

超级全能生® 教学考试

秘密★启用前

超级全能生 2023 高考全国卷地区高三年级 3 月联考

英语

考生注意：

1. 本试卷共 4 页。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡的相应位置。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，答在本试卷卷上无效。
4. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，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，再选涂其他答案标号。
5. 考试结束后，将本试题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。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. What does John want to read probably?
A. A novel. B. A magazine. C. A newspaper.
2. What will Sophia do next?
A. Return a book.
B. Get back her schoolbag.
C. Have a chemistry class.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. At a clothes store. C. At a recycling station.
4. Who will the boy probably play with?
A. Henry. B. Linda. C. His grandma.
5. When will the man go to Lee's office probably?
A. At 3:00 pm. B. At 3:30 pm. C. At 4:00 pm.

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 will the doctor do first for the girl?
A. Pull out a tooth. B. Clean her teeth. C. Fill a tooth.
7. How much does the girl need to pay?
A. \$ 160. B. \$ 180. C. \$ 200.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.
9. What sport does Henry love?
A. Skating. B. Swimming. C. Basketball.
10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A camp. B. Outdoor activities. C. Children of different grades.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 14 题。

11. Why is Jason going to India?
A. To do business. B. To visit friends. C. To take a holiday.
12. Where will Jason stay in India?
A. At a hotel. B. At a friend's house. C. At a relative's house.
13. What can we know about Jim Corbett National Park?
A. It has a history of several decades.
B. It houses different kinds of tigers.
C. It requires no entry fees.

14. How does the woman feel about visiting the national park?

- A. Tired. B. Relaxed. C. Interested.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What is Susan writing?
A. A letter. B. A poem. C. A novel.
16. What will the first-place winner get?
A. The right to publish works.
B. Five copies of *Cargoes*.
C. A \$150 cash prize.

17. When does Susan plan to prepare for the contest?

- A. On October 27th. B. On October 28th. C. On October 31st.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What impresses the speaker most in Cape Town?
A. Beautiful scenery. B. Outdoor cafes. C. Friendly locals.
19. What does the speaker think the Bo-Kaap neighborhood is suitable for?
A. Buying handmade local goods.
B. Experiencing local culture.
C. Relaxing oneself in clubs.

20. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Telling her experience in Cape Town.
B. Encouraging travelers to visit Cape Town.
C. Sharing wonderful hiking sites with listeners.

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

Shrek's Adventure!

Shrek's Adventure! is a one-of-a-kind indoor "walk-and-ride" tourist attraction in London inspired by the DreamWorks films *Shrek*, *Shrek 2* and *Shrek the Third*. It allows children to come face to face with the likes of Shrek, Fiona, Donkey, and many others.

Shrek's Adventure! has ten funny shows featuring classic sets (like Shrek's swamp) from the *Shrek* film series, a breathtaking 4D ride with special effects, and most importantly, a tour where kids can help break the code and save Shrek so he can get back to his beloved swamp safely.

Activities

Going aboard the magical 4D DreamWorks Tour bus (with Donkey acting as the tour guide)

Learning how to be a Viking of Berk

Cooking up a magic spell at the Muffin Man's house

Basic Rules

All children under the age of 15 must be accompanied by an adult at all times.

All bags and coats must be brought with you during the tour.

All visitors must arrive within the time on your booking confirmation, and you must bring a printed version of the booking with you during your visit. If you do not arrive within your reserved arrival time, you may have to wait until the next available show time.

Ticket Costs

People aged 16 and over: £27 (at the door) or £18.90 (online)

Children aged 3 to 15: £21.85 (at the door) or £15.30 (online)

Children under 3: Free

21. What can children do in Shrek's Adventure!?

- A. Learn to break a magic spell.
- B. Act as a guide on the tour bus.
- C. Help Shrek return to his swamp.
- D. Watch the DreamWorks film *Shrek*.

22. What should you do if you miss the reserved show time?

- A. Enjoy the next show.
- B. Show the printed tickets.
- C. Book another show online.
- D. Enter halfway through the show.

23. How much will a couple and their 8-year-old son pay if they buy tickets online?

- A. £34.2.
- B. £37.8.
- C. £53.1.
- D. £75.85.

B

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Michael Jordan spent his early years in a noisy but cheerful house in rural North Carolina, surrounded by generations of family that stretched back to his great-grandfather. Jordan's home life remained so even after his immediate family moved to the city of Wilmington in the late 1960s, with parents James and Deloris establishing high academic standards and strict ground rules to keep their five children out of trouble.

It was James, supervisor at General Electric, that introduced Jordan to his first athletic love, baseball and built a basketball court in the backyard. However, companions recall Deloris, a bank teller, as the stronger presence of his parents. Her strong will would later be reflected in her son's drive to succeed.

If the backyard court provided the stage for Jordan to develop his basketball talent, then it was the presence of its other regular user that made him become so competitive. Larry Jordan was a year older, and while Michael was already taller, Larry was stronger, equally athletic and not wanting to lose to his younger brother. The two went full steam at each other on the court every day until bedtime, with Deloris stepping in to calm the boys when things grew too heated. A strong-willed Jordan eventually figured out how to win on a regular basis and his continuing growth widened the gap between them.

When Jordan entered Lancy High School, Pop Herring was the coach of the school's basketball team. All basketball hopefuls tried out for the school team in the fall of 1978, and Jordan, along with the rest of the promising underclassmen (低年级学生), was assigned to the junior school team. Coach Herring showed he had Jordan's best interests at heart by personally running him through trainings every day as a junior. Jordan's hard work and his quick body growth soon turned him into the best basketball player of that school.

24. What can we know about Michael Jordan when he was young?

- A. He had a close relationship with his great-grandfather.
- B. He got into trouble easily in Wilmington.
- C. He frequently moved with his family.
- D. He enjoyed a happy family life.

25. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. Jordan's parents' love for sports.
- B. The influence of Jordan's parents.
- C. Jordan's parents' way to train him.
- D. The strict rules set by Jordan's parents.

26. What does the author want to show by mentioning Larry Jordan?

- A. Larry Jordan's admiration for Michael Jordan.
- B. Larry Jordan's expectations for Michael Jordan.
- C. Larry Jordan's strong desire to defeat Michael Jordan.
- D. Larry Jordan's contribution to Michael Jordan's competitive spirit.

27. What can be inferred about Coach Herring in the last paragraph?

- A. He was a great help on Michael Jordan's path to success.
- B. He made Michael Jordan well-known around the world.
- C. He helped develop Michael Jordan's various interests.
- D. He was disappointed at Michael Jordan's height.

C

Americans are "always in a hurry", wrote Alexis de Tocqueville in 1835. Until the COVID-19 pandemic, nowhere was this more evident in recent decades than in packed trains at peak times as people commuted (通勤) to work.

Almost 75% of office workers in America say the journey is what they dread most about going back to the office. Working remotely a few days a week tends to normality. Rush-hour traffic, overcrowded trains and transport strikes all argue for working from home. The outcry for lower carbon emissions adds additional weight to the argument for millions of employees not undertaking unnecessary journeys. In some emerging cities, getting to work involves traffic jam and accidents.

Some people insist that no commute is ever worth the trouble. But in my opinion, with the right attitude, it does not have to feel like temporary brain damage.

Commuting will inevitably involve some physical activity. But whether you are cycling, or just picking up your walking pace to catch a bus or train, you actually combine being outdoors with an element of struggle—a healthy amount of which can make you energetic, not feel tired out.

密封线内不要答题

Besides, in an era of remote work, the commute helps mark out the mental distance between home and the office, which disappears when the kitchen table has become your work station. As a commuter who has to take the underground to office three days a week, I totally relate to this. On the morning train to office, I tend to work out a to-do list for that day in my mind. But on the way back, I usually let my thoughts wander and still feel connected to the world. In this way, for me, this seemingly wasted time is actually fruitful.

Few people enjoy staying at one place for ever. Working remotely in an isolated village of Italy may sound like a treat for a while. Yet like all sameness, it soon begins to feel stifling (令人窒息的). In a modern world where Alexis de Tocqueville's words ring true of everyone everywhere, it may seem strange to offer explanation for the hurriedness. But not if you think of the commute as punctuation in the larger tale.

28. What does the underlined word "dread" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Enjoy. B. Fear. C. Care. D. Regret.
29. What does the author think of the struggle to catch a bus?
A. It is a waste of time. B. It can be pleasant.
C. It can hardly be handled. D. It does harm to our health.
30. How does the author support his point in paragraph 5?
A. By listing statistics. B. By making a comparison.
C. By referring to experts' views. D. By sharing his own experience.
31. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
A. To appeal to people to live a slow life.
B. To encourage people to work remotely.
C. To change people's views on commuting.
D. To help people solve commuting problems.

The fairy tales and stories we love often begin with someone asking questions. *Sleeping Beauty* has a princess exploring a castle just to see what's inside. Jack climbs his beanstalk because he wants to know what's at the top. All these happen because of curiosity.

Curiosity may be the driving force of all science and experiments, encouraging us to explore the highest mountains and deepest oceans. But it's also our biggest downfall. It's the voice that says "push the button", and it's what burnt Icarus' waxen wings.

When it comes to curiosity, we are not born equal. Some people can't help but question, or examine something, while others are quite happy with what they have and what they see. So why isn't curiosity distributed evenly among people?

Our brain rewards us for good behavior. When we satisfy our desire, our brain says to us, "Yes, well done on looking after the body—have some endorphins (内啡肽)." The seeking system is the thing that encourages us to explore and go beyond our comfort zone. It has various reward systems set up for the satisfaction of our goal. Without the seeking system, we'd just sit still and satisfy ourselves with whatever we have.

For the curiosity differences between men and women, research suggests that men are more likely to do risky behavior, from going on financial investments to swimming in the sea. Perhaps it is because of some kind of "hunter-gatherer" society behavior, where men are regarded as needing to be more risk-seeking and curious to help feed, protect, and care for "the whole group".

And children are born with great curiosity. The success that teenagers will have in satisfying their curiosity, or how far they are allowed to devote themselves to it, will determine how efficient those curiosity pathways are in later life. If children are given new environments to explore, the room to play and experiment, and the freedom to ask questions and examine them, then they will do so more later in life as well.

32. Why does the author mention the fairy tales at the beginning?

- A. To lead in the topic of the text.
B. To explain the cause of curiosity.
C. To provide background information.
D. To introduce the ways of being curious.

33. What mainly affects curiosity distribution among people?

- A. Their spirits of adventure. B. Their society behavior.
C. Their seeking system. D. Their endorphins.

34. What might the author advise parents to do?

- A. Reward kids for their good behavior.
B. Accompany kids in playing and studying.
C. Give teenagers the freedom of expression and choice.
D. Provide children with conditions to satisfy their curiosity.

35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Why Are Some People More Curious than Others?
B. How Can Curiosity Influence People's Life?
C. Why Is Curiosity Important for Learning?
D. How Can People Develop Their Curiosity?

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Hot peppers are a delicious and spicy ingredient in ethnic (民族的) cuisine and most diners are familiar with the sensation of having bitten into a hot pepper which is too hot. The painful sensation connected with hot peppers is caused by a substance called capsaicin (辣椒素). 36 F

Drinking tomato juice or biting into a lemon helps with the pain of hot peppers. This is probably due to the high acid content of these foods, which helps to neutralize the capsaicin. 37 C That's because capsaicin is an oil, meaning that it is not water-soluble. Instead of washing the capsaicin out of your mouth, you will merely spread it around, increasing the pain.

Many ethnic meals include simple carbohydrates (碳水化合物) like rice and bread. 38 F They can absorb the capsaicin. Then the capsaicin will be lifted out of your mouth, greatly reducing the amount of pain that you feel.

39 A Because capsaicin is highly soluble in fats of dairy products. Drink a glass of milk to cut the burning sensation, or try yogurt, which has the advantage of a high acid balance as well.

It also helps to know how to handle hot peppers safely when cooking. When working with very spicy peppers, you may want to consider using gloves while you clean and cut them. Cut the peppers with care on a separate cutting board. 40 F And wash your hands thoroughly to avoid getting capsaicin in your eyes or nose.

A. Dairy products also help to lessen the pain.

B. Most of them are common among ethnic meals.

C. Under no circumstances should you drink water.

D. Even so, hot peppers are popular with many people.

E. Fortunately, there are several techniques for reducing the pain.

F. In this way, you won't carelessly add hot peppers to other food.

G. If you are eating hot peppers, take advantage of these carbohydrates.

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。

Andrew Otazo, 35, and Manny Rionda, 55, from Florida, used an app to track the hurricane bands. They 41 until winds temporarily became weaker before heading out to Key Biscayne Beach to 42 rubbish.

Then they dragged back 310 pounds of fishing traps, ropes and other 43. Two warm-hearted strangers who eagerly joined the clean-up group helped 44 this. The traps can cause great 45, Otazo said, as they pose a risk to turtles and birds.

Otazo started doing this five years ago, when he 46 a lot of rubbish trapped beneath the exposed roots of Florida mangroves(红树林). He began to 47 mangroves, and quickly learned about their 48. They protect the region from erosion(侵蚀)—particularly during extreme weather events, including hurricanes. Then he started to collect rubbish. So far, he has 49 more than 22,000 pounds of rubbish from South Florida's coastal ecosystem.

"Florida mangroves 50 the effects of natural disasters—the power that 51 can have in protecting our lives and our belongings is great," said Anne Birch, a Florida ocean and coast strategy director, adding that mangroves are 52. "If mangroves are reduced in size, then you are reducing their benefits," Birch said 53.

Birch also said that the 54 of environmentalists such as Otazo and Rionda is important. "When you start accumulating the power of every 55, you can make much difference," she said.

That's also Otazo's 56. Otazo delivers speeches regularly to raise 57 and encourage people to protect the coastal ecosystem.

As natural disasters occur more frequently—which scientists say are 58, at least in part, by climate change—Otazo believes his 59 is more important than ever. "I'm 60 to doing this for the rest of my life, until I physically can't do it anymore," Otazo said.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. chatted | B. hesitated | C. waited | D. complained |
| 42. A. pick up | B. sort out | C. set fire to | D. make use of |
| 43. A. equipment | B. material | C. baggage | D. waste |
| 44. A. cover | B. accomplish | C. carry | D. control |
| 45. A. madness | B. change | C. damage | D. conflict |
| 46. A. buried | B. collected | C. cleaned | D. noticed |
| 47. A. plant | B. research | C. protect | D. appreciate |
| 48. A. role | B. application | C. favorite | D. growth |
| 49. A. described | B. burned | C. removed | D. monitored |
| 50. A. suffer | B. reduce | C. avoid | D. produce |
| 51. A. pollution | B. knowledge | C. people | D. nature |
| 52. A. threatened | B. ignored | C. decorated | D. introduced |
| 53. A. regretfully | B. politely | C. worriedly | D. coolly |
| 54. A. reputation | B. work | C. opinion | D. recognition |
| 55. A. voice | B. person | C. community | D. solution |
| 56. A. concern | B. style | C. choice | D. goal |
| 57. A. awareness | B. doubts | C. money | D. expectations |
| 58. A. replaced | B. challenged | C. fueled | D. surrounded |
| 59. A. observation | B. health | C. courage | D. suggestion |
| 60. A. committed | B. limited | C. used | D. opposed |

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。

On November 15, 2022, the United Nations(UN) announced that the world's population had reached 8 billion, warning that more hardship is in store for regions already 61 (face) resource shortage due to climate change.

"It is not only an 62 (indicate) of human success to reach 8 billion people, 63 also a great risk for our future," said Mr. John Wilmoth, director of the UN's population division. 64 it is food, water or petrol, there will be 65 (little) for all as the global population adds another 2.4 billion people by the 2080s, according to UN projections. Resource pressure will be especially intense in African nations, where populations 66 (expect) to boom, experts say. These are also among the countries most vulnerable to climate impacts, and most in need of climate finance.

And having more people on the planet 67 (put) more pressure on nature, as people compete with wildlife for water, food and space. But how much they consume resources is 68 (equal) important, suggesting policymakers can make 69 big difference by making a change to consumption patterns.

"Humanity's impact on the natural world has more 70 (do) with how we behave than how many we are," Mr Wilmoth said.

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。

Last Sunday, all my classmates visited the History Museum, what is a very famous tourist attraction. We met with at the school gate at 8:00 and then set out for a museum by bus. The weather was cold and dry, so we took drinking water and wear enough clothes to keep warm. After half an hour ride, we arrived at the museum, where we listened to the guide careful. We also took many photo. In the end, we asked to meet at 11:00 at the gate of the museum. The museum is worth visited because it not only improves our knowledge of history and also enriches our lives.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是校英文报"Travelling in China"栏目的编辑李华,请给你校外教 Mr White 写一封电子邮件向他约稿,内容包括:

1. 栏目介绍;
2. 稿件要求(内容和词数);
3. 交稿时间和方式。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

超级全能生 2023 高考全国卷地区高三年级 3 月联考·英语
参考答案、提示及评分细则

第一部分 听力

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: John, what kind of reading are you interested in? There are some fashion magazines, newspapers and novels on the shelves.

M: Well, I'd like to know what's happening in the business field every day.

(Text 2)

W: Jason, are you going to the chemistry building too?

M: No, I'm going to the library to return a book. We have no chemistry class today. Why are you going there, Sophia?

W: I left my schoolbag there and I am going to fetch it.

(Text 3)

M: Do you need anything else, madam?

W: No, thank you. By the way, can I return this coat if my brother doesn't like it?

M: Certainly. But you must return it within one week without washing it.

(Text 4)

M: Mom, can I go to Linda's home and play with her this afternoon?

W: Honey, Linda has already left for her grandma's house. I know Henry is alone at home today. He must be happy to stay with you.

M: That's great!

(Text 5)

W: Hello! Specialist Lee's office. How can I help you?

M: Hello! This is Christopher Brown speaking. I made an appointment with Lee yesterday. But I can't get to his office at 3:30 this afternoon. Can I come a little later?

W: Sure. When can you come then?

M: I will arrive half an hour later than scheduled.

(Text 6)

W: Doctor, my toothache is really killing me. It has been troubling me for almost a week.

M: Let me see... Oh, you have a bad tooth. I'm afraid you have to have it pulled out or it'll just get worse and worse.

W: Oh, that's terrible. I shouldn't have eaten so many sweets.

M: Yeah. But I think you need to clean your teeth first.

W: OK. How much do I have to pay altogether?

M: 200 dollars. But since you're a high school student, you can get a 20% discount.

W: Thank you. I just want the pain to stop as soon as possible.

(Text 7)

M: Honey, can Henry go to Breezemont Day Camp?

W: Let me have a look. There is a Starter Camp for children entering kindergarten. Its Junior Camp is for children entering grades one through three. And its Senior Camp is for grades four through eight.

M: Since Henry has just finished grade three, he can join the last program.

W: Yes, you are right.

M: So what can children do at the camp?

W: They can take part in different outdoor activities, such as swimming, playing basketball and skating. Henry loves skating very much, so I'm sure he'll be interested in it.

M: Good. When will the camp begin?

W: Next Monday. Let's tell Henry about it tonight.

M: OK.

(Text 8)

W: Jason, I heard you're taking a trip to India next week. Will you go there on business?

M: No. I just want to take a break from work.

W: I see. After all the hard work, you deserve a holiday. Have you booked a hotel?

M: No. A friend of mine has settled down in the state of Uttarakhand. I can spend a few days with his family.

W: That's perfect. And the attractions? Will you visit Jim Corbett National Park?

M: Of course. I have bought a ticket online. It seems you know a lot about it.

W: Yeah. *National Geographic* once introduced it. I remember it was first opened in 1946, right?

M: No. In 1936, actually.

W: Oh, yes. It has a long history.

M: Right. It's also one of the best national parks in the world to see tigers roam around the park.

W: Oh, I love tigers. How I wish I could visit it one day!

(Text 9)

M: Are you writing a poem again, Susan?

W: No. I'm just working on a short novel about a girl in an imaginary world.

M: You're a really wonderful young writer. I've read some of your poems, and I think they're very well written. Why don't you send them to the Nancy Thorp Poetry Contest?

W: What is that? I've never heard about it.

M: It's a contest for young women writers in high school. It provides prizes and recognition for the best poems. The first place will win a \$350 cash prize, publish works in *Cargoes*, Hollins' prize-winning student magazine and ten copies of *Cargoes*.

W: Wow, I'm quite interested in it. When can I take part in it?

M: Well, if you'd like to attend it, you should hurry up, because the deadline is October 31st.

W: Yeah. Today is October 27th and it is very late now. I will start preparing for it tomorrow.

M: And you'd better get to know its basic rules beforehand.

W: OK. Can I search for them on their official website?

M: Yes, of course.

(Text 10)

Good morning, everyone. I'm glad to be invited here to introduce Cape Town, one of Africa's most popular tourist attractions. After visiting Cape Town with my family last year, I knew it's popular for a reason. What attracts me most is its impressive natural beauty. Its beaches are world-famous. Cape Town's beachfront and downtown areas are also lively at any time. During the day, it is easy to find locals selling their handmade goods or outdoor cafes to enjoy the pleasant view. At night, there are many excellent clubs and restaurants where locals and foreigners can relax. Cape Town also has many cultural sites for tourists to visit, including the Bo-Kaap neighborhood and the Castle of Good Hope. They reflect Cape Town's long history and help explain why the city is one of the most multicultural places in the world. For outdoor lovers, Cape Town has a wide mix of opportunities. There are many nearby hills, mountains and roads that make for great biking, climbing and hiking. If you want a trip to Africa, I strongly suggest you consider a trip to Cape Town.

参考答案

1~5 CBBAC 6~10 BACAA 11~15 CBACC 16~20 ABABB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了怪物史莱克主题公园的相关信息。

21. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中“save Shrek so he can get back to his beloved swamp safely”可知,在怪物史莱克主题公园,孩子们可以帮助史莱克回到他的沼泽地。
22. A 细节理解题。根据 **Basic Rules** 部分中“If you do not arrive within your reserved arrival time, you may have to wait until the next available show time.”可知,如果错过预定的演出时间,你可以观看下一场演出。
23. C 推理判断题。根据 **Ticket Costs** 部分中“People aged 16 and over: £27(at the door) or £18.90(online) Children aged 3 to 15; £21.85(at the door) or £15.30(online)”可推知,一对夫妇和他们8岁的儿子在网上买票共需支付53.1英镑。

B

本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Michael Jordan 早年的生活以及其父母、兄弟及教练对其篮球生涯的影响。

24. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Michael Jordan spent his early years in a noisy but cheerful house in rural North Carolina”以及“Jordan’s home life remained so even after his immediate family moved to the city of Wilmington in the late 1960s”可知,Michael Jordan 小时候有着很幸福的家庭生活。
25. B 段落大意题。根据第二段内容可知,James 使 Jordan 喜欢上了棒球,还在后院建了个篮球场。而 Deloris 坚强的意志则反映在 Jordan 的成功动力上。因此,本段主要介绍了 Jordan 父母对他的影响。
26. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中“it was the presence of its other regular user that made him become so competitive”以及“not wanting to lose to his younger brother. The two went full steam at each other on the court every day until bedtime”可知,作者提到 Larry Jordan 是为了表明 Larry Jordan 与 Michael Jordan 在篮球场上的“较量”激发了 Michael Jordan 的竞争意识。
27. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Coach Herring showed he had Jordan’s best interests at heart by personally running him through trainings every day as a junior.”可推知,Herring 教练在 Jordan 的成功之路上是个极大的帮助。

C

本文是一篇议论文。主要阐述了通勤是一件令人愉快的事情。

28. B 词义猜测题。根据下文“Rush-hour traffic, overcrowded trains and transport”可知,通勤族要面临各种问题,因此画线词 dread 与 fear 表达的意思相同,意为“害怕”。
29. B 推理判断题。根据第四段中“But whether you are cycling, or just picking up your walking pace to catch a bus or train, you actually combine being outdoors with an element of struggle—a healthy amount of which can make you energetic, not feel tired out.”可知,作者认为稍微费点劲去赶公交可以是令人愉快的。
30. D 推理判断题。根据第五段中“As a commuter who has to take the underground to office three days a week, I totally relate to this.”以及随后作者具体做法的介绍可推知,作者是通过分享他个人的通勤体验来支持他在该段所提出的观点的。
31. C 写作意图题。根据全文内容可知,本文旨在改变人们对于通勤的负面看法。

D

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了人与人之间好奇心不同的原因。

32. A 推理判断题。根据第一段中“All these happen because of curiosity.”可推知,作者在开头列举童话故事的原因是引出本文的话题——好奇心。
33. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中“The seeking system is the thing that encourages us to explore and go beyond our comfort zone.”以及“Without the seeking system, we’d just sit still and satisfy ourselves with whatever we have.”可知,寻求新奇行为的大脑机制会导致人与人之间的好奇心不同。

34. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“If children are given new environments to explore, the room to play and experiment, and the freedom to ask questions and examine them, then they will do so more later in life as well.”可推知,父母应该尽力给孩子们提供条件满足他们的好奇心。
35. A 标题判断题。根据本文内容,尤其是第三段中“So why isn't curiosity distributed evenly among people?”可推知,本文主要介绍了人与人之间好奇心不同的原因,因此A项适合作为标题。

第二节

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了缓解辣椒带来的刺痛感的方法。

36. E 本文主要介绍了缓解辣椒带来的刺痛感的方法,因此E项(幸运的是,有很多方法可以缓解这种痛感。)总领下文,符合语境。
37. C 根据下文“That's because capsaicin is an oil, meaning that it is not water-soluble. Instead of washing the capsaicin out of your mouth, you will merely spread it around, increasing the pain.”可知,C项(在任何情况下你都不应该喝水。)引起下文,符合语境。
38. G 根据上文“Many ethnic meals include simple carbohydrates(碳水化合物) like rice and bread.”以及下文“They can absorb the capsaicin.”可知,G项(如果你正在吃很辣的辣椒,充分利用这些含碳水化合物的食物。)承上启下,符合语境,且下文中的They代替G项中的these carbohydrates。
39. A 本段主要介绍了缓解辣椒带来的刺痛感的第三种方法——吃奶制品,因此,A项(奶制品也有助于缓解疼痛。)适合作为段落主题句,总领本段。
40. F 根据上文“Cut the peppers with care on a separate cutting board.”可知,F项(这样,你就不会不小心将辣椒添加到其它食物上。)承接上文,解释了提出单独用一块砧板切辣椒这一建议的原因。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Andrew Otazo 和 Manny Rionda 清除海滩上被强风吹上岸的垃圾来保护沿海的生态系统。

41. C 根据上文“Andrew Otazo, 35, and Manny Rionda, 55, from Florida, used an app to track the hurricane bands.”以及下文“until winds temporarily became weaker”可知,Andrew Otazo 和 Manny Rionda 等待强风停息后直奔海滩。
42. A 根据下文“Then they dragged back 310 pounds of fishing traps, ropes and other 43 .”以及“Then he started to collect rubbish.”可知,他们去海滩捡拾垃圾。
43. D 根据上文“42 rubbish”以及“fishing traps, ropes and other”可知,他们拖回了310磅的捕捞网、绳子和其他垃圾。
44. B 根据上文“Two warm-hearted strangers who eagerly joined the clean-up group”可知,有两名热心肠的陌生人帮助他们完成收集垃圾。
45. C 根据下文“as they pose a risk to turtles and birds”可知,捕捞网能够造成巨大的伤害。
46. D 根据上下文可知,Otazo 五年前开始捡垃圾,当时他注意到红树林裸露出来的根下面全部都是垃圾。
47. B 根据下文“and quickly learned about their 48 ”可知,Otazo 开始研究红树林。
48. A 根据下文“They protect the region from erosion(侵蚀)—particularly during extreme weather events, including hurricanes.”可知,Otazo 了解了红树林的重要性。
49. C 根据上文“Then he started to collect rubbish.”可知,到目前为止,他已经清理了超过22 000磅的垃圾。
50. B 根据上文“They protect the region from erosion(侵蚀)—particularly during extreme weather events, including hurricanes.”以及下文“the power that 51 can have in protecting our lives and our belongings is great”可知,佛罗里达的红树林能够减轻自然灾害的影响。
51. D 根据上文“Florida mangroves 50 the effects of natural disasters”可知,大自然拥有保护我们生命与财产的能力。
52. A 根据下文“If mangroves are reduced in size”可知,那些红树林正受到威胁。
53. C 根据上文“If mangroves are reduced in size, then you are reducing their benefit.”可知,Birch 对可能会发生的情况很担忧。

54. B 根据下文“When you start accumulating the power of every 55, you can make much difference”可知,像 Otazo 和 Rionda 这样的环境保护者所做的工作是非常重要的。
55. B 根据上文“the 54 of environmentalists such as Otazo and Rionda”可知,每个人的力量积聚起来,就是巨大的改变。
56. D 根据下文“to raise 57 and encourage people to protect the coastal ecosystem”可知,这也是 Otazo 的目标。
57. A 根据上下文可知,Otazo 定期发表演讲来提高人们的认识并鼓励人们保护沿海生态系统。
58. C 根据上下文可知,自然灾害部分是由气候变化引起的。
59. D 根据上文“Otazo delivers speeches regularly to raise 57 and encourage people to protect the coastal ecosystem.”可知,Otazo 相信自己的建议尤为重要。
60. A 根据下文“until I physically can't do it anymore”可知,Otazo 余生都将致力于这件事情。

第二节

本文是一篇说明文。2022 年 11 月 15 日,全球人口数量突破 80 亿大关。这对于人类来说意味着什么呢?

61. facing 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,此处考查分词作后置定语,且 face 与其逻辑主语 regions 之间为主动关系,故填 facing。
62. indication 考查词性转换。根据空前的 an 以及空后的 of 可知,此处应用名词形式,故填 indication。
63. but 考查连词。not only... but also... 是固定搭配,意为“不仅……而且……”。
64. Whether 考查状语从句引导词。分析句子结构可知,此处考查状语从句的引导词,再根据下文 or 以及句意,故填 Whether。
65. less 考查形容词比较级。根据下文 adds another 2.4 billion people 以及句意可知,此处应用形容词比较级,故填 less。
66. are expected 考查时态和语态。此处阐述的是客观情况,故用一般现在时,且 expect 与其逻辑主语 populations 之间为动宾关系,故填 are expected。
67. puts 考查时态和主谓一致。此处阐述的是客观情况,故用一般现在时,且 put 的逻辑主语为 having more people,动名词作主语,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式,故填 puts。
68. equally 考查副词。根据空后的 important 可知,此处应用副词形式,故填 equally。
69. a 考查冠词。make a big difference 是固定短语,意为“产生重要的影响”。
70. to do 考查非谓语动词。have much to do with... 是固定短语,意为“与……有很大关系”。

第四部分 写作

短文改错

Last Sunday, all my classmates visited the History Museum, what is a very famous tourist attraction. We met with at the school gate at 8:00 and then set out for a museum by bus. The weather was cold and dry, so we took drinking water and wear enough clothes to keep warm. After half an hour ride, we arrived at the museum, where we listened to the guide careful. We also took many photo. In the end, we ^ asked to meet at 11:00 at the gate of the museum. The museum is worth visited because it not only improves our knowledge of history and also enriches our lives.

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Mr White,

I'm Li Hua, editor of the column Travelling in China of our school English newspaper. Knowing that you have been to lots of cities in China, I am writing to invite you to write one article for the column.

Travelling in China is a very popular column among students, which provides us with a variety of interesting stories on a journey. This time, we hope you could write about your amazing travel experiences. And you can also share some advice on travel. Your article should be no less than 500 words and you are expected to email the article to *travel@163.com* before the end of this month.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

【评分原则】

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及上下文的连贯性。
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. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

【评分标准】

第五档(21—25 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的

- 覆盖所有内容要点。
- 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
- 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。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的

- 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 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。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15 分):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的

- 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
- 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10 分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者

- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 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。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5 分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者

- 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。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

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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