



英语试题

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。

- Why does the woman refuse to go to the gym?
A. She is sick. B. She needs a rest. C. She has to work.
- What are the speakers talking about?
A. A kind of food. B. A close relative. C. A new restaurant.
- What will the woman probably eat?
A. Beef. B. Grapes. C. Potatoes.
- What is the woman's suggestion?
A. Repairing the sofa. B. Cleaning the kitchen. C. Buying a cupboard.
- What does the man think of the movie?
A. Top quality. B. Above average. C. Surprisingly bad.

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。

- Where are the speakers?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a bookstore. C. In a supermarket.
- What does the man have to do now?
A. Sign his name. B. Wait his turn. C. Call his friend.

• 7 •





听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

- 8. When does the man plan to check in?
A. Three days later. B. Four days later. C. Seven days later.
- 9. What kind of room does the man take?
A. One with one bed and a kitchen.
B. One with two beds and a kitchen.
C. One with two beds and no kitchen.
- 10. How much will the man pay?
A. \$400. B. \$800. C. \$1200.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- 11. What did Susan do right before the conversation?
A. She visited her brother. B. She called John Reeves. C. She toured the company.
- 12. What does Susan think of the place?
A. It's big. B. It's famous. C. It's crowded.
- 13. Who is Michael?
A. John's boss. B. Tara's husband. C. Susan's brother.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

- 14. What did the woman do last night?
A. She went to school. B. She listened to a talk. C. She decorated her home.
- 15. What does the woman suggest the man do with his big table?
A. Replace it. B. Have it painted. C. Make good use of it.
- 16. What is a benefit of decorating a house by oneself?
A. Saving money. B. Suiting personal taste. C. Strengthening family ties.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

- 17. What is special about a live concert?
A. The whole experience is unique.
B. The sound quality is outstanding.
C. The performance can be recorded.
- 18. What does the speaker say about concerts by university performing groups?
A. They are expensive.
B. They are often of high quality.
C. They are covered by the local media.
- 19. What does the speaker suggest doing before the concert?
A. Listening to the works to be performed.
B. Checking information at the box office.
C. Reading something about the concert hall.
- 20. What is the speaker?
A. A news reporter. B. A theater designer. C. A college teacher.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Non-Credit Courses

The Pre-College Program offers non-credit courses. Students will experience college-level courses given by some of our college's leading experts and will receive written feedback (反馈) on their work at the end of the course. Pre-College students will also receive a grade of Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory and a certificate of completion at the conclusion of the program.

All non-credit courses meet from 9:00 a. m. -11:30 a. m. daily and may have additional requirements in the afternoons or evenings.



COURSE: Case Studies in Neuroscience

• June 11–July 2

• Leah Roesch

Using student-centered, active-learning methods and real-world examples, this course is designed to provide a fuller understanding of how the human brain works.

COURSE: Psychology of Creativity

• June 15–June 28

• Marshall Duke

Why are certain people so creative? Is it genetic (遗传的), or a result of childhood experience? Are they different from everyone else? This popular psychology course highlights the different theories of creativity.

COURSE: Creative Storytelling

• June 21–July 3

• Edith Freni

This college-level course in creative storytelling functions as an introduction to a variety of storytelling techniques that appear in different forms of creative writing, such as short fiction and playwriting.

COURSE: Sports Economics

• July 19–August 1

• Christina DePasquale

In this course we will analyze many interesting aspects of the sports industry: sports leagues, ticket pricing, salary negotiations, discrimination, and NCAA policies to name a few.

21. Who is the text intended for?

- A. The general public. B. College freshmen. C. Educational experts. D. High school students.

22. Which course can you take if you are free only in June?

- A. Sports Economics. B. Creative Storytelling.
C. Psychology of Creativity. D. Case Studies in Neuroscience.

23. Whose course should you choose if you are interested in creative writing?

- A. Leah Roesch's. B. Edith Freni's. C. Marshall Duke's. D. Christina DePasquale's.

B

In my everyday life, I am on an ongoing journey to figure out different ways to reduce my carbon footprint on the planet. A carbon footprint is the measure of influence our activities have on the environment, in particular climate change. It is calculated by the amount of greenhouse gas we produce in our daily lives. Fortunately, nowadays it is much easier to make eco-friendly lifestyle choices than, let's say, 20 years ago. But one question has been on my mind a lot lately: is it better to buy new eco-friendly products or used traditionally produced goods?

After doing some research, I have decided that some things are better new and others are better used. Let me try to explain.

A carbon footprint is made up of two parts, the primary footprint and the secondary footprint. The primary footprint is a measure of our direct emissions (排放) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the burning of fuels, including household energy consumption and transportation. The secondary footprint is a measure of the indirect CO₂ emissions from the whole lifecycle of products we use – those related to their production and breakdown.

Based on this understanding, we have a good deal of control and responsibility over our carbon footprint. Things like dishes, clothes and furniture fall into the “secondary footprint” group, so less is more and we can focus on finding used goods to avoid the added production. However, for the car and the other appliances (设备) that we need we can go with new, energy-saving models. I heard somewhere that electronics and appliances give off 90% of their carbon footprint after they leave the factory. So it seems most reasonable to go for the energy-saving models. The main concern here is the amount of energy that goes into the making of new products and whether or not that extra carbon is worth the footprint the product will make once it gets to you.

24. What is the text mainly about?

- A. What appliances to buy to save energy.
B. What a carbon footprint means in our life.
C. How to identify different carbon footprints.
D. How to make eco-friendly lifestyle choices.



25. What do we know about the secondary carbon footprint?
A. It is related to our consumption of fuels.
B. It is made when we are buying the products.
C. It is less harmful than the primary carbon footprint.
D. It is counted as ours though not directly made by us.
26. Which of the following helps reduce our carbon footprint according to the author?
A. Using second-hand textbooks. B. Using old and expensive cars.
C. Buying new but cheap clothes. D. Buying new wooden furniture.
27. "The footprint" underlined in the last sentence refers to the CO₂ produced in _____.
A. using the product B. recycling the product
C. making the product D. transporting the product

C

Magic is a form of entertainment that is based on pretending to do things that are impossible. The magician is a specially trained actor. He tries to make the audience believe that he has the power to do things which are against the laws of nature.

Magic shows are entertaining as long as the audience does not discover how the tricks are done. The magician usually depends on his skill with his hands, on his knowledge of psychology, and, sometimes, on mechanical devices (机械装置). Since magic performance is meant to trick people, the use of psychology is important. The magician must keep people from noticing all the movements of his hands and from thinking about the secret parts of his equipment. He must also lead the audience to draw false conclusions. The magician's success depends on the fact that many things seen by the eye are not the things that matter.

Two basic magic tricks are making objects seem to appear and making objects seem to disappear. A combination of these two tricks makes for some interesting effects. For example, the magician puts a small ball under one of several cups. The ball then seems to jump from one cup to another or to change colour. What actually happens is that the magician, employing quick hand movements or a mechanical device, hides one ball. While doing this he talks to the audience and waves a brightly coloured cloth with one hand. The audience is too busy watching the cloth and listening to the magician's words to notice that his other hand is hiding the ball.

Another favourite trick is to cut or burn something, and then make it appear whole again. What actually happens is that the magician makes the cut or burned object disappear by quickly hiding it while the audience watches something else. Then he "magically" makes it appear whole again by displaying (展示) another object that has not been cut or burned.

28. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?
A. To promote a magic show. B. To teach people to be magicians.
C. To explain the art of magic. D. To praise the talents of magicians.
29. Which of the following is important for a successful magic trick?
A. Moving stage equipment. B. Directing the audience's attention.
C. Applying high technology. D. Keeping the performance in secret.
30. What does the author focus on in the last two paragraphs?
A. Providing examples. B. Making a summary.
C. Drawing comparisons. D. Explaining a concept.
31. What can we infer from the text?
A. Mechanical devices are expensive. B. Most magicians employ assistants.
C. It takes practice to perform magic. D. Small objects are magicians' favourite.

D

The average bear, it seems, is getting ever smarter. First, it turned out that at least one can use a comb. Now it appears that some can count, too.

Jennifer Vonk, of Oakland University, in Michigan, and Michael Beran, from Georgia State University, set three American black bears the task of distinguishing between numerically larger and smaller groups of dots (点) on a computer screen. In return for a food reward one bear, Brutus, would touch the more heavily dotted pattern with his nose. The others, Bella and Dusty, would touch the screen with their claws (爪子).

As the researchers report in *Animal Behavior*, the bears did best with patterns where the coloured dots did not



move and where more of them also took up a larger coloured area. This could be explained by the bears' distinguishing the different areas of colour rather than truly counting the dots. However, the three bears managed to pick out the bigger number of dots even in pairs of patterns where fewer dots took up a larger area.

Moving patterns, where each dot followed its own path around the screen, were more of a challenge. But Brutus, at least, was not defeated. He seemed to be counting mobile dots even when the scientists tried to mislead him by moving the total coloured area of the dots at the same time.

It is not entirely surprising that bears should have a high degree of intelligence. They face a lot of challenges when trying to get food. They are, however, always alone, and so do not have the complex social systems that contribute to animal smarts. Perhaps, then, their maths skill developed because they cannot count on their friends for help.

32. What task did the scientists set for the three bears?
- A. Distinguishing different dot patterns.
B. Figuring out different colours of dots.
C. Putting the dots into differently coloured groups.
D. Picking out the group with a larger number of dots.
33. For the bears, the task was easier when _____.
- A. the coloured dots were moving slowly
B. the dot patterns were regular in shape
C. the dots followed a path on the screen
D. more dots covered a larger coloured area
34. What may explain the bears' high degree of intelligence?
- A. They learn skills from other animals.
B. They face life challenges on their own.
C. They feed on a diverse range of food.
D. They have complex social networks.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Bears Taught to Distinguish Colours
B. New Evidence of Bear Intelligence Found
C. Three Bears Learned How to Count
D. The Smartest American Black Bear Brutus

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Apps (short for applications) are becoming increasingly popular nowadays, and for good reason. They can help you out in just about every area of your life, whether it's keeping fit, communicating with friends, or even learning a language. 36 Here's what you should think about before downloading an app for language learning.

• Learn from diverse sources (not just apps)

Any seasoned language learner will tell you that the beauty of mastering a foreign language is the world which it opens up to you. This is a world of diverse sources (来源) of information, from newspapers and books to TV, radio, music and even real people. Would you limit yourself to one medium in your native language? 37

• Establish your purpose and plan your habits

Do you want to be fluent in weeks or are you in it for the brain training? The good apps are designed to help you fit your studies around your timetable. 38 These apps encourage habit building, because the successful formation of a habit ensures your safe and regular return.

• Make it social

39 I mean social *for real*. I owe the speed of progress I made in Italian to the support from Jim, my partner in study time. Find a friend to accompany you. Take an evening class. Borrow a book. Buy a book. Book a week away and attend a language school. Just don't forget your phone!

If I may speak sincerely, the combination of app, language school, Jim, evenings out, and a choice book or two proved extremely effective. 40

- A. I recommend it.
B. Remember that an app is just a tool.
C. No, I don't mean posting your progress online.
D. I encourage you to use apps as often as you can.
E. Probably not, so why do so in your new language?
F. The best apps adapt themselves based upon your behavior.
G. However, you need to know how to use them properly to really benefit.



第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This happened when I was ten. On a normal Sunday, I went to the barber shop where I always went. That day, along with the barber there was an assistant, who had recently 41 the shop.

So I sat for the haircut. The uncle asked me how 42 I wanted it. I answered, "Just do as my dad had 43 you the last time."

He smiled. Before starting the 44, he added, "What if I keep it long?"

I 45 he was joking. So I joked too. I said, "I can't 46 what would happen to your shop then!"

The moment I said it, the assistant 47 from behind. "How dare do you say that! Who are you to take us down, eh?"

I admit I was too 48 at that moment and the uncle standing beside me was giving me an 49 look.

From that day on, I 50 stopped joking about anyone's profession and works. It is one of the most 51 incidents in my life, which taught me to 52 the profession and works of a person, no matter how 53 they are.

I'm 54 that the assistant responded in a way that made me rethink the power of my words. Words do make a 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. left | B. opened | C. joined | D. visited |
| 42. A. much | B. long | C. often | D. soon |
| 43. A. instructed | B. invited | C. promised | D. convinced |
| 44. A. discussion | B. journey | C. training | D. haircut |
| 45. A. agreed | B. heard | C. hoped | D. knew |
| 46. A. forget | B. tolerate | C. guarantee | D. understand |
| 47. A. urged | B. shouted | C. laughed | D. helped |
| 48. A. angry | B. proud | C. scared | D. curious |
| 49. A. anxious | B. appealing | C. encouraging | D. awkward |
| 50. A. suddenly | B. completely | C. temporarily | D. regularly |
| 51. A. important | B. exciting | C. strange | D. interesting |
| 52. A. learn | B. enter | C. change | D. respect |
| 53. A. hard | B. small | C. good | D. complex |
| 54. A. sorry | B. confident | C. grateful | D. embarrassed |
| 55. A. difference | B. mistake | C. choice | D. joke |

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。

Like many other students, you may have various people, 56 (include) family members and friends, giving input on your college decision.

While many of your trusted relatives and peers (同龄人) may have very 57 (value) advice that can help you to make the decision, finally the choice is yours and yours alone. Only you can fully realize which aspects of a college will make you truly happy and 58 (satisfy), so keep that at the front of your mind.

Moreover, fully consider each option. It can be easy 59 (let) a particular school become a front-runner early on 60 your decision-making process, and it may even become the winning choice - but be sure to carefully evaluate every school 61 has accepted you, since you had particular reasons for applying to each school.

Do keep 62 open mind. Students can change majors, but remember that there's no re-living a certain semester (学期), and there's no making up for lost time. Don't go to a school 63 (specific) for a high school relationship 64 to make someone else happy. A 65 (student) college experience is his or her own, and the student must put his or her education first.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,准备参加学校组织的英文诗朗诵比赛。请给外教 George 写封邮件求助,内容包括:

1. 说明比赛要求;
2. 请他推荐英文诗;
3. 请教朗诵技巧。



注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear George,

I'm writing to ask for your help.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

During this past year, I've had three instances of car trouble. Each time these things happened, I was sick of the way most people hadn't bothered to help. One of those times, I was on the side of the road for close to three hours with my big Jeep. I put signs in the windows, big signs that said NEED A JACK (千斤顶), and offered money. Nothing. Right as I was about to give up, a Mexican family in a small truck pulled over, and the father bounded out.

He sized up the situation and called for his daughter, who spoke English. He conveyed through her that he had a jack but that it was too small for the Jeep, so we would need something to support it. Then he got a saw (锯子) from the truck and cut a section out of a big log on the side of the road. We rolled it over and put his jack on top, and we were in business.

I started taking the wheel off, and then, if you can believe it, I broke his tire iron. No worries; He handed it to his wife, and she was gone in a flash down the road to buy a new tire iron. She was back in 15 minutes. We finished the job, and I was a very happy man.

The two of us were dirty and sweaty. His wife prepared a pot of water for us to wash our hands. I tried to put a \$20 bill in the man's hand, but he wouldn't take it, so instead I went up to the truck and gave it to his wife as quietly as I could. I asked the little girl where they lived. Mexico, she said. They were in Oregon so Mommy and Daddy could work on a fruit farm for the next few weeks. Then they would go home.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

When I was about to say goodbye, the girl asked if I'd had lunch.

After they left, I got into my Jeep and opened the paper bag.

英语试题参考答案

第一部分 听力

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A
16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. C

第二部分 阅读

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. D 26. A 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. A

31. C 32. D 33. D 34. B 35. B

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

36. G 37. E 38. F 39. C 40. A



第三部分 语言运用

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

41. C 42. B 43. A 44. D 45. D 46. C 47. B 48. C 49. D 50. B
 51. A 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. A

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

56. including 57. valuable 58. satisfied 59. to let 60. in/during
 61. that 62. an 63. specifically 64. or 65. student's

第四部分 写作

第一节(满分15分)

作答示例

Dear George,

I'm writing to ask for your help. I'm preparing for the English Poem Recitation Competition of our school. The competition requires every participant to recite an English poem of our own choice within five minutes and the poem should be easy to understand. I wonder if you could recommend a few English poems to me. Besides, I wish you could teach me some techniques for reciting poems. I tried with some simple ones but found it hard to recite at an appropriate speed. The competition will be held in two weeks. I'd be grateful if you could help me.

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

(略)



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