

绝密★启用前

·大联考  
2022—2023 学年高三年级上学期期末考试

英 语

考生注意：

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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。

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2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。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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是C。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a concert.

B. At a theatre.

C. At a book club.

2. Why does the woman give a present to the man?

A. She wants to thank the man.

B. The man has moved to a new house.

C. The man has found a good job.

3. What does the man want to do?

A. Go on with the work.

B. Start to do something new.

C. Leave the report till tomorrow.

4. What does the woman speaker think of Mary now?

A. Weak.

B. Unreliable.

C. Stubborn.

5. What does the man think is the problem with the woman's computer?

A. It's quite old.

B. It's too dirty.

C. Its fan is broken.

英语试题 第1页(共8页)

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. When is the woman's birthday?  
A. November 24th.                      B. November 26th.                      C. November 28th.
7. What's the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Brother and sister.                      B. Husband and wife.                      C. Father and daughter.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the man call the woman?  
A. To ask her to pick him up.  
B. To confirm the meeting place.  
C. To know how to get to her office.
9. How much does it cost to get to the office from the airport by taxi?  
A. About \$5.                                  B. About \$20.                                  C. About \$30.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the woman's favorites?  
A. Football and films.                      B. Basketball and films.                      C. Basketball and reading.
11. Why does the man like football best?  
A. It's exciting.                                  B. It's educational.                                  C. It's interesting.
12. What do the speakers probably agree on?  
A. Favorites vary among people.  
B. People can learn a lot from films.  
C. Books are people's good friends.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many kinds of food does the man eat for breakfast?  
A. Two.    B. Three.    C. Four.
14. Where does the man usually have lunch?  
A. At the pub.                                  B. At home.    C. In his office.
15. What does the man think of his diet?  
A. Very traditional.                                  B. Quite reasonable.                                  C. Pretty limited.
16. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Cooking.    B. Health.    C. Losing weight.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is Kakadu National Park?  
A. In Australia.                                  B. In Austria.    C. In Belgium.
18. How did the speaker feel about the Yellow Water Cruise?  
A. Disappointed.                                  B. Pleased.    C. Worried.
19. Why did the speaker buy the Sunrise & Sunset ticket online?  
A. It was cheaper.                                  B. It was popular.                                  C. It was more convenient.
20. What impressed the speaker most during the Yellow Water Cruise?  
A. Kakadu Culture Camp.                                  B. The Azure Kingfisher.                                  C. Sunrise & Sunset.

英语试题 第 2 页(共 8 页)

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

About Penguin Random House UK

**The one you can't put down. The one you'll never forget.**

Some time ago—in 1934, to be precise—our founder was waiting for a train and couldn't find anything good to read. What was needed, he realized, were quality books at a reasonable price. And so he decided to change things—the following year Penguin was founded, starting a paperback revolution that would sweep the world.

**The one you listened to this morning. The one you're cooking from tonight.**

Today, our logo—originally sketched at London Zoo—can be found on bestsellers and undiscovered gems, pride of place in much-loved bookshops, neighbourhood supermarkets and almost certainly on your shelf at home. Whatever, wherever and however you like to read, we've got something for you.

**The one that makes you laugh out loud. The one that makes you sob even louder.**

Almost a century after that train journey, in a very different world indeed, our mission (使命) remains the same. Through decades and lifetimes, celebrations and crises, Penguin has always, always made books for everyone—Books that can change your mood or your mind, your commute or your community, the way you eat or the way you sleep. Today, tomorrow or your entire life.

**Explore our publishing houses**

Our nine creatively and editorially independent publishing houses seek out and enable talented people to tell their stories and make sure they are heard. From bestselling writers and excellent illustrators(插画家) to big thinkers and political commentators, leading business people and well-being experts, we are home to some of the world's best-known authors.

21. What can be known about Penguin Random House UK from the text?  
A. The length of its history. B. The name of its founder.  
C. The accurate circulation of its books. D. The different stages of its development.
22. Which of the following words can best describe Penguin's mission?  
A. Challenging. B. Controversial. C. Conservative. D. Consistent.
23. The books published by Penguin are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. best received throughout the globe  
B. all well illustrated with no exception  
C. written by people from different walks of life  
D. designed to develop creativity in readers

B

Lerik, a mountainous region in southern Azerbaijan, is famous for being home to an unusually high concentration of centenarians (百岁老人).

According to Azer Tag, Azerbaijan's state news agency, there was once a time when Lerik was home to over 500 centenarians, about one percent of its entire population. That number decreased to about 100 out of around its 63,000 citizens, and to just over 20 today. The sharp decrease in the number of centenarians is mainly associated with modern life, such as pollution, processed foods and stress.

Still, Lerik's reputation as a land of longevity (长寿) lives on through its history and centenarians like Shirali Muslumov. Without him, it wouldn't have been included in the map of the world. That Muslumov died in 1973 is a documented fact, but he claimed to have been born in 1805, which made him 168 years old, 52 years older than the world's verified oldest man, and 46 years older than the oldest woman ever known.

Shirali Muslumov was Lerik's most famous centenarian ever. He received congratulatory

letters from the likes of Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, and attracted the attention of Harvard physician Alexander Leaf, who visited Lerik in 1973 to learn the secret of his longevity. He discovered a 117-year-old farmer, who still worked in the fields and a 108-year-old sheep-keeper.

Unfortunately, the fame of longevity seems to have done Lerik more harm than good. It opened the mountainous region to the outside world. Although fresh produce, and locally produced dairy products and meat are still available, they're now overshadowed by chocolate bars and other sugary drinks, as well as vodka and other alcoholic drinks.

It was never clear if Lerik owed the longevity of its citizens to one single thing, or a combination of factors (因素) like a carefree life, fresh mountain air or clean diet, but something seems to have changed in recent decades, although people here still do their best to prevent their reputation from disappearing.

24. The figures listed in paragraph 2 are mainly intended to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why centenarians prefer to live in Lerik  
B. why the population of Lerik drops abruptly  
C. the harmful effect of modern life on longevity  
D. the high concentration of centenarians in Lerik
25. What contribution did Shirali Muslumov make to Lerik?
- A. He introduced a new lifestyle to it.      B. He promoted it to the whole world.  
C. He turned it into a tourist attraction.      D. He helped bring its produce to a larger market.
26. What can be learned about Shirali Muslumov from paragraph 4?
- A. He was invited to Harvard University for a visit.  
B. He was internationally famous during his lifetime.  
C. He was visited by Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh.  
D. He was still working in the fields when he was 117.
27. What will the following paragraph most probably talk about?
- A. Changes that have taken place in Lerik.  
B. Why people in Lerik try to keep their reputation.  
C. What was the life of people in Lerik like in the past.  
D. Factors that contribute to the longevity of people in Lerik.

C

Life in a city can be especially hard for a tree. Buildings, pollution, poor soil, insects, and even car crashes can add to tree loss. Now, the warming climate is making a tree's life even harder. Between 2016 and 2021, Seattle lost about 255 hectares of tree covering. Climate change was blamed in part for the loss. Then came the driest summer on Seattle's record books in 2022. The drier conditions and hotter temperatures have left many trees with brown leaves, naked branches, and extreme seeding. These are all signs of tree stress.

Researchers from France and Australia studied the effect of hotter temperatures and less rain on over 3,100 trees and other plants in 164 cities across 78 countries. They found about half the trees in the cities were experiencing climate conditions beyond their limits. They also found that by 2050 nearly all trees planted in Australian cities won't survive.

It's not the gradual change that's going to be the problem. It's these extreme swings of too much water, too little water, too much wind, and storm intensities that are going to cause these rapid changes. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina destroyed about 10% of the trees in New Orleans. And in 2021, Hurricane Ida uprooted many new trees. With climate change, researchers are also concerned that many cities will lose newly planted trees before they reach maturity.

Non-native trees have been brought to cities for some time. However, climate change is causing many tree experts to specifically consider them—a practice called "assisted migration". In Bellevue, experts are growing different kinds of trees specifically for climate change. On city

grounds, they're planting baby giant sequoias, just a few centimeters tall. The giant sequoias aren't native to the Pacific Northwest area. But tree managers in Bellevue are planting more sequoias because they can deal with the lack of rain and insects.

Planting more non-native trees is also drawing attention to something city tree experts have learned from years of tree deaths: having many different kinds and ages of trees is important to keep urban forests alive.

28. What happened to Seattle in 2022?
- A. Many trees there showed signs of stress.  
B. Climate change attracted public attention.  
C. It experienced the driest weather in the world.  
D. Its tree covering decreased by about 255 hectares.
29. Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause tree deaths?
- A. Frequent small storms.                      B. Gradual climate change.  
C. Sudden extreme weather.                 D. Lack of abundant sunshine.
30. What conclusion can be drawn when it comes to keeping city tree covering alive?
- A. The younger, the better.                    B. The greater space, the better.  
C. The fewer non-native trees, the better.    D. The greater diversity, the better.
31. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. City Trees Can Help Fight Climate Change  
B. Climate Change Causes City Trees to Struggle  
C. Trees Play a Specially Important Role in Cities  
D. Assisted Migration Helps Keep Urban Forests Alive

D

You probably know that sunshine affects your mental and physical health. New research shows it may also affect your appetite—but only if you're male.

That finding surprised Carmit Levy, who had been studying how ultraviolet-B (UV-B) rays affect the skin of mice. The sun's UV-B rays are the main cause of sunburns and skin changes that can lead to cancer. Levy exposed mice to these rays for a few weeks. The dose was so weak that it didn't cause any redness. But Levy noticed changes in the animals' fat tissue. Part of the mice also became heavier.

Levy ordered new mice to look into these unexpected changes. The new group included a mix of males and females. She found that UV-B exposure augmented the appetite of male mice—but not females'. The males also worked harder to get at food that was difficult to reach. Something was really motivating them to eat more.

She wondered whether sunlight might have a similar effect on people. To find it out, she gathered volunteers for two studies. Both suggested that men and women may respond differently to UV-B. But the number of volunteers in these tests was too small to be persuasive.

Fortunately, Levy's colleague Andrews had access to data from almost 3,000 people. They'd all participated in Israel's first nutrition survey, some 20 years before. These data showed that 1,330 of the surveyed men consumed more food in summer months. From March to September, they tended to down about 2,188 daily calories. They averaged only about 1,875 calories from October to February. The 1,661 women in this study consumed about 1,500 calories per day all year long.

Longer days in summer give males of many species more time to hunt and provide for their families. Consuming more food would give them the energy to do just that. In human evolution, UV-B might have motivated our male ancestors to hunt more to help their community survive.

32. What happened to the mice after weeks' exposure to UV-B rays?
- A. Their fat tissue decreased.                      B. Some of them gained weight.  
C. Their skin became reddened.                    D. Some of them developed cancer.

33. The underlined word "augmented" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. increased      B. controlled      C. lessened      D. replaced
34. What did Levy do when she found her studies weren't convincing enough?  
A. She gathered more volunteers.      B. She set out to conduct more tests.  
C. She invited more scientists to join her.      D. She turned to some previous research data.
35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?  
A. Advantages of males of many species over females.  
B. Reasons why males of many species prefer summer.  
C. Benefits of UV-B exposure to males of many species.  
D. Effects of sunlight on the health of males of many species.

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。

Laziness during childhood often translates into a lazy adulthood as well. Here are some tips to help you avoid raising a lazy kid.

**Resist giving in**

One of the primary reasons children feel encouraged to be lazy is that they know their parents will do their work for them if they don't do it themselves. Simply scolding or shouting at your kids won't help if you choose to give in later. Instead, be strong enough to make your kids finish their chores themselves or else let them face the consequences. 36.

**Talk about responsibility**

While it's natural to feel protective about your children, the development of a sense of responsibility during childhood is extremely important. 37. Explain that laziness during childhood will result in a lazy adulthood and poor performance in both professional and personal life.

**Note down chores**

It's better to clarify to your children that they are responsible for completing certain chores around the house. 38. For example, you can make your five-year-old throw away rubbish or wipe dishes after they're washed. With older kids there should be specific chores with timelines and detailed consequences.

39

In order to teach kids not to be lazy, you have to first try not to be lazy in front of your kids. Whenever you are faced with a difficult situation like going for a jog vs. lazing in front of the television, choose the more responsible option. Explain to your kids the reasons behind your choosing this option and the possible future advantages that it offers.

40. However, as a parent, it is one of the greatest lessons you can ever teach your kids.

- A. Lead by example  
B. Teach through experience  
C. The art of not being lazy isn't an easy one to learn  
D. Talk to your kids about the disadvantages of being lazy  
E. Once this happens, kids will quickly learn not to be lazy  
F. As the kid takes responsibility, his self-confidence will increase  
G. Even if your kids are very small, it's necessary to give them tiny chores

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。

It was just three days from Thanksgiving, and my husband, Gerald, and I were very far from home. As a touring music duo(二人组合), we'd gotten 41 to being away from our family for

months on end. We'd 42 countless birthdays, anniversaries, and family celebrations. 43, this was our first time to be away from our families for Thanksgiving. The thought of it was more than I could 44.

I 45 to do something. I wrote a post on Facebook: "We're about to spend Thanksgiving alone in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Does anyone know of a church hosting a public dinner?" A friend 46 replied. "My friends live outside the city. I'll connect you with them!"

So, three days later, we found ourselves driving to the small town of Dauphin, Manitoba. We pulled up in front of a small lakeside house where a smiling couple were 47 us. As we entered Betty and Gary's home, we were immediately met with 48 coming from Betty, Gary and their guests. We gathered around the table; 49 were made. I was 50 to discover that no one there was family by blood, but we were all 51 by something.

I quietly pulled Betty aside and said, "After the meal, if you like, we'd love to perform a mini-concert for your guests as our 52." She replied, "You have no idea how much we'd love that!" When Gerald pulled out his guitar, we began to sing. Soon our new friends also 53 us.

We thought we were going to spend Thanksgiving with 54, but we really didn't. Something 55 happens when good food is generously shared around an open table. 56 begin. Laughter starts to flow. Divisions 57. Relationships are born. Memories are 58.

Through the simple act of sharing a meal together, we discover we're connected by our 59 to love, our need for understanding, and our common humanity. What a perfect 60 to celebrate Thanksgiving!

- |                      |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. opposed       | B. attached      | C. devoted       | D. accustomed   |
| 42. A. expected      | B. missed        | C. attended      | D. recorded     |
| 43. A. However       | B. Besides       | C. Instead       | D. Therefore    |
| 44. A. resist        | B. remember      | C. bear          | D. control      |
| 45. A. pretended     | B. determined    | C. agreed        | D. happened     |
| 46. A. gratefully    | B. frequently    | C. curiously     | D. instantly    |
| 47. A. waiting for   | B. caring for    | C. searching for | D. voting for   |
| 48. A. honesty       | B. warmth        | C. courage       | D. patience     |
| 49. A. limitations   | B. adjustments   | C. introductions | D. instructions |
| 50. A. shocked       | B. threatened    | C. embarrassed   | D. disappointed |
| 51. A. moved         | B. marked        | C. connected     | D. comforted    |
| 52. A. reaction      | B. contribution  | C. admission     | D. preparation  |
| 53. A. praised       | B. reminded      | C. impressed     | D. joined       |
| 54. A. strangers     | B. families      | C. colleagues    | D. students     |
| 55. A. familiar      | B. practical     | C. special       | D. educational  |
| 56. A. Presentations | B. Conversations | C. Negotiations  | D. Reservations |
| 57. A. shrink        | B. remain        | C. compromise    | D. disappear    |
| 58. A. created       | B. valued        | C. stored        | D. recalled     |
| 59. A. freedom       | B. choice        | C. desire        | D. promise      |
| 60. A. way           | B. time          | C. gift          | D. place        |

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。

Tea is a simple drink. And it is 61 (center) to the lives of millions of people worldwide. There are six major types of tea in China—green tea, black tea, Oolong tea, dark tea, white tea,

and reprocessed tea, distinguished mainly by different 62 (method) of production.

China, 63 (recognize) as the homeland of tea, is a leading producer and consumer, and the discovery 64 the usage of tea have a history of 4,000 to 5,000 years. Drinking tea first started to become popular in the Tang and Song Dynasties.

65 origin of tea is lost among history and legend. What can be 66 (rough) confirmed is that tea originated in southwest China. In Yunnan and elsewhere, some wild tea trees 67 are over 1,000 years old still exist.

Many traditional Chinese families drink tea after dinner or when 68 (greet) visitors. This is not only a healthy habit but also reflects rich culture and history. Chinese people can chat with a friend or enjoy 69 (they) for a whole afternoon over a pot of good tea.

It was in the Tang Dynasty that teahouses came into being, and in some big cities then, there 70 (be) also tea shops, which stored large quantities of tea leaves and prepared tea for their customers.

#### 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。

I'm an American whom teaches English in Japan. The job is easy. Not much required outside of the classroom. The other teachers feel they don't contribute much of the students' lives. I decide to challenge that.

Once a week, I volunteered at the school Judo Club. We all obtain something out of this: I get to learn judo and the students get to practice make conversations with a foreigner after school. It only takes one and a half hour out of my week, so I can see some changes in the students. For example, they're happier to have I there. Seeing these changes also help me enjoy my job the more.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你校英文报计划举行题为 My Favorite Role Model in Life 的征文活动,请你写一则通知,内容包括:来源:高三答案公众号

1. 介绍活动要求;

2. 呼吁参加。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

#### Notice

The Students' Union

英语试题 第8页(共8页)



大联考  
2022—2023 学年高三年级上学期期末考试

英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

M: Thank you for bringing me to this cinema. I seldom get out anymore.

W: You should come to our book club. The next book we will be reading is about a famous jazz musician.

Text 2

W: Sorry I missed your housewarming party! Here's your present. I think it's more meaningful to give it to you in person.

M: You are so sweet! Thank you so much.

Text 3

W: It's almost 10:00 p. m. I think we should call it a day and finish the report tomorrow.

M: You go. I'm going to finish it, so we can begin something new in the morning.

Text 4

M: It appears that your relationship with Mary is quite unusual, isn't it?

W: I thought of her as my trustworthy friend until, to my greatest shock, she gave me away to our boss.

Text 5

M: The fan on your computer is very loud. Does it get hot quickly too?

W: Yes, it does actually. How did you know?

M: That used to happen to mine. I had to open it and remove all the dust that was collected.

Text 6

M: Happy birthday to you, Jenny! It's November 26th today. I remembered your birthday this year.

W: My birthday was the day before yesterday, Dad. But thank you for your beautiful flowers. It's better late than never!

M: How come? Last year we celebrated your birthday in a restaurant near our house just after you returned from Africa.

And it was November 26th.

W: That's true. But that was because I was not back home until two days after my birthday.

M: I see, I see. I'm sorry. I'm becoming too forgetful.

Text 7

M: Hi, Cathy. I'm just calling to get some directions from the airport to your office when I come to meet you next week.

W: Oh, well. When you arrive, there is a taxi stand straight outside. It is probably your best choice in terms of getting to my office from the airport. There is a bus as well which costs you only about \$5.

M: OK, but you'd recommend a taxi, wouldn't you?

W: Yeah.

M: OK, and how much do you think that would cost?

W: About \$20. And it should take you more than 30 minutes to get to the office.

M: I see. Thank you.

Text 8

W: Which do you like best, basketball, football or volleyball?

M: I like football best. What about you?

W: I prefer basketball to football. I admire basketball stars very much.

M: I think football is much more popular than basketball in the world. It drives people crazy.

W: Oh, no. Basketball is as popular as football! NBA games are very exciting, too. And the stars are more popular.

M: Perhaps you're right. But basketball isn't to my taste. What're your other favorites?

W: I like reading. Books are my good friends. Whenever I am free, I read books, books of any kind.

M: We're different again. I like films. I think they are interesting. They teach in an amazing way. I learn a lot from them.

W: Different ideas make the world wonderful, don't they?

M: I can't agree more.

Text 9

M: Mary, how I envy you, neither thin nor fat. My parents think I should lose some weight. What should I do with my diet?

W: Well, I can try. What do you eat during a normal day?

M: Let me see. I don't eat very much for breakfast, just a glass of milk, three fried eggs, one sausage and three loaves of bread.

W: Don't you think that's too much for breakfast?

M: Oh, not too much. They just help me through a hungry morning.

W: OK. What about your lunch?

M: Well, you know our staff lunches are a tradition. We always go to the pub and have a large steak—or fish and chips.

W: And let me guess... you have a big dinner?

M: Just a three-course meal. But I can't see how I could do without that.

W: Well, I am not sure what to suggest to you then.

M: I knew it. I told Christine that my diet was very reasonable. I'm glad you agree with me.

Text 10

W: There is nowhere else on Earth like Kakadu National Park in the northern area of Australia. Here, in this vast area of land, the size of Belgium, or half the size of Austria, you will see sights that will take your breath away. There are so many things to do, so it's not easy to choose. Kakadu Cultural Camp was a good choice, but we finally decided on the Yellow Water Cruise, which is more popular. It was a wonderful experience and probably the best attraction in Kakadu National Park. We were highly impressed as we had just returned from Kruger National Park in South Africa and were worried the experience wouldn't be so good. Happily, the Yellow Water Cruise was surely the highlight of Kakadu. We bought the Sunrise & Sunset ticket from the website, as they were offering a lower price. During the tour of the Yellow Water Cruise, we could easily walk around and take pictures of various fish and active bird life which exists in the wet season. And the prettiest is the Azure Kingfisher, a brightly-colored bird hunting fish, which is the most impressive part of the tour.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BBABB 6—10 ACCBC 11—15 AACAB 16—20 CABAB

(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,主要介绍了英国企鹅兰登书屋的相关信息。

21. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

**思路点拨** 根据文章第一部分中的“Some time ago—in 1934, to be precise—our founder was waiting for a train and couldn’t find anything good to read. What was needed, he realized, were quality books at a reasonable price. And so he decided to change things—the following year Penguin was founded”可知,企鹅兰登书屋成立于1935年。

22. 答案 D

**命题透析** 细节理解题。来源:高三答案公众号

**思路点拨** 根据文章第三部分中的“Almost a century after that train journey, in a very different world indeed, our mission(使命) remains the same”等可知,那次火车之旅已经过去了近一个世纪,企鹅兰登书屋的使命仍然是一样的。由此可知,它的使命始终如一。

23. 答案 C

**命题透析** 推理判断题。

**思路点拨** 根据文章最后一部分中的“From bestselling writers and excellent illustrators(插画家) to big thinkers and political commentators, leading business people and well-being experts, we are home to some of the world’s best-known authors”可知,从畅销书作家和优秀插画家到大思想家和政治评论员,从领先的商界人士到福祉专家,企鹅兰登书屋拥有一些世界上最知名的作家。由此可以推断,企鹅兰登书屋出版的书是由不同行业的人写的。

**文章大意:**列里克是阿塞拜疆南部的一个山区,以百岁老人异常集中而闻名。然而,不幸的是,长寿的名声似乎对列里克弊大于利。

24. 答案 C

**命题透析** 推理判断题。

**思路点拨** 根据文章第二段内容可知,列里克曾经有500多名百岁老人,这个数字后来下降到大约100个,现在那里的百岁老人数量才刚刚超过20个。百岁老人数量的急剧减少主要与现代生活有关,如污染、加工食品和压力。由此可以推断,文章第二段中列举那些数字主要是为了说明现代生活对长寿的不利影响。

25. 答案 B

**命题透析** 推理判断题。

**思路点拨** 根据文章第三段中的“Still, Lenk’s reputation as a land of longevity(长寿) lives on through its history and centenarians like Shirali Muslumov. Without him, it wouldn’t have been included in the map of the world”可知,如果没有希拉里·穆斯卢莫夫,列里克就不会出现在世界地图上,即希拉里·穆斯卢莫夫让列里克为世人所熟知。

26. 答案 B

**命题透析** 推理判断题。

**思路点拨** 根据文章第四段中的“He received congratulatory letters from the likes of Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, and attracted the attention of Harvard physician Alexander Leaf, who visited Lerik in 1973 to learn the secret of his longevity”可知,希拉里·穆斯卢莫夫收到了越南领导人胡志明等人的贺信,并引起了哈佛大学内科医生亚历山大·利夫的关注,为了解他长寿的秘诀,他于1973年拜访了列里克。由此可以推断,希拉里·穆斯卢莫夫在世时举世闻名。

27. 答案 A

**命题透析** 推理判断题。

**思路点拨** 根据文章最后一段内容可知,我们从来不清楚列里克的长寿是因为一件事,还是因为无忧无虑的生活、清新的山区空气或者干净饮食等诸多因素,但是最近几十年有些东西似乎已经变了,尽管这里的人们仍然尽最大努力防止他们的名声消失。由此可以推断,文章接下来的一段最有可能是谈论列里克发生的变化。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。对于一棵树来说,城市生活可能尤其艰难。建筑物、污染、贫瘠的土壤、昆虫,甚至车祸都会加速树木的消失。现在,气候变暖使得树木的生存更加艰难。

28. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段中的“Then came the driest summer on Seattle’s record books in 2022. The drier conditions and hotter temperatures have left many trees with brown leaves, naked branches, and extreme seeding. These are all signs of tree stress”可知答案。

29. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章第三段中的“it’s not the gradual change that’s going to be the problem. It’s these extreme swings of too much water, too little water, too much wind, and storm intensities that are going to cause these rapid changes. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina destroyed about 10% of the trees in New Orleans. And in 2021, Hurricane Ida uprooted many new trees”可知,引发问题的不是逐渐的改变,而是过多的水、过少的水、过多的风和风暴强度等极端波动将导致这些迅速的变化,2005年,飓风卡特里娜摧毁了新奥尔良约10%的树木,2021年,飓风艾达将许多新树连根拔起。由此可以推断,最有可能导致树木死亡的是突然的极端天气。

30. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一段中的“having many different kinds and ages of trees is important to keep urban forests alive”可知,拥有许多不同种类和年龄的树木对保持城市森林的生存很重要。

31. 答案 B

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 通读全文尤其是根据文章第一段中的“Life in a city can be especially hard for a tree. Buildings, pollution, poor soil, insects, and even car crashes can add to tree loss. Now, the warming climate is making a tree’s life even harder”可知,本文主要是介绍气候变化使得城市里的树木生存维艰。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。你可能知道阳光会影响你的身心健康。新的研究表明,它也可能影响雄性动物的食欲。

32. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第二段中的“Part of the mice also became heavier”可知,几周后,一些实验鼠的体重增加了。

33. 答案 A

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据画线词所在句子下文的“eat more”可以猜测,画线词最有可能意为“增强;使增长”。

34. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第四段中的“but the number of volunteers in these tests was too small to be persuasive”和文章第五段中的“Fortunately, Levy’s colleague Andrews had access to data from almost 3,000 people”可知答案。

35. 答案 C

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 文章最后一段大意为“夏季白天更长,许多物种的雄性就有更多的时间狩猎和养家糊口。消耗更多的食物会给它们足够的能量去做这件事。在人类进化过程中,UV-B可能促使我们的雄性祖先更多地狩猎,以帮助他们的族群生存”。由此可知,本段主要是介绍接触UV-B对很多物种的雄性有哪些好处。

36—40 EDGAC



(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,主要讲述了作者夫妇俩第一次没有和家人而是和陌生人在一起共度感恩节的经历和感悟。来源:高三答案公众号

41. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 作为一个巡回音乐二人组合,“我们”已经习惯了连续几个月远离家人。

42. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我们”错过了无数的生日、纪念日和家庭庆典。

43. 答案 A

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 然而,这是“我们”第一次离开家人过感恩节。

44. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 一想到这个就让“我”无法忍受。

45. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我”决定做点什么。

46. 答案 D

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 一个朋友立即回复了。

47. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 “我们”把车停在一个湖边小屋前,一对微笑着的夫妇正在那里等着“我们”。

48. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 当“我们”走进贝蒂和加里的家时,“我们”立刻感受到了来自贝蒂、加里和他们的客人们的热情。

49. 答案 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 “我们”围坐在桌旁,互相介绍。

50. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 “我”震惊地发现,这里的人都不是有血缘关系的家人,但“我们”都有某种联系。

51. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 见上题思路点拨。

52. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 如果你愿意,饭后“我们”想为你的客人们举办一场小型音乐会,作为“我们”今晚的贡献。

53. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 不久,“我们”的新朋友也加入了“我们”(即跟着我们一起唱)。

54. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 “我们”原以为要和陌生人一起过感恩节。

55. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 当好吃的食物在开放的餐桌上慷慨地被分享时,一些特别的事情就会发生。

56. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 交谈开始了。

57. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 分歧消失了。

58. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 记忆被创造出来了。

59. 答案 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 通过一起吃饭这个简单的行为,“我们”发现“我们”被“我们”对爱的渴望,“我们”对理解的需要,以及“我们”共同的人性联系在了一起。

60. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 多么完美的感恩节庆祝方式啊!

(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,主要介绍了中国的茶文化以及六种主要的茶的名称等相关信息。

61. 答案 central

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 be central to“对……极为重要”,因此应该填入所给名词的形容词形式。

62. 答案 methods

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 句意表示“不同的制作方法”,因此应该填入所给名词的复数形式。

63. 答案 recognized

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处是在句中作后置定语,修饰句子的主语 China,由于动词 recognize 和句子的主语 China 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,因此应该填入所给动词的过去分词,表示被动。

64. 答案 and

命题透析 考查连接词。

思路点拨 句意表示“茶叶的发现和已有四五千年的历史”,因此应该填入表示并列意义的连接词 and。

65. 答案 The

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 句意表示“茶的起源”,表示特指,因此应该填入定冠词 The。

66. 答案 roughly

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处为副词修饰动词。

67. 答案 that/which

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 此处用关系代词 that/which 引导定语从句,修饰限制先行词 wild tea trees。关系代词在从句中作主语。来源:高三答案公众号

68. 答案 greeting

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 由于动词 greet 的执行者和句子的主语 Many traditional Chinese families 一致,故可以省略 they are, 构成“when doing”结构,因此应该填入所给动词的现在分词。

69. 答案 themselves

命题透析 考查代词。

思路点拨 enjoy oneself“自得其乐”,因此应该填入所给代词的反身代词。

70. 答案 were

命题透析 考查动词时态和主谓一致。

思路点拨 根据语境可知,此处是叙述唐代的情况,故应该使用一般过去时,且此处是 there be 句型,其后为复数名词,因此应该填入 were。

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

I'm an American whom teaches English in Japan. The job is easy. Not much ^ required outside of the is classroom. The other teachers feel they don't contribute much of the students' lives. I decide to challenge that. to

Once a week, I volunteered at the school Judo Club. We all obtain something out of this; I get to learn judo and the volunteer students get to practice make conversations with a foreigner after school. It only takes one and a half hour out of my hours making week, so I can see some changes in the students. For example, they're happier to have I there. Seeing these but/yet me changes also help me enjoy my job the more. helps

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

### Notice

In order to respect the people around us in our daily life, we have planned to hold an essay contest—"My Favorite Role Model in Life".

The role model you choose can be any one, no matter what job he has or how old he is. You should list some of his deeds, which you think impress you most, but remember, your essay must be within 1,000 words, so, don't mention too much, just the most impressive ones. The essay must be submitted before 11, February, and please send it to *mfirmil@126.com*. Everyone is welcome to take part in it, and we are waiting for your excellent work.

The Students' Union

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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