

2023 届高三一轮复习联考(三) 全国卷 英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用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 will Tom do next?
A. Chat with friends. B. Go to sleep. C. Do some reading.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. In a canteen. B. In a cinema. C. In a library.
3. What does the woman think of the movie?
A. It was satisfying. B. It was boring. C. It was funny.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Holiday plans. B. A part-time job. C. A course.
5. What is the man worried about?
A. He cannot find so many history books.
B. He does not have enough time to read.
C. He does not have access to the book list.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 day is it today?
A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.
7. What does the man have to do?
A. Miss the party.
B. Rearrange his schedule.
C. Have dinner with his parents as planned.

一轮复习联考(三) 全国卷 英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. When did Richard and his wife spend their honeymoon at the Watermill Inn?
A. Last weekend. B. Five weeks ago. C. Five years ago.
9. What kind of room does Richard want to book?
A. A standard double room. B. A honeymoon suite. C. A single room.
10. How much should Richard pay in all?
A. 180 dollars. B. 270 dollars. C. 300 dollars.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What is the man doing?
A. Listing needed things. B. Placing some orders. C. Researching on office supplies.
12. What color envelopes would the man like?
A. Blue. B. White. C. Green.
13. How many packs of paper does the man need?
A. 10. B. 5. C. 3.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. At what time is the man due to meet his friend for lunch?
A. At 12: 10. B. At 12: 15. C. At 12: 30.
15. How did the man plan to go to McDonald's Restaurant?
A. On foot. B. By taxi. C. By bus.
16. What is the man going to do?
A. Contact his friend. B. Repair his car. C. Send the woman home.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the result of eating a few hours before bed?
A. A higher risk of being fat.
B. Burning off more calories.
C. Eating healthier food.
18. When we eat earlier, how do we feel?
A. Very full. B. Less hungry. C. Hungrier than ever.
19. How many participants are there in all?
A. 16. B. 25. C. 59.
20. What are participants required to do by researchers?
A. Take some medicine. B. Exercise as usual. C. Keep a sleep diary.

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。

A

Best Cycling Holiday Destinations In Europe

Girona, Spain

Girona is surrounded by fantastic and easily accessible cycle routes that pretty much offer any riding you would ever need or want. The relatively traffic-free roads mean that there is little trouble in getting out of the town and into the hills. Girona's old town itself is a beauty and with plenty of places serving great food and great coffee, there's a certain magic to the place.

Algarve, Portugal

Portugal is a cycling destination that has grown in popularity thanks to the large variety of roads

in the country. It is not too dissimilar to what you'll find in the most popular cycling regions, but Portugal just feels that little bit less main stream. Away from the bike, there is also plenty of food to sink your teeth into and local wines to try.

Northern Scotland, UK

One of the best places to tour in all of Europe is in fact Scotland. Particularly adventurous cyclists can take advantage of Scotland's rules on wild camping—Scottish law allows members of the public the right to roam(漫游), while English law does not. It's a totally liberating way to explore a place and Scotland might just be one of the best ones to do it due to the beautiful scenery and rural landscapes.

Julian Alps, Slovenia

Slovenia is one of the relatively new kids on the block when it comes to European cycling getaways. A great destination for mountain bikers and road cyclists alike, the country has plenty of brilliant off-road routes and rideable, tricky roads that take you high up into the Julian Alps. It's no surprise once you've ridden here that the country punches well above its weight in terms of producing world class bike racers.

21. What do the first two destinations have in common?
- A. They supply local wines for visitors. B. They are completely traffic free.
C. They have fewer riding routes. D. They serve delicious food.
22. Which of the following is your best choice if you love adventure?
- A. Algarve, Portugal. B. Girona, Spain.
C. Northern Scotland, UK. D. Julian Alps, Slovenia.
23. What do we know about Julian Alps, Slovenia?
- A. It produces brilliant mountain climbers. B. It has a short cycling history.
C. It welcomes wild campers. D. It is known for rural landscapes.

B

Max Du won the Canada-Wide Science Fair. His project is a drone (无人机) to save people who go into cardiac (心脏的) arrest. Max got the inspiration during Christmas break last year. "I got a toy drone from my parents, but I couldn't fly it because it is snowy." Max said. "So I played with it at home, and it got me thinking how a drone could be used as an indoor robot that could help people."

About 35,000 people have cardiac arrests in Canada each year. Most of those happen outside of a hospital, of whom fewer than 10 percent survive. Max believed a drone could offer faster support and life-saving medicine, but he had to build it himself to know for sure.

Testing his drone took about six months. Max's parents had to deal with their son's constantly flying and crashing in the home. Every time Max would create an exciting innovation, such as an extendable arm, it would add extra weight to his drone, causing it to break apart. Then Max would have to buy all new parts. Max tested using more lightweight materials until his design was more balanced.

Through trial and error, the 14-year-old boy finally got it right. His drone can open a door handle, fly in the air and then land softly on the ground. A new extendable arm can be released to administer a shot or hand a patient lifesaving medicine. A built-in camera could directly conference with an emergency response team whose members could monitor the patient remotely.

Max plans on applying for a patent (专利) so he can make connections in the health-care industry to get it made for real.

He's spent his summer learning about artificial intelligence at California's Stanford University as one of 32 kids selected worldwide. He'll head next to the University of Pennsylvania to take a college-level robotics class before returning to high school in September.

24. Why did Max Du design a drone by himself?
- A. He had sympathy for those with heart attacks.
 - B. He had nothing to do in Christmas holidays.
 - C. He wanted use it to help his parents.
 - D. He tried to make it fly in the snow.
25. What can we learn from paragraphs 2 and 3?
- A. Most of the people with cardiac arrests in Canada can survive.
 - B. Max's parents were unwilling to help during his drone design.
 - C. It's very important to control the balance of the drone.
 - D. Max's design of the extendable arm is very smooth.
26. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- A. The instructions for using the drone.
 - B. The reason for applying for a patent.
 - C. The process of Max's success.
 - D. The functions of the new drone.
27. Which of the following can best describe Max?
- A. Considerate and brave.
 - B. Talented and creative.
 - C. Clever and honest.
 - D. Helpful and loyal.

C

A sense that life has meaning doesn't just offer philosophical benefit; it's also tied to improved physical and mental health. What factors, apart from close relationships and personal accomplishments, foster(培养) a belief in a meaningful life? Three recent studies highlight some potential mechanisms of meaning.

What really matters? Researchers who study meaning in life have broken the concept into three aspects: coherence (the feeling that life makes sense), purpose (having and working toward goals), and mattering (the sense that one's life has value and makes a difference). University of Sussex psychologist Vlad Costin argues the last factor, mattering, may be the most crucial.

In three experiments, participants' sense of mattering most reliably predicted whether they saw life as meaningful one month later. Though it wasn't known why participants felt their lives mattered, Costin thinks that it could have resulted from their contributing to others.

What's the golden age of life? Confidence in life's meaningfulness may be greatest around age 60, on average, a recent study suggests. Using data from 1,042 U.S. adults, University of California, San Diego, researchers found that the presence of meaning in life followed a curve(曲线) over the lifespan(寿命), reaching its peak at approximately 60 before declining again. The search for meaning, on the other hand, followed the opposite track, reaching a low point at 60 before climbing. Regardless of age, physical and mental well-being were both strongly correlated with a belief in life's meaning.

Many seek meaning through extraordinary experiences—but they may also find it in ordinary, daily acts. New research found that a preference for routines was correlated with a greater sense of meaning. Students tracked for a week reported somewhat greater meaning, on average, when engaging in everyday acts such as studying or working—perhaps, the authors note, because routines build a coherent sense of self. Study co-author and Rutgers University psychologist Samantha Heintzelman

- observes: “Moments that make sense and feel right can make life meaningful, too.”
28. What is the most important for life’s meaningfulness according to Costin?
- A. Physical and mental well-being. B. The feeling that life makes sense.
C. Having and working toward goals. D. The sense that one’s life has value.
29. What does Costin think makes life meaningful?
- A. Having the strongest body. B. Helping those in great need.
C. Gaining their favorite books. D. Going on a holiday with their family.
30. What do researchers find by analyzing data?
- A. Life’s meaningfulness is not affected by age.
B. People aged over 60 have a high level of wisdom.
C. People aged about 60 believe most in the meaning of life.
D. The healthier you are, the more meaningful life is.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. What Makes Life Meaningful B. Why People’s Life is Meaningful
C. When to Reach the Golden Age of Life D. How to Find Meaning in Life

D

Scientists researching climate change in Antarctica are studying penguins in an effort to better understand the area’s environmental health. The scientists are measuring the growth and development of the penguin population on the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula. “We are counting penguin nests to understand how many penguins are in a colony, producing young every year, and whether that number is going up or down with the environmental conditions,” said Alex Borowicz. He is an ecology researcher at New York’s Stony Brook University.

The work is not easy for climate researchers in the icy, faraway reaches of Antarctica. But penguins are easier to follow than some other kinds of animals because they nest on land. Their black bodies and waste droppings can also be identified against the area’s white background.

Michael Wethington, another researcher from Stony Brook, told Reuters the penguin population can represent overall climate conditions and the health of the area’s whole ecosystem. The researchers say counts of individual penguins can be combined with data from satellite images to get a more complete picture of how the animals are progressing.

Gentoo penguins—with bright orange beaks and white markings on their heads—prefer open water without broken pieces of ice floating around. So when temperatures on the Antarctic Peninsula began rising during the latter half of the 20th century, gentoo populations moved south. Gentoo penguins don’t like sea ice. They mostly forage(觅食) over the continental shelf and don’t go far out to sea. As sea ice has decreased along the western side of the peninsula, gentoos seem to have gotten used to the changed conditions. But those same conditions have been worse for the Adelie penguin species. This is because the Adelies depend on sea ice for feeding and reproduction.

“When we find Adelie penguins, we typically know that sea ice is nearby,” Stony Brook’s Wethington said. He added that whenever researchers see sea ice decreasing or disappearing, they also see Adelie penguin populations plunge. Even though Adelie penguins are increasing in number overall, some populations have fallen by more than 65 percent, researchers say.

32. Why do scientists studying climate change in Antarctica study penguins?
- A. To offer them better protection.
B. To learn more about the conditions of Antarctica.
C. To find out about the penguin population.

- D. To have a clearer idea of their living habits.
33. What makes penguins easier to follow than other kinds of animals?
- A. Their various species.
B. Their unusual hunting ways.
C. Their unique eating habits.
D. Their nesting habit and body color.
34. What can be inferred about gentoo penguins from paragraph 4?
- A. They are quite adaptive.
B. They are in great danger.
C. They tend to hunt far out to sea.
D. They have a preference for sea ice.
35. What does the underlined word “plunge” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Rise steadily. B. Swing violently. C. Drop sharply. D. Grow swiftly.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Hobbies are considered leisure activities people engage in to relax and feel less stressed. There are various physical and non-physical leisure activities. Physical activities include walking, running, jogging, hiking, gymnastics, fishing, skating, swimming, basketball, boxing, volleyball, etc. 36 These not only are usually relaxing but also provide skill advancement.

Everyone needs a break from responsibilities, and chores! 37 They provide an amazing chance to have fun during selective leisure time. Not only are you able to enjoy a recreational pastime, but hobbies allow you to develop skills and values that can last a lifetime. Hobbies might also help you feel more present in the moment.

38 It's actually best to engage in multiple hobbies throughout the week. Explore different types of hobbies to not only find what fits you best but also exceed all benefits hobbies can offer. However, try not to take on so many that you begin to find them taxing (伤脑筋的) or tiring. The entire purpose of hobbies is to relax and enjoy yourself. 39 Therefore, if you're trying out a new hobby, remember to balance your time. Make a schedule of which activities you want to take part in throughout the week. 40 For example, if you like to work up a sweat, then activities such as yoga, dancing, walking, or running might be great hobbies for you to try. And if you enjoy staying in or already have a physically demanding job, you might join a book club, go to an art class, or learn how to cook a new recipe.

- A. You can do team sports like soccer.
B. Never think you can only have one hobby.
C. Hobbies allow us to take some time away from life's duties.
D. So make sure you aren't adding additional stress to your life.
E. Physical activities reduce stress, strengthen muscles, and help improve moods.
F. Moreover, consider your interests and passions when deciding which hobby to choose.
G. Non-physical recreational activities include art, problem-solving, reading literature, etc.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(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。

Susan and I are 41 at Children's Healthcare of Atlanta for over a decade and in a department for 5 years. From our mutual friends, we knew our husbands were experiencing kidney 42. We generally just 43 and said hello when we passed by one another. But a five-minute restroom 44 last September changed everything.

We ran into each other in the restroom as we were 45 our hands. We started 46 about the transplant(移植) evaluation 47 our husbands were going through. And then we talked about what blood type each of our husbands 48 —and realized that we could both be a potential 49 for each other's husbands.

A sudden idea 50 into my head. What if we could 51 our kidneys to each other's husbands? We both agreed and got 52. I was then 53 Susan was a match for my husband, Rodney, and I was a match for Susan's husband, Lance.

Several months later, we four were able to undergo kidney transplant 54 —all on the same day. Everything went smoothly and our husbands' bodies 55 their new kidneys.

"We are 56 because a lot of men and women and children wait years—and I mean seven to nine years, not just one or two," Susan said. "And sometimes, their time on the wait 57 will outlive them."

According to doctor Christina Klein, this is very 58, and she has personally never seen this happen before. Going through the transplant process together gave our families a unique 59. "We skipped friendship," Susan said. "We bypassed friendship and we are 60 family now."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. strangers | B. co-workers | C. relatives | D. volunteers |
| 42. A. protection | B. function | C. loss | D. failure |
| 43. A. smiled | B. shouted | C. sighed | D. appreciated |
| 44. A. sweep | B. performance | C. conversation | D. debate |
| 45. A. shaking | B. exchanging | C. hiding | D. washing |
| 46. A. chatting | B. hearing | C. planning | D. competing |
| 47. A. process | B. organization | C. collection | D. fortune |
| 48. A. formed | B. had | C. valued | D. created |
| 49. A. assistant | B. employer | C. strike | D. match |
| 50. A. reflected | B. thought | C. popped | D. adapted |
| 51. A. donate | B. sell | C. deliver | D. borrow |
| 52. A. treated | B. warned | C. forgot | D. tested |
| 53. A. accompanied | B. instructed | C. informed | D. promised |
| 54. A. communications | B. operations | C. experiences | D. surfaces |
| 55. A. accepted | B. participated | C. reached | D. entered |
| 56. A. regular | B. cautious | C. lucky | D. reliable |
| 57. A. demand | B. list | C. desk | D. effort |
| 58. A. passive | B. common | C. fantastic | D. rare |
| 59. A. restriction | B. release | C. bond | D. recognition |
| 60. A. respectively | B. absolutely | C. creatively | D. independently |

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。

Shenzhen, a city that pioneered reform and opening-up in China, will allow fully autonomous vehicles 61 (run) on certain roads.

The new rule, 62 (schedule) to come into force on August 1, 2022, also clarified rules for liability (责任) in car accidents that involve autonomous driving, 63 (help) to fill the legal gap

in China's smart car industry.

"Shenzhen is giving self-driving cars 64 legal 'identity card', a key move in accelerating the commercialization of autonomous vehicles," experts said, adding that more legal 65 (measure) and more testing experience are needed before widening such trials.

The new rule said automakers don't 66 (necessary) have to equip fully autonomous vehicles with human driving modes and equipment, 67 must they have human drivers.

But such fully automated vehicles can only run on certain roads and sections designated (指定) by Shenzhen's traffic management department, according to the rule, 68 was published on the official website of Shenzhen Municipal People's Congress on Tuesday.

"In a traffic accident, if the damage 69 (cause) by the defects of a vehicle, the driver, the owner or the user of the vehicle, after paying for the bill, can request compensation (补偿) from the manufacturer or seller of the car in accordance with laws," the new rule said.

Yu Qian, CEO and founder of QCraft, a Chinese self-driving startup, said, "China's autonomous driving industry is entering a golden development period, with many 70 (effect) policies becoming increasingly clear and open, and technologies and algorithms (算法) becoming more powerful."

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(∧),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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

Mary is a fifty-year-old travel lover. She thinks it is very excited to go to new places, experience different situations and see new things. Last Sunday she decided to join in me in going mountain climbing. Early in the morning we drive to the destination. Upon arrival, we set out to climb the mountain in high spirit. We saw the wild flowers in full blossom along the way but we took lots of photos. About three hours later, we succeeded in reaching the peak of a montain. We rested on a large stone, breathing fresh air and enjoyed the beautiful scenery faraway. Mary happily talked about his past life in the breeze. She delighted to talk and how luckily I was to learn about her colorful life!

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的加拿大笔友 August 在今年该校举办的“汉语桥”大赛中失利。请你给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 给予安慰和鼓励;

2. 提出建议。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear August,

I am sorry to hear that you failed to pass the Chinese Bridge Competition in your school. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

2023 届高三一轮复习联考(三) 全国卷
英语参考答案及评分意见

听力

1-5 CABAB 6-10 ABCBB 11-15 BBACA 16-20 AABAC

阅读理解

21-23 DCB 24-27 ACDB 28-31 DBCA 32-35 BDAC 36-40 GCBDF

完形填空

41-45 BDACD 46-50 AABDC 51-55 ADCBA 56-60 CBDCB

语法填空

61. to run 62. scheduled 63. helping 64. a 65. measures 66. necessarily 67. nor 68. which 69. is caused 70. effective

短文改错

第一处: excited 改为 exciting;

第二处: 去掉 join 后面的 in;

第三处: drive 改为 drove;

第四处: spirit 改为 spirits;

第五处: but 改为 and 或者 so;

第六处: mountain 前面 a 改为 the;

第七处: enjoyed 改为 enjoying;

第八处: his 改为 her;

第九处: delighted 前加 was;

第十处: luckily 改为 lucky。

书面表达

Dear August,

I am sorry to hear that you failed to pass the Chinese Bridge Competition in your school.

I hope this failure won't let you down. Your standard pronunciation and devoted love for Chinese always amaze me whenever I meet you. So, summon up your courage and keep on trying.

As we all know, delivering a speech in public is not an easy thing, especially when the speaker is the second language learner. From my viewpoint, firstly, you should pay attention to the use of Chinese words and expressions in different situations. Reading some Chinese poems is also a good choice. Lastly, learn from the mistakes and you will make great progress.

I hope you can make it in the next competition.

Yours,

Li Hua

书面表达评分总原则:

1. 总分为 25 分,按五个档次给分;
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衡量,确定或调整档次,然后给分;
3. 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及上下文的连贯性;
4. 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。

各档次的给分范围和要求:

第五档(21分~25分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 1) 内容完整,覆盖所有内容要点;
- 2) 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;
- 3) 语法结构和词汇方面基本无误;

- 4) 有效地使用了与语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑;
- 5) 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(16分~20分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

- 1) 内容涵盖主要要点;
- 2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
- 3) 语法结构和词汇方面应用基本准确;
- 4) 应用简单的语句连接成分,使全文结构紧凑;
- 5) 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(11分~15分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 1) 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖了大部分的主要内容;
- 2) 所用语法和词汇能满足任务的要求;
- 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(6分~10分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

- 1) 内容不完整,漏掉一些主要内容,或是要点的简单罗列不连贯,偏离题意或表意不清;
- 2) 所用词汇有限,语法错误较多;
- 3) 有一些语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解;
- 4) 较少使用过渡性连接语句,内容缺少连贯性;
- 5) 未能清楚地传达信息。

第一档(1分~5分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

- 1) 未能理解题意要求而偏离题意,明显遗漏主要内容;
- 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;
- 3) 缺乏过渡性语句连接,内容缺少连贯性;
- 4) 表意未能传达给读者。

不得分(0分)

未传达任何信息;写的内容与要求无关。

部分答案详解

A 篇 本文是一篇应用文,分别介绍了欧洲最好的四个骑行度假胜地的特色,以供感兴趣的游客选择。

21. D 推理判断题。根据第一个路线介绍中的“Cirona's old town itself is a beauty and with plenty of places serving great food and great coffee, there's a certain magic to the place”以及第二个路线介绍中的“... there is also plenty of food to sink your teeth into and local wines to try”可知,这两个骑行度假胜地的共同特点是都提供美味的食物。故选 D。
22. C 细节理解题。根据 Northern Scotland, UK 介绍中的第二句话“Particularly adventurous cyclists can take advantage of Scotland's rules on wild camping.”可知,特别喜欢冒险的自行车手可以利用苏格兰的野外露营规则。故选 C。
23. B 细节理解题。根据 Julian Alps, Slovenia 介绍中的第一句话“Slovenia is one of the relatively new kids on the block when it comes to European cycling getaways.”可知,斯洛文尼亚是欧洲自行车之旅中的新秀之一。故选 B。

B 篇 本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。讲述了一位 14 岁的少年设计用于救助心脏病人的无人机并因此获奖的故事。

24. A 推理判断题。由第一段可知,他的无人机是用来帮助心脏骤停的病入的,表明他很同情心脏病入。故选 A。
25. C 推理判断题。由第三段的可知,可伸展的机械臂会给无人机增加额外的重量导致它四分五裂。Max 需要使用更轻的材料使他的设计更加平衡。由此可见,控制无人机的平衡是很重要的。故选 C。
26. D 主旨大意题。通读第四段可知,本段的主要部分,即第二句到第四句都是介绍 Max 的无人机的功能。因此本段主要是关于无

人机功能的。故选 D。

27. B 推理判断题。由全文所说的 Max 自己设计救助心脏病人的无人机表明 Max 很有创造力,最后一段提到 Max 在斯坦福大学学习了一个夏天的人工智能,他是全世界 32 个被选中的孩子之一。这些说明 Max 在人工智能方面很有天赋。故选 B。

C 篇 本文是一篇议论文,你是否想过,是什么让生命有意义呢?研究者将此分为三个方面:连贯性(感觉生活有意义)、目的性(拥有目标并朝着目标努力)和重要性(感觉生活有价值)。

28. D 细节理解题。根据第二段可知,Costin 认为对于生命的意义来说,最重要的是 mattering。第二段第二句对 mattering 做了解释: the sense that one's life has value。

29. B 推理判断题。根据第三段可知,Costin 认为生命的意义是他们对别人有贡献。由此可推知,Costin 认为帮助有需要的人可能会让人感到生命意义。

30. C 细节理解题。倒数第二段提到研究人员发现,在人的一生中,生命的意义呈现出一条曲线,在 60 岁左右达到峰值,然后下降。由此可推知,60 岁左右的人最相信生命的意义。

31. A 主旨大意题。通读全文,特别是第一段可知,本文主要论述了是什么使生命有意义。

D 篇 研究南极洲气候变化的科学家们通过研究企鹅来更好地了解南极洲的环境状况。

32. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句可知,研究南极洲气候变化的科学家们研究企鹅是为了更好地了解该地区的环境状况。

33. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句可知,与其他种类的动物相比,企鹅比其他动物更容易被跟踪,因为它们在地上筑巢。它们黑色的身体和粪便也可以在该地区的白色背景下辨认出来。由此可知,企鹅比其他种类的动物更容易追踪是因为它们的筑巢习惯和身体的颜色。

34. A 推理判断题。根据第四段可知,随着南极半岛的气温升高,巴布亚企鹅开始向南迁徙;随着南极半岛西部海冰的减少,巴布亚企鹅似乎已经适应了变化了的环境。由此可推知,巴布亚企鹅的适应能力很强。

35. C 词义猜测题。根据第五段可知,阿德利企鹅依靠海冰觅食和繁殖,再结合画线词所在句可推知,每当研究人员看到海冰减少或消失,他们应该也会看到阿德利企鹅的数量急剧下降,故选 C 项。

七选五 本文主要介绍了爱好的种类、好处及选择爱好的方法等。

36. G 根据上文中的 There are various physical and non-physical leisure activities.可知,有各种各样的需要体力和不需要体力的休闲活动,上一句列举了需要体力的休闲活动有哪些,因此空处应该列举一些不需要体力的休闲活动,故选 G 项。

37. C 上一句提到每个人都需要从责任和日常琐事中短暂解脱出来,下一句提到它们提供了一个绝佳的机会,在有选择的休闲时间玩得开心,C 项“爱好让我们从生活的职责中抽出一些时间”可承上启下,空后的 They 指代 C 项中的 Hobbies。

38. B 下一句提到最好在一周内从事多种爱好,故 B 项“永远不要认为你只能有一种爱好”可引起下文,符合语境。

39. D 上一句提到爱好的全部目的就是放松和开心,故 D 项“因此,确保你不是在给生活增加额外的压力”可承接上文,符合语境。

40. F 下文列举了根据喜好选择适合自己的爱好的例子,故 F 项“此外,在决定选择哪种爱好时,要考虑你的兴趣和热情”可引出下文,符合语境。

完形填空 作者的丈夫和同事 Susan 的丈夫都需要进行肾移植手术。在一次偶然的交谈中,她们发现她们俩的血型正好与对方的丈夫需要的血型相匹配。之后两对夫妇接受了移植手术,手术之后,两个家庭建立了亲密关系。

41. B 从下文看,作者和 Susan 是同事关系,但他们只是点头之交。

42. D 根据后文介绍作者的丈夫需要换肾可知,此处 kidney failure 表示“肾衰竭”。

43. A 此处指最初作者和 Susan 只是点头之交,因此见面的时候只是会彼此微笑问好。

44. C 此处指一次偶然的交谈改变了两个家庭。

45. D 根据空前的“ran into each other in the restroom”可知,两人在洗手间里相遇了。故此处指的是两人在洗手。

46. A 我们聊到了我们的丈夫的移植评估过程进行到哪里了。

47. A 句意同上。

48. B 根据常识可知,对于肾移植手术而言血型是要匹配的,所以作者和 Susan 谈论的应该是血型的问题。

49. D 通过交谈,作者和 Susan 发现彼此的血型可能和对方的丈夫正好匹配从而成为潜在的配型成功者。

50. C 根据下一句“What if we could... each other's husbands?”可知,此处指作者想到了一个主意。pop 突然出现。

51. A 因为双方有相同的需求且血型和对方的丈夫相匹配,因此此处指作者认为她们或许可以把自己的肾捐给对方的丈夫。

52. D 此处指 Susan 和作者都同意去做测试。

53. C 我被告知我们都可以为对方的丈夫捐肾。
54. B 此处指两对夫妇接受了配对肾交换移植手术。
55. A 根据语境可知,此处指两位患者的身体都接受了新的肾。
56. C 根据前文介绍可知,手术顺利,说明他们很“幸运”。
57. B 根据前文介绍可知,换肾等待的时间很漫长,有时,他们在等候单上的时间会比他们长寿。此处 the waiting list 表示“等候单”。
58. D 这位医生从来没有见过这种情况发生。
59. C 根据空前的 our families 可知,一起经历移植过程给我们的家人带来了独特的“纽带”。
60. B 手术成功了,两个家庭的问题得以解决,这靠的是作者和 Susan 的互相捐赠。此处指基于这种相互帮助,两个家庭现在“绝对”是一家人。

语法填空 本文是一篇说明文。深圳市人大常委会网站发布《深圳经济特区智能网联汽车管理条例》,自 2022 年 8 月 1 日起施行。这是国内首部关于智能网联汽车管理的法规。

61. to run 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,此处用动词不定式作宾语补足语。
62. scheduled 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,空处为后置定语,修饰前面的名词 a report,故用过去分词作后置定语,相当于一个定语从句。
63. helping 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,此处用现在分词作伴随状语。
64. a 考查冠词。根据句意和 identity card 可知,此处应用不定冠词 a,表示“一张”身份证。
65. measures 考查名词。根据句意可知更多的法律措施。因此用复数形式。
66. necessarily 考查副词。修饰动词应该用其副词形式。
67. nor 考查固定搭配。根据前面的否定词 not 可知,此处填 nor,后面是倒装句,表示“也不”。
68. which 考查定语从句。根据空前的逗号可知,应用非限制性定语从句引导词,缺少主语,故用 which 引导。
69. is caused 考查时态。时态用一般现在时,并且此处表示被动。
70. effective 考查词性转换。根据后面的名词 policies 可知,此处应用形容词修饰名词。

短文改错

- 第一处: excited 改为 exciting 考查词性辨析。表示令人兴奋用 exciting。
第二处: 去掉 join 后面的 in 考查介词。加入某人一起做某事是 join sb. (in) doing sth.
第三处: drive 改为 drove。考查时态。根据语境可知,用一般过去时。
第四处: spirit 改为 spirits。考查固定搭配。in high spirits 情绪高涨。
第五处: but 改为 and 或者 so。考查连词。此处表示顺承或者因果。
第六处: mountain 前面 a 改为 the。考查冠词。the peak of the mountain 山顶,是特指。
第七处: enjoyed 改为 enjoying。考查非谓语动词。enjoying 是现在分词表示伴随。
第八处: his 改为 her。考查代词。根据 Mary 可知用 her。
第九处: delighted 前加 was。考查动词。be delighted to do sth.很高兴做某事。
第十处: luckily 改为 lucky。考查形容词。lucky 作 was 的表语。

听力原文

Text 1

W: Don't stay up too late chatting with friends, Tom. You have to go to school early in the morning.

M: Okay. I'm done chatting, but I will have several chapters to read before bed.

Text 2

W: All the food smells tasty today and makes my mouth water.

M: Look, fried fish is on the menu. It's our favourite. We're so lucky. Let's line up here. This line seems a little shorter.

Text 3

M: Mary, how was your weekend?

W: It was good! I saw the new *Star Trek* movie. I dressed up as my favorite character and everything! But the movie itself wasn't very good and

I felt asleep. And I don't think I was the only one!

Text 4

W: I will do a part-time job during Christmas and earn some money. How about you?

M: I'm going to take a course this Christmas so I can graduate sooner.

Text 5

M: I think ancient Chinese history is enjoyable, but I'll never complete the reading list.

W: Don't worry. You'll find time somewhere.

Text 6

W: Morning, Hands. Listen, don't forget the party this weekend. It's important.

M: Sure. It's on Saturday, right?

W: Saturday? Man, the party is on Sunday, the day after tomorrow.

M: Oh, no! I'm supposed to have dinner with my parents on Sunday.

W: I think you'd better eat with your parents some other time. You can't miss the party.

M: I'll be there. The party is at 9:00, isn't it?

W: Yeah, don't be late.

Text 7

W: Good morning. The Watermill Inn.

M: Good morning. This is Richard Stewart. My wife and I spent our honeymoon at your inn five years ago. And we'd like to make a reservation for this weekend.

W: OK. Welcome back! Do you want a standard double room or a honeymoon suite?

M: What's the price per night, please?

W: The rate for a standard double room is 100 dollars per night and 150 dollars per night for a honeymoon suite. And we are having a sale this month, so you can enjoy a 10% discount.

M: Great. I'd like a honeymoon suite, please.

W: OK. How long will you stay?

M: I think we'll stay here for two nights. We will check in on Friday afternoon, and check out at noon on Sunday.

W: I've got it.

Text 8

W: Millenhum Office Supplies, Gina speaking. How can I help you?

M: Oh, hello... I'm John Carter. I'd like to place some orders, please.

W: And what would you like to order?

M: Envelopes. We need a box of A4—that is, normal size envelopes.

W: What color would you like? White, yellow or green?

M: We'll have the white please—but the ones with little windows.

W: Something else?

M: Yes, we need some colored photocopy paper. What colors do you have?

W: We've got purple, light blue, blue—whatever you want, pretty much. There are 500 sheets to the pack.

M: Let's see... we're going to need a lot of blue paper for our new price lists so can you give us ten packs, please? Besides, we'd like five boxes of pens. And when can you deliver this?

W: Tomorrow morning.

M: Can you make sure that it's not after 11:30 a.m.?

W: Fine. I'll make a note for the delivery man.

M: Thanks.

Text 9

一轮复习联考(三) 全国卷 英语答案 第5页(共6页)

M: Hi, Dorothy. What time is it now?

W: It's 12:15.

M: What? I have to go! There are only 15 minutes left.

W: Wait. Where are you going?

M: I have a lunch date with a friend at McDonald's Restaurant.

W: Are you walking?

M: Yeah.

W: I hope not. There is a storm outside.

M: Oh, no. My car is under repair, and it's hard to catch a taxi at this time. I can't arrive on time.

W: Well, let your friend know.

M: I don't like to be late. I always try to be on time.

W: I know, but things happen.

M: Let me call her. Oh, she's not answering.

W: Just send her a message by WeChat.

M: Good idea.

Text 10

Many of us know that eating late is bad. A new study says that eating late at night could make us sick. Researchers say that eating a few hours before bed means there is a higher risk of being overweight. The research team looked into why eating late increased the risk of gaining weight. It found that eating late increases hunger by as much as two times, so we eat more. When we eat earlier, we are less hungry, so we eat less food. Later eaters also eat unhealthier food. Finally, late eaters move around less before sleeping. This means they do not burn off calories. The researchers looked at the eating habits of five women and 11 men between the ages of 25 and 59. All of the participants were in the overweight range. They also found that eating late can increase the risk of having poor-quality sleep. During the study, the participants ate breakfast regularly and exercised a little. For two weeks before each test, they did not drink coffee or alcohol. They also did not smoke or take any medicine. They all had to keep a sleep diary so researchers knew their sleeping and waking times. The researchers found that people who ate or drank an hour before bed had more than twice the risk of waking up shortly after falling asleep.

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