



天津一中 2022-2023-2 高三年级英语四月考试卷

天津一中 2022-2023-2 高三年级英语学科四月考试卷

听力部分

试卷 A

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

听下面五段对话。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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你将有 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. £ 9.15.

B. £15.19.

C. £19.15.

答案为 C.

1. How will the woman go to the shopping center?

A. By car.

B. By bus.

C. On foot.

2. What did the woman do last Sunday?

A. She went to hospital.

B. She went camping.

C. She stayed at home.

3. What will the man probably do on Saturday?

A. Study hard.

B. Play outside.

C. Take an exam.

4. When did Paul and Susan get married?

A. Last summer.

B. A week ago.

C. This January.

5. What does the man mean?

A. His violin is perfect.

B. He is forgetful.

C. He practices a lot.

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段材料前, 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。每段材料读两遍。听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 小题

6. Why does the man call the woman?

A. To invite her to a trip.

B. To ask for help.

C. To make an apology.

7. What does the woman offer to do?

A. Water the plants.

B. Wash the cats.

C. Clean the house.

8. What will the man probably do tonight?

A. Work from home.

B. Leave for Florida.

C. Go to the woman's place

听下面一段对话，回答第9至第11小题。

9. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying a birthday gift.

B. Preparing for a holiday.

C. Celebrating Father's Day.

10. What do we know about the speakers' father?

A. He has no watch.

B. He is fond of music.

C. He likes wearing jewelry.

11. What will the speakers probably do?

A. Draw a picture.

B. Go to a concert.

C. Get a digital camera.

听下面一段独白，回答第12至第15小题。

12. What was in the spot in the past?

A. A parking lot.

B. A fish pond.

C. A local store.

13. When do people come to work in the garden?

A. On Saturday mornings.

B. On Saturday afternoons.

C. On Sunday mornings.

14. Which of the following events does the speaker mention?

A. Music lessons.

B. Gardening classes.

C. Birthday parties.

15. How does the speaker feel about the garden?

A. Curious.

B. Worried.

C. Proud.

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试卷 B

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你将有 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. £ 9.15.

B. £15.19.

C. £19.15.

答案为 C.

1. What are the speakers going to do this afternoon?

A. Play tennis.

B. See a movie.

C. Arrange a party.

2. What is most probably the man?

A. A postman.

B. A policeman.

C. A repairman.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On a bus.

B. On a plane.

C. On a train.

4. How do the Scots feel about moving to Paris?

A. Nervous.

B. Happy.

C. Uncertain.

5. What does the man think of his cake?

A. It's not soft.

B. It's not fresh.

C. It's not sweet.

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段材料前, 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。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 小题。

6. How long was the man in the shower?

A. For about 10 minutes.

B. For about 30 minutes.

C. For about 60 minutes.

7. What do we know about the man?

A. He tried to save water.



- B. He is out of work now.  
C. He paid the water bill last month.

8. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Brother and sister.  
B. Host and guest.  
C. Teacher and student.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. What does the man think of the weather in Boston?

- A. Better than that in London.  
B. Similar to that in London.  
C. Worse than that in London.

10. What happened to the man when he lived in Boston?

- A. He hurt his eyes.  
B. He broke his leg badly.  
C. He fell in love with Sarah.

11. What was the man's wife when he first met her?

- A. A doctor.  
B. A patient.  
C. A nurse.

听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 小题。

12. When did the speaker begin to work in this school?

- A. Twelve years ago.  
B. Fourteen years ago.  
C. Twenty years ago.

13. Where is the speaker's office?

- A. On the first floor.  
B. Next to the study center.  
C. Opposite the teachers' room.

14. What can the students do on Wednesday evenings?

- A. Ride horses.  
B. Visit museums.  
C. Go swimming.

15. What do the students come here for?

- A. A spring break.      B. A summer course.      C. A winter school.

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## 天津一中 2022-2023-2 高三年级英语学科四月考试卷

### 笔试部分

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）、第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 130 分，考试用时 100 分钟。考生务必将答案涂写规定的位置上，答在试卷上的无效。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

### 第 I 卷

注意事项:

1. 每小题选出答案后，用铅笔将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。

2. 本卷共 55 小题，共 95 分。

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. — Douglas is having to miss the school concert because he's ill.

— Oh, \_\_\_\_\_! He has been expecting it so much.

A. far from it      B. that's a shame      C. never mind      D. I didn't get it

2. — She failed to gain \_\_\_\_\_ to the university of her choice.

— Oh, really? No wonder she looks depressed these days.

A. reception      B. admission      C. rejection      D. alternative

3. Yesterday Mr. Smith spoke at the meeting in place of the manager, who \_\_\_\_\_ a more important meeting.

A. had attended      B. will be attending      C. has attended      D. was attending

4. Students will encounter many challenges in the universities for the first year, \_\_\_\_\_ getting used to a new environment quickly comes to be the most important one.

A. of which      B. for which      C. to which      D. by which

5. *Spirit of the Peacock* dance comes from the traditional belief of the Dai people and aims to \_\_\_\_\_ the Dai women's beauty.

A. make up      B. work out      C. bring out      D. take on

6. \_\_\_\_\_ plans in place for the future, as many of us already know, is no guarantee that they will become reality.

- A. Have      B. Having      C. To have had      D. Having had
7. Your boss is the one who writes your evaluations, recommends you for promotions and raises, and \_\_\_\_\_ your future.
- A. shapes      B. predicts      C. engages      D. occupies
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the reasons behind wild animals entering our cities, one thing is for sure — as it's often a means of their survival, they could be with us to stay.
- A. However      B. Whenever      C. Whatever      D. Whichever
9. \_\_\_\_\_ felt so good to have a proper conversation with my friend for over two hours, without being distracted by messages from other people.
- A. What      B. As      C. It      D. This
10. Betty raised the important question of \_\_\_\_\_ will be in charge when the manager was away on business.
- A. whoever      B. whom      C. whomever      D. who
11. When Della returned from skiing, her parents complained that she \_\_\_\_\_ her legs when she fell over.
- A. should have broken      B. must have broken      C. could have broken      D. would have broken
12. — We are going to lose the game.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. We still have a very good chance to defeat them in the second half.
- A. Not necessarily      B. It's really nothing  
C. I couldn't agree more      D. You said it
13. Many families want their children to attend university, but such an option is \_\_\_\_\_ reach for the majority of the population, particularly those in rural areas.
- A. within      B. in      C. beyond      D. over
14. \_\_\_\_\_ sure that all the windows are shut, mainly because it is reported that a heavy rain is on the way.
- A. Making      B. To make      C. Having made      D. Make
15. While it is crucial to learn and grow from the disappointments, it is \_\_\_\_\_ important to recognize accomplishments.
- A. slightly      B. equally      C. increasingly      D. widely

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第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 15 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 31~50 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

I have a moderate hearing loss. My parents dutifully took me to have regular visits to the audiology (听力学) clinic, but I 16 to wear my hearing aids and wanted to live my life without them. These visits struck 17 into my heart. As soon as I hit adulthood, I never set foot inside an audiology clinic. I liked to 18 myself: Well, I did well at school and went on to university.

In my late thirties, it became apparent that my hearing was 19; I found having conversations in large groups 20. I often turned up the volume on the TV, relying 21 on subtitles (字幕). My lack of ability to 22 conversations from a different room also filled my husband with 23.

When I finally went to the audiologist, he was 24 that I should have managed for so long without hearing aids as my loss was now very severe. 25 I started wearing my hearing aids, I still considered myself 26 in the hearing world. I wish I could say that I wore my aids with 27 but I didn't. I kept my hair down and rarely put it up; I 28 answering questions about my hearing aids.

A few weeks ago, I went out to dinner with several friends. The waitress noticed my aids and whispered in my friend's ear, "Is there anything else I can do for this lady?" It felt 29 to me, who is at least an independent and hearing person with aids. While I sort of 30 her deaf awareness, she 31 me in some way. She just wanted to communicate with my friends rather than talk 32 to me.

The experience made me realize the 33 that deaf people face. I think I owe a (n) 34 to the deaf community for not wearing my hearing aids confidently. I also see the need to build a more deaf-friendly society and I will do what I can to 35 this.

- |                      |               |                |                 |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. promised      | B. expected   | C. refused     | D. managed      |
| 17. A. interest      | B. fear       | C. eagerness   | D. curiosity    |
| 18. A. entertain     | B. remind     | C. blame       | D. comfort      |
| 19. A. improving     | B. recovering | C. worsening   | D. disappearing |
| 20. A. exciting      | B. difficult  | C. interesting | D. beneficial   |
| 21. A. merely        | B. slightly   | C. equally     | D. hardly       |
| 22. A. make up       | B. put off    | C. carry on    | D. turn down    |
| 23. A. encouragement | B. amusement  | C. happiness   | D. frustration  |
| 24. A. surprised     | B. proud      | C. ashamed     | D. grateful     |
| 25. A. Unless        | B. Until      | C. Because     | D. Although     |
| 26. A. special       | B. normal     | C. talented    | D. reliable     |
| 27. A. kindness      | B. wisdom     | C. pride       | D. patience     |
| 28. A. avoided       | B. regretted  | C. practiced   | D. remembered   |

- |                  |                |              |               |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 29. A. polite    | B. dangerous   | C. different | D. unpleasant |
| 30. A. judged    | B. appreciated | C. imagined  | D. doubted    |
| 31. A. ignored   | B. respected   | C. touched   | D. encouraged |
| 32. A. calmly    | B. frequently  | C. suddenly  | D. directly   |
| 33. A. standards | B. challenges  | C. mistakes  | D. advantages |
| 34. A. notice    | B. excuse      | C. apology   | D. reward     |
| 35. A. support   | B. change      | C. discover  | D. overcome   |

**第二部分：阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2.5分，满分50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**

A lot of people think that college is all about getting good grades, but there are a lot of other things you could be doing to make your college experience more pleasant.

**Always make study friends**

It's way better to study with someone else rather than by yourself! If you have trouble focusing when studying, this will keep you off your phone and any other distractions, and you will feel the responsibility of actually studying since another person's time is at stake. Make sure you are arranging study sessions with the people in your class. You can make group chats through different platforms for you to meet in the library or online.

**Attend your professors' office hours**

Professors always have an enormous influence on your educational path. So, make sure they are getting to know you both as a person and as a student. Therefore, office hours are the perfect time for you to come to ask questions and show an interest in their class. Even if you don't have good grades, it shows that you are trying hard, and they love that.

**Check your email**

Please make sure you have a valid email address. Almost everything you do in college will involve your email. This is how most professors and every other person in the university community will communicate with you and vice versa (反之亦然).

**Review the material that you didn't understand**

Let's be real: There are two or three days a week when we just feel out of it. We often simply feel a lot of tiredness and very little motivation. It becomes very hard for us to learn something new or remember it. That is OK and every college student feels this way sometimes!

The important thing here is how we make up for the lost time to still have good grades in our classes, and I can give you a very easy strategy to follow. The key is to review the topic or material you were supposed to understand in class later that same day. Please do this!

36. Study friends play an important role in \_\_\_\_\_.



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- A. attracting your attention when you have trouble focusing  
B. driving you to devote more time and attention to your studies  
C. helping you arrange study sessions with your classmates  
D. making group chats for you to meet in person or online
37. Why importance should be attached to professors' office hours?  
A. Because it is a good time for professors to leave a deep impression on you.  
B. Because you can show how good your grades are during the hours.  
C. Because it is a good chance for professors to further understand you.  
D. Because it is when you can share your interests with the professors
38. What is the purpose of having a valid email address?  
A. To help students get in touch with their families.  
B. To keep students informed of school affairs.  
C. To collect useful information for the email users.  
D. To make it easier for others on campus to contact you.
39. What does the author suggest students do to achieve high scores in classes?  
A. Go over the topic or material later that day.  
B. Take enough rest and be motivated all the time.  
C. Consult the professors during office hours.  
D. Try to make up for the lost time as much as possible.
40. Who will probably find this passage most helpful?  
A. Working staff in colleges.                      B. Senior students in universities.  
C. Would-be college students.                    D. High school teachers and students.

**B**

Chinese singer Liu Genhong is enjoying an extra spike in popularity recently after branching out into online fitness. The 49-year-old, aka Will Liu, posts fitness videos on Douyin, the Chinese version of TikTok. In the videos, he often works out to the fast-paced tune of his friend Jay Chou's Compendium of Materia Medica, among other songs. Now his Douyin account has rocketed to 55 million followers and 53 million likes, arousing people's interest in indoor exercise.

According to Pu Zhengning, associate professor of Southeast University in Nanjing, Jiangsu province, the epidemic has limited access to gyms and fitness centers, so simple aerobic exercise (有氧运动) that do not require equipment are perfect for people to perform at home. And that is exactly the demand that Liu has tapped into on his social media platforms. Since the COVID-19 outbreak began in 2020, downloads of fitness apps have climbed, clear sign of the growing popularity of online fitness. As an alternative to people gathering together to keep fit, the phenomenon is also helpful for epidemic prevention purposes.

Wei Fang, a student at Shandong Normal University, is one of Liu's fans. Wei also posts short videos on Douyin to record her exercises. "My major requires me to sit for a long time, sometimes for the whole day," she said. "So how could I refuse a star singer as a personal trainer! Besides, when

watching the livestream, I feel like I'm working out with friends, so that encourages me to keep going until the last minute," added Wei, who claims to have shed 3.5 kilograms in just seven days, while also reaping the mental benefits of exercising with a more positive mood.

According to the 2022 Spring/ Summer Sports and Fitness Consumption Trend Report, published by Jingdong Institute of Consumer and Industrial Development, the sales of yoga and dance products have achieved rapid growth since March. The sales of yoga stretchers, shoes, domes and bags increased by 868 percent, 816 percent, 110 percent and 104 percent, respectively.

Working with social media platforms, China's sports governing body launched online games on April 28. Ding Dong, an official with the General Administration of Sport, said: "The aim of the games is to inspire the mass enthusiasm for fitness."

41. What can we learn from paragraph 1?

- A. Liu Genghong finds it convenient to post his songs on Douyin.
- B. People prefer to work out to fast-paced tune of Jay Chou's songs.
- C. Liu Genghong's fitness videos enjoy great popularity on Douyin.
- D. Videos on Douyin arouse people's interest in indoor exercise

42. An increasing number of people download the fitness apps because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the aerobic exercise helps epidemic prevention greatly
- B. they can exercise alone indoors with no special equipment
- C. there are too many fitness apps on social media platforms
- D. they can keep people from gathering together to exercise

43. The underlined word "shed" in Para. 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lost
- B. wasted
- C. gained
- D. lifted

44. From what Wei Fang said we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Liu's videos benefit her both physically and mentally
- B. she once refused to take Liu as her personal trainer
- C. she worked out with her friends while watching videos.
- D. her friends encourage her to keep exercising to the last minute

45. According to the report, we can find \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more and more people get involved in working on social media platforms
- B. passion for the indoor fitness contributes greatly to the sales of sports products
- C. the mass enthusiasm for fitness is inspired by the sales of sports products
- D. people are sure to spend more money on indoor fitness products in the future

C

How do consumers access, buy and use their favorite products and services? The answer to the seemingly simple question is changing. Traditionally, people often see ownership as the most desirable way to have access to products. However, an increasing number of consumers are paying to temporarily access or share products and services rather than buy or own them. Customer behavior towards many goods and services changes from ownership to sharing. This transformation of people's consumption

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habits has made sharing economy grow and it seems that some individuals and companies have already benefited from this trend.

Growth in sharing systems has particularly been fueled by the Internet with the rise of social media systems. Anyone can be part of the sharing economy. It is reported that of the 44 percent of U.S. adults who are familiar with the sharing economy, 86 percent say it makes life more affordable, 83 percent say it makes life more convenient and efficient, and 78 percent say it builds a stronger community. The central idea of group consumption is simple: Obtain value which remains in goods or services that are not entirely used by their owners.

A recent survey from Pricewaterhouse Coopers, the largest professional service firm in the world, shows this so-called "sharing economy" is growing faster than ever. Although we are not sure about the current size of this market, by 2025, according to Pricewaterhouse Coopers, the sharing economy could represent \$335 billion in profit worldwide. Nowadays, well-known examples of successful corporations built on group consumption systems include Airbnb, a San Francisco-based online accommodations marketplace, and Zipcar, a car-sharing brand that is now part of the vehicle rental service company.

The speed of its growth suggests that the sharing economy might represent a serious threat to established industries, due to fewer purchases in conventional markets. For consumers, it seems to hold the advantage to unite cost reduction, benefit expansion, convenience and environmental consciousness in one type of consumption. Companies therefore should understand the new situation and manage their operating system in order to adapt to current and future business models to provide new sources of profits within this growing area of the sharing economy.

46. How does the sharing economy work?

- A. Exchanging possessions of products online.
- B. Sharing something with the owners.
- C. Selling underused items to make money.
- D. Paying for sharing products or services owned by others.

47. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the growth of sharing economy?

- A. The change of people's consumption habits.
- B. People's need to reduce life expenses.
- C. The decline of traditional business.
- D. The easier access to the Internet.

48. According to Pricewaterhouse Coopers, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 44 percent of U.S. adults think sharing economy makes life easier
- B. sharing economy can have a promising future
- C. sharing economy is expanding too fast to threaten other business
- D. group consumption systems can be successful if run by large companies

49. In the last paragraph, the writer mainly wants to say that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traditional business should find different sources of profits
- B. sharing economy has many advantages over conventional industry
- C. the growth of sharing economy has led to the decrease of purchases
- D. traditional business should try to adapt to sharing economy

50. Which can be the best title of the passage?

- A. The Rise of Sharing Economy  
B. Sharing Makes Life Better  
C. Advantages of Sharing Economy  
D. Sharing Economy or Conventional Business

D

In 1999, Google hired its 53rd employee called Charlie Ayers. This employee was unique. He didn't develop software, nor did he have business knowledge. In fact, he just worked for a famous band. But Charlie won a cooking competition held by the company. Then, he became the company's chef. He would help Google feed its employees. Since then, Google's policy of free snacks (快餐) has been copied.

This policy may make sense for some companies since employees don't need to travel far to eat. The companies think it can also improve traffic during lunch hour. But firms' free-snack policy has been attacked by politicians. They believe it extremely reduces the number of customers of local restaurants, which causes many of them to break down and eventually harms the relevant industry. So, officials are preventing Facebook opening a canteen at its new campus.

There have been many theories explaining what motivate firms to provide free snacks. Some argue it's a firm's dirty trick to keep workers working for longer hours. Others argue it's about helping the firm attract talents. Still others say rich firms are just generous and that their generosity, in turn, makes their workers happier and more productive. All of these may contribute to the firms' free snacks.

Google says its food system is about promoting teamwork and creativity. The idea is that it provides chances to bond and exchange ideas when employees randomly meet and eat together. This, they believe, encourages creativity. While free snacks might increase the amount of time employees spend in the office, the theory that it increases creativity lacks evidence. Actually, evidence suggests unlimited candy and chips in the break room will affect people's cognitive (认知的) performance, which might eventually prevent workers from thinking intelligently. It's no wonder that some Google's competitors rejected the food policy.

If companies want workers to exchange ideas, regular meals can make it. A better food system for companies is one where workers would be given a credit card for food purchases. Some colleges have a similar food system, which offers discount to fruits and vegetables and places an extra cost on junk food -- junk food, after all, could end up increasing the company's health insurance bills.

There's no such thing as a free lunch. The same is true for snacks.

51. Why does the author mention Charlie Ayers in Paragraph 1?  
A. To offer the background of the text.  
B. To introduce the topic of the passage.  
C. To expand understanding of the topic.  
D. To show the structure of the passage.
52. What do politicians think of firms' free-snack policy?  
A. It does increase the employees' creativity.  
B. It's beneficial to local transportation.  
C. It strengthens the unity of the firms' employees.  
D. It brings negative effect on local restaurants.
53. What's Paragraph 3 mainly about?

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- A. The possible causes of some firms' free-snack policy.  
B. The importance of the free-snack policy.  
C. The benefits of free-snack policy to workers.  
D. The oppositions to the free-snack policy.
54. Why do some companies decline the free-snack policy?  
A. They are unaware of its positive influence.  
B. They consider it a big financial burden.  
C. They think it weakens employees' creativity.  
D. They find it unattractive to many employees.
55. Which of the following will the author agree with?  
A. Companies should increase their insurance bills on workers.  
B. Colleges' food systems tend to be superior to companies'.  
C. A good food system can give discounts to any food.  
D. Free snacks are unnecessary in the companies.

## 第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 6 小题, 共 35 分。

### 第三部分: 写作

#### 第一节: 阅读表达 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

When Marco was a boy, he tried everything to get his father's love and attention. He worked hard to earn exceptional marks; he chose inspiring friends and always tried to behave well.

At the age of eight his parents divorced, and Marco and his young sister Sandra moved in with their dad. It felt to Marco that his father had little time for him and Sandra. Marco sank further into his low self-esteem and was overwhelmed with feeling desperately unappreciated, alone and isolated.

One day his father, already tired after a long day, tripped over Marco's bike in the garage. The fierce fight that followed left Marco feeling humiliated (羞辱). It seemed no matter how hard he tried he could never do anything right.

Two days later, his aunt Ginette called him. She said she had just seen some young teenagers participate in a public speaking contest called Gala Personnalité sponsored by Club Optimiste. She thought he should give it a try. She told him she firmly believed he could perform on stage like the other kids, since she had seen him do humorous performances for the family at Christmas. Feeling her strong belief, Marco agreed to enter the contest.

All that winter of 1980 to 1981, he practiced in Ville d'Anjou, where the competition would take place. The hours and the obstacles no longer counted. The criticism from his father didn't matter. Four

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months later, the big night arrived. His mother, his sister, his grandmother, and his aunt Ginette, were all in the audience. Butterflies filled his stomach. But when he stepped onto the stage and began to speak, he felt totally at home. To his shock and amazement, he WON!

As I travel around the world to speak to thousands of people every year, I tell them Marco's story. I tell them his story because it is my story.

It all happened because of a single phone call, from one single person who simply believed in me. Because of her, I have been able to more than fulfill my dreams. I've been able to inspire and to touch the lives of so many others — and help them fulfill theirs.

56. Why did Marco want to behave and do well academically? (no more than 10 words)
57. What caused Marco to hold negative attitude towards himself? (no more than 10 words)
58. How did his aunt Ginette plan to do to change Marco? (no more than 15 words)
59. What does the underlined sentence probably mean in the 5<sup>th</sup> Paragraph? (no more than 5 words)
60. Who often gives you confidence to fulfill your dreams? What does he/ she do? (no more than 20 words)

### 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61. 假设你是天津晨光中学的学生李津，你的外教 Joe 给你写电子邮件请你帮忙为他在美国的学生拍摄一条短视频，介绍你的真实的高中校园生活。请你根据以下要点给他写一封电子邮件。

1. 表示愿意帮忙；
2. 告知你计划拍摄的内容（校园环境，课后活动等）；
3. 请对方对此计划提出意见或建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯；
3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Joe,

此处禁止答题

Yours,  
Li Jin

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