

绝密★启用前

2023—2024 学年天一大联考·安徽卓越县中联盟高三(上)期中考试

英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有 2 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. When will the plane land?

- A. At 8:55 pm. B. At 9:00 pm. C. At 9:30 pm.

2. How does the woman's family celebrate Christmas now?

- A. By cooking at her parents' home.
B. By eating out at an Italian restaurant.
C. By going to the Christmas Tree Festival.

3. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Librarian and reader. C. Teacher and student.

4. What does the woman think of the advertising?

- A. Disturbing. B. Meaningful. C. Relaxing.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Their apartments. B. Their roommates. C. Their sleep problems.

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 ask the man to do?

- A. Check her order. B. Change her address. C. Tell her the order number.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

7. What's the date today?
A. November 22. B. November 25. C. November 26.
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What's the matter with the man?
A. He fails an exam. B. He is quite sick. C. He feels stressed.
9. What will the woman do for the man?
A. Finish the papers for him.
B. Help him schedule his time.
C. Bring his lunch to the library.
听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。
10. What are the speakers doing?
A. Having an interview. B. Taking part in a party. C. Visiting an art school.
11. Where was the woman born?
A. In Poland. B. In the US. C. In Germany.
12. Where does the woman work?
A. In a high school. B. In a college. C. In a gallery.
13. What does the man ask the woman to do next week?
A. Go to an art exhibition.
B. Be his model at the Art College.
C. Attend his graduation ceremony.
听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. Who gave the woman her first mountain bike?
A. Her father. B. Her uncle. C. Her brother.
15. Why did the woman slow down at one point in the race?
A. The road was full of rocks.
B. She was too tired to go ahead.
C. A reporter appeared suddenly.
16. What does the woman think is the most important before the race?
A. Having enough sleep.
B. Checking the road in advance.
C. Keeping the bike in good condition.
17. What does the woman say about the clothes?
A. They have to be tight.
B. They should be pretty.
C. They need to be comfortable.
听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. What can be known about the Boryeong Mud Festival?
A. It takes place annually.
B. It was first held in 2021.
C. It lasted 24 days this year.
19. What was unique about this year's festival?
A. A large stage was set on the beach.
B. It was held both online and offline.
C. Visitors could swim in the mud pool.
20. Why is the mud in Boryeong special?
A. It is rich in minerals.
B. It prevents skin diseases.
C. It comes from the western coast.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Beginners' French: food and drink

Hours: 5

As well as improving your language skills, you will gain an insight into French societies and cultures through focusing on food and drink. You will listen to French speakers in a variety of situations. The course is free of charge.

After studying this course, you should be able to:

- * express likes and dislikes in relation to food and drink

English in the world today

Hours: 8

This free course explores the status of the English language and its worldwide diversity. It looks at how social and political factors influence people's attitudes towards it, and at the relationship between one's linguistic heritage and sense of identity.

After studying this course, you should be able to:

- * understand the diversity of English through history and around the world
- * understand the effect of social and cultural factors on an individual's use of English

Advanced German: regional landscapes

Hours: 15

You will describe images, make notes from a variety of sources, and write a short piece about the three-nation region around Lake Constance. There is no charge for the course.

After studying this course, you should be able to:

- * speak or write about certain landscapes, regions and political structures in Germany
- * summarize information in your own words in the form of notes and short texts

How to be a critical reader

Hours: 7

Reading critically is an essential skill at university. It means being aware of your own purposes and opinions as you read and being able to recognize the writer's purposes and opinions in their writing.

After studying this free course, you should be able to:

- * consider the importance of examining attitudes to texts
- * distinguish between facts and opinions in texts

21. What can the participants get from the course *English in the world today*?
- A. Meeting some famous experts on English.
B. Improving their sense of identity.
C. Understanding the diversity of English.
D. Summarizing information in their own words.
22. Which course has the longest duration?
- A. *English in the world today*.
B. *How to be a critical reader*.
C. *Beginners' French: food and drink*.
D. *Advanced German: regional landscapes*.
23. What do the four courses have in common?
- A. They are free of charge.
B. They are for non-native learners.
C. They provide various learning activities.
D. They are specially designed for beginners.

B

Tall, long-necked giraffes are famous for their spots. The spots are believed to help the animals hide from their enemies. The skin beneath the spots may also help giraffes stay at the right temperature. Just like no two humans have the same fingerprints, each giraffe has its own special pattern of spots.

On July 31, a baby giraffe was born at Bright's Zoo with no spots at all. Instead, its fur is light brown. The giraffe is a reticulated(网状的) giraffe, which is one of the four different kinds of giraffes. It was born perfectly healthy. It just doesn't have any spots. David Bright, who runs the zoo, told *Newsweek*, "This is beyond rare. The last time this happened was 1972 in Japan." Currently, the young giraffe is believed to be the only spotless giraffe in the world.

The young giraffe is a girl. Giraffes are born quite large. This one isn't quite a month old, and she's already about 1.8 meters tall. Mr. Bright says she's very sweet, and has a "laid-back" personality.

A giraffe's pattern of spots is created when the animal is still growing inside its mother. That means that this giraffe will never have spots. Mr. Bright says that the new giraffe might not have survived if she'd been born in the wild.

Reticulated giraffes are already struggling. In 2018, they were officially listed as "threatened". Thirty-five years ago, there were 36,000 reticulated giraffes. Now, the number has been cut by more than 50%. Only about 16,000 reticulated giraffes remain.

Bright's Zoo is hoping to use the young spotless giraffe to bring attention to efforts to protect giraffes. Mr. Bright says the zoo hopes to raise money for groups like Save Giraffes Now. So far, the young giraffe hasn't been given a name. Mr. Bright's family has come up with four possible choices. Now the zoo is asking people to vote for their favorite name.

24. According to the text, the spots of giraffes _____.

- A. increase their beauty
B. reduce their body temperature
C. are quite hard to distinguish
D. serve as a way of self-protection

25. What makes the baby giraffe special according to paragraph 2?

- A. Its size. B. Its appearance. C. Its personality. D. Its species.

26. How is paragraph 5 mainly developed?

- A. By analyzing causes.
B. By listing figures.
C. By giving examples.
D. By following time order.

27. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A news report.
B. A scientific study.
C. A guidebook.
D. A notice.

C

Does your neighborhood have plenty of birds? This could be good news for your mental health because birdsong can help relieve anxiety. This is the finding of a newly published study, showing the great healing power of birdsong. The study on the effect of birdsong, based on real time feedback via app, points to a lasting improvement in mental wellbeing.

Lead author, Ryan Hammoud, explains that while there is growing evidence of the mental health benefits of being around nature, research on the power of birds to uplift us has been limited: "We humans have for the first time shown the direct link between hearing birdsong and positive mood." He hopes that this evidence will encourage the greater protection of birds and their environments, not just for biodiversity, but also for our mental health.

Since the arrival of the epidemic, the increased anxiety and depression people experience have been well documented. In an effort to understand the influence of birdsong on mental health, researchers at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin joined scientists from the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy at the University of Hamburg-Eppendorf to evaluate

how birdsong and, by contrast, man-made traffic noise affect mood, paranoia(多疑) and cognitive functioning. By using the Urban Mind app they did an experiment involving 295 healthy people. These participants heard either six minutes of traffic noise, or birdsong, completing questionnaires before and after hearing the sounds.

Significantly, the study authors emphasize that healthy people can also experience anxiety and temporary paranoid perceptions. They believe that the questionnaires helped identify these tendencies in healthy participants without them having a diagnosis(诊断) of mental health problems. Researchers found that hearing birdsong reduced anxiety in healthy participants but didn't appear to worsen depressive states. Traffic noise, meanwhile, was found to worsen depressive states. The study found that neither traffic noise nor birdsong impacted cognitive performance.

And if just hearing birdsong has such a calming effect when it's listened to via computer, Ryan Hammoud suggests this effect could be even better in the great outdoors.

28. What does Ryan Hammoud think of the research?
A. Popular. B. Groundbreaking. C. Limited.
29. How did the researchers carry out the research?
A. By making calls to selected participants.
B. By doing a questionnaire survey on the streets.
C. By conducting an experiment on the Internet.
D. By offering a diagnosis of participants' mental health.
30. What will the paragraph following the text most probably talk about?
A. What applications birdsong is likely to have.
B. Where people can enjoy birdsong and benefit from it.
C. How outdoor sounds influence people's mental health.
D. Why hearing birdsong outdoors has a greater calming effect.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Birdsong Can Keep You Feeling Joyous
B. Protecting Birds Is Protecting Yourself
C. Birds Can Improve Your Cognitive Performance
D. Birdsong Benefits You Both Physically and Mentally

D. Time-consuming.

D

In the initial stages of learning to speak, babies communicate with protophones—sounds similar to short word-like noises such as “da” “aga” and “ba”. These protophones are considered the foundations of speech, as they eventually evolve into full language. Objects matter a lot in this process, as the more vocalisation(发音) an object encourages, the closer a baby is to talking.

During the study researchers looked at the relationship between protophones and things typically found at home to assess their importance for developing language skills. To do this, the team observed how often babies aged between 4 and 10 months who live in Zambia vocalised when using toys and household items, and then compared it to how they interacted with natural objects.

They discovered the amount of protophones produced by the babies was significantly higher when engaging with human-made objects, compared to sticks, leaves, rocks and bird feathers. They also found the children were more interested in household items such as mugs, shoes, and pens when they were given the choice between them and natural objects.

“Our findings suggest that object features have an effect on the way in which babies communicate,” said lead author Dr Violet Gibson. “We observed that natural objects were less likely to encourage babies to produce protophones, and as a consequence they may not promote language skill development as much as factitious objects.” Babies seem to favour household items, possibly because their features are designed for specific functional purposes, or in the case of toys, they're designed to get a child's attention and spark their interest.

英语试题 第5页(共8页)

The study also examined whether babies show more social stare when using natural or man-made objects, as it's one of the first methods of early communication. The researchers found differences in the babies' looking behaviors between the two object types. "The babies in this study stared at the mothers significantly more often when using natural objects compared to the household items, particularly at a young age," Dr Gibson explained. "It might be because they're far less interested in natural objects, and look to their parents to assess their value."

32. What can be learned from the first paragraph?
- A. Babies have a tendency to make strange sounds at will.
B. Laying a solid foundation for speech is important for babies.
C. Objects play a key role in the process of babies' learning to speak.
D. Adults' encouragement is necessary for babies' language learning.
33. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?
- A. Potential influences of the study. B. Background knowledge of the study.
C. How researchers carried out the study. D. Why researchers conducted the study.
34. What does the underlined word "factitious" in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Practical. B. Appealing. C. Advanced. D. Artificial.
35. Which of the following statements will Dr Gibson probably agree with?
- A. Object features shape nonvocal communication as well.
B. Babies have their own judgment on the value of objects.
C. Babies show more interest in natural objects than man-made ones.
D. Natural objects are more beneficial to babies' language development.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

People don't just wake up one day and magically become independent. 36 The following skills can help you do that.

- Learn more about yourself. If you're filled with the idea of what other people want, you'll never gain true independence. 37 However, when you value the thoughts and feelings of other people over your own, you weaken your own authority. If you really want to be more independent, it's necessary to get to know your personality, likes and dislikes, needs and goals.

- Spend time with yourself. Having time alone to build independence seems obvious. 38 Many people struggle to eat alone at a restaurant, go shopping by themselves, or even be at home without another person there. However, part of learning how to become more independent is developing the ability to not only be alone, but to enjoy time with yourself.

- Advocate for yourself. If you constantly bend to what other people expect of you, it will be difficult to feel truly independent. However, you don't need to be rude in order to advocate for yourself. 39 Standing up for yourself shows that you can have your own back in difficult situations instead of having to rely on someone else.

- 40 Of course, it's always important to keep supportive people in your life that you can rely on. However, it's unrealistic to think that they'll always be there for you in the specific way that you need them to be at the exact time. Building your ability to be there for yourself can help you grow your independence since you won't need to constantly rely on others for support.

- A. Be your own support system.
B. Acknowledge your own ability.
C. However, it is easier said than done.
D. It can be done in a calm yet firm way.
E. It's not a bad quality to consider the opinions of others.
F. Independence is a quality which takes practice to build.
G. Challenge yourself to think about what you like about yourself.

英语试题 第6页(共8页)

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I'm bald (秃顶的) now. Sure, it's one thing to say it, yet it's another to have family and friends sit across the table from me and 41 that I'm as I always was.

The 42 of hair makes it clear that I'm different. I almost forget how hair improves a person's 43, especially if that person is a woman. I look 44. Even my grown kids were a bit shocked when I appeared in the kitchen during a recent visit without a head covering. I got a 45 look and a hug.

To be honest, I'd held onto the remaining hair that chemo(化疗) hadn't 46. I had a firm belief that some hair was better than none. As I lost more and more, I only looked ridiculous and a little scary. It was time to 47 it all.

So, last week on my birthday, my friend Mary, who always knows what I 48, showed up with a hair chipper(理发器). I sat on a chair outside and she turned on the hair chipper. Within moments, the deed was 49. I expected that I would cry about this. But instead, I felt a great sense of 50. And when I looked at myself in the mirror, I laughed. Mary took my picture. But it wasn't until she sent it along, and I had a(n) 51 to study the picture, that I saw it on my face—the look of pure joy at being 52 to celebrate another birthday. It's 53 to fake(假装) happiness. Therefore, 54 the present is the best gift I got for my birthday.

I have faith that I'll enjoy many tomorrows and that 55 my hair will grow back.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. estimate | B. ignore | C. pretend | D. agree |
| 42. A. lack | B. color | C. length | D. style |
| 43. A. fame | B. character | C. influence | D. appearance |
| 44. A. inactive | B. strange | C. aggressive | D. impatient |
| 45. A. blank | B. funny | C. regretful | D. sympathetic |
| 46. A. kept back | B. taken away | C. left out | D. brought about |
| 47. A. shave | B. hide | C. clean | D. dry |
| 48. A. enjoy | B. advocate | C. follow | D. need |
| 49. A. repeated | B. accepted | C. completed | D. mentioned |
| 50. A. relief | B. belonging | C. achievement | D. guilt |
| 51. A. right | B. excuse | C. chance | D. duty |
| 52. A. calm | B. willing | C. mature | D. alive |
| 53. A. hard | B. convenient | C. common | D. worthwhile |
| 54. A. analyzing | B. monitoring | C. appreciating | D. questioning |
| 55. A. equally | B. eventually | C. surprisingly | D. appropriately |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Hot dry noodles, also known as “reganmian”, are a 56 (tradition) dish from the capital city of Hubei Province in Central China.

57 is said that in the early 1930s, there was a person named Libao living in Hankou District of Wuhan, 58 sold Cool Power Noodles and Noodles in Soup. One day, there were a lot of noodles 59 (leave) and he was afraid the noodles would go bad. So he boiled the noodles, took them out and dried them on the cutting board. But he splashed sesame oil over the noodles due to 60 (careless). Suddenly Libao had a good idea. He mixed and stirred the

noodles with sesame oil before 61 (cool) them. The next day, his noodles 62 (welcome) by customers, and thus a new species of food came into being.

Reganmian restaurants can be found throughout Wuhan as the noodles are popular 63 locals during every season of the year and eaten for breakfast, lunch, and dinner or for even just a snack. However, it requires years of experience 64 (make) the noodles.

Wuhan's hot dry noodles are popular noodles in China, according to a ranking announced by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, followed by Beijing's fried sauce noodles 65 Shanxi's knife-shaved noodles.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分) 更多免费资源,关注公众号拾穗者的杂货铺

假定你是李华,你校将组建一支舞蹈队。请你就此事给你校交换生 John 写封邮件,邀请他参加。内容包括:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 期待回复。

注意:1. 写作词数应为80个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear John,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

During the summer vacation, a mother planned an exciting trip with her two children. They were set to explore a famous tourist spot, famous for its breath-taking landscapes and attractions. Little did they know that their adventure would take an unexpected turn.

As they arrived at the destination, they were greeted by a sea of people. The place was overflowing with tourists from all over the globe. Excitement filled the air as families began their sightseeing adventures, creating a lively and vibrant atmosphere.

Eager to begin their own adventure, the mother, holding the hands of her two children, dove into the crowd. However, among the crowded army of tourists, fate had its own plans in store. In the chaos of the massive crowd, the younger son, unaware of the chaos unfolding around him, somehow managed to wander off, unknowingly leaving his family behind.

Suddenly, the mother realized that her younger child was no longer beside her. Panic seized her heart, and a sense of helplessness occupied her. She desperately called out her son's name, her voice trembling with fear. Tears streamed down her face as she scanned the vast sea of people for her son, but there was no sign of him.

In a state of despair, the mother sought assistance from fellow tourists. Compassionate minds instantly joined in the search, spreading word about the lost child throughout the area. Strangers joined in the search, their hearts filled with empathy for the anxious mother.

注意:1. 续写词数应为150个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Three agonizing (令人焦虑不安的) hours passed, each feeling like years. _____

As the mother tightly folded her son in her arms, a wave of delight washed over her. _____



2023—2024 学年天一大联考·安徽卓越县中联盟高三(上)期中考试

英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. We will be landing in five minutes.

M: That's good. The plane took off at 3:00 pm and it's 8:55 pm now. I thought we wouldn't be landing until 9:30 pm.

Text 2

W: My family gets together at an Italian restaurant on Christmas Day. We used to go to see the Christmas Tree Festival, but we gave up on that a few years ago. What does your family do?

M: We spend Christmas at my parents' house. My grandmother makes dinner for everyone.

Text 3

M: Mary, have you finished reading the book you borrowed from the library? It's important for today's class. Mmm, Jane is absent. Where is she?

W: Mr Smith, she has a bad cold and has asked for sick leave.

Text 4

W: Look at that! It's commercial after commercial. It's terrible how advertisers are going after kids.

M: Relax. They are just doing their job.

Text 5

W: I've been having trouble sleeping lately. My roommates both stay up late and I wake up early.

M: I have a similar problem, but it is because my apartment is too cold.

Text 6

W: Hello, I ordered a pair of shoes from your website last week, but they still haven't arrived. Could you please help to check my order?

M: Sure, Madam. Can you tell me your order number and your shipping address?

W: The number is 514229, and the address is 221 B Baker Street, London.

M: OK. According to our system, your order was shipped on November 22, and it's scheduled to arrive tomorrow, which is November 26.

W: I see. Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

Text 7

W: Are you OK? You look like you may be getting ill.

M: I'm happy that the school year is almost over, but I really don't know how I will get all my work done. I have three papers and a public speaking project to present before the end of the month.

W: Can I help you finish any of them?

M: No. I need to do the work myself. I just need to schedule my time wisely. It will be a hard month, though.

W: I wish I could do something for you. Oh, I know! I will bring you lunch during the days so that you will not get interrupted. You won't even have to leave the library.

M: That sounds wonderful!

Text 8

M: Great party, isn't it?

W: Yes. And the food is wonderful.

M: By the way, I'm Tony.

W: Hi, Tony. I'm Susan. Nice to meet you.

M: Nice to meet you, too. Are you from the United States?

W: Actually, I was born in Germany. My dad's German. But I grew up in New York. How about you?

M: Oh, me? I grew up right here in Poland.

W: Ah, so you're a local guy. What do you do?

M: Right now I'm in school. How about you?

W: I'm an art teacher at Grant High School.

M: Really? I'm an art student in college here. I will graduate this year.

W: No kidding?

M: No. There's an exhibition for my graduation next week. I have a couple of paintings in it. Would you like to come?

W: Yes, I'd love to. That would be excellent.

M: Great! The first day is on Monday. It's in the Art College.

Text 9

M: Hello, Freya. Mountain biking is a popular sport among teenagers, but there are fewer girls doing it. Am I right?

W: Yes, although we're growing in numbers. When I was 13, my dad bought my brother a mountain bike but I was given an ordinary one. I really wanted to join my brother, so in the end my uncle got one for me.

M: And now you're a winner?

W: Yes. I just won the Regional Championship. It was a difficult course with lots of rocks. At one point I thought I wasn't going to win. I was ahead and then I had to slow down because a journalist jumped out from behind a tree.

M: What do you think is the most important before a race?

W: Well, there's much to do. Take plenty of exercise to keep fit. Check the route in advance. And the most important I think is that you must make sure everything is working on the bike. If there's anything wrong with the bike, I'll be in trouble. And the clothes shouldn't slow you down, so they need to be tight. They might feel a bit uncomfortable when you first put them on, but you will soon get used to them. I'm not bothered about not looking pretty—I just want to win.

Text 10

M: The Boryeong Mud Festival takes place during the summer on Daecheon Beach in Boryeong, about 190 km southwest of Seoul, South Korea. It attracts about 2.2 million visitors from around the world to Boryeong every year. The festival was first held in 1998, and its 24th 10-day version was held here, which began on July 23, 2021. Many tourists took part in the grand festival. This year's festival mixed online and offline events, which were different from the ones held before. Every year, during the festival, visitors take part in activities such as mud sliding and swimming in the mud pool. A large stage is set on the beach, which is used for music performances, competitions and many other activities.

Boryeong is famous for its wide mudflats formed along the western coast, with its high-quality mud that is rich in

minerals and known to help prevent skin aging. Making use of this, the central South Korean city has organized the mud festival as part of its efforts to promote its natural materials among international tourists.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BBCAC 6—10 ABCCB 11—15 CAABC 16—20 CAABA

(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

文章大意:本文为应用文。主题语境为人与自我。本文主要介绍四个免费课程。

21. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二个课程介绍可知,在这个课程里面,参与者将会了解英语的地位及其在世界范围内的多样性。

22. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 本题问的是哪个课程时间最长,四个课程的课时分别为:A 项 8 个小时、B 项 7 个小时、C 项 5 个小时和 D 项 15 个小时。即 *Advanced German: regional landscapes* 持续时间最长。

23. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据每个课程介绍里面出现的“free”“no charge”“free of charge”字样可知,这四个课程都是免费的。

文章大意:本文节选自新闻报道。主题语境为人与社会,人与自然。7 月 31 日,一只极其罕见、没有斑点的纯色长颈鹿在田纳西州布莱兹动物园内出生。专家表示,它可能是目前世界上唯一的一只纯色长颈鹿。上一次的纯色长颈鹿出现在 1972 年的日本。目前,该动物园正在网上为它征名。

24. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段中的“The spots are believed to help the animals hide from their enemies.”可知,长颈鹿身上的斑点可以帮助它们隐藏自己,躲避天敌。由此可以推断,长颈鹿身上的斑点可以起到自我保护的作用。

25. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章第二段“On July 31, a baby giraffe was born at Bright’s Zoo with no spots at all. Instead, its fur is light brown...the young giraffe is believed to be the only spotless giraffe in the world.”可知,在布莱兹动物园内出生的这只长颈鹿身上没有斑点,被认为是目前世界上唯一一只纯色长颈鹿。由此可知,这只小长颈鹿的独特之处在于它的外观。

26. 答案 B

命题透析 写作手法题。

思路点拨 根据文章第五段中说到的“2018 年,它们被正式列为‘受威胁’。35 年前,有 36 000 只网纹长颈鹿。现在,这些数字已经减少了 50% 以上。现存的网纹长颈鹿只有大约 16 000 只”可知,本段主要采用了列数字的写作手法。

27. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了 7 月 31 日,一只极其罕见、没有斑点的纯色长颈鹿在田纳西州布

莱兹动物园内出生。专家表示,它可能是目前世界上唯一的一只纯色长颈鹿,目前,该动物园正在网上为它征名。由此可以推断,本文最有可能选自新闻报道。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与自然。一项新的研究表明,鸟鸣可以消除焦虑,改善你的心理健康。

28. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章第二段中 Ryan Hammoud 所说的“ We humans have for the first time shown the direct link between hearing birdsong and positive mood. ”可知,Ryan Hammoud 说他们的研究是人类第一次表明听鸟鸣和积极的情绪之间有直接的联系。由此可以推断,他认为他们的这项研究具有开拓性。

29. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第三段中的“ By using the Urban Mind app they did an experiment involving 295 healthy people. ”可知,研究人员是通过使用 Urban Mind 应用程序对 295 名健康人进行了一项实验,即他们是通过在互联网上进行实验的方式开展研究的。

30. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一段“ And if just hearing birdsong has such a calming effect when it's listened to via computer, Ryan Hammoud suggests this effect could be even better in the great outdoors. ”可知,Ryan Hammoud 认为如果仅仅是通过电脑听到鸟鸣就有这样的镇静效果,那么这种效果在户外会更好。由此可以推断,文章接下来最有可能介绍为什么在户外听到鸟鸣会有更好的镇静效果。

31. 答案 A

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 通读全文尤其是根据文章第一段中的“ This is the finding of a newly published study, showing the great healing power of birdsong. The study on the effect of birdsong, based on real time feedback via app, points to a lasting improvement in mental wellbeing. ”可知,本文主要是介绍一项新的研究表明鸟鸣可以改善人的心理健康,让人保持快乐。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与社会。研究发现:人造物体比天然物体更有利于婴儿的语言技能发展。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段中的“ Objects matter a lot in this process, as the more vocalisation(发音) an object encourages, the closer a baby is to talking. ”可知,物体在这个过程中非常重要,因为物体促使的发音越多,婴儿就越接近说话。由此可以推断,物体在婴儿学习说话的过程中起着重要的作用。

33. 答案 C

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 根据文章第二段中的“ 在研究过程中,研究人员观察了原声和家中常见物品之间的关系,以评估它们对发展语言技能的重要性。为此,研究小组观察了生活在赞比亚的 4 至 10 个月大的婴儿在使用玩具和家庭用品时发声的频率,然后将其与他们如何与自然物体互动进行比较”可知,本段主要是介绍研究人员是如何开展实验的。

34. 答案 D

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 画线词所在句子意为“我们观察到：自然物体不太可能促使婴儿发音，因此，它们可能不会像_____物体那样能促进语言技能的发展”。结合上下文可以猜测，画线词最有可能意为“人造的”。

35. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一段中的“The study also examined whether babies show more social stare when using natural or man-made objects, as it’s one of the first methods of early communication. The researchers found differences in the babies’ looking behaviors between the two object types”可知，这项研究还调查了婴儿在使用自然物体还是人造物体时表现出更多的社交凝视，因为这是早期交流的首要途径之一，研究人员发现这两种物体类型在婴儿的视觉行为上存在差异。Dr Gibson 对此进行了解释。由此可以推断，Dr Gibson 很可能认为物体的特征也能决定无声交流的形成。

文章大意：本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与自我。文章主要介绍了一些让自己变得独立的技巧。

36. 答案 F

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 F项“独立是一种需要实践来培养的品质”与前一句“人们不会在某天醒来就神奇地变得独立”之间存在顺承关系，符合语境。

37. 答案 E

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 E项“考虑别人的意见并不是一种坏的品质”与前一句“总是考虑别人怎么想或者想要什么，你永远都不会获得真正的独立”和后一句“然而，当你把别人的想法和感受看得比自己的更重要时，你就削弱了自己的权威”之间存在顺承关系，符合语境。

38. 答案 C

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 C项“然而，说起来容易做起来难”与前一句“有时间独处会建立独立性似乎是显而易见的”和后一句“许多人很难一个人在餐馆吃饭、独自去购物、甚至在家里没有其他人陪伴”之间存在顺承关系，符合语境。

39. 答案 D

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 D项“它可以用一种平静而坚定的方式来完成”和前一句“然而，你不必为了支持自己而变得粗鲁”之间存在顺承关系，符合语境。

40. 答案 A

命题透析 考查段落总结。

思路点拨 根据本段内容“当然，在你的生活中有你可以依赖的支持你的人总是很重要的。然而，认为他们总会在你需要他们时以特定的方式出现在你身边是不现实的。培养自己独立的能力可以帮助你增强自己的独立性，因为你不需要经常依赖别人的支持”可知，A项“做你自己的支援系统”最能概括本段主旨。

(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

文章大意：本文是一篇记叙文。主题语境为人与自我。作者因化疗而秃顶，看上去很奇怪，最终决定把仅存的一点头发全部剃光。作者想通过自己的亲身经历告诉我们要珍惜当下且心中存有希望。

41. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

- 思路点拨 当然,说是一回事,但让家人和朋友坐在“我”对面并且假装“我”还是原来的“我”又是另一回事了。
42. 答案 A
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 没有头发使“我”显得与众不同。
43. 答案 D
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 “我”几乎忘记了头发是如何改善一个人的外表的,尤其是如果那个人是一个女人。
44. 答案 B
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 “我”看起来很奇怪。
45. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 “我”得到了一个同情的眼神和一个拥抱。
46. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 说实话,“我”曾苦苦留着化疗没有带走的头发。
47. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 是时候把所有头发刮干净了。
48. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 所以,上周“我”生日那天,“我”的朋友玛丽带着理发器来了,她总是知道“我”需要什么。
49. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 不一会儿,事情就结束了
50. 答案 A
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 但相反,“我”感到一种巨大的解脱感。
51. 答案 C
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 但是直到她把照片寄给“我”,“我”有机会研究这张照片,“我”才看到“我”的脸上的表情——能活着庆祝又一个生日的纯粹喜悦。
52. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 参考上题解析。
53. 答案 A
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 幸福是很难伪装的。

54. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 因此,珍惜现在是“我”收到的最好的生日礼物。

55. 答案 B

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 “我”有信心“我”能享受很多个明天,并且“我”的头发最终会长回来的。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境为人与社会。文章简单介绍了武汉热干面的相关信息。

56. 答案 traditional

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处是用于修饰名词 dish,因此应该填入所给词的形容词形式 traditional。

57. 答案 It

命题透析 考查代词。

思路点拨 此处用代词 it 作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 that 从句。

58. 答案 who

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 此处是一个非限制性定语从句,先行词是 person,且引导词在定语从句中作主语,因此应该填入关系代词 who 引导该定语从句。

59. 答案 left

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 由于动词 leave 和 noodles 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,因此应该填入所给词的过去分词 left,表示被动。

60. 答案 carelessness

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处是在句中作 due to 的宾语,因此应该填入所给形容词的名词形式 carelessness。

61. 答案 cooling

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 此处是在句中作介词 before 的宾语,因此应该填入所给动词的-ing 形式 cooling。

62. 答案 were welcomed

命题透析 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。

思路点拨 根据语境可知,此处是叙述过去发生的动作,故使用一般过去时;句子的主语为复数名词 noodles,且动词 welcome 和 noodles 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,故使用被动语态,因此应该填入 were welcomed。

63. 答案 with/among

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 be popular with/among sb. “受某人欢迎”。

64. 答案 to make

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 句意表示“制作热干面需要多年的经验”,it 在句中作形式主语,因此应该填入所给动词的不定式,不定式结构在句中作真正的主语。

65. 答案 and

命题透析 考查连接词。

思路点拨 句意表示“北京炸酱面和山西刀削面紧随其后”，因此应该填入表示并列意义的连接词 and。

写作第一节(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Dear John,

To help us build a strong body and enrich our spare-time life, our school will organize a dancing team. Knowing that you're quite fond of dancing, I'm writing to invite you to join the team.

Once it's organized, members will gather and practice dancing on the basketball court from 6:30 to 8:00 on Friday and Sunday evenings. Dancing is a good way to relax after a whole day's hard work, so please don't miss it!

Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,

Li Hua

评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 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 60 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、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
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,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档:(13—15 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 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。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档:(10—12 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档:(7—9分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档:(4—6分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。
4. 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。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档:(1—3分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 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。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 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。

写作第二节(满分25分)

One possible version:

Three agonizing (令人焦虑不安的) hours passed, each feeling like years. During this time, the collective effort of the crowd grew stronger. Everyone searched tirelessly, combing through every corner, determined to bring the mother and son back together. No avenue was left unexplored in their unwavering pursuit. Finally, a kind-hearted tourist with a keen eye spotted a boy in a cave nearby. It was the young lost son, standing alone, tears welling up in his eyes. The news spread like wildfire, and with triumphant shouts of joy, the crowd rushed towards him.

As the mother tightly folded her son in her arms, a wave of delight washed over her. Tears of relief mixed with tears of overwhelming gratitude streamed down her face, expressing the profound emotions within her. It was an unforgettable moment filled with immense joy and immeasurable love. Witnessing this heartwarming reunion, the crowd erupted in applause. Strangers had transformed into caring friends in this extraordinary act of love, coming together to help ease the mother's distress and anxiety caused by being away from her child. This touching demonstration of human kindness revealed the remarkable strength of understanding and unity in the face of difficult circumstances.

评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分,按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文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 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:

- (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
- (2) 内容的丰富性;
- (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
- (4) 上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档:(21—25 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。
3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档:(16—20 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。
3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第三档:(11—15 分)

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。
3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档:(6—10 分)

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达。
3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档:(1—5 分)

1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。
3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

不得分:(0 分)

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

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