

2022 届“3+3+3” 高考备考诊断性联考卷（二） 英 语

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再涂其他答案标号。在试题卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 120 分，考试用时 100 分钟。

第一部分 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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Russia has a very visual cultural past, from its colorful folk costumes to its religious symbols.

Matryoshka

It's hard to find a symbol of Russia more popular than the traditional Russian nesting doll set. It consists of eight dolls of decreasing sizes placed one inside the other. When created, all of them were presented with the female images. But now there are more patterns, from modern celebrities to fictional characters, from cartoon shows to children's stories. Many people buy them as toys. They open the dolls one by one to get all out. This requires patience but it needs even more patience when people put the dolls back into the ones that are a little bigger as the top and bottom pieces should fit perfectly.

Kokoshnik

Clothing is a crucial representation of a culture. In Russian national costumes, kokoshniks, a traditional Russian headdress worn by women and girls, play a significant role. Women put on a kokoshnik only on the most ceremonious occasions and often pass them down in the family. The ornaments on traditional kokoshniks have particular meanings. In the middle, there is a stylized frog, a symbol of fertility (生育力). On the sides are S-shaped figures of swans meaning marital loyalty. On the back, there is a stylized bush, symbolizing the tree of life, each branch of which is a new generation. On this “bush” are birds, fruits with seeds, and many other symbolic signs.

Khokhloma

Khokhloma, a Russian wood painting handicraft style, came about in the 17th century. It can be recognized by a red and gold flower pattern on a dark background. There are several accounts of how it appeared. The most common version says it was invented in the forestland near the town of Zavolzhye as a unique way of giving wooden tools a golden look.

英语·第 1 页（共 8 页）

1. Which symbol is beneficial to cultivating a person's patience?
A. Kokoshnik. B. Matryoshka.
C. Khokhloma. D. Zavolzhye.

2. What is typical of Kokoshnik?
A. Clothes. B. Bushes.
C. Headdresses. D. Ornaments.

3. What symbolizes Khokhloma?
A. Wood painting handicraft style. B. Black and gold creature patterns.
C. Varieties of legends set in wood. D. Perfect fit of the top and bottom.

B

I thought it was a cold — then I entered history. For me, it all began with a sore throat followed by a stuffy nose (鼻塞). I didn't think too much about it. But I thought it was responsible for me to have a COVID-19 test. Shortly afterwards, the bombshell (突发事件) landed — my test result came back as positive, meaning I was infected with COVID-19.

I began to regret my own previous thinking that "I am young, sportive, and a regular marathon runner, so even if I am infected with the virus, I should be fine..." Undoubtedly, it was necessary to inform the people I have been in contact with while being potentially infectious, and I did so. But I cannot deny, there was a moment of unwillingness when I felt a bit ashamed and anxious to make such a move. Knowing that it is COVID-19, I felt more of a psychological strain than a physical one.

But I was confident that I would be back at work soon. Sadly, that did not happen as the illness turned out to be more complicated than I had imagined. I felt extremely painful in my head. A few days later, I lost my sense of taste. Thankfully, it was temporary and all the major discomfort started to dispel after two weeks, and now I am recovered.

On reflection, the main take-away for me is to be patient and let the virus run its own course. And I realized that youth and fitness do not necessarily mean a quick recovery. The virus interacts with everybody differently.

4. Why did the author take a COVID-19 test?
A. He took his symptoms seriously.
B. He found it his duty to do such a test.
C. His company commanded him to do it.
D. His family were concerned about his infection.

5. How did the author feel when telling others that he got COVID-19?
A. Calm and peaceful.
B. Scared and nervous.
C. Embarrassed and uneasy.
D. Indifferent and casual.

英语·第2页(共8页)

秘密

6. What does the underlined word "dispel" in Paragraph 3 probably mean? D
- A. Increase. B. Arise. C. Sharpen. D. Disappear.
7. What does the author learn from his experience?
- A. Young and fit, you are unlikely to get infected.
- B. Signs of symptoms vary from person to person.
- C. It's necessary to have a test when catching a cold.
- D. It's difficult to recognize catching an infectious disease.

C

A team of scientists will attempt to find the remains of Ernest Shackleton's long-lost ship, the Endurance, below the icy waters of the Antarctic Ocean. Its exact location remains unknown, but this new journey named Endurance 22 plans to find it.

"Given the toughness of the Antarctic environment, there are no guarantees of success in locating the destroyed ship," said Mensun Bound, Endurance 22's director. "But with the best possible technology and a world-leading exploration team, we hope and pray that we can achieve a landmark moment in polar history."

Shackleton's attempt to cross the South Pole is perhaps the most legendary story from the "heroic age" of polar discovery. Starting from the island of South Georgia, the Endurance worked its way south through pack ice for weeks before becoming trapped just off the Caird Coast. The crew drifted (漂流) for over a year, first aboard the ship and then on top of the ice floe (浮冰) itself after the Endurance was crushed and sank.

The Endurance now lies below nearly 3,000 meters of dark water, its timbers (木料) very likely well preserved by the absence of light and low oxygen of its environment. The oxygen levels there are still high enough to sustain life, so the team suspects that a rich ecosystem may have bloomed around the sea-changed Endurance.

Although climate change will make the ice floe easier to break through than in Shackleton's day, arriving at the location his ship sank at is still a challenge. The scientists intend to get there by hitting the ice with the icebreakers fitted to their ship, the South African S. A. Agulhas II. Once the researchers are close enough to the documented site, they will lower a Saab Sabertooth autonomous submarine (潜艇) into the freezing water and use satellite radar imagery to navigate it to the ship.

8. Why does Mensun Bound have high hopes for Endurance 22? C
- A. It is strongly-equipped and properly-staffed.
- B. It is carefully-arranged and effectively-managed.
- C. It is possible to create famous landmarks in the South Pole.
- D. It is likely to overcome tough circumstances in the South Pole.

英语·第3页(共8页)

9. What can we learn about Shackleton and his crew in Paragraph 3?
- A. They laid traps right off the Caird Coast.
B. They abandoned ship after it was crushed by ice.
C. They ended up landing on the island of South Georgia.
D. They insisted on making up stories about polar adventures.
10. What may be the latest about the Endurance?
- A. It is protected by surrounding ecosystems.
B. It witnesses the growth of rare species.
C. It is expected to be in a good state.
D. It lies somewhere out of reach.
11. What is the text mainly about?
- A. How waters affect scientists' precise navigation.
B. How challenges delay researchers' Antarctic study.
C. A secret location that excites people's growing interest.
D. A new exploration that seeks Shackleton's missing ship.

D

Socrates, one of the founding fathers of Western philosophical thought, was on trial. Many Athenians believed he was a dangerous enemy of the state, accusing the philosopher of misleading the youth and refusing to recognize their gods.

But Socrates often claimed to know nothing at all and continued raising further questions in these lengthy conversations. Two of his students, Plato and Xenophon, were so inspired that they modelled their teacher's process in fictional dialogues known as the Socratic Method.

In one of these fictional dialogues, Socrates is in conversation with a young man named Euthydemus about the nature of justice and injustice. Socrates asks him to label actions such as lying and theft as just or unjust. Euthydemus confidently categorizes them as injustices; but another question follows: is it just for a general to cheat an enemy? Euthydemus revises his conclusion: just when done to enemies, and unjust when done to friends. But Socrates keeps asking the young man to consider a commander lying to his troops to boost their spirit. Before long, Euthydemus is desperate. It seems that every answer leads to further problems, and perhaps he's not quite sure what makes justice after all.

In employing this question-oriented (问题导向的) approach, Socrates described himself as a midwife, whose inquiries assist others in giving birth to their ideas, drawing out an individual's unexamined assumptions and then challenging those prejudices. It doesn't always provide definitive answers, but the method helps clarify the questions and exclude contradictory or circular logic, landing both the question asker and answerer in unexpected places.

However, Socrates himself may not be a best teacher of his own method. Historians believe he was deeply critical of Athens' democracy (民主) and passed those concerns onto his followers, inspiring two of his pupils to betray the state. It was likely for these ideas that Socrates was brought to trial, and eventually, sentenced to death.

英语·第4页(共8页)

12. Why was Socrates brought to trial? C
- A. He used violence to fight against the authorities.
B. He held the secret to addressing the state and social issues.
C. He was charged with influencing the youth in wrong ways.
D. His students copied and spread his method with fake dialogues.
13. What can be inferred from the third paragraph? B
- A. Socrates enjoys playing tricks on fool young men.
B. There exist absolute justice and injustice in the world.
C. Euthydemus' conclusions are reasonably and logically based.
D. The Socratic Method is conducted with tricky questions and examples.
14. Which of the following cases can be labeled as using the Socratic Method? D
- A. Lessons are taught at schools using textbook answers.
B. A lecturer forces his own thoughts and opinions on his audience.
C. A policeman uses solid proofs to press a suspect to admit his crime.
D. Students draw their own conclusions by considering many related cases.
15. What can be the best title of the passage? D
- A. An Example of Best Teacher
B. A Man Who Dies a Heroic Death
C. An Educator on Critical Thinking Training
D. A Man with Solutions to All Social Concerns

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。

New Zealand is a popular travel destination for many explorers and adventurers, and it knows how to charm its visitors. A bit of planning will make your trip much easier. 16.

● Local i-SITES: A tourist's favorite place

17. As you can probably guess by the name, this is where you'll find maps, brochures, and essential details about the location you're passing through. Buses usually stop right next to these places, and you can book your next ticket or tour as soon as you arrive. If you're driving and you need some extra travel information or advice, you shouldn't have too much trouble finding the local branch yourself.

● 18

The summer months are perfect for exploring the coastlines and greenery. Winter will greatly serve those who want to get a glimpse of the country's best skiing destinations and mind-blowing glaciers. Autumn offers a remarkable period of colorful leaves, and tends to be quite mild, too. We'd suggest avoiding the spring months, as it's when the weather is at its windiest and most unstable.

英语·第5页(共8页)

● Book accommodation in advance

Remember, New Zealand is a very popular tourist destination. As such, you can usually expect accommodation to be booked out during the peak season. If you're trying to minimize costs, couchsurfing (沙发借宿) is an economic option in some of the main tourist areas. 19. Whatever your choice is, you need to reserve your room ASAP.

● Remember to budget accordingly

Take a look at how the New Zealand dollar is faring compared to your home currency. Even if yours is the stronger one, it's likely that prices are going to be much higher than you're used to. 20. Needless to say, whether you're buying a souvenir or deciding where to grab a bite to eat, you need to watch those funds.

- A. Plan according to the seasons
- B. Emergencies and general safety
- C. Every single town or city will have its own i-SITE
- D. That's the downside of traveling in the southern globe
- E. Airbnb in New Zealand can be as expensive as a hotel room
- F. Just follow these tips and you can truly experience New Zealand
- G. Backpackers' choices also tend to be a lot cheaper than standard hotels

第二部分 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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 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。

Shi Huishan is a senior majoring in Microbiology and minoring in Public Health and Music. She was 21 in microbiology in high school after she first learned about the immune (免疫) system.

As a result of her keen interest in biology, she 22 the Beck Lab. Her project was to study a 23 that she has been struggling with herself. However, her hard work in the lab has not come 24. Working in research is hard; sometimes she will do the exact same experiment several times and get 25 different results for each. She will have to 26 doing the experiments until the data becomes 27. From the experiments she learned that solving problems is an extremely crucial step in research. That is what 28 science and research exciting and interesting.

As a senior, she talks about her 29 as a researcher. Whenever the data was inconsistent, she always 30 herself. She did a lot when she 31 started research. But now she actively looks for the possible causes and 32 team members in the lab. It is an important 33 for her to learn, to be 34 about herself. She wishes there are more opportunities for students to openly 35 the struggles they have in research. Doing research is not all about 36 data.

英语·第6页(共8页)

After 37, she plans to take a year off working as a lab technician before applying for her Master's degree. She said, "Facing 38 is what pushes people to grow and do things you might have never 39 you could do. As long as you are 40 and believe in yourself, anything is possible."

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. occupied | B. interested | C. disappointed | D. experienced |
| 22. A. refused | B. praised | C. joined | D. judged |
| 23. A. difference | B. language | C. subject | D. disease |
| 24. A. easy | B. special | C. regular | D. complex |
| 25. A. similarly | B. probably | C. hardly | D. completely |
| 26. A. keep on | B. give up | C. put off | D. rid of |
| 27. A. true <i>symbol.</i> | B. unordered | C. consistent | D. numerous |
| 28. A. drives | B. makes | C. finds | D. leaves |
| 29. A. advice | B. surprise | C. happiness | D. growth |
| 30. A. praised | B. questioned | C. affected | D. recalled |
| 31. A. currently | B. frequently | C. initially | D. finally |
| 32. A. consults | B. blames | C. analyzes | D. directs |
| 33. A. suggestion | B. lesson | C. role | D. step |
| 34. A. honest | B. patient | C. skillful | D. confident |
| 35. A. evaluate | B. collect | C. share | D. break |
| 36. A. setting aside | B. making up | C. looking up | D. dealing with |
| 37. A. explanation | B. description | C. graduation | D. exhibition |
| 38. A. challenges | B. depressions | C. examinations | D. impressions |
| 39. A. conveyed | B. imagined | C. explored | D. ignored |
| 40. A. determined | B. generous | C. casual | D. modest |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Halverson launched Waitz App with his roommates in UC San Diego after being frustrated by the lack of open spaces at the University's library.

"I was walking up and down several 41 (floor) of UCSD's Geisel Library trying to find a seat, only 42 (see) no space available," Halverson said. "I said to myself out loud, 'I wish I knew 43 busy every floor was before I came!'"

This fall, students in UCSD can monitor seats through Waitz App, seeing which areas of the library have free seats without 44 (have) to physically visit it themselves. It uses the Internet to determine the number of people in a 45 (give) space. Sensors, 46 can scan for Bluetooth and Wi-Fi signals, are fixed into the walls. The signals 47 (change) into live occupancy data

英语·第7页(共8页)

which are displayed in the monitors and on the mobile app. According to Halverson, the sensors have at least 90% 48 (accurate) and do not collect any 49 (person) information. Using the app, they can identify their best bets for 50 alternative space — and to know before they go to the library where's the best place to find a spot.

第三部分 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。

I had a long conversation with Nancy in yesterday. She was having difficult time. So I try to cheer her up by pointing out her achievements, reminding her of the situations where he had made a difference to others. This morning I received a "Thank you" message read "How come you are always so positive about everything but work on lifting your friends up?" Actually, I'm not! Helping others to see the good in themselves make me focus on the beautiful of life. Meanwhile, it helps me out of my own dark hour. Accepting ourselves for who we are helps us to be less sympathetic towards ourselves and others.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Chris 对 2022 年北京冬奥会的官方吉祥物冰墩墩很感兴趣。请你给他写一封邮件介绍一下北京冬奥会的官方吉祥物冰墩墩。内容包括:

1. 名字和外观;
2. 寓意及设计理念。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 吉祥物 mascot; 冰墩墩 Bing Dwen Dwen

Dear Chris, ~~Hi~~,

Yours,
Li Hua

~~ourselves~~

2022 届“3+3+3” 高考备考诊断性联考卷（二） 英语参考答案

第一部分 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）

1~5 BCABC

6~10 DBABC

11~15 DCDDC

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

16~20 FCAGD

第二部分 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）

21~25 BCDAD

26~30 ACBDB

31~35 CABDC

36~40 DCABA

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

41. floors

42. to see

43. how

44. having

45. given

46. which

47. are changed/will be changed

48. accuracy

49. personal

50. an

第三部分 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）

I had a long conversation with Nancy ~~in~~ yesterday. She was having \wedge difficult time. So

①

②a

I try to cheer her up by pointing out her achievements, reminding her of the situations where he had

③tried

④she

made a difference to others. This morning I received a “Thank you” message read “How come

⑤reading

you are always so positive about everything but work on lifting your friends up?” Actually, I’m

⑥and

not! Helping others to see the good in themselves make me focus on the beautiful of life. Meanwhile,

⑦makes

⑧beauty

it helps me out of my own dark hour. Accepting ourselves for who we are helps us to be less sympathetic

⑨hours

⑩more

towards ourselves and others.

英语参考答案·第 1 页（共 8 页）

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

【参考范文】(范文意在为同学们提供写作素材, 故字数未限定。)

Dear Chris,

It is my great pleasure to introduce the official mascot of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games to you. It is a giant panda-inspired cartoon character, whose name is “Bing Dwen Dwen” in Chinese. Bing, the Chinese word for “ice”, shows purity and strength, while Dwen Dwen means sincerity, liveliness, and health — characteristics also shared by pandas which combine China’s traditional culture and its modern appearance together with winter sports elements in a fascinating image that shows our great expectations for the Games and shows that we welcome the world.

Covered with a layer of ice crystals, the mascot really takes in the best elements and characteristics of China and the Chinese people. Colorful circles around its face symbolize skating tracks and 5G technology, sending out a strong sense of science and technology. The image is very vivid and lovely, looking kind and friendly, which also symbolizes the peaceful coexistence of humans, animals and nature. What it tries to convey is the Olympic spirits, including traits such as passion, perseverance, friendship and mutual understanding.

I do think it is well worth owning.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

第一部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

体裁: 说明文 主题语境: 人与社会——民族文化

【语篇导读】本文是说明文, 介绍了三种俄罗斯文化符号。

1. B 细节理解题。根据 **Matryoshka** 部分的段末可知, 许多人把俄罗斯套娃当作玩具来买。他们一个一个地打开套娃弄出去, 这需要耐心。但当人们把娃娃放回稍微大一点的娃娃时, 它需要更多的耐心。故选 B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据 **Kokoshnik** 部分的第二、三句可知，在俄罗斯民族服装中，妇女和女孩佩戴的传统俄罗斯头饰科科什尼克起到了重要的作用。妇女只在最隆重的场合才穿上科科什尼克服装。故选 C。
3. A 细节理解题。根据 **Khokhloma** 部分第一、二句可知，霍克洛马是一种俄罗斯木画手工艺品风格，诞生于 17 世纪，其特征是黑色背景上的红色和金色花朵图案。故选 A。

B

体裁：记叙文 主题语境：人与自我——感染新冠的经历

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了作者不幸感染新冠病毒，及时就医并平安康复的经历。

4. B 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章第一段第四句“*But I thought it was responsible for me to have a COVID-19 test.*”可知，作者认为他有责任去做个新冠核酸检测。故选 B。
5. C 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据具体信息进行推理的能力。根据文章第二段第三句“*there was a moment of unwillingness when I felt a bit ashamed and anxious to make such a move*”可知，作者在告诉别人自己感染新冠时感到羞愧和不安。故选 C。
6. D 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据具体信息对生词进行推理的能力。根据文章第三段“*Thankfully, it was temporary and all the major discomfort started to dispel after two weeks, and now I am recovered.*”可知，幸运的是，作者的不适在两周后消失并痊愈。故选 D。
7. B 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据具体信息进行推理的能力。根据全文末句“*The virus interacts with everybody differently.*”可知，病毒感染的情况因人而异。故选 B。

C

体裁：说明文 主题语境：人与社会——沉船打捞

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。一支名为“坚忍号 22”的探险队将尝试在南极海域打捞于 1915 年沉入海底的“坚忍号”。

8. A 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章第二段末句“*But with the best possible technology and a world-leading exploration team, we hope and pray that we can achieve a landmark moment in polar history.*”可知由于最顶尖的科技配备和世界领先的队员安排，Mensun Bound 对该探险队充满信心、期待满满。故选 A。

9. B 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据具体信息进行推理的能力。根据文章第三段末句“The crew drifted (漂流) for over a year, first aboard the ship and then on top of the ice floe (浮冰) itself after the Endurance was crushed and sank.”可知 Shackleton 和他的船员在海上漂流了一年多。刚开始他们乘船随冰漂移,后来在“坚忍号”被撞坏沉没后弃船并搬到了浮冰上。故选 B。
10. C 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据具体信息进行推理的能力。根据文章倒数第二段首句“The Endurance now lies below nearly 3,000 meters of dark water, its timbers (木料) very likely well preserved by the absence of light and low oxygen of its environment.”可知“坚忍号”目前位于水下约 3000 米处,由于缺乏光照且周围含氧量低,船身的木料很可能保存完好。故选 C。
11. D 主旨大意题。本题考查考生对文章主旨要义的归纳和概括能力。根据全文,可知该文的主要内容是一支探险队即将启程南极去搜寻 Shackleton 的沉船。故选 D。

D

体裁: 说明文 主题语境: 人与社会——苏格拉底思辨法

【语篇导读】本文是说明文。介绍了苏格拉底思辨法这种独特的以问题为导向的方法在启迪心智和培养批判性思维方面的实践和作用,以及苏格拉底本人因此而招致的命运。

12. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句可知,雅典人认为苏格拉底是城邦的危险敌人,指控他蛊惑青年,拒绝认同他们的神。故选 C。
13. D 推理判断题。文章第三段主要用苏格拉底和 Euthydemus 就何为正义和非正义的对话为例说明苏格拉底思维法是如何具体运用的。苏格拉底根据对方的回答,不断提出相关棘手问题和例子,使得对方难以自圆其说,同时促使对方对相关问题进行更为深入的思考,得出更为全面的结论。故选 D。
14. D 推理判断题。根据文章第三段讲述的苏格拉底思辨法的特点,可以推知 D 项“学生通过思考许多相关案例来得出自己的结论”符合苏格拉底法的特征,其余三项不符。故选 D。
15. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知文章重点介绍了苏格拉底思辨法这种独特的以问题为导向的方法如何启迪心智和培养批判性思维。C 选项“苏格拉底:一位批判性思维训练的教育家”符合文章主旨,其余三项存在理解偏差。故选 C。

英语参考答案·第4页(共8页)

第二节

体裁：说明文 主题语境：人与社会——新西兰旅游注意事项

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍计划去新西兰旅游的时候需要注意一些什么。

16. F 考查考生理解上下文、建立段落间连贯语义的能力。前一句提到了提前计划旅行会很好，下文在介绍具体的措施。F项中的“these”与后文具体措施相呼应，故选F。
17. C 考查考生理解段落主题和支撑主题的具体信息的能力。小标题提到了“i-SITE”，后一句在解释i-SITE是什么地方，C选项说每个城市都会有i-SITE，该选项承前启后，与前后句衔接完好。故选C。
18. A 考查考生概括段落大意的能力。这一段介绍了不同季节到新西兰需要注意的事项，A选项说需要基于季节来计划旅行。故选A。
19. G 考查考生理解上下文、建立段内连贯语义的能力。空前在说为了削减住宿开支，沙发借宿是一个不错的选择，G选项说青年旅舍也是不错的选择，符合逻辑。故选G。
20. D 考查考生理解上下文、建立段内连贯语义的能力。空前说新西兰的物价可能比较高，D选项说这可能是因为是在南半球旅行的不利方面，符合逻辑。故选D。

第二部分 语言知识运用

第一节

体裁：记叙文 主题语境：人与自我——职业规划

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。读大四的施惠善参加了贝克的项目，参与疾病的研究，从中学习到有用的经验并规划自己的下一步人生。

21. B 考查形容词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，高中第一次了解免疫系统后，她对微生物学产生兴趣。故选B。be occupied in “忙于做某事”；be interested in “对……感兴趣”；be disappointed in “对……失望”；be experienced in “在某方面有经验”。
22. C 考查动词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，由于她对生物学有浓厚的兴趣，她加入了贝克实验室。故选C。refuse “拒绝；回绝”；praise “赞美；表扬”；join “参加；成为……一员”；judge “判断；认为”。
23. D 考查名词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，她的项目是研究一种疾病。故选D。difference “差异；不同之处”；language “语言；说话”；subject “主题；学科”；disease “疾病”。

英语参考答案·第5页（共8页）

24. A 考查形容词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，然而，她在实验室的工作并不容易。故选 A。easy “容易的；舒适的”；special “特别的；专门的”；regular “通常的；规律的”；complex “复杂的；难懂的”。
25. D 考查副词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，研究工作很辛苦；有时她会做几次完全相同的实验，每次都得到完全不同的结果。故选 D。similarly “相似地；同样”；probably “大概；或许”；hardly “几乎不”；completely “完全地；彻底”。
26. A 考查动词短语的辨析。根据语境分析可知，她必须继续做实验，直到数据一致为止。故选 A。keep on “继续；进行”；give up “放弃；交出”；put off “推迟；扔掉”；rid of “除去；摆脱”。
27. C 考查形容词的辨析。解析同上。故选 C。true “真实的；正确的”；unordered “无序的”；consistent “一致的；吻合的”；numerous “众多的；许多的”。
28. B 考查动词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，从实验中，她了解到排除故障是研究中极其关键的一步。这就是科学和研究令人兴奋和有趣的地方。故选 B。drive “迫使；驱动”；make “变得；制造”；find “发现”；leave “离开；使保留”。
29. D 考查名词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，作为一名大四学生，她谈到了自己作为研究员的经历。故选 D。advice “建议；忠告”；surprise “惊喜；惊讶”；happiness “快乐；幸福”；growth “成长；生长”。
30. B 考查动词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，每当数据出现不一致的时候，她就质疑自己。故选 B。praise “表扬；赞美”；question “盘问；对……提出质疑”；affect “影响；打动”；recall “想起；撤销”。
31. C 考查副词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，当她一开始研究时她就是这样做的。故选 C。currently “现时；当前”；frequently “经常地；频繁地”；initially “开始；最初”；finally “终于；最后”。
32. A 考查动词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，相反，她会积极寻找可能的原因，并在实验室请教团队成员。故选 A。consult “咨询；请教”；blame “责怪；归咎于”；analyze “对……进行分析；剖析”；direct “指引；指导”。
33. B 考查名词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，这对她来说是重要的一课，让她更加自信。故选 B。suggestion “建议；意见”；lesson “课；经验”；role “角色；作用”；step “脚步；步骤”。

英语参考答案·第6页(共8页)

34. D 考查形容词的辨析。解析同上。故选 D。honest “诚实的；正直的”；patient “耐心的；能忍耐的”；skillful “熟练的；巧妙的”；confident “自信的；肯定的”。
35. C 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，她希望学生们有更多的机会公开分享他们在研究中遇到的困难。故选 C。evaluate “评估；评价”；collect “收集”；share “分享”；break “打破”。
36. D 考查语境中动词短语的辨析。根据语境分析可知，做研究不仅仅是为了处理数据。故选 D。set aside “撤销；驳回”；make up “编造；组成”；look up “查阅；尊敬”；deal with “处理”。
37. C 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，毕业后，她计划在申请硕士学位之前，先休息一年做实验室技术员。故选 C。explanation “解释；说明”；description “描述；形容”；graduation “毕业；毕业典礼”；exhibition “展览；展出”。
38. A 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据上下文可知，面对挑战促使人成长，并且做一些你可能从未想过你能做的事。故选 A。challenge “挑战；难题”；depression “抑郁；沮丧”；examination “考试；审查”；impression “印象；感想”。
39. B 考查语境中动词的辨析。解析同上。故选 B。convey “表达；运输”；imagine “想象；料想”；explore “探讨；探索”；ignore “忽视；不理睬”。
40. A 考查语境中形容词的辨析。根据语境分析可知，只要你下定决心，相信自己，一切皆有可能。故选 A。determined “坚定的；下定决心的”；generous “慷慨的；大方的”；casual “随便的；不认真的”；modest “谦虚的；谨慎的”。

第二节

体裁：新闻报道 主题语境：人与社会——图书馆座位管理软件

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道，报道了 Halverson 设计开发了一款图书馆座位的管理软件。

41. floors 考查名词的数的用法。此句意为“我当时正在加州大学圣地亚哥分校盖泽尔图书馆 (Geisel Library) 的几层楼里来回走动，试图找到一个座位，但却没有一个空位。”
42. to see 考查非谓语动词的用法。句意解析如上，句中用不定式 to do 表达意料之外的结果。
43. how 考查连词的用法。此句考查宾语从句，意为“我希望我来之前知道每一层楼都有多拥挤”。

44. having 考查非谓语动词的用法。此句意为“今年秋天，UCSD 的学生可以通过 Waitz 应用程序监控座位，看到图书馆的哪些区域有空闲空间，而不用亲自去到图书馆。”
45. given 考查非谓语动词的用法。此句意为“它利用互联网来确定一个特定空间的人数。”
46. which 考查定语从句的用法。此句意为“传感器被固定在墙壁上，可以扫描蓝牙和 Wi-Fi 信号。”
47. are changed/will be changed 考查动词的时态和语态用法。此句意为“信号（将会）被转换成实时占用率数据，显示在监视器和移动应用程序上。”
48. accuracy 考查词性转换。此句意为“根据 Halverson 所说，传感器至少有 90% 的准确率，而且不会收集任何个人身份信息。”
49. personal 考查词性转换。句意解析如上，因空后是名词“information”，故填形容词形式。
50. an 考查冠词的用法。此句意为“使用这个应用程序，他们可以确定自己在一个可选择空间内的最佳选择，并在去图书馆之前就知道哪里是最好的能找到座位的地方。”

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜



自主选拔在线