

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. 本卷命题范围：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. What does the woman decide to do on New Year's Day?
A. Stay at home. B. Watch a performance. C. Do some shopping.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the bank. B. At the airport. C. At the police station.
3. Why do the woman's parents feel unhappy?
A. She quarreled with them. B. She played outside alone. C. She didn't do well in a test.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Grandma and grandson. B. New friends. C. Cousins.
5. When does the movie start?
A. At 4:00 pm. B. At 5:00 pm. C. At 6:00 pm.

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. What does the woman want to do?
A. Find a new part-time job. B. Purchase a new computer. C. Start a business in the mall.
7. What is on the fourth floor?
A. A computer store. B. A candy store. C. A bookstore.

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听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Where are the speakers now?
A. In a university. B. In a restaurant. C. In a travel agency.
9. Where does the man come from?
A. Canada. B. America. C. France.
- 听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. What does the man like about the old movies?
A. The plots, B. The themes. C. The special effects.
11. Which superhero does the woman consider the coolest?
A. Iron Man. B. Batman. C. Spider-Man.
12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The history of movies. B. Characters in popular movies. C. Old movies and today's movies.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the traditional work-life balance like?
A. People always have to work overtime.
B. People enjoy non-working activities at work.
C. People separate work lives from private lives.
14. What might people do after work traditionally?
A. Take up new hobbies. B. Reply to work emails. C. Work on a document.
15. How do mobile phones influence people's work?
A. They work completely online. B. They may work at any time. C. They can avoid working at home.
16. What advantage does the man think the new working trend has?
A. High incomes. B. Less work time. C. Flexible workplaces.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. In which aspect do homeschooling and distance learning differ greatly?
A. The learner. B. The educator. C. The course content.
18. What does the speaker say about homeschooling?
A. It is teacher-led. B. It ignores emotion. C. It has no time limit.
19. What is the speaker?
A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A parent.
20. What should students do in distance learning?
A. Interact with their teachers.
B. Have classes in the evening.
C. Finish tasks without teachers' help.

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

New Scientist Diversity Internship(实习) Program 2022

Founded in 1956, *New Scientist* is the world's most popular weekly science and technology magazine. The magazine's teams in London and around the world cover international news from a scientific standpoint and ask the biggest-picture questions about life, the universe, and what it means to be human.

We're offering a learning and development opportunity open to anyone. Successful applicants will begin a

【高三9月质量检测·英语 第2页(共8页)】

6-month internship in October. The internship will be based in our High Street Kensington office, London.

Internship positions: two news interns and one video intern

● News interns will receive one-to-one mentoring (指导) from an experienced journalist and on-the-job training in news and features writing, with your work published both online and in print.

● Our video intern will be based in our video team. You'll learn how to produce scientific videos from idea to publication. You'll have the opportunity to come with us on shoots and be trained in camerawork. You'll also receive training in news writing and subediting (编辑校订).

Entry requirements:

● You will have completed a science, technology, engineering, mathematics or computing degree by the start of the internship.

● You have a demonstrable interest in writing, video editing or journalism.

Other important information:

● Please submit 200 words explaining how you meet these requirements, which internship position you are applying for, and why you are the right person for this internship.

● Please write an article on a recent scientific discovery, between 500 and 800 words (for news intern applications) or create a 2~3-minute video on a scientific topic that interests you (for video intern applications).

Please send your application to Tashan Chong-Kan-t. chongkan@dmgmedia. co. uk before July 12!

21. How will the interns benefit from the positions?

A. They will choose workplaces at will.

B. They will become famous online.

C. They will get professional training.

D. They will lead an independent team.

22. What is a must for the internship?

A. A relevant educational background.

B. Rich experience in video editing.

C. The ability to produce news videos.

D. A wide range of interests and hobbies.

23. What do you have to prepare to apply for the internship positions?

A. A printed work in journalism.

B. A brief personal statement.

C. A recent scientific discovery.

D. A short video about daily life.

B

The email subject line caught my attention: "Still interested in the Cutlass?" Mom's car. My finger paused over the computer mouse.

Mom's 1971 green Cutlass car was a timeless beauty. My favorite childhood memories were of us riding in it. Mom always wore her big sunglasses, with a scarf tied carefully over her head to protect her salon-styled hair. I felt I was riding with a Hollywood star.

These memories were all I had left of Mom. She'd died when I was only 15. Many of her things were given away or sold. The Cutlass had been bought by a collector in Michigan. I'd connected with him years before, asking if he might be interested in selling. He'd politely demurred.

Still, I couldn't let go of the idea of one day owning it, especially after I got married and became a father. With my daughter, Arden, now 11 and my son, Hudson, now 7, I wished my mom was there to see us all. I told my kids stories about their grandmother. But a story wasn't the same as a real connection. I'd often imagined that a ride in Mom's car would change all of that.

Now here was this email. I opened it. "Several people have asked to purchase that classic car," it read. "It's time to sell, but I wanted to give you the first option to buy if you're still interested." "Absolutely!" I typed.

The day when I drove to check on the car, the collector passed me a small bag. "Mom's sunglasses!" I cried as I opened the bag.

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Finally, the car was transported to my house. My wife took pictures of the “first ride” as the kids climbed in and sat where I had sat so many years ago with my mom behind the wheel. I brought Mom’s glasses into the car with me.

“Can I wear them?” Arden asked, as I started the car.

“You bet,” I said.

I knew Mom loved that.

24. What is the author’s impression of his mom?
A. Aggressive. B. Distant. C. Conservative. D. Fashionable.
25. What does the underlined word “demurred” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Appeared. B. Refused. C. Answered. D. Continued.
26. Why did the collector send an email to the author?
A. To sell the car at a much higher price. B. To see his interest in selling antiques.
C. To offer him an opportunity to get the car. D. To tell him the popularity of his mom’s car.
27. What is the text mainly about?
A. A surprising email. B. A family connection.
C. A childhood adventure. D. A shopping experience.

C

Most farms are located in rural areas and are irrigated by freshwater. Now, a startup in Scotland is farming near the coast and using seawater to grow crops. Using the water of the ocean for irrigation can be a game changer for a hungry world.

Food production needs to increase by 70 percent in the next 30 years to keep up with population increases. Freshwater only makes up two percent of all the water of the planet, and it is growing scarcer in many places like Scotland due to climate change.

Now, Seawater Solutions, a Glasgow-based non-governmental organization founded in 2017, is using saltwater instead of freshwater to grow crops. Co-founder and CEO Yanik Nyberg lived and worked in areas of Africa and Asia that have been negatively impacted by water scarcity and global warming. Seawater Solutions was created to address the issues of coastal communities that face the urgent concern of land salinization(盐渍化), according to the organization’s website.

In an interview, Nyberg told *The Nation* that he came up with the idea of redeveloping degraded farmland and turning it into artificial wetland ecosystems that use seawater and grow plants that can tolerate the salt. “It’s a relatively simple concept,” he said. “Seawater is introduced to coastal farmland, where naturally salt-tolerant crops are grown. These crops store massive amounts of carbon and are extremely nutritious, being called ‘superfoods’ across the world.”

The new farmland consists of artificial saltwater marshes(沼泽) that have seawater pumped over them. Then the ecosystem will be used for saline plants, which can be used for food, biofuels, sea-plant animal foods, and as raw materials for cosmetics.

Downhill Farm in Ayrshire, Scotland uses water from the Atlantic Ocean to grow crops. Seawater Solutions also has projects in Ghana, Malawi, Namibia and Spain, with more in the planning stage. While growing crops in seawater is a hard sell, it is an environmentally sound way to meet the food demands of a growing world population.

28. What’s the function of paragraph 2?
A. Pointing out serious food problems in Scotland.
B. Warning farmers of the decrease of the farmland.
C. Analyzing the consequences of population increases.
D. Showing the necessity of growing crops with seawater.

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29. Why was Seawater Solutions founded?
A. To serve the local government.
B. To deal with land salinization.
C. To remove coastal communities.
D. To purify seawater in some areas.
30. What can we know about the plants on the new farmland?
A. They have a wide range of uses.
B. They are nutritious but expensive.
C. They prove unpopular in the world.
D. They are salt-free and healthy foods.
31. How does the author find Seawater Solutions's project in Scotland?
A. It deserves certain recognition.
B. It disturbs the wetland ecosystem.
C. It is inapplicable to other places.
D. It is easily acceptable and adoptable.

D

US scientists have found that the spirit of giving may start a lot earlier than previously thought. This follows their amazing discovery that even hungry babies are willing to give up a tasty snack to help others, spontaneously(自发地) sharing their food with strangers in need from the age of around 19 months.

Researchers at the University of Washington's Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences carried out a study to see if infants(幼儿) would help unknown adults interacting with them by showing them a delicious-looking piece of fruit. And they also went further. Would these very young kids be willing to give up the food to others, even at a cost to themselves?

"We think altruism(利他主义) is important to study. We adults help each other when we see another in need and we do this even if there is a cost to the self. So we tested the roots of this in infants," explains Rodolfo Cortes Barragan of the University of Washington team.

In their first experiment, which involved 48 infants that were only around 19 months old, the researchers began by showing each child a piece of child-friendly fruit. They then either threw the fruit gently onto the floor within the infants' reach without showing any emotion, and didn't try to get it back, or alternatively, pretended to accidentally drop the fruit onto the floor before reaching for it unsuccessfully.

The team found that the display of reaching for the fruit, which showed the adults' desire for it, could get a helping response in the infants, with over half picking it up to give it back to the adults. But only four percent did that when the adults had been emotionless.

The second experiment was timed right before their regular snacks to ensure the children were hungry. But surprisingly, the results almost mirrored those of the first experiment!

These findings led the team to conclude that kids have a tendency to spontaneously help strangers. They believed that this isn't an ability that's learned. However, they did point out that early social experiences can shape altruism.

32. What does Rodolfo Cortes Barragan try to explain?
A. Why infants are chosen for research.
B. The definition of the spirit of giving.
C. The importance of being altruistic.
D. How adults help each other.
33. What did the researchers do to the infants in the first experiment?
A. They kept them in a hungry state.
B. They fed them with their regular snacks.
C. They showed attractive fruit to them.
D. They stopped them reaching for fruit.
34. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 5 refer to?
A. Showing a strong desire for the fruit.
B. Giving the fruit to emotionless adults.
C. Picking up the fruit for themselves.
D. Helping the adults to get the fruit.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Altruism Proves Vital for Infants As Well
B. Early Social Experiences Shape Altruism
C. People Tend to Share Food With Strangers
D. Altruistic Giving May Start in Infancy

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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。

Obesity(肥胖症) is a complicated and harmful disease. But changes that include healthy eating habits, regular exercise and other lifestyle adjustments can help fight against obesity and result in a better quality of life. 36 .

1. Talk to your doctor

37 . Sometimes underlying factors, such as thyroid(甲状腺) conditions or even medications you're taking, can be at least partly responsible for your weight gain or make it harder to lose weight. Your doctor can examine you and then suggest proper treatment. Your doctor can also help you nail down a healthy and realistic weight goal based on your current weight, medical history and other factors.

2. Set smaller goals in the beginning

Once you get the green light to pursue weight loss, set an initial goal to lose 5 to 10 percent of your total weight. That makes it a good place to start. 38 , you'll want to set smaller goals along the way to keep you motivated and working toward your final goal weight.

3. 39

Eat foods from all food groups, but watch the amount. Even too much of a healthy food can slow down your progress if you're eating more calories than you're burning. Avoid packaged foods, for they have been linked to weight gain. Have meals made at home with fresh and whole foods.

4. Exercise for weight loss

Adults should do at least 110 minutes a week of moderate-intensity cardio(中等强度的有氧运动), such as walking and biking, or 75 minutes a week of high-intensity cardio like running. Physical activity should be spread out through the week. 40 —those numbers are something you can work toward. Being patient with yourself is key.

A. Here's how to get started

B. Adjust your diet for weight loss

C. Cut down the amount of the food you eat

D. Because losing weight when you have obesity is a marathon

E. Fortunately, you can further learn about obesity in many ways

F. If that sounds like a lot, remember that you don't have to get there right away

G. Before starting losing weight, you'd better discuss your situations with your doctor

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) 更多试题与答案, 关注微信公众号: 三晋高中指南

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。

There are times in life when we don't have the energy or faith to solve our problems. We can't find the way to 41 . That's when our friends 42 us. When we are weak, they become our 43 . When we are 44 , they lift us up. Friends remind us through their actions that we are not 45 —they stand with, pray for and comfort us. Even when some friends don't know how to help, they 46 to be there for us.

Author Parker J. Palmer in his book, *Let Your Life Speak*, shares about the time he was 47 depression at home. He recalls that some people who visited him tried to 48 him up. They said, "It's a beautiful day. Why don't you go out and take a walk?" Although he understood their 49 , it made him more depressed. Others reminded him that he was a teacher and writer who had 50 many people. They said, "Try to remember all the good you've done and surely you'll feel better." That 51 , too, left him depressed.

Then one friend named Bill asked Parker's permission to drop by his 52 in the afternoons. Bill would sit Parker in the chair, 53 his shoes and socks and for half an hour, massage(按摩) his feet. Bill found the only

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place in Parker's body where he could still experience 54 and reconnect with the human race. Bill would 55 do that and almost say 56. When he talked occasionally, he would not 57 any suggestion but mirror Parker's feelings. That simple act of 58 was what helped Parker 59 his dark time.

We are thankful to the friends who stand by us in uncomplicated ways. And we are thankful for the opportunity to be the ones who are 60 for our friends when they are in need.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. fall behind | B. grow up | C. drop by | D. push ahead |
| 42. A. copy | B. need | C. beat | D. carry |
| 43. A. competition | B. factor | C. strength | D. barrier |
| 44. A. up | B. in | C. down | D. out |
| 45. A. alone | B. awake | C. alive | D. asleep |
| 46. A. choose | B. pretend | C. decline | D. fail |
| 47. A. spreading | B. battling | C. studying | D. explaining |
| 48. A. give | B. cheer | C. bring | D. cut |
| 49. A. intention | B. excuse | C. routine | D. debate |
| 50. A. challenged | B. helped | C. remembered | D. encountered |
| 51. A. promise | B. agreement | C. advice | D. reward |
| 52. A. classroom | B. house | C. agency | D. hospital |
| 53. A. remove | B. repair | C. make | D. sell |
| 54. A. memories | B. feelings | C. topics | D. pains |
| 55. A. suddenly | B. eventually | C. hardly | D. simply |
| 56. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. everything |
| 57. A. take | B. hear | C. offer | D. assess |
| 58. A. adventure | B. teaching | C. praise | D. care |
| 59. A. sort out | B. keep track of | C. get through | D. make use of |
| 60. A. curious | B. honest | C. silent | D. present |

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。

According to a report from Chinanews.com, Wu Ming is 61 young German born after 1995. Wu, a big fan of Chinese culture, has been learning traditional Chinese medicine(TCM) since 2016. Now he 62 (study) for his master's degree at Henan University of Chinese Medicine and digging further into TCM.

Wu came to Central China's Henan province in 2015, 63 a rich TCM culture can be enjoyed because it is the hometown of Zhang Zhongjing, the medical sage(医圣) of ancient China. "TCM is one of the 64 (valuable) treasures in the world," said Wu.

Learning TCM has changed Wu's life. He used to be addicted to electronic devices and stay up late every night, 65 (trap) in this fast-paced but unhealthy daily routine. But now he lives a balanced and 66 (peace) life, practising good habits like drinking tea.

Wu also uses what he has learned to help his family. Previously, acupuncture(针灸) tools and Chinese medicine 67 (be) necessities when he went back to his home in Germany. Now, he always provides his family members 68 some advice about staying fit after he checks their skin or tongues online.

In Wu's opinion, there's no big 69 (different) between China and Western countries. "We are the same. Misunderstanding comes from being out of touch," said Wu. He plans 70 (run) a traditional Chinese clinic in China or Germany after graduation, which can serve as a bridge between the two countries and publicize TCM and its culture.

【高三 9 月质量检测·英语 第 7 页(共 8 页)】

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: What are you going to do on New Year's Day?

W: Maybe I'll do some shopping or just stay at home. How about you?

M: I heard a famous dancer would give a performance in the local stadium on that day. Will you go with me?

W: Of course, I'd love to!

(Text 2)

W: I'd like to open a savings account please.

M: Sure. I'll need a form filled with your information of the ID, driver's license or passport. How much would you like to deposit?

W: I'd like to transfer \$5,000 from my checking account.

(Text 3)

M: Why do you look so down, Elena?

W: I didn't score highly in the previous test and my parents aren't happy about it.

M: Well, what did they say?

W: They said if I couldn't make progress next time, I wouldn't be allowed to play outside.

(Text 4)

W: Are you having fun, James?

M: Yes, I am! I haven't seen you since we met at our grandma's birthday party. It's been such a long time.

W: It has been a while. I miss you so much.

(Text 5)

M: What time is the movie on in the afternoon?

W: The movie starts at 5:00 pm, so we need to leave at 4:00 pm. And we can meet at the newly-opened clothing store.

M: OK then. I'd better get ready. Did you get the tickets?

W: Yep. Let's get going!

(Text 6)

W: Hey, Todd. Have you been to the new mall yet?

M: Yes, I have. It's quite nice.

W: I'm looking forward to buying a new computer. Is there a computer store in the mall?

M: Actually, there are two computer stores.

W: That's great. There is a wide range of choices open to me, then.

M: Sure, there's a Huawei store on the first floor and it's very close to a candy store. Across from that candy store, there's an Apple store.

W: That's perfect, because I'm planning to buy a new MacBook.

M: It's expensive, though.

W: Yes, it is. But I've been saving up through my part-time job. What else is there? Is there a bookstore?

M: Yep, there's a large one on the fourth floor!

(Text 7)

W: Hi. My name is Jane.

M: Hey, Jane. I'm Seth.

W: It's nice to meet you.

M: Me too. Well, it looks like that we're going to be neighbors since my dormitory is next to yours. I believe we will start a new life in this university. So, where are you from?

W: I'm from Tacoma. How about you?

M: I'm from Ontario.

W: Is it in Canada?

M: No. In fact, it's in California, a small city in Southern California.

W: Really? I only know that Ontario is a province of Canada.

M: Actually, most people have the same idea. It's indeed also the name of an American city. But it's interesting that someone once said I sounded like a French, isn't it?

W: Why is that?

M: Maybe because I took a part-time job in a French restaurant, and I learned some French accent.

(Text 8)

W: Hey, George. Glad to have a talk with you. The first question for you is: are movies today more interesting than before?

M: Well, I'm going to sound like an old guy, but I would say no. Movies twenty or thirty years ago were much better, because the plots were far more interesting. The slow pace can gently relax my concentration for a moment. These days, most movies are filled with special effects and superheroes. I'm not attracted to the movies on such kind of themes. What do you think?

W: I hold the opposite opinion. I think movies today are more interesting than before. The stories of old movies might be interesting, but I get bored after watching them for only ten or fifteen minutes. They are all about old things and not my cup of tea.

M: Oh, really?

W: Yes, I'm always addicted to movies about superheroes and future. Also, I'm a huge fan of Batman, Spider-Man and Iron Man. The fabulous special effects add a lot to the movies.

M: Well, which character do you think is the coolest?

W: Oh, the first one, no doubt.

(Text 9)

W: Good morning, Mr. Thompson. You have mentioned work-life balance. Can you tell me more details?

M: OK, Anna. The work-life balance has been changing.

W: What do you mean?

M: Traditionally, people's work lives and their private lives are clearly divided. Usually, they don't need to work overtime, although overtime could probably increase incomes.

W: What else?

M: In those cases, it's uncommon for people to work at the weekend or while they're on holiday. They are totally free after work so that they can focus on non-working areas of life, such as hobbies, sports, and so on.

W: So what has changed?

M: Well, most people can check their work emails on their mobile phones. So they are more likely to quickly reply to an important mail or complete a document in the evening or at the weekend.

W: That means people need to work at any time.

M: Exactly, but this new trend also brings a lot of advantages. More people are now able to work flexibly. So if they need to leave the office early one afternoon, they can catch up on work that evening from home or somewhere else.

W: Oh, I see.

(Text 10)

W: Today I'd like to talk about homeschooling and children's distance learning. Many people may not have a clear idea of them, because these two might seem very similar to each other. In the two cases, students can study at home and even acquire the same course content. But there is a big difference between them—whether parents are passing on the knowledge or teachers are carrying out this task.

Homeschooling is parent-led. In homeschooling, parents should focus on developing children's cognition and emotion. In other words, children are expected to have a correct understanding of things and establish emotional connection with others through learning. Besides, there is no time limit. Learning takes place at any moment. So children can make full use of their time in everyday life.

Distance learning is teacher-led. It truly benefits us teachers a lot, especially for a particular period of time. In distance learning, students have a fixed time to learn during the daytime. They should check in with their teachers. Then, students are asked to complete the same tasks as they do in the classroom. Teachers usually assign the tasks on the Internet. And with the help of teachers, students seldom run into difficulties while trying to fulfill the tasks.

参考答案

1~5 BACCB 6~10 BCABA 11~15 BCCAB 16~20 CBCAA

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了《新科学家》发布的招收实习生项目的相关内容。

21. C 细节理解题。根据 **Internship positions** 部分“News interns will receive one-to-one mentoring (指导) from an experienced journalist and on-the-job training in news and features writing...”及“You'll also receive training in news writing and subediting (编辑校订).”可知,实习生将会受到专业的岗位培训。
22. A 细节理解题。根据 **Entry requirements** 部分“You will have completed a science, technology, engineering, mathematics or computing degree by the start of the internship.”可知,实习生必须要拥有相关的教育背景。
23. B 细节理解题。根据 **Other important information** 部分“Please submit 200 words explaining how you meet these requirements, which internship position you are applying for, and why you are the right person for this internship.”可知,你在提出申请之前需准备一份简短的个人申请陈述。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。作者的妈妈去世后,妈妈的车和与妈妈驱车兜风的经历成了作者为数不多的关于妈妈的回忆。成家后的作者渴望自己的家人能和妈妈有一种切实的连接,因此作者通过努力买回了妈妈的车,也重新建立起了他渴望已久的家庭联系。

24. D 推理判断题。根据第二段“Mom always wore her big sunglasses, with a scarf tied carefully over her head to protect her salon-styled hair. I felt I was riding with a Hollywood star.”可推断,在作者的印象中,妈妈是一位十分时尚的女性。
25. B 词义猜测题。根据画线词前“I'd connected with him years before, asking if he might be interested in selling.”及第四段“Still, I couldn't let go of the idea of one day owning it...”可推断,画线词的意思与 Refused 的意思最为接近。
26. C 细节理解题。根据第一段及第五段可知,那个收藏家给作者发电子邮件是为了询问作者是否依然想要买那辆车,如果是的话,作者可以拥有优先购买的机会。更多试题与答案,关注微信公众号:三晋高中指南
27. B 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是第四段“... I wished my mom was there to see us all. I told my kids stories about their grandmother. But a story wasn't the same as a real connection. I'd often imagined that a ride in Mom's car would change all of that.”及最后四段可知,文章主要是以妈妈的车(即一种家庭连接)为线索,讲述了作者为买回这辆车(即重新建立起这种连接)所做的努力。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。大多数农场位于农村地区,用淡水灌溉。现在,苏格兰的一家初创公司在海岸附近种植农作物,并利用海水种植农作物。利用海水进行灌溉可能会给食物日渐匮乏的世界带来改变。

28. D 推理判断题。根据第二段的内容可知,人口的增长迫切需要食物生产的增长,但是淡水占比很少而且日渐减少。又根据第一段“Using the water of the ocean for irrigation can be a game changer for a hungry world.”可推断,第二段主要说明用海水种植农作物的必要性。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“Seawater Solutions was created to address the issues of coastal communities that face the urgent concern of land salinization(盐渍化), according to the organization's website.”可知,Seawater Solutions 的建立主要是为了应对盐渍化问题。
30. A 细节理解题。根据第五段“The new farmland... Then the ecosystem will be used for saline plants, which can be used for food, biofuels, sea-plant animal foods, and as raw materials for cosmetics.”可知,用海水灌溉的新的农田中的植物用途广泛。
31. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段,尤其是“Downhill Farm in Ayrshire, Scotland uses water from the Atlantic Ocean to grow crops.”及“While growing crops in seawater is a hard sell, it is an environmentally sound way to meet the food demands of a growing world population.”可推断,作者认为 Seawater Solutions 在苏格兰用海水种植农作物的这个项目是值得一定的认可的。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。实验研究表明,利他主义的给予可能开始于幼儿时期。

32. A 细节理解题。根据第三段 Rodolfo Cortes Barragan 所说的话可知,他主要阐释了以幼儿为研究对象的原因。
33. C 细节理解题。根据第四段“In their first experiment, which involved 48 infants that were only around 19 months old, the researchers began by showing each child a piece of child-friendly fruit. They then either threw the fruit gently onto the floor within the infants' reach without showing any emotion...”可知,研究人员们向幼儿们展示了诱人的水果。
34. D 代词指代题。根据画线词前“The team found that the display of reaching for the fruit, which showed the adults' desire for it, could get a helping response in the infants, with over half picking it up to give it back to the adults.”可推断,画线词指代“帮助成年人拿到水果”。
35. D 标题判断题。通读全文,尤其是文章第一段和最后一段“These findings led the team to conclude that kids have a tendency to spontaneously help strangers.”可知,文章主要介绍了一个实验研究及其得出的结论——利他主义的给予可能开始于幼儿时期。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四条应对肥胖症的建议。

36. A 根据空前“But changes that include healthy eating habits, regular exercise and other lifestyle adjustments can help fight against obesity and result in a better quality of life.”及下文提到的四条建议可知,A项符合。
37. G 根据本段的小标题及空后的内容可知,G项“在开始减肥之前,最好和医生讨论一下你的情况”符合。
38. D 根据空后“you'll want to set smaller goals along the way to keep you motivated and working toward your final goal weight.”可知,D项“因为减肥对于患有肥胖症的你来说是一场马拉松比赛”符合。
39. B 通读本段的内容可知,本段主要讲述的是为减肥而进行的饮食调整,故B项符合。C项“减少食物摄入量”只是一个方面,不能作为本段的小标题。
40. F 根据空前“Adults should do at least 110 minutes a week of moderate-intensity cardio(中等强度的有氧运动), such as walking and biking, or 75 minutes a week of high-intensity cardio like running. Physical activity should be spread out through the week.”及空后“those numbers are something you can work toward. Being patient with yourself is key.”可知,F项“如果那些运动量对你来说太大,你不需要立刻达到那个运动量”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇议论文。当我们无力前行的时候,朋友总会支持和帮助我们。朋友总会用行动告诉我们,我们并不孤单。也许有时候朋友不知道如何帮忙,但是他们会坚持陪伴着我们。本文以一位作家和其朋友之间的故事为例证。

41. D “我”们找不到前进(push ahead)的方法。

42. D 这时,“我”们的朋友会支撑着(carry)“我”们。
 43. C 当“我”们软弱时,他们就会成为“我”们的力量(strength)。
 44. C 当“我”们跌倒(down)时,他们会把“我”们扶起来。
 45. A 朋友通过他们的行动提醒“我”们,“我”们并不孤单(alone)。
 46. A 即使有些朋友不知道如何帮助“我”们,他们也会选择(choose)待在“我”们身边。
 47. B 他那时正在家抗(battling)抑郁。
 48. B 他回忆说,一些来看望他的人尽力让他高兴起来。cheer sb up 意为“使某人高兴或振作起来”。
 49. A 虽然他明白他们的意图(intention),但那使他更加抑郁。
 50. B 其他人提醒他,他是一位帮助过(helped)很多人的教师和作家。
 51. C 那个建议(advice)也让他感到很抑郁。
 52. B 后来,一位名叫 Bill 的朋友请求 Parker 允许他每天下午去他家(house)拜访。
 53. A Bill 会让 Parker 坐在椅子上,脱掉(remove)他的鞋子和袜子,花半个小时按摩他的脚。
 54. B Bill 在 Parker 的身体中找到了唯一一个他仍然可以体验感情(feelings)并与人类重新连接的地方。
 55. D Bill 仅仅(simply)是那样做,几乎什么都不(nothing)说。
 56. A 见上题解析。
 57. C 当他偶尔说话时,他不会给出(offer)任何建议,而是尽力感受 Parker 的感受。
 58. D 那种简单的关心(care)行为帮助 Parker 度过了(get through)他的黑暗时期。
 59. C 见上题解析。
 60. D 当“我”们的朋友需要帮助的时候,“我”们也有机会成为待在(present)他们身边的人,这也让“我”们满怀感激。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一位德国青年学习中医的故事及中医对其产生的影响。

61. a 考查冠词。此处是泛指,故用不定冠词 a。
 62. is studying 考查动词的时态。根据时间状语 Now 及空后的 and digging 可知,此处用现在进行时。
 63. where 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,该空引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,从句句意完整,先行词是 Central China's Henan province,表示地点,故此处用关系副词 where。
 64. most valuable 考查形容词的最高级。根据空前的 one of the 及空后的 in the world 可知,此处用所给形容词的最高级。
 65. trapped 考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处用非谓语动词;动词 trap 与其逻辑主语 He 存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故此处用所给动词的过去分词,表示被动;trapped in this fast-paced but unhealthy daily routine 是过去分词短语作状语。
 66. peaceful 考查词形转换。此处用所给名词的形容词修饰名词 life。
 67. were 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。根据空前的时间状语 Previously 及从句的谓语动词 went 可知,此处用所给动词的过去式,又因为主语是 acupuncture tools and Chinese medicine,故此处用 were。
 68. with 考查介词。provide sb with sth 意为“为某人提供某物”,为固定用法。
 69. difference 考查词形转换。根据空前的修饰词 big 及 be 动词 is 可知,此处用所给形容词的名词的单数形式。
 70. to run 考查非谓语动词。plan to do sth 意为“计划做某事”,为固定搭配。

短文改错

Last Saturday, my dad and I took a bus to a village. Uncle Paul, my dad friend, picked us up or drove us to his farm. We spent the night in a guest room, listen to the frogs and water rolling down the river nearby. Very early on the morning, Uncle Paul woke us up to have breakfasts. After that, I went to help Aunt Mary feed chickens. In the afternoon, I asked Uncle Paul if/whether I could take a horse ride, and he said yes as my father would go with him. My father and I headed slowly towards the mountains at the first. Eventually, my father was impressing to see me ride a horse free.
 dad's and
 listening in
 breakfast
 me
 impressed freely

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

I have a favor to ask of you. My parents and I are going to take a vacation this weekend. However, I have to leave my pet dog behind. Therefore, I'm wondering if you could look after him for two days.

It doesn't take much to care for him for he is healthy and lovely. For his three meals every day, you just need to feed him with the dog food I have prepared. In the afternoon, he wants to be taken out for a walk for about one hour. For the rest of time, he enjoys staying at home quietly.

If you are willing to take care of him, please reply to me soon.

Yours,
Li Hua

评分标准

(一)语法填空评分原则

形式正确,拼写无误,大小写无误,方可得分。

(二)短文改错评分原则

格式规范,拼写无误,大小写无误,方可得分。

(三)书面表达评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。

3. 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

书面表达各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21~25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致,具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(16~20 分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(11~15 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(6~10分)

未适当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——词法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(1~5分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

不得分(0分)


未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

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