of Jinan University. I have majored in Public Administration. I like travelling very much and enjoy sports. I am in the tennis club at my university.

M: Your application form says you were out of school for half a year during high school. (14) What was the reason? Were you ill?

W: Oh, no. My father's job took him to America for six months then, and he decided to take the whole family along. (15)

M: So during that time you went to high school in the United States?

W: Yes, it was just for a few months. I attended Johnson High School in Chicago.

M: Tell me why you are interested in working for this company, will you?

W: I think working in this company would give me the best opportunity to use what I've learned at college, studying public administration for four years. I think this company has a great future. So for a long time I've been thinking I'd like to work for this company.

M: Have you ever worked during your university days?

W: Yes. I worked as a teacher teaching English to a middle school student. (16)

M: There's a good chance for you to come to work for this company. Thank you for coming. Good bye!

Test 10

Many academic courses require students to present information to their peers and teachers in a classroom setting. This is usually in the form of a short talk, often, but not always, accompanied by visual aids such as a power point. Students often become nervous at the idea of speaking in front of a group. **Generally, oral presentation is public speaking, either individually or as a group, the aim of which is to provide information, entertain, persuade the audience, or educate. (18) (19)** In an academic setting, oral presentations are often assessable tasks with a marking standard. Therefore, students are being evaluated on their ability to speak and deliver relevant information within a set period of time. An oral presentation differs from a speech in that it usually has visual aids and may involve audience interaction; ideas are both shown and explained. **A speech, on the other hand, is a formal spoken text addressing an audience, without visual aids and audience participation. (20)**

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