

9. How did the woman get stamps?
A. From the post office. B. From letters. C. From other collectors.
10. What kind of stamps does the woman collect now?
A. Stamps on environment.
B. Foreign stamps only.
C. All beautiful stamps.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 14 题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At home. B. In a park. C. In a hospital.
12. What is Anne's mother doing right now?
A. Having a meal. B. Taking a walk. C. Playing cards.
13. What effect will the medicine have on Anne's mother?
A. Easing the pain in her back.
B. Making her blood pressure stable.
C. Reducing her blood sugar level.

14. How does Anne probably sound in the end?
A. Stressed. B. Impatient. C. Relieved.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. How long will the woman work in the zoo?
A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. Three weeks.
16. Who introduced the job to the woman?
A. Mike. B. Tommy. C. George.
17. What is the man's plan for the holiday?
A. Going fishing with the woman.
B. Doing volunteer work.
C. Camping by a lake.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker?
A. A customer. B. A manager. C. A weather forecaster.
19. What should the listeners do now?
A. Stay away from the restrooms.
B. Put away the shopping carts.
C. Go to the back of the store.
20. What is the speaker going to do?
A. Provide more updates. B. Lock the cash drawer. C. Open the front doors.

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

Make the Most of Your Time in Amsterdam

Amsterdam—a marvelous city, which has so much to offer is waiting for you.

Go Get Lost

Amsterdam is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, so getting around on foot is a great way to really take everything in. Besides, if you wander around, you'll find hidden gems that you'd likely miss if you're just going from monument to museum the whole time. Choose a neighborhood and start exploring. You can start with Jordaan or De Pijp.

Time To Eat

While this might come as a surprise, Belgian Waffles are quite delicious here. If you want to enjoy a unique brunch, visit Coffee and Coconuts, which is located in an old cinema from the 1920's. You can enjoy eggs, tacos, and their signature dish: coconut pancakes. There are so many cheese shops here, so you seriously have to do yourself a favor and buy some cheese. Of course, no trip to Amsterdam is really complete without trying the famous fries. While you can enjoy them any time of the day, of course the best time to have these is as a late night snack to really cap the day off.

Visit Some Museums

Of course, even if you're here for two days, that's plenty of time for a museum or two. The classics are of course the Van Gogh Museum, Rijksmuseum and Stedelijk Museum, as well as the Anne Frank House—all of which are wonderful. If you're looking for a more alternative museum experience, try out the Amsterdam Tulip Museum where you can learn all about the flowers that are synonymous with the city. There's also the FOAM photography museum which includes a reading room full of photography books you can look through.

21. According to the text, which is the best way to explore the city?
A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bike. D. By bus.
22. Which of the following is highly recommended by the author?
A. Getting to various attractions.
B. Buying some handmade crafts.
C. Having fries as a late night snack.
D. Watching traditional performances.
23. Which museum best suits people interested in flowers?
A. Van Gogh Museum. B. Anne Frank House.
C. Amsterdam Tulip Museum. D. FOAM photography museum.

【高三英语 第 3 页(共 10 页)】

· WLJY ·

... can we conclude from the passage?
 A. Education promises a bright future.
 B. Education promises a bright future.
 C. Great hopes make great man.
 D. Two heads are better than one.

... researchers estimate that roughly one-third of Earth's lakes are blue. But, should average summer air temperatures rise by a few degrees, some of those crystal waters could turn a murky green or brown, the team reports in the Sept. 28 *Geophysical Research Letters*.

... depends in part on what's in the water, but factors such as water depth and surrounding land use also matter. Compared with blue lakes, green or brown lakes have more sediment (淤泥) and organic matter. Tang, a hydrologist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, and colleagues used satellite photos from 2013 to 2020 to analyze the color of more than 60,000 lakes around the world. The scientists then looked at local climates to see how they may be linked to lake color around the world.

... lakes with average summer air temperatures that were below 19° Celsius were more likely to be blue than lakes with warmer summers, the researchers found. If average summer temperatures increase another 3 degrees Celsius—an amount that scientists think is probable by the end of the century—more than 500 lakes could turn green or brown. That's because warmer water helps algae bloom more, which changes the properties of the water, giving it a greenish-brown.

... is often used for drinking water, food or recreation. If the water is more blocked by algae, it could be unappealing for play or more costly to clean for drinking. But the color changes wouldn't necessarily mean that the lakes are any less healthy. "Humans don't value a lake with algae in it, but if you're a certain type of fish species, you might be able to eat it all day."

... lake color can hint at the stability of a lake's ecosystem, with shifting shades indicating changing conditions for the creatures living in the water. One benefit of the new study is that it provides a baseline for assessing how climate change is affecting Earth's freshwater resources. Continued monitoring of lakes could help scientists detect future changes.

28. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?
 A. The reasons for global warming.
 B. The causes of the changes in lake colour.
 C. The stability of a lake's ecosystem.
 D. The efforts to fuel the growth of algae.

29. What can we learn about algae from the passage?
 A. Algae can be used to control global climate.
 B. Algae play a declining role in the lake color.
 C. Lakes with more algae may appear greener.
 D. More algae make the lake less healthy.

30. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce a new method to study the Earth's lakes.
 - B. To assess the consequences of lake colour changes.
 - C. To explain the effects of climate change on lakes.
 - D. To analyse the properties of the Earth's lakes.

31. Where can the text be found?

- A. In a biography.
- B. In an art magazine.
- C. On a tourist website.
- D. In a scientific research.

D

A team of engineers are set a task by Dstl (British government defence laboratory): They can have whatever equipment they need, but they must paint a clear picture of the terrorists inside a locked room across the street. They found a way to see through walls from a distance of 50 meters which was considered impressive, even though the system they designed could only detect the movement and position of hidden objects.

Now, Xu Feihu and Pan Jianwei of the University of Science and Technology of China, have blown that record out of the water.

They conducted their trial at night. Their targets, a model of a human being in one experiment and a giant "H" in another, were hidden behind a wall in an apartment in Shanghai. Their laser (激光) and receiving device were in a second apartment block 1.43 km away. The receiving device, an instrument called a single-photon avalanche diode (spad), was so sensitive that it could detect and count individual photons (光量子), the particles of which light beams are composed. To that end, they imagined a grid (网格) on the target wall, 64 dots wide and 64 deep. They fired the laser at each dot in turn, and then fed the data from the spad into an algorithm (算法) capable of reproducing, although unclearly, an image of the hidden object from a distance of well over a kilometer.

The military applications of this technology suggest themselves. Meanwhile, America's space agency, NASA, has paid for such work expecting to put a laser on a satellite to photograph the interiors of caverns (洞穴) on the surfaces of moons and planets.

For now, such applications remain far in the future. Capturing the experimental data in Shanghai took several hours, which is of little use either on the road or in fast moving situations like hostage-taking (挟持人质). However, performing the trick over a distance of almost 1+1/2 km is an incredible advance on previous efforts.

32. What does the underlined phrase "that record" refer to in paragraph 2?

- A. The idea of recording objects in water.
- B. The success of detecting hidden objects 50 meters away.
- C. The experiment of painting clear pictures.
- D. The task of tracking terrorists.

33. What's the author's attitude towards Xu Feihu and Pan Jianwei's trial?
A. Ambiguous. B. Indifferent. C. Doubtful. D. Favorable.
34. What may be talked about in the following paragraph?
A. Performing the trick over a long distance.
B. Showing hidden objects in a moving situation.
C. Capturing the correct experimental data.
D. Applying the technology into hostage-taking.
35. What's the best title for the passage?
A. Seeing hidden objects through walls
B. Engineers' task inside a locked room
C. NASA's interest in a new technology
D. Putting military applications into practice

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个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。

Do we NEED sleep to form long-term memories?

When someone tells you to "sleep on it", they're usually suggesting that you avoid making improper decisions. 36.

Now, a nap might seem inconvenient when you're anxious about an exam. But don't worry. Because a new study shows that rats who stayed awake after touching upon novel objects could remember seeing those things a week later. 37. That suggests that long-term memories can be laid down without having to lay down.

We know that sleep will help you remember things you've learned. Decades of studies have shown that sleep helps to transform or develop recent experiences into lasting memories. However, there's also evidence for consolidation (巩固) into long-term memory during wakefulness. So, sleep-deprived individuals can still learn stuff.

38. Rats who stayed awake were actually better at remembering the original object than their fully rested fellows, but only when the item was presented in a new location. Rats who'd gotten some sleep showed no signs of recognizing the familiar objects when they appeared out of context. 39.

Of course, wake is always followed by sleep. So the two paths to memory consolidation most likely complement each other, with sleep putting waking memories in their proper place. Nevertheless, scientists are still convinced that sleep leads to the more effective, overall more effective, type of memory formation. 40. When you are not fully rested, it is in general more difficult to save any kind of memory in comparison when you are fully rested.

- A. Plus, sleep gives your brain a chance to rest
B. Sometimes they performed better than rats who slept

【高三英语 第7页(共10页)】

· WLJY ·



- C. That suggests their memories were context-dependent
- D. But sleep is also widely known to promote your memory
- E. A good sleep will help you avoid making wrong decisions
- F. Students should keep themselves awake while preparing for an exam
- G. However, memories are differently formed during sleep and during wake

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。

Our church has a way of assisting those who have financial difficulties without making the recipient (受方) feel shame or guilt. Money is 41 into an offering box with only the 42 of the recipient on the envelope.

There came a time when my husband and I were among those in 43. We did not talk about our financial difficulty with anyone. The only reason our children knew was that we had to 44 many things. We did not want to 45 them with a problem they could do nothing to solve.

Our 46 wasn't improving. Just as we reached the point of 47, our church gave us a gift envelope. We were 48 to receive a large amount of money, enough to 49 us through that desperate time. We couldn't help but 50 who had given such a generous gift.

A year later, our seventeen-year-old son was 51 for a student loan so he could attend university. It was then we discovered that his bank account was almost 52. His father and I were very 53 by this. We had trusted him to put part of his wages from his part-time job into the bank towards his 54. I asked him 55 to tell me where the money had gone. 56, he would not tell me. But I would not let the 57 alone.

Finally, with great 58, my son admitted that the year before he had put his money in the offering box for his father and me. I stood there 59, tears filling my eyes. It had taken my son years to 60 that money. He had given it to us willingly—without telling us.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. A. pulled | B. dropped | C. carried | D. showed |
| 42. A. birthday | B. photo | C. message | D. name |
| 43. A. danger | B. peace | C. need | D. relief |
| 44. A. pick up | B. put aside | C. turn down | D. cut back |
| 45. A. burden | B. cover | C. equip | D. help |
| 46. A. image | B. standard | C. situation | D. grade |
| 47. A. anxiety | B. hopelessness | C. regret | D. sorrow |
| 48. A. confused | B. overjoyed | C. annoyed | D. proud |
| 49. A. bring | B. see | C. walk | D. put |



- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 50. A. forget | B. realize | C. remember | D. wonder |
| 51. A. working | B. accounting | C. applying | D. paying |
| 52. A. full | B. empty | C. crowded | D. wide |
| 53. A. disturbed | B. amused | C. attracted | D. fascinated |
| 54. A. education | B. illness | C. retirement | D. marriage |
| 55. A. delightedly | B. casually | C. carefully | D. repeatedly |
| 56. A. In fact | B. What's worse | C. In addition | D. At first |
| 57. A. envelope | B. loan | C. matter | D. job |
| 58. A. curiosity | B. unwillingness | C. anger | D. terror |
| 59. A. helpless | B. impatient | C. astonished | D. depressed |
| 60. A. save | B. borrow | C. spend | D. pay |

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。

The state of Hawaii recently closed its last power station 61 (fuel) by coal. The closure is part of 62 (it) effort to decrease the use of fossil fuels and to increase the use of renewable energy resources.

In 2020, Hawaii's Legislature passed a law banning the use of coal for energy 63 (produce) by the start of 2023. Hawaii has set a goal 64 (move) to 100 percent renewable energy by 2045. People in the state say the Hawaiian Islands, for a long time, 65 (suffer) the effects of climate change. These effects include the destruction of coral reefs and drought 66 is increasing the risk of wildfires in the state.

However, not everyone thinks closing the power plant is a good idea. They say the state will now have to burn more oil because the coal plant is no longer operating. And oil is currently a lot 67 (expensive) than coal and causes almost as much pollution. Hawaii Electric Company estimated that the 68 (addition) cost of oil will result in a seven percent increase 69 electricity bills for consumers. Leonardo Moreno, president of Hawaii's last coal plant, said the renewables would be getting cheaper by the day. He said that he could see 70 future where renewable energy would be low-cost and abundant.

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(∧),在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下面划一横线,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一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

· WLJY ·

Three years of high school has passed in a flash. There are many wonderful moment in my mind. However, it was a football match I played last year which left a lasting impression on me.

It was a nice fall afternoon. We had a football match a well-trained team. We were not discouraging when facing the team far stronger than our. Instead, our team members seized every possible opportunity to defeated the challengers. So good did we cooperate in the second half that we win the game.

From the experience, I've learned that we should fight bravely whenever we are meet challenges. Besides, good team cooperation is that counts in competitions.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你加入了学校的 Musical Society,这个社团正在举办英语演讲比赛。请写一篇关于音乐如何影响你的生活的演讲稿,内容包括:

1. 结合自身经历阐述音乐对你的影响及其重要性;
2. 呼吁大家多听音乐。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使用行文连贯。

Ladies and gentlemen! _____

密封线内不要答题

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