

高三英语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本试卷主要命题范围:高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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. How was the weather last Saturday?
A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.
2. What will the man probably do next?
A. Go home. B. Return to the party. C. Attend a meeting.
3. What is the man doing?
A. Sending a text. B. Painting the walls. C. Moving the furniture.
4. Where will the speakers meet at around six this evening?
A. In a café. B. Outside a bookstore. C. In a concert hall.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A song. B. A job. C. A film.

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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. In a hospital. C. In a restaurant.
7. What did the man do today?
A. He had his eyes examined.
B. He went to the dentist's.
C. He made medical appointments.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the woman think of the program last night?
A. Boring. B. Fantastic. C. Ordinary.

9. What does the man like doing?
A. Doing sports. B. Going to the cinema. C. Watching TV.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man dissatisfied with about the airport?
A. The service. B. The position. C. The parking lot.
11. How does the man usually go to the airport?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By subway.
12. What does the man say about the check-in?
A. It is slow. B. It is fast. C. It is complex.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman's problem?
A. She isn't familiar with the system.
B. She can't remember her computer password.
C. She can't connect her computer to the system.
14. What has the woman done?
A. She has made a phone call to IT.
B. She has sent her computer to the factory.
C. She has talked with IT about her problem.
15. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Interrupt the people. B. Wait patiently. C. Try a few more times.
16. What can we learn about the woman?
A. She is unwilling to trouble others.
B. She has been waiting for IT for three hours.
C. She has known about the meeting from Tom.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where do architects get inspiration to carry out the project?
A. From pictures drawn by modern and ancient artists.
B. From the modern urban sights and the scenery in the forests.
C. From the mountainous Chinese landscape and the traditional villages on the hillsides.
18. Which of the following is mentioned in the speech?
A. The buildings can be rather traditional.
B. The buildings can be appealing to tourists.
C. The buildings can be good for the environment.
19. How can people feel in terms of what MAD Architects supplies?
A. They feel like living in ancient times.
B. They feel like being in the natural world.
C. They feel like being separated from nature.
20. In how many cities can architects apply at the MAD offices?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

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

Lost & Found

Recently, CTtransit changed the Lost & Found policy and procedures. If you have lost an item on a CTtransit bus, you must first call Lost & Found and speak with a Customer Service Representative for your area. If CTtransit is in possession of your lost item, and you can confirm ownership, then you may schedule a time to get your item back.

If you have scheduled a time with Customer Service to get back your lost item, when you arrive at the facility gate, give your name to the security guard. You must have a photo ID available to show CTtransit

Security or another form of valid ID to confirm your date of birth and address. The security guard will direct you to the pick-up location.

If you misplace something on the bus, there is a good chance that we will find it. Each day, operators pick up articles left on their buses and turn them in to the office. Lost items that are recovered are kept for 30 days. CTtransit is not responsible for items left on the buses.

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER FOR LOST & FOUND

New Haven Area

2061 State Street

Hamden, CT 06517-3834

203-624-0151

Phone number for the Hearing-Impaired(听障人士): 203-785-8960

Phone Center Hours: Monday to Saturday 6:30 am to 6:30 pm; Sunday/Holidays 7:00 am to 6:00 pm

Lost & Found: Monday to Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Hartford Area

100 Leibert Road

Hartford, Connecticut CT 06120

860-525-9181

Phone number for the Hearing-Impaired: 203-785-8960

Phone Center Hours: Monday to Saturday 6:30 am to 9:30 pm; Sunday/Holidays 7:00 am to 7:00 pm

Lost & Found: Monday to Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

Stamford Area

21 Elm Court

Stamford, CT 06902

203-327-7433

Phone number for the Hearing-Impaired: 203-327-2404

Phone Center Hours: Monday to Saturday 6:30 am to 6:30 pm

Lost & Found: Monday to Saturday 6:30 am to 6:30 pm.

21. Who will take you to the spot where you can get your lost items?

- A. The security guard.
- B. The operator.
- C. The customer service representative.
- D. The bus conductor.

22. When can you call the Lost & Found in the Hartford Area?

- A. At 6:00 am on Saturday.
- B. At 6:40 am on Sunday.
- C. At 9:50 pm on Monday.
- D. At 2:30 pm on Christmas Day.

23. What can we learn about the Lost & Found in the Stamford Area?

- A. You can find it at 21 Elm Court.
- B. A deaf man can call 203-327-7433.
- C. It is open for five days a week.
- D. Recovered lost items are kept for a fortnight.

B

A first grade teacher from Suffolk, Virginia found a way to teach her students about black history by taking them back in time to meet celebrated black figures. For each day of Black History Month, LaToya McGriff has dressed up like a famous African-American pioneer and taught her students about their significant contributions to the U. S.

On Monday, February 3, she dressed up as Virginian native Mary Jackson and began her creative class. "She was a mathematician who worked as an aeronautical(航空的) engineer whom people referred to as a human computer," McGriff wrote on *Facebook*. She shared a photo of herself in 1960s clothing, like Jackson would have worn when she worked for NASA.

Jackson was one of the three "human computers" described in the book and film *Hidden Figures*, which revealed the African-American female mathematicians whose efforts helped put men on the moon.

Once McGriff started dressing up, she kept going. By February 18, McGriff's Black History Month lessons

were starting to gain attention online. She was interviewed by *CBS News*, and said she works at a majority-black school and “wanted students to see that people who look like them contribute”.

She said that the seeds for this project were planted in her years ago by a teacher who did something similar. “That’s what I remember, having a teacher come dressed as a storybook character. Well, I could dress up as a different figure, an African-American figure from the past or present so they can see themselves represented,” McGriff said.

“My students will want to know who I will be tomorrow. Today, they just said ‘Are you going to be so-and-so?’ Because they want to know and kind of prepare themselves for it so that they can tell me something they know about the person,” she said.

McGriff said bringing history alive kept her students curious and asking questions, and she’s hoping the overall project will give them the confidence to know that, like these historic figures, they can be great, too.

24. What can we learn about LaToya McGriff from the text?

- A. Her students are all black.
- B. She is a primary school teacher.
- C. Her lessons receive little attention online.
- D. She posted a 1960s-style photo of Mary Jackson on *Facebook*.

25. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The result of McGriff’s project.
- B. McGriff’s reflections on teaching.
- C. How McGriff came up with this teaching method.
- D. Why McGriff’s students can see themselves represented.

26. How are her students according to McGriff’s words in the last two paragraphs?

- A. They have a lot of energy and determination.
- B. They have a strong desire to know about something.
- C. They give serious attention to what is quite challenging.
- D. They show the ability to invent and develop original ideas.

27. Why is McGriff carrying out the project?

- A. To help her students get high grades.
- B. To introduce African history to her students.
- C. To stress big figures’ contributions to the US.
- D. To encourage her students to trust themselves to do better.

C

Since the discovery of Otzi the Iceman in a European glacier in 1991, scientists have recovered a wealth of information from his 5,300-year-old body. The brown-eyed, gap-toothed, tattooed(有刺青的) man, most likely spent 40 years farming and herding, and was probably suffering from a painful stomachache at the time when he died.

After 25 years of broad scientific research and media reports, the Iceman has certainly secured his place as “Europe’s Oldest Celebrity”. The Iceman was discovered back in 1991 with various clothing, including a coat, skin leggings(绑腿), a fur hat, and hay shoes. Due to the decomposition(分解) of the leather and fur over thousands of years, however, researchers have been unable to finally confirm specific animal species for some of the elements of Otzi’s clothes.

Understanding the choice of animals used in ancient clothing production—domestic or wild, local or imported—provides a unique chance to learn about the human past. Did the clothing reflect the social status of the wearer? Were animal skins selected just due to their availability, or were certain types of leathers and furs valuable for specific qualities?

Researchers were able to get ancient DNA markers in nine samples of leather and fur from different articles of the Iceman’s clothing. According to their study published in *Scientific Reports*, Otzi’s clothing choices were selective, practical and sensible. They confirmed that Otzi’s coat was from sheepskin, an identification already made in previous studies. However, the genetic analysis revealed that the sheep species sampled is closer to modern domestic European sheep than to their wild cousins, and the articles were made from the skins of at least four animals.

The analysis showed that part of Otzi's coat was also made from a species of domestic goat that still lives in the hills and valleys of central Europe today. On the other hand, Otzi's leggings were also from domestic goat leather, and not a species of wolf, fox, or dog as previous thought.

28. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
- A. To explain the cause of Otzi's death.
 - B. To state how significant Otzi the Iceman is.
 - C. To describe the appearance of Otzi the Iceman.
 - D. To make a brief introduction to Otzi the Iceman.
29. Why did the researchers study the clothing of Otzi the Iceman?
- A. To acquire plenty of information about the human past.
 - B. To draw inspiration for today's clothing design.
 - C. To learn about how the clothing was made.
 - D. To clarify the wild animals in Otzi's time.
30. What were Otzi's leggings made from?
- A. Imported dog skin.
 - B. Domestic goat skin.
 - C. A sort of wolf skin.
 - D. The skin of a fox species.
31. What is a new finding of the scientific research?
- A. Otzi's coat was made from sheepskin.
 - B. The clothing reflected the social status of the wearer.
 - C. The sheep species sampled is closer to their wild cousins.
 - D. The sheep species sampled is similar to modern domestic European sheep.

D

GRODNO, Belarus—The temperature is close to zero in the evening. Several young refugees are washing their hair with cold water by the fire, helping each other trim(修剪) beards to look better in front of the camera during interviews. At the border between Belarus and Poland, in a forest far from settlements of both countries, many refugees longing for entering Germany and other rich European Union (EU) countries, who are stranded(滞留), are struggling in the cold winter with uncertain future prospects.

On the side of the barbed(有刺的) wire stretching for hundreds of meters along the border, children are chasing each other around camping tents and shelters—which are built with branches of trees and dry grass and swaying in freezing winds—laughing, while adults are not so blessed, though.

Two middle-aged men lifted the trunk of a log and then released it to chop the wood by gravity. Making a fire with wood is the only way to keep warm for these people in the harsh winter. Several other refugees are heating a 500 ml thermos on the fire, waiting for a sip of hot water. A father is taking his four-month-old baby to the food tent.

Since earlier this month, thousands of refugees from the Middle East and other regions have arrived at the Belarusian side of the border in an attempt to enter Poland and then Germany to seek asylum(避难). With the increasing number of refugees, Poland has intensified presence of police and border guards to prevent them from entering the country.

The weather is getting colder and people are starting to fall sick, said an Iraqi Kurdish high school math teacher calling himself Karzan, whose family raised 1,000 U. S. dollars to support him to seek asylum in Germany as life in his hometown had become too difficult.

According to Karzan, the intermediary company promised that he would be able to cross the border of Germany three days after arriving in Belarus. He was promised: "Tomorrow the border will open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and you can go to Poland and then to Germany. The government promised."

After checking with Belarusian border guards, the reporter got the answer: "The refugees do not know where this news came from, but rumors are in the air."

Expressing concern over the current migrant crisis, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said earlier that

the Western policy toward the Middle East and North Africa had led to the tensions.

32. Why did the two middle-aged men raise the trunk of a log?

- A. To cut the wood to make a fire.
- B. To clear the way to the border.
- C. To build a camping tent as a shelter.
- D. To do some physical labour to earn money.

33. What does the underlined word “intensified” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Inspected.
- B. Influenced.
- C. Indicated.
- D. Increased.

34. What may we infer about Karzan?

- A. He came to the border with his family members.
- B. He managed to go to Poland and then to Germany.
- C. He might be cheated by the intermediary company.
- D. He raised 1,000 U. S. dollars with his friends' help.

35. What can be the best title for the news report?

- A. Refugees are longing for entering Germany and other rich EU countries in cold winter
- B. Refugees heading for EU countries are stranded at Belarus-Poland border in cold winter
- C. Refugees seeking asylum set up shelters at Belarus-Poland border in cold winter
- D. Refugees at Belarus-Poland border are hopefully waiting in cold winter

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。

“Potential applicant” is the term colleges and universities use for a student whose first communication with a school is a potential admissions application. 36

An increase in these unexpected applicants challenges schools' ability to accurately predict the number of applicants they will receive and has caused some schools to adjust their traditional admissions practices.

Think about it. If you were an admissions officer and had two students whose statistics were similar, you'd select the one who had demonstrated more interest. 37

Colleges often purposely track students' interest to help predict the number of applications the admissions office will receive. Every box that gets checked helps colleges consider and judge students' “demonstrated interest”, which the school uses as a predictor of how many students, if admitted, will actually enroll(注册).

38

- Follow each of your colleges on social media.
- Respond to their emails if given the opportunity.
- Visit the college. 39 While there, take a tour, talk with students and arrange to sit in on a class, if possible.

• 40

- Make sure that when you respond to the “Why this college?” essay, you answer thoughtfully and with specifics.

• Once you have sent in your application, check back with the admissions office to make sure they have everything they need and that your application is complete.

- A. Here are some suggestions of ways to demonstrate interest.
- B. Some universities' admission standards are too high for you.
- C. Investing the time to visit the campus shows that you are serious.
- D. You should make good preparations for college admission interviews.
- E. There seemed to be a greater likelihood that they would choose to attend your school.
- F. If you can't get to school, arrange to visit the college admissions staff at a local or national college fair.
- G. Essentially, these students haven't shown any interest in the school via online seminars, virtual tours or visits.

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。

How would you celebrate your birthday? Invite friends to a party or do something fun? Allen chose to celebrate his 17th birthday in a 41 way. He passed the evaluation for the Sport Pilot License(SPL) on the day when he turned 17.

At the age of 15, he was 42 and decided to apply for the license after he 43 a large-scale aircraft exhibition. But at that time, his parents thought he should put his studies before all else. 44, he was too young to learn how to fly an aircraft. In the end, Allen talked his parents into supporting his 45.

However, more 46 were ahead. He needed to learn complicated theories such as aerodynamics(空气动力学) and aviation regulations. "Learning these requires much 47. For example, I often think of an aircraft in my mind to assume how the air 48 every part of it," said Allen.

He had to learn practical 49 that required an instant response, allocation(分配) of attention and mental power. "I need to simultaneously(同时地) 50 the flight instruments that provide data, such as altitude and airspeed, 51 observing the outside environment. It's not 52 in the beginning."

53 his usual training course, Allen flew from his training base to a civil air base twice to gain more 54. During the trips, he would constantly 55 flight data that other pilots reported in his earphones. "I was 56 that they reported data so quickly and fluently that I almost couldn't 57. I had to handle it."

After the intensive training, Allen returned to his school. But during the holiday, he came back, 58 his training and 59 passed the evaluation of the SPL. "On our base, there aren't many trainees like Allen who could make a(n) 60 and learn such specialized knowledge at such a young age," one of Allen's instructors said.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. formal | B. natural | C. popular | D. special |
| 42. A. accepted | B. inspired | C. scolded | D. evaluated |
| 43. A. attended | B. took over | C. recommended | D. set up |
| 44. A. Otherwise | B. However | C. Besides | D. Therefore |
| 45. A. proof | B. sport | C. service | D. dream |
| 46. A. challenges | B. competitions | C. dangers | D. targets |
| 47. A. creation | B. money | C. imagination | D. data |
| 48. A. surrounds | B. influences | C. enters | D. benefits |
| 49. A. suggestions | B. cultures | C. terms | D. skills |
| 50. A. possess | B. check | C. carry | D. afford |
| 51. A. while | B. before | C. after | D. though |
| 52. A. necessary | B. ordinary | C. obvious | D. simple |
| 53. A. Regardless of | B. Instead of | C. Apart from | D. Far from |
| 54. A. strength | B. experience | C. praise | D. trust |
| 55. A. change | B. count | C. record | D. receive |
| 56. A. shocked | B. pleased | C. disappointed | D. thrilled |
| 57. A. cut in | B. watch out | C. break down | D. turn up |
| 58. A. organized | B. continued | C. ended | D. announced |
| 59. A. partly | B. slightly | C. eventually | D. rightly |
| 60. A. wish | B. excuse | C. plan | D. living |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下列材料,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Situated at an altitude of over 3,000 meters, the Shandan Horse Ranch(马场) station is located in Shandan county in the city of Zhangye along the Lanzhou-Xinjiang high-speed railway line.

The expansion project of the station, where there were no passenger transport services before, started construction in March, 2021. A passenger terminal building covering an area of 1,080 square meters, two platforms and other facilities were built 61 part of the project.

Eight trains, 62 (head) for several cities including Lanzhou, Xi'an and Urumqi, will now stop over at the station 63 (pick) up passengers.

Yang Yifeng took the train eastward to Tianshui, Gansu, a trip of five and a half hours now.

“We used to take normal trains and then travel by bus from Tianshui to the horse ranch, with the journey lasting more than 10 hours. Now the trip is very 64 (convenience),” said Yang, one of the first batch of passengers.

Shandan Horse Ranch, 65 is under the foot of the Qilian Mountains, is one of the oldest horse ranches in the world. Horses 66 (raise) here since the Han Dynasty (202 B. C. - A. D. 220), and the tradition of horse breeding has continued for thousands of years. During the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907) reign, 67 number of horses in Shandan exceeded 70,000.

In recent years, with great 68 (achieve) in the ecological protection of the Qilian Mountains, Shandan Horse Ranch began to 69 (active) develop tourism.

Chen Jin, deputy head of Shandan county, said that with the opening of the station, 70 (tourist) from all over the country can come to visit the ranch more easily via the high-speed railway.

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(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 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 Saturday, my classmates and I went to the Nanshan Community. The community when we participated in a volunteer activity has organized by our school is about three kilometers from our school.

We got there at nine. Divided into three groups, we began to work. Group One searched old furniture which was abandoning in the corridor and dealt with it. Group Two picked up litter but cleaned public areas to create the more comfortable environment. My group was responsibly for cleaning all the equipments in the community. I devoted me to my task, just like everyone else.

At about half past eleven, we returned to school. Though feel tired, we were happy.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 正在美国某高中求学。你的网友 David 邀请你校排球队去他所在城市的一所高中参加为期两天的中学生排球友谊赛。作为排球队队长, 请你给 David 写一封电子邮件询问有关信息, 内容包括:

1. 愉快接受邀请;
2. 询问相关安排;
3. 表达感激之情。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

高三英语

参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

M: I'm going swimming in the lake on Sunday. Do you want to come?

W: Isn't it going to be cloudy?

M: That doesn't matter because it will be 25 degrees.

W: OK. I went swimming last Saturday when it was raining. It was funnier than swimming on a sunny day!

(Text 2)

M: Emma! What are you doing outside? Aren't you enjoying the party?

W: Parties aren't really my thing. I'll head home soon.

M: I will go back, too. I've got a meeting tomorrow morning.

(Text 3)

M: Hello, Maria.

W: Hi, Mike. Are you having your breakfast?

M: No. I'm helping my dad move the furniture in my bedroom. Then we're going to paint the walls.

W: OK. I'll send you a text later. Have fun painting.

(Text 4)

M: Do you want to go to the concert this evening?

W: Yeah. We could go and eat something first.

M: All right. Why don't I wait for you outside the bookstore at about six?

W: OK. I'll meet you there when I finish work. Then we can look for a café before the concert.

(Text 5)

W: That's the first film I've seen with an interval. It was hard to work out what was happening and the break even made me forget the actors' names.

M: Indeed. They kept playing the same song, but it added to the atmosphere.

(Text 6)

W: How did your appointment go?

M: Yeah, fine. They didn't need to do anything.

W: Great! So your eyes are all OK then?

M: The sight test is next week, actually, Mum. I was having my teeth checked today.

W: Oh, yes. Your dad made the appointments this time, so I couldn't remember who you were seeing first. He should be back from the doctor's any minute.

M: So are you making the dinner tonight?

W: I am, and it's your favorite—noodles.

M: Great!

(Text 7)

W: Ben. Did you see the program last night about the Olympic Games? It was brilliant. I learnt so much!

M: Did you? I thought it was quite boring. In fact, I'm not really interested in sports programs.

W: But you love sports. You play football and tennis and basketball and...

M: Yes, I enjoy playing sports, but I hate watching them on TV.

W: Oh, so what kind of TV programs do you like?

M: To be honest, I don't watch much TV. I prefer watching movies on my notebook computer.

(Text 8)

W: What do you think of the airport?

M: Well, it's far from downtown and when the traffic is bad, it can take an hour and a half to get there. The city really needs to build a new airport that is closer to the city.

W: Do you usually drive to the airport?

M: No. I usually take the airport bus. It's clean and comfortable, and it's a lot cheaper than driving because you don't have to pay for

parking. But my wife prefers taking the subway.

W: Is there much to do there while you wait for your flight?

M: Sure. There are a couple of stores that sell souvenirs and magazines. There are also a couple of fast-food places and the service there is nice.

W: How long does it take to check in?

M: It doesn't take long. They're pretty efficient.

(Text 9)

W: Hey Jack, can I ask you something?

M: Sure, what's up?

W: Is something wrong with the system? I've been trying to get in for the past 10 minutes but it's been kicking me out.

M: It's all fine for me. What do you mean, "kicking you out"?

W: I'm putting in my password and it tells me the system's offline. I've tried every single combination I can think of but nothing works.

M: That's strange. My computer's been fine. Have you tried calling IT?

W: I did, but no one picked up the phone.

M: Oh, right, they've got a meeting right now—but you can interrupt them if it's an emergency.

W: I know. I just didn't want to disturb others if it's something simple. Besides, I've got a couple of phone calls to make today so I can make them now while I wait.

M: They'd better be long phone calls, then. From what Tom told me, their meeting's going to last three hours.

W: Three hours! What sort of meeting is this?

M: It's that planning meeting about the factory they mentioned, isn't it? Yeah, you'd better go and interrupt them. They're going to be in there all day.

(Text 10)

W: With the rapid growth in China's cities, some architecture companies are trying to help the environment keep up. Some are even trying to find more ways to bring the urban population into contact with nature. MAD Architects is one of those companies that are trying to take "green" designs to a new level. The company believes in the importance of making buildings that can produce their own power and food. They believe the buildings should also recycle all of their waste. The new designs make people living and working in these buildings think about being outside. They feel like they're reconnecting with the natural world, instead of being far apart from it. The company believes this way of thinking is very important for the future of urban living. One of MAD's newest projects is called the Urban Forest, designed for the city of Chongqing. There will be offices, open spaces, balconies with trees, and many plants throughout. The project is inspired by the mountainous Chinese landscape and the traditional villages built on the hillsides. It will be an urban engineering wonder! Architects who are interested in working on the Urban Forest should apply at the MAD offices in Beijing, New York, or Rome.

参考答案

1~5 CACBC 6~10 ABBAB 11~15 BBCAA 16~20 ACCBB

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 CTtransit 公交公司的招领启事的变化情况,包括领取的过程,各个不同站点的联系电话和时间以及招领启事地点、开放时间等。

21. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The security guard will direct you to the pick-up location.”可知保安将会引导你到招领处。

22. D 细节理解题。根据该部分中的“Phone Center Hours: Monday to Saturday 6:30 am to 9:30 pm; Sunday/Holidays 7:00 am to 7:00 pm”可知在圣诞节下午两点半可以给 the Hartford Area 的招领处打电话。

23. A 细节理解题。根据 the Stamford Area 招领处的地址 21 Elm Court 可以知道答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一位美国黑人历史女教师在黑人历史月的每一天穿着像出名的非裔美国人,并教给她的学生有关他们对美国的贡献,用以提升她的黑人学生的信心。

24. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“A first grade teacher from Suffolk, Virginia found a way to teach her students about black history by taking them back in time to meet celebrated black figures.”McGriff 是一年级老师,可知她是小学教师。

25. C 段落大意题。根据第五段中的“She said that the seeds for this project were planted in her years ago by a teacher who did something similar.”可知 McGriff 的这种教学方式是仿照另一位教师的相似教学方式。

26. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 McGriff 的学生总是追问她来日要扮演哪个非裔美国重要人物和最后一段中的“McGriff said bringing history alive kept her students curious and asking questions”McGriff 的历史课有趣生动让她的学生充满好奇心并不

断提问,可知他们的求知欲强。

27. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“she’s hoping the overall project will give them the confidence to know that, like these historic figures, they can be great, too.”可知 McGriff 的项目是鼓励她的学生增强自信以便做得更好。

【答案与解析】

本文属于科普文。主要说明了欧洲发现的冰人奥兹的主要情况以及对其新的科学研究的发现。

28. D 写作意图题。根据第一段中对冰人奥兹发现的时间、外表、职业和疾病等的介绍可得答案。

29. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Understanding the choice of animals used in ancient clothing production—domestic or wild, local or imported—provides a unique chance to learn about the human past”可知理解选择动物以便使用在古代衣物生产中可以提供了解人类过去的独特的机会,以便获取有关人类过去的足够的知识。

30. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Otzi’s leggings were also from domestic goat leather, and not a species of wolf, fox, or dog as previous thought.”可知冰人奥兹的绑腿是由人类驯养的山羊皮做成的。

31. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“However, the genetic analysis revealed that the sheep species sampled is closer to modern domestic European sheep than to their wild cousins,”可知选取的羊的品种与现代欧洲家养羊更接近。

【答案与解析】

本文属于新闻报道。主要报道了来自中东和其他地区的难民滞留在白俄罗斯和波兰交界处的边境的情况。

32. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Two middle-aged men lifted the trunk of a log and then released it to chop the wood by gravity. Making a fire with wood is the only way to keep warm for these people in the harsh winter”可知两个中年男子提起原木树干是为了劈木头用以烧火。

33. D 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的“presence of police and border guards to prevent them from entering the country”结合该段内容可知该词是“加强;增强”的意思。

34. C 推理判断题。根据第六段中的“According to Karzan, the intermediary company promised that he would be able to cross the border of Germany three days after arriving in Belarus”和倒数第二段可知中介公司的许诺是没有根据的, Karzan 没有能够到达德国,由此可以推测出 Karzan 可能被欺骗了。

35. B 标题概括题。根据全文,尤其是第一段中的“‘At the border between Belarus and Poland, in a forest far from settlements of both countries, many refugees longing for entering Germany and other rich European Union (EU) countries, who are stranded(滞留), are struggling in the cold winter with uncertain future prospects’”可知本文主要报道了前往富有欧盟国家的难民在寒冷的冬天滞留在白俄罗斯和波兰的边境线处。

【答案与解析】

本文属于说明文。主要说明潜在大学申请人的概念,考生要注意的事项以及如何提高被录取的概率。

36. G 根据该句是对“Potential applicant”的进一步说明可知答案。

37. E 根据前面的“who had demonstrated more interest”可知该生选择这所学校的可能性较大。

38. A 根据下面列举考生对某个大学感兴趣的一些表现可知答案。

39. C 根据该句子前面的“Visit the college”可得答案。

40. F 根据上一句是到实地考察,而本句是参加大学展览会可知答案。

【答案与解析】

本文属于记叙文。主要讲述 Allen 以一种特殊的方式庆祝他的十七岁生日,在这一天他取得了运动飞行员驾照。本文还讲述了他的训练过程情况等。

41. D Allen 选择用一种特别的(special)方式庆祝他 17 岁的生日。

42. B 15 岁时,他受到鼓舞(inspired),决定申请执照。

43. A 在他参加过(attended)一个大规模的航空展之后。

44. C 此外(besides),他太小了,不能学开飞机。

45. D 最终,他说服了父母来支持他的梦想(dream)。

46. A 然而,前面还有更多的挑战(challenges)。

47. C 学习这些理论需要很丰富的想象力(imagination)。

48. B 我是在我脑子里想象一架飞机,设想空气是如何影响(influences)飞机的各个部件的。

49. D 他得学一些实用的技能(skills),这些技能要求快速的反应力,注意力的分配和情感力量。

50. B 我需要同时检查(check)飞行仪表提供的数据,例如高度和空速。

51. A 当(while)观察外部环境的时候。

52. D 一开始这并不简单(simple)。

53. C 除了(Apart from)他的常规训练,Allen 还从训练基地飞到一个民用空军基地两次来获得更多的经验(experience)。

54. B 解析见上题。

55. D 在飞行途中,他将持续不断地从耳机中接收(receive)其他飞行员报出的飞行数据。
56. A 我很震惊(shocked),他们报数据很快、很流畅,我几乎插不上嘴(cut in)。
57. A 解析见上题。
58. B 但是在假期里,他又回来,继续(continued)他的训练。
59. C 最终(eventually)通过了运动飞行员执照的评估。
60. C 在我们基地,没有很多像 Allen 那样的学员在如此小的年纪能够制定计划(plan),学习这么专业的知识。

【答案与解析】

本文属于说明文。主要说了 the Shandan Horse Ranch 高铁车站扩建完成并且通了高速列车,这有利于改善当地交通状况以及将会促进当地旅游业发展的情况。

61. as 考查介词。此处 as 是“作为”的意思。
62. heading 考查现在分词。此处是现在分词作非限定性定语修饰前面的 eight trains。
63. to pick 考查不定式。此处是不定式作目的状语。
64. convenient 考查名词转化形容词。根据形容词作表语可得答案。
65. which 考查定语从句。根据先行词 Shandan Horse Ranch 在非限定性定语从句中作主语可知答案。
66. have been raised 考查时态和语态。根据后面的时间状语 since the Han Dynasty 以及动词与其主语之间的动宾关系可得答案。
67. the 考查冠词。根据 the number of 是“……的数目”可得答案。
68. achievement(s) 考查动词转化为名词。
69. actively 考查副词。根据此处副词修饰动词 develop 可知答案。
70. tourists 考查名词复数。根据 tourist 的可数名词,根据句子结构可知应该用复数。

短文改错

Last Saturday, my classmates and I went to the Nanshan Community. The community when we participated in a volunteer activity has organized by our school is about three kilometers from our school. where

We got there at nine. Divided into three groups, we began to work. Group One searched ^ old furniture which was abandoning in the corridor and dealt with it. Group Two picked up litter but cleaned public areas to create the more comfortable environment. My group was responsibly for cleaning all the equipments in the community. I devoted me to my task, just like everyone else. responsible equipment myself abandoned

At about half past eleven, we returned to school. Though feel tired, we were happy. feeling

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear David,

We are very delighted to accept the invitation to have a few friendly volleyball matches, which will no doubt strengthen the friendship of all the schools. As captain of our school volleyball team, I am writing to learn about the arrangement.

First and foremost, since it is the first time for us to go to your city, we would like to know the details about the accommodations so that we can make some preparations in advance. If possible, we would like to live in a hotel near your school. Besides, is it convenient for you to pick us up at the bus station after our arrival? Also, would you please send us the schedule for the matches?

Thank you for all your help and look forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

评分细则:

优秀(22~25):紧扣主题,覆盖所有要点,内容充实;语法结构多样,词汇丰富,行文流畅,显示出较强的语言运用能力,允许有个别语言错误,但不影响意思表达。

良好(18~21):紧扣主题,覆盖所有要点,内容较充实,行文较流畅,语言有少量错误,但基本不影响意思表达。

一般(15~17):紧扣主题,基本覆盖所有要点,语言错误已影响了部分意思表达,但多数句子基本正确;基本达到预期写作目的。

较差(11~14):要点不全,内容不完整,行文不够连贯;语言错误较多,半数句子基本正确。

差(6~10):内容混乱或主要内容偏离主题,尚能够写出少数与内容相关的可读句。

极差(0~5):只能写出与内容相关的词语,没有有效信息;抄写其他文章,或只是写出与作文无关的内容。

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