



9. What is special about the breakfast for Sri Lankans?
A. They make everything spicy. B. They eat milk rice. C. They never eat eggs.
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Which country did the man visit last month?
A. Italy. B. Austria. C. England.
11. How did the man get his walking shoes?
A. From a market. B. From a new mall. C. From a shoe shop.
12. What does the man remind the woman to bring?
A. A hat. B. A sweater. C. A jacket.
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the man do less of?
A. Shopping. B. Wasting food. C. Using cars.
14. How does the woman usually get to work?
A. She takes the bus. B. She drives her own car. C. She borrows her father's car.
15. What should people eat according to the man?
A. Imported food. B. Packaged food. C. Local seasonal food.
16. What does the woman mention about bananas?
A. They can be grown locally. B. They do not need packaging. C. They should not be transported.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What kind of a book is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland?
A. Romance. B. History. C. Fantasy.
18. What happened to children's literature in the 19th century?
A. Its importance grew greatly. B. It focused more on normal situations. C. It was required to show basic language rules.
19. What does reading Alice's Adventures in Wonderland require?
A. Common sense. B. Imagination. C. Knowledge of physics.
20. What do we know about Lewis Carroll?
A. He directed a film. B. He was not only a writer. C. He could speak many languages.

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, 从题中所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

China formally announced its first batch of five national parks. Are any of them from your hometown?

●The Sanjiangyuan National Park

The Sanjiangyuan National Park, which is the source of three major rivers—the Yangtze, the Yellow, and the Lancang Rivers—is an important source of fresh water supply in China maintaining the lifeline of water security of the country. It is also home to hundreds of species of wild animals.

such as wild yaks (牦牛), snow leopards and Tibetan antelopes.

● The Giant Panda National Park

The Giant Panda National Park connects three provinces— Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu. The park holds more than 70 percent of China's wild giant pandas. Aside from the "national treasure" of China, the park is also the habitat of highly protected animals, including the snub-nosed monkey.

● The Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park

In the Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park in Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces the high-tech monitoring system was launched to provide real-time protection for plants and animals. Thanks to the establishment of the national park, at least 12 Siberian tiger cubs and 11 Amur leopard cubs have been born so far.

● The Wuyi Mountain National Park

The Wuyi Mountain National Park is the only national park in China which is both a biosphere reserve and heritage site. The park has the most complete, most typical, and largest area of the *central subtropical* (中亚热带的) native forest ecosystem at the same latitude on Earth. It is known as a birds' paradise, the kingdom of snakes and the world of insects.

● The Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park

In the Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park, the protection of Hainan gibbons (长臂猿) has become a success story for animal preservation worldwide. Being the animals native to the South China island, Hainan gibbons are the world's rarest *primate* (灵长类动物). Under the effective protection, its population has increased from as few as 7 to 9 in the 1980s to 35 today.

21. What does the Sanjiangyuan National Park influence most?

- A. Land resources. B. Water resources. C. Forest resources. D. Living resources.

22. Which park adopts high-tech devices to protect nature?

- A. The Sanjiangyuan National Park.
B. The Wuyi Mountain National Park.
C. The Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park.
D. The Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park.

23. Where can the text be found?

- A. In a novel. B. In a research report.
C. In a travel handbook. D. In a nature magazine.

B

When I was about 5 years old, the Santa Claus Parade came to town and passed within a block of our house. On that morning, my mother dressed me up and sent me out in the street with my 11-year-old sister as temporary guardian.

I was fascinated by the crowd. Vendors (小贩) sold popcorn, candy apples and hot chestnuts. Through the eyes of a child, the parade was larger than life with giant floats, marching bands, snowmen, elves and magical storybook creatures that captured my imagination.

I was attracted by the costumed children sitting on the floats—always waving to the crowd. Whoever they were, I knew I wanted to be one of them. I wanted to be in the parade. I wanted to wave as the entire city lined the streets to see me. This quickly became my ultimate fantasy in the following few years.

But I was also a realist. We were a family of modest means. There was no way my family could be able to find an entry point into the parade.

About 20 years later, I was able to see the parade again through my children's eyes. To me, the

parade was as magnificent as ever. I still loved the floats, but now I also enjoyed watching the costumed marchers and the bands.

I realized that I still wanted to be in it. Happily, I discovered the parade is always looking for volunteers. My daughter signed up to sit on a float as an Ice Princess and I was given the role of *marshal* (典礼官).

The job was pretty easy. Our primary focus was keeping children safe. I wasn't supposed to interact with the crowd but I just couldn't stop myself from watching so many adoring onlookers as I walked past. Some kids wanted to shake my hand. Others thrust their letters to Santa at me, which I collected and deposited in a mailbox at the end of the parade. It was a heady experience.

I returned to volunteer every year thereafter. My daughter graduated from a float kid to a marcher and eventually dropped out of the parade. But I continued. I was a marshal for 21 years, and I will keep coming back.

24. What was the author's ultimate fantasy when she was a child?
- A. Buying snacks from the vendors. B. Waving at the crowd from the floats.
C. Dressing up as a magical creature. D. Joining in the marching bands.
25. Which of the following best explains "means" underlined in Paragraph 4?
- A. income B. way C. method D. approach
26. What has been the author's main job in the parade for the past 21 years?
- A. Collecting children's letters to Santa. B. Keeping the floats moving steadily.
C. Interacting with the crowd. D. Ensuring the safety of kids.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. the Santa Claus parade B. Celebrating Christmas through the years
C. Ways to celebrate Christmas D. A sweet memory

C

Most of us learn how to ride a bike during childhood. As we grow older, we put those once beloved bikes in storerooms. Years later, when we discover these relics and jump on, it's as if we never stopped biking.

This is surprising because our memories let us down in so many other situations. For example, we always fail to remember the name of a person we once knew or where we put our keys. So why can we ride a bicycle when we haven't done so in years?

As it turns out, humans have different kinds of memories. Our long-term memory is divided into two types: *declarative memory* (陈述性记忆) and *procedural memory*.

There are two types of declarative memory. The first type is our memory of an event that happened. It can be the day we started school or a pleasant outing. Factual knowledge, on the other hand, such as the capital of France, belongs to the second type. These two types have one thing in common—you are aware of the knowledge and can communicate the memories to others.

Skills such as playing an instrument or riding a bicycle are, however, fixed in a separate system, called procedural memory. As its name shows, this type of memory is responsible for performance.

So is procedural knowledge more enduring than declarative knowledge? Yes, studies show the former is less likely to be lost. Even with serious brain injury, the procedural memory system is hardly ever damaged. That's because structures responsible for processing it are relatively protected in the brain's center.

However, it's not clear, beyond brain damage, why procedural memory contents are not as easily forgotten as declarative ones are. According to one idea, in the regions where movement

英语试卷·第4页(共8页)

patterns are made, fewer new *nerve cells* (神经细胞) may be formed in adults. Without big changes. It's less likely for memories in these regions to get erased.

So, one thing we know for sure is simple patterns of movements we get, even far in the past, are typically kept for a lifetime. Or as the saying goes, it's "just like riding a bicycle".

28. Which of the following are declarative knowledge?

- ① A poem. ② Swimming. ③ A meeting. ④ Running
A. ①② B. ②④ C. ①③ D. ②③

29. What does "enduring" underlined in Para. 6 mean?

- A. Continuing for a very long time. B. Having a very great influence.
C. Helping people in some way. D. Being difficult to keep.

30. Why are movement patterns less likely to disappear according to Para. 7?

- A. They are kept in a region without great changes
B. They are kept in a region that can't be damaged
C. They are easier than other knowledge
D. They are practiced more often.

31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Skills of an outstanding rider B. Different types of human memory
C. Why don't we forget how to ride a bike? D. How can we make memories last longer?

L

French writer Annie Emaux won the 2022 Nobel Prize in literature on Oct 6. She is the first French female to win the prize. In the words of the Nobel committee, Emaux was given the award "for the courage and amazing insight" of her writing.

Having spent over five decades as a writer, the 82-year-old winner has published more than 20 books to her name, including *Cleaned Out* (1974), *Shame* (1997) and *A Girl's Story* (2016).

Rather than consider herself a writer of fiction, Emaux has used the term "an *ethnologist* (民族学家) of herself" to describe herself.

Born in 1940 in a rural village in Normandy, France, Emaux grew up in a working-class environment as her parents ran a combined grocery store and cafe. She worked as a teacher before becoming a full-time writer. Her "upbringing and experiences navigating adolescence and adulthood" inspire many of her works. For example, the book *Shame* explores the theme of childhood trauma (创伤) while *A Girl's Story* follows a young woman's coming of age in the 1950s.

Though the matters Emaux describes in her books are serious and even sometimes heavy, they are always written in plain language. Emaux described her style as "flat writing" through which she aims to tell her stories objectively, "unshaped by *florid* (过多修饰的) description or overwhelming emotions," noted Fox News.

"She writes about things that no one else writes about, for instance her jealousy, her experiences as an abandoned lover and so forth. I mean, really hard experiences," Anders Olsson, chairman of the Nobel Committee for Literature, said after the award announcement in Stockholm. He added, "She gives words for these experiences that are very simple and striking. They are short books, but they are really moving."

32. What can we learn about Annie Emaux from the text?

- A. She was awarded for the bravery and observations shown in her writing.
B. The Nobel committee described her as "an ethnologist of herself".
C. She is the first French person to win the Nobel Prize.
D. She started working as a full-time writer in 1974.

33. Where did she get inspiration for her works?
A. Her students' lives. B. Her personal experiences.
C. The stories of guests to her cafe. D. The history of her hometown.
34. Which of the following best describes Ernaux's writing style?
A. Plain and relaxing. B. Descriptive and serious.
C. Objective and easy to understand. D. Emotional and touching.
35. Why is Annie Ernaux different from other writers, according to Anders Olsson?
A. She suffered a lot of hardships.
B. Her works are short and moving.
C. Her works are about unexplored subjects.
D. She shares painful feelings through her writing.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Friendship is a practice of unconditional love, an opportunity to grow together towards fulfillment (成就), and a journey to unfold the most precious capacities of a human being. 36
Here 4 key points to develop and sustain a true friendship.

37 Many times we blame the other person for what we feel, without realizing that we are presenting the bad power to him/her. This is not, however, something we must be afraid of or we should avoid. When we create a bond of affection with another human being, we are automatically vulnerable to the actions that are produced by this person. Being aware of that, we would be better off if we take responsibility and accept the emotions that come up in our inner world instead of blaming the other for what we are feeling.

Provide support and encouragement. Friendships aren't all fun and games—they do require you put in some work. Say they've just quarreled with their parents or failed an exam. It's your job to be there for them and provide them with whatever they need, starting with support and comfort. 38

Whatever the case, make it apparent that you're rooting for them.

Seek the good of the other person. When we love another person, we seek the good of the other because we gladden their own happiness. Therefore, our seeking for the other person's good is totally disinterested. We serve the other without expecting anything in return. 39

Accept the differences. 40 Friendship welcomes differences and integrates them into a level of union that accepts and goes beyond them. Friendship involves recognizing that the value of the relationship is beyond our personal traits and belief system.

- A. Be honest with each other.
B. Acts of love are made for its own sake.
C. Take responsibility of your own emotions.
D. Additionally, it's your duty to give them encouragement as needed.
E. Human beings are relational beings, as everything we find in the nature.
F. Therefore, developing friendship with other people is essential in our lives.
G. Friendship doesn't mean having the same interests, opinions and mindset as the other person.



第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 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。

One cloudy Sunday, a vendor came to our doorstep, selling bundles of vegetables priced at one dollar per bundle (捆). My mom's 41 was 50 cents, exactly half the seller's figure, but she 42 to buy four bundles at that price. Politely declaring that she wouldn't even recover the 43 at that price, the vendor lifted the basket onto her head and walked away.

After taking four steps ahead, however, she 44 and shouted, "Make it 75 cents a bundle, and I will sell it to you." Mom shook her head and 45 to her original offer of 50 cents. 46 for a while, the vendor came back to our doorstep. The deal was 47 at my mom's bid. The vendor was sitting there looking 48 while my mom took her time 49 each bundle. Finally my mom 50 four bundles to her satisfaction. She took them into the kitchen and came out with the 51.

The vendor took the money without even counting. As she 52, she swayed (摇晃) due to apparent dizziness. My mom held her hands and asked whether she had had any 53 in the morning. The vendor said, "54. I will need to buy some with today's earnings."

My mom asked her to sit down, 55 inside and came back swiftly with some food and drink and offered them to the vendor. The vendor hungrily and 56 finished them all. Thanking my mom for all the food, the vendor placed her 57 on her head and went on her way.

I was 58. I asked my mom why she was so stingy (小气的) in bargaining for 50 cents but was 59 in offering food of a much higher price to that vendor.

Mom smiled and said, "There is no kindness in business, but my treating the vendor kindly is from my morality, which is different from 60. Remember, there shall never be any business in kindness."

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. offer | B. choice | C. change | D. discount |
| 42. A. refused | B. failed | C. promised | D. decided |
| 43. A. debt | B. cost | C. profits | D. products |
| 44. A. walked on | B. passed by | C. went away | D. turned back |
| 45. A. stuck | B. objected | C. referred | D. responded |
| 46. A. Counting | B. Preparing | C. Wandering | D. Hesitating |
| 47. A. canceled | B. settled | C. interrupted | D. suggested |
| 48. A. excited | B. annoyed | C. satisfied | D. exhausted |
| 49. A. checking | B. cleaning | C. wrapping | D. weighing |
| 50. A. wanted | B. selected | C. exchanged | D. distributed |
| 51. A. tip | B. bill | C. payment | D. vegetables |
| 52. A. got up | B. set out | C. packed up | D. sat down |
| 53. A. rest | B. food | C. money | D. medicine |
| 54. A. Of course | B. Not really | C. Thank you | D. Never mind |
| 55. A. looked | B. pointed | C. hurried | D. moved |
| 56. A. carefully | B. patiently | C. embarrassedly | D. gratefully |
| 57. A. hat | B. clothes | C. basket | D. bag |
| 58. A. moved | B. shocked | C. puzzled | D. troubled |
| 59. A. polite | B. honest | C. friendly | D. generous |
| 60. A. business | B. kindness | C. friendship | D. interest |

第II卷(非选择题 共50分)

第二节 语法填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Ever since he was a young boy growing up in Rosario, Argentina, Lionel Messi always dreamed 61 becoming a World Cup champion. Now, he has achieved this.

On Dec 18, Argentina 62 (defeat) France in the final of the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar. This victory has helped Argentina win 63 (other) World Cup after their last win in 1986. For a long time, Messi 64 (compare) with Maradona, an Argentina soccer legend. With excellent skills and great accomplishments, these two players are both considered the 65 (great) players in their era. Maradona succeeded in helping his team lift the trophy in the World Cup. Yet, Messi hadn't before.

Messi has won many honors, including FIFA World Players of the Year. While he led the Argentina team 66 (take) part in World Cup four times before, his team's best result was 67 (mere) runner-up in the 2014 Brazil World Cup. Many Argentine fans felt disappointed and even suspected Messi didn't want to win 68 World Cup for his country.

But now, all rumors are cleared away. With his 69 (persevere) and skills, the 35-year-old Messi completed the sport of soccer by winning the final trophy 70 still excited him.

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学们交换修改作文,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。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。

Last week, one of my favorite day arrived—the Library's Book Sale Day. When my mom and I waited in line, the workers chatted in the front of us. They said it was ten but the last book sale, because the people who ran them would retire. Hear their words, we were very sad. Then, an idea occurred me that we could volunteer to run the book sale but my mom agreed. Final, we made an application to the library officer. To our delight, we get the chance. It's exciting for us to be able to run the book sale in person.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

上周末你校举办了“用英语讲中国故事”的演讲活动,请你为校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:1. 活动目的;2. 活动内容;3. 活动反响。

注意:1. 词数100词左右;2. 文中不得透露个人及学校真实信息。

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