

绝密★启用前

联考
2023—2024 学年(上)高二年级期末考试

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. What is the original price of the conditioner?
A. \$5. B. \$10. C. \$20.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Relatives. B. Colleagues. C. Doctor and patient.
3. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Put a bag away. B. Fetch a bag. C. Pick up her son.
4. What gift did Anna get from her job?
A. A water bottle. B. A T-shirt. C. A CD.
5. What is the man doing?
A. Talking to a new neighbour. B. Enjoying classical music. C. Giving a warning.

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. Where does the woman come from?
A. Canada. B. The UK. C. America.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

7. What kind of tea does the woman like best?
A. Oolong tea. B. Longjing tea. C. Pu'er tea.
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. When will the man return?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.
9. How much will the man pay for his journey?
A. \$850. B. \$815. C. \$425.
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. How long has the man been in college?
A. For less than one year. B. For about two years. C. For almost three years.
11. What does the man want to study right now?
A. Art. B. Medicine. C. Chemistry.
12. How does the woman probably feel in the end?
A. Worried. B. Happy. C. Angry.
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. What has drawn the officer's attention to the man?
A. He is buying a magazine at night.
B. He is out late at night wearing a woman's housecoat.
C. He is driving a car at high speed to another neighborhood.
14. What is the man used to doing?
A. Reading the *Time* magazine before sleep.
B. Going out for a walk before going to bed.
C. Talking with his wife about reading.
15. Why does the officer ask the man to get into her car?
A. She has caught the man.
B. She will send him to the police station.
C. She wants to drive him back home.
16. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the airport. B. In a restaurant. C. In the street.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. Why do college students need to be efficient readers?
A. Because they work full-time.
B. Because they have to do much reading.
C. Because they are asked to read three or four times.
18. How should students deal with heavy reading tasks?
A. Pay attention to small details while reading.
B. Read at least several chapters at one sitting.
C. Get key information by reading just once or twice.
19. How do students mark a textbook?
A. By choosing one's own system of marking.
B. By underlining the key words and phrases.
C. By highlighting details in a red color.
20. How should students prepare for an exam?
A. By reviewing only the marked parts.
B. By working with their partners.
C. By reading the textbooks carefully again.

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

Pet parents—cats and dogs under 20 pounds—can travel on Capitol Corridor for \$30 one-way! If your furry family member fits the bill, take them on your next adventure. Check out the information below and how to book your next trip. Our check-in process is simple, making traveling with your four-legged friend easy and enjoyable.

What to Know

As you plan your next train trip with your pet, note that we welcome a maximum(最大) of 6 pets per train. Booking needs to happen in advance and only one pet reservation is allowed per customer. Pets cannot be booked with multi-ride tickets, bus connections or unaccompanied minors (未成年人).

When at the station, your pet must always travel in a carrier, which counts as one piece of carry-on baggage, and the combined weight of your pet and carrier is 20 pounds. While aboard trains, it must be able to sit, lie down and remain entirely inside without touching the sides of the carrier. It is not permitted in the Café, or Quiet Cars.

How to Book

Select your trip on the booking machine.

Add your travel details and proceed until you see the option to customize(定制) your trip.

Add a pet to your booking for \$30.

Contact 800-USA-RAIL if you need to change your reservation.

The Rules

Your pet must be at least eight weeks old and be unsmelly, harmless, not disruptive, and require no attention during travel.

You confirm that your pet is up to date on all vaccinations and accept responsibility for your pet by signing the pet release document at check-in.

21. How much does a pet owner have to pay for the pet for a round-trip?

- A. \$15. B. \$30. C. \$45. D. \$60.

22. What does a pet owner need to do if he/she is to take a cat on board?

- A. Book ahead of schedule. B. Take a carrier weighing 20 pounds.
C. Buy a multi-ride ticket. D. Contact 800-USA-RAIL first.

23. What are pets allowed to do?

- A. Eat in the Café. B. Sleep in Quiet Cars.
C. Travel in a carrier. D. Lie behind the door.

B

Sadaf's childhood was happy. She enjoyed going to school and meeting her friends. But one day, she returned home running a high temperature.

"We thought it was regular flu. But we were told that I would not be able to walk ever again now," she recalls.

Sadaf was just 10 years old then. After the family was turned down by doctors in Kashmir, they went to Mumbai, where an operation was performed to treat her legs. But eventually, Sadaf had to rely on a wheelchair to move around. By this time, she had to discontinue her education.

Things worsened when her father, her "only source of support", passed away. "Everyone except my father doubted my capabilities. But he always encouraged me to dream big. I missed him.

inspiring teacher in middle school can improve a student's career prospects. Whether in the classroom or on the street, it seems that social interactions outside the family can start a young person's motivation and ambition.

At the same time, the study also stressed the importance of the home environment. When parents are well educated, children are likely to be, too. And that's the moral of the story: Neighborhoods can have different effects on different children, depending on how educated their parents are, whether they are male or female, and how much casual contact they have with people who are different from their own families. "Location, location, location" may be a old saying for buying a house, but we're learning that it also holds true for children's development.

28. What aspect of the research is paragraph 2 mainly about?
A. Its purpose. B. Its principle. C. Its method. D. Its result.
29. What does the underlined word "echoes" in paragraph 4 mean?
A. Goes against. B. Agrees with. C. Works for. D. Relates to.
30. Where is the text probably taken from?
A. An advertisement. B. A novel. C. A magazine. D. A guidebook.
31. What can be the best title for the text?
A. The Benefits of Educated Parents B. The Power of a Good Neighborhood
C. The Decisive Factor in a Child's Growth D. The Location Your New House Should Have

D

Imagine you need milk, so you go to the grocery store to pick some up, only to find there are dozens of options. These days, you have to make a decision on not only the percentage of fat you want, but also what source you want your milk to be coming from: cows, soybeans... You have no idea what milk to pick. There are so many choices that you are confused.

This phenomenon is known as the paradox (悖论) of choice and it is becoming a concern in the modern world, where more and more options are becoming easily available to us. While we might believe that being presented with multiple options actually makes it easier to choose one that we are happy with, and thus increases consumer satisfaction, having too many options actually requires more effort to make a decision and can leave us feeling unsatisfied with our choice.

The idea was popularized by American psychologist Barry Schwartz when he published his book, *The Paradox of Choice: Why More Is Less*. Schwartz, who has long studied the ways in which economics and psychology intersect (交叉), became interested in seeing the way that choices were affecting the happiness of citizens in Western societies. He identified that the range of choices that we have available to us these days is far greater than that people had in the past; however, consumer satisfaction has not increased as much as traditional economics theories might expect.

Schwartz identified that the paradox of choice carries the most consequence for people that are maximizers. Maximizers, unlike satisficers, are concerned with making the best choice instead of simply making a choice that they are happy with. When there are many options available to maximizers, it becomes harder for them to determine which is the best, which can cause them to feel a great deal of regret after they have made a choice.

Instead of believing that freedom of choice is unlimited, Schwartz advocates that the role of psychology and behavioral economics should be to find the kind of limitations on freedom that can lead to the greatest level of happiness within society.

32. What's the author's purpose in mentioning buying milk in paragraph 1?
A. To lead in the topic.
B. To draw a conclusion.
C. To show that we have more choices when shopping.
D. To indicate that people pay greater attention to health when shopping.

英语试题 第5页(共8页)

33. What does the paradox of choice suggest?
A. More options mean less satisfaction.
B. Consumer satisfaction has greatly increased.
C. People are happy with more choices.
D. Modern people are happier than their ancestors.
34. What can be learned about satisficers?
A. They aim for the very best.
B. They tend to follow their feelings.
C. They often regret their decisions.
D. They have trouble making a decision.
35. What does Schwartz suggest people do?
A. Hold on to their beliefs.
B. Accept their own behavior.
C. Give up freedom.
D. Limit their own choices.

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。

Drawing is a great way to express yourself and share your creativity with others. 36 That's because you need only simple supplies. Check out these tips to make your drawing skills better.

Gather supplies

One of the best parts about drawing is that you can get started right away with paper and pencils you already have. Drawing in a sketchbook (素描册) is also a great idea. 37 You can also experiment with other drawing materials, like colored pencils or markers.

Pick your subject

When thinking about what to draw, choose something you feel excited about. 38 Items around your home, like a bowl of fruit or a favorite toy, can also be great subjects. If you can't find exactly what you're looking for, seek inspiration online and print out what you'd like to draw.

Draw often

39 If something does attract you, try to work on it as often as you can. Put a small sketchbook in your backpack so you can draw when you have free time, like when you're waiting for an activity to start. You could even give yourself mini challenges. For example, you can draw the same object for a week and see how much you improve.

Seek out more resources

You can improve your drawing by practicing on your own, but you can also get better with help. Ask a librarian to help you search for step-by-step drawing books at your local or school library. Museums and art studios in your area may also offer drawing classes. 40

- A. It is also an easy hobby to pursue.
B. It takes practice to get really good at drawing.
C. You won't draw perfectly unless you're patient enough.
D. Ask an art teacher at school to point you in the right direction.
E. It can help you easily look back at your work and see your progress.
F. When you start drawing, think of your subject in terms of simple shapes.
G. You could draw a beautiful tree or go to a local park and sketch the landscape.

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。

After winning the 100-meter dash at the 2023 World Athletics Championships in August, 26-year-old sprinter (短跑运动员) Noah Lyles was named "World's Fastest Man". Now he has his

41 set on winning more medals at the 2024 Paris Olympics.

Lyles, the son of two former runners, grew up in Alexandria, Virginia. He began 42 as a sprinter when he was a teenager and dreamed of going to the Olympics. He 43 for a spot (排名位置) on the US Olympic team in 2016 but did not 44. Fortunately, in 2021, he 45 the US team for the Tokyo Games and won a bronze medal in the 200-meter race.

Lyles has been 46 with legendary Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt, who has held the same 47 —“World’s Fastest Man”. Bolt won the 100-meter and 200-meter races at the World Championships and still holds the 48 in the 200-meter with a time of 19.19 seconds, set in 2009. Lyles’ best time for that race is 19.31, and he said his 49 is to run it in 19.10 seconds, which would break Bolt’s record. Lyles said that he did not 50 top runners like Bolt as idols (偶像) while growing up. “I believed in myself and in learning something from 51 people, because everyone has their own advantage,” he said.

After his win, Lyles said he felt that his years of training and patience have finally 52. In Paris next year, Lyles hopes to win more golds. “If I got three gold medals at the World Championships, maybe I have the 53 to get three gold medals at the Olympics,” he said. His another expectation is to make track and field more 54 and accessible to a large number of people. “I’m trying to make sure that everybody comes and 55 the sport,” he said.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. sights | B. opinions | C. predictions | D. demands |
| 42. A. advertising | B. competing | C. defending | D. debating |
| 43. A. looked | B. answered | C. accounted | D. tried |
| 44. A. quit | B. respond | C. qualify | D. regret |
| 45. A. made | B. created | C. refused | D. recommended |
| 46. A. combined | B. replaced | C. blessed | D. compared |
| 47. A. dream | B. standard | C. title | D. talent |
| 48. A. passion | B. record | C. feature | D. belief |
| 49. A. responsibility | B. suggestion | C. solution | D. goal |
| 50. A. copy | B. view | C. recall | D. serve |
| 51. A. different | B. famous | C. gifted | D. determined |
| 52. A. ran out | B. paid off | C. came back | D. sped up |
| 53. A. potential | B. honor | C. pressure | D. option |
| 54. A. flexible | B. stable | C. formal | D. popular |
| 55. A. reports | B. evaluates | C. enjoys | D. improves |

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。

The Silk Road, 56 connected China and the Far East with the Middle East and Europe, was a network of trade routes (线路). 57 (establish) when the Han Dynasty opened trade with the West in 130 B. C., the Silk Road routes remained in use until 1453 A. D., when the Ottoman Empire closed them. Although it 58 (be) nearly 600 years since the Silk Road was used for international trade, the routes had a lasting impact 59 trade, culture and history that resonates (引起共鸣) even today.

While the name “Silk Road” originates from the 60 (popular) of Chinese silk among tradesmen, the material was not the only important export from the East to the West. Trade along the Silk Road included fruits and vegetables, livestock, grain, leather tools, artworks, precious stones 61 metals. The greatest value of the Silk Road was the exchange of culture. Art, along with other elements of civilization like religion, philosophy, technology, language, science, as well

as architecture, 62 (exchange) along these routes at that time.

In 2013, China began to 63 (official) rebuild the historic Silk Route. The project opened up new trade 64 (market) for Chinese goods, giving the country the cheapest and easiest way 65 (sell) materials and goods.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,外教 Ryan 在学期考核时只考虑了期末考试成绩,你认为这样的考核方式存在问题。请给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 说明问题;
2. 提出建议。

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 Ryan,

Yours sincerely,

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。

"I'm sorry, but visiting hours are over," the nurse said apologetically. "You can come back in the morning."

My husband Eric had just got out of the operating room and was still struggling with being sick from the anesthesia (麻醉). I really wanted to stay with him until he was more comfortable, but I knew that the hospital's visiting policies must be followed.

"I'll take care of him before you get back, I promise." The nurse handed me a piece of paper. "That's my cell number. You can call or text me anytime tonight if you're worried or just want an update."

I thanked her and then turned to Eric. "Can I do anything for you before I leave?" He shook his head slightly without opening his eyes, and I could tell he was uncomfortable. "I can't believe I have to leave while you're like this," I said, tears filling my eyes. "I'm so sorry."

He patted my hand and signaled to me to leave. "I'll be right here in the morning." I said and headed to my car, still fighting tears. In my head, I knew that Eric wasn't in danger, and he would be physically okay when I returned in the morning, but it still broke my heart that I couldn't be with him when he needed me.

The hospital was a few hours from our house, so I was spending the night in a hotel. When I got to my room, I texted Eric's nurse. She texted back, saying he was still sick to his stomach.

I sighed, feeling the worry rush in. What if getting sick caused his stitches (缝线) to break open? How much of the pain medicine was still in his system? What if he was in pain from his incision (切口)?

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。

I turned on the TV to shift my focus, but it didn't work. _____

Around midnight, I heard my phone receive a message. _____

2023—2024 学年(上)高二年级期末考试

英语(濮阳专版)答案

听力原文:

Text 1

M: So what have you bought from the new supermarket?

W: A leave-in conditioner. I got it half price, saving 10 dollars.

Text 2

W: Can you take over the post for me here for a while? I have a regular customer coming to see me.

M: Well, I kind of have my hands full.

Text 3

W: Could you please go and get a bag for me? I'm going to pick up my son.

M: No problem. By the way, where should I put your bag?

W: You can keep it. I'll fetch it at your place later.

Text 4

M: Anna, I love my job! I can get so many free gifts from the bands I work for: CDs, T-shirts... even tickets to see them perform!

W: Wow, the only free gift I ever got from my job was this water bottle.

Text 5

W: My new neighbor next door is really great. She's got a fantastic collection of classical music. I mean dozens of composers I've never even heard of.

M: Just be careful, Annie. A hobby like that can be expensive.

Text 6

M: When you were in China, did you try any tea?

W: Of course. I'm British and we are also a tea-drinking nation, like China and India.

M: Many people in the U. S. and Canada think tea is only for sick people.

W: Then they are missing a treat. However, Chinese tea is different from the tea we have in the UK. We mainly have black tea and we add milk and sometimes sugar. The Chinese don't add milk or sugar; they only use hot water.

M: Don't you like that?

W: I love it after I got used to it. I often drink different kinds of tea, such as Oolong tea, Longjing tea and Pu'er tea. My favorite is the last one because it can help me lose weight.

Text 7

W: Hi, sir. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I want to fly to Chicago on Wednesday and return on Friday. How much will the ticket be?

W: OK. Sir, you know tickets are cheaper if you stay over Saturday night.

M: Thanks, but unfortunately, I've already arranged some business meetings here on Friday.

— 1 —

W: What time do you prefer, sir? Morning or afternoon?

M: Morning, because I have to be there by early evening. Is there a meal?

W: Yes, sir. Breakfast as well as drinks will be served, and you can also see a video program.

M: That sounds good. What's the total cost?

W: Eight hundred and fifty dollars for a round trip.

M: That's within what I expected.

Text 8

W: Son, it's time you decided on a course of study. You've been in college for almost two years. Haven't you decided what you want to do with your life?

M: That's a big question, Mom. And I haven't had any idea yet. But I have been thinking hard about what I want to study. I think I should study chemistry. The major will look good on applications if I want to apply to medical school. It'll also look good on job applications if I decide to join a big company after I graduate. I could work for a company that makes medicine. Or I could become an artist.

W: Wait a minute—did you say you want to become an artist? We aren't sending you to an art school...

M: I didn't say that. But if I did want to be an artist, studying chemistry might be useful. Right now, I'm learning about some famous painters who studied chemistry. Some of them created their own paints, using what they learned in their chemistry courses.

W: You're worrying me, Daniel.

Text 9

W: Pardon me, sir, would you step over here to my car please?

M: Oh, hello, officer.

W: Do you have business in this neighborhood?

M: Yes, I live four blocks from here...

W: What are you doing out at this time of night?

M: Well, I got all ready for bed and suddenly realized I forgot to pick up a copy of *Time* magazine at the newsstand today.

W: What type of coat would you call that?

M: This? This is my wife's pink housecoat.

W: Get into the car, sir.

M: Where are we heading? See, I just don't go to bed without a *Time* movie review or something from the sports column...

W: Yes, sir.

M: Do you know, officer, how many awards *Time* magazine has won?

W: No, sir. Let me drive you home now.

Text 10

W: College students need to be efficient readers. This is necessary because full-time students probably have to read several hundred pages every week. They don't have time to read a chapter three or four times. They need to obtain the main information from the first or second reading.

An extraordinarily important study skill is knowing how to mark a book. Students mark the main ideas and important

details with a pen or pencil, yellow or blue or orange. Some students mark new vocabulary in a different color. Most students write questions or short notes in the empty space. Marking a book is a useful skill, but it's important to do it right. You should decide on your own system for marking. For example, maybe you will mark main ideas in yellow, important details in blue and new words in orange. Maybe you will put question marks in the empty space when you don't understand something. And before an exam, you just need to review your marks and you can save a lot of time.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 CBBAC 6—10 BCBAB 11—15 CABAC 16—20 CBCAA

(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文。主题语境为人与社会。文章主要介绍了携带宠物乘坐火车的一些相关政策和要求。

21. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章中的“Pet parents—cats and dogs under 20 pounds—can travel on Capitol Corridor for \$30 one-way!”可知,体重在 20 磅以下的猫和狗乘坐火车单程需要支付 30 美元,那么往返则需要支付 60 美元。

22. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章中的“Booking needs to happen in advance”可知,携带宠物乘坐火车需要提前预订。

23. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章中的“While aboard trains, it must be able to sit, lie down and remain entirely inside without touching the sides of the carrier.”可知,宠物必须待在笼子里。

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。主题语境为人与自我。文章主要介绍了残疾人 Sadaf 不顾他人的质疑用行动证明自己的励志故事。

24. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第四段中的“Things worsened when her father, her ‘only source of support’, passed away.”可知, Sadaf 的父亲是她的支柱,是唯一一个支持鼓励她的人,因此父亲的去世让她失去了精神支柱。

25. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第五段中的“By now, I've realized that I have to either end my life or struggle to prove myself.”以及第六段中的“*But I wanted to try my hands at everything. So I decided to play basketball as well.*”可知, Sadaf 打篮球是为了证明自己。

26. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据故事内容可知, Sadaf 虽然残疾,但是她开店、打篮球、做生意,非常能干,而且在别人的质疑中勇敢地证明自己的能力,因此也是意志坚定的。

27. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据 Sadaf 的故事以及末段中 Sadaf 的话可知,她建议人们要去证明自己的能力,而不要让残疾限制自己。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。主题语境是人与社会。文章介绍了一项新的研究发现,即对一个孩子最终的教育水平而言,其邻居的富裕程度是一个重要因素,其影响甚至超过了他们自己家庭的经济状况。

28. 答案 C

命题透析 段落大意题。

思路点拨 通读第二段可知,本段主要介绍了研究的方法:使用地理定位软件,为 140 338 个荷兰孩子的直接邻居绘制社会经济状况概况,计算富裕、中产阶级或贫困邻居的百分比。

29. 答案 B

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 根据第四段“‘Rich families create neighborhoods and activities that create opportunities,’ said Ms. Troost, and these advantages are shared with other children who happen to live nearby”可知,富裕家庭创造社区和活动,创造机会,与其他住在附近的孩子分享这些优势。即该研究结果与 Chetty 及其同事之前的一项研究相一致。

30. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 本文主要介绍了儿童成长过程中,邻居等因素的影响,是一个研究。因此文章可能选自杂志。

31. 答案 B

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 通读文章,尤其根据第一段“an important factor in a child’s ultimate level of education, even more important than their own family’s economic situation, is whether they grow up with rich neighbors nearby”可知,本文主要讲述对一个孩子最终的教育水平而言,其成长的邻居的富裕程度是一个重要因素,其影响甚至超过了他们自己家庭的经济状况。

文章大意:本文是一篇议论文。主题语境是人与自我。文章主要介绍了“选择悖论”这一现象,即过多的选择会让人们感到困惑和不满,从而降低消费者的满意度。文章还介绍了“最大化者”和“满足者”的区别,以及心理学和行为经济学在解决这一问题中的作用。

32. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 第一段提到购物时牛奶品类众多,以至于很难做出决策,是下文“选择的悖论”这一现象的一个案例,因此可推知,文章第一段提到买牛奶就是为了引出文章的话题。

33. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“While we might believe that being presented with multiple options actually makes it easier to choose one that we are happy with, and thus increases consumer satisfaction, having too many options actually requires more effort to make a decision and can leave us feeling unsatisfied with our choice.”可知,“选择悖论”表明更多的选择意味着更低的满意度。

34. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段中的“Maximizers, unlike satisficers, are concerned with making the best choice instead of simply making a choice that they are happy with.”可知,满足者跟随自己的感觉,不纠结于必须做出“最好的”决定。

35. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段中的“...Schwartz advocates that the role of psychology and behavioral economics should be to find the kind of limitations on freedom that can lead to the greatest level of happiness within society.”可知,施瓦茨建议人们限制自己的选择。

文章大意: 本文是说明文。主题语境是人与自我。文章主要介绍了绘画是一种表达自我和与他人分享创意的好方式,并给出了一些提高绘画技巧的建议,包括准备简单的绘画用品、选择自己感兴趣的主题、经常练习、寻求更多资源等。

36. 答案 A

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 空前讲到绘画是一种表达自我和与他人分享创意的好方式,空后讲到这是因为绘画只需要简单的用品。因此可判断空格处应起到承上启下的作用,A选项“这也是一个容易追求的爱好的爱好”符合语境。

37. 答案 E

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 空前讲到在素描册上绘画是个好主意,空后讲到你也可以尝试其他绘画材料。因此可判断空格处应与在素描册上绘画的好处有关,E选项“它可以帮助你轻松地回顾你的作品,并看到你的进步”符合语境。

38. 答案 G

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 空前讲到选择让你感到兴奋的东西作为绘画主题,空后讲到家里的物品,如一碗水果或一个最喜欢的玩具,也可以是很好的主题。因此可判断空格处应与选择主题的建议有关,G选项“你可以画一棵美丽的树,或者去当地的公园画风景”符合语境。

39. 答案 B

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 本段标题讲到要经常绘画,B选项“多练习才能变得擅长绘画”符合语境。

40. 答案 D

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 空前讲到向图书馆管理员寻求帮助,寻找当地或学校图书馆的分步绘画书籍,博物馆和艺术工作室也可以提供绘画课程。因此可判断空格处应与向他人寻求帮助有关,D选项“向学校的美术老师寻求正确的指导”符合语境。

(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。主题语境是人与自我。文章主要讲述了 26 岁的短跑运动员 Noah Lyles 在 2023 年 8 月的世界田径锦标赛上获得了 100 米短跑冠军后,将目光投向了在 2024 年巴黎奥运会上赢得更多奖牌,并希望让田径运动更受欢迎。

41. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 现在,他的目光已经投向在 2024 年巴黎奥运会上赢取更多的奖牌。

42. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 他十几岁时就开始参加短跑比赛,并梦想参加奥运会。

43. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 他参加了 2016 年奥运会选拔,但没有获得参赛资格。

44. 答案 C

- 命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 参考上题解析。
45. 答案 A
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 2021年,他人选美国队参加东京奥运会,并在200米比赛中获得铜牌。make the team意为“入选队伍”。
46. 答案 D
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 Lyles被与传奇的牙买加短跑运动员Usain Bolt做比较。
47. 答案 C
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 Usain Bolt与Lyles拥有同样的头衔。
48. 答案 B
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 Usain Bolt曾拥有100米和200米的世界纪录。
49. 答案 D
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 Lyles的最佳时间是19.31秒,他说他的目标是在19.10秒内完成,这将打破Bolt的纪录。
50. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 Lyles说,他并不把Bolt等田径运动员视为偶像,而是从他们身上汲取灵感,因为每个人都有他自己的长处。
51. 答案 A
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 参考上题解析。
52. 答案 B
命题透析 考查动词短语。
思路点拨 在他赢得世界锦标赛后,Lyles说他多年的训练和耐心终于得到了回报。
53. 答案 A
命题透析 考查名词。
思路点拨 如果“我”能在世界锦标赛上获得三枚金牌,那么“我”有可能在奥运会上获得三枚金牌。
54. 答案 D
命题透析 考查形容词。
思路点拨 他的另一个期盼是让田径运动更受欢迎,让更多的人都可以接触田径运动。
55. 答案 C
命题透析 考查动词。
思路点拨 他说:“我正在努力确保每个人都来并享受这项运动”。
- (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。主题语境是人与社会。文章主要介绍了丝绸之路的相关信息。
56. 答案 which
命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为非限制性定语从句,先行词为 The Silk Road,指物,空处在定语从句中作主语,故填 which。

57. 答案 Established

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语形式,the Silk Road routes 与 establish 之间为被动关系,故填过去分词形式,表被动和完成。

58. 答案 is/has been

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为谓语动词部分,根据后面的 since 从句可知,应用现在完成时态。根据 “It is/has been + 一段时间 + since + 过去式” 句式可知,此处也可用 is 替代 has been。

59. 答案 on/upon

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 have a lasting impact on/upon sth. 为固定搭配,意为“对……产生持久的影响”。

60. 答案 popularity

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据空前后的冠词和介词 of 可知,此处应填名词 the popularity of sth. 意为“某物的流行/受欢迎程度”。

61. 答案 and

命题透析 考查连词。

思路点拨 此处为几个名词短语的并列,填并列连词 and。

62. 答案 was exchanged

命题透析 考查动词时态和语态。

思路点拨 主语 Art 与 exchange 之间为被动关系,应用被动语态;且此处表示过去发生的事情,应用一般过去时。

63. 答案 officially

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 officially 为副词,修饰动词 rebuild,意为“正式地”。

64. 答案 markets

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 此处 market 为可数名词,且其前没有范围限制,故填名词复数形式。

65. 答案 to sell

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 此处用不定式短语作后置定语,修饰 way。

写作第一节(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Dear Ryan,

I'm Li Hua from Class 7. I'm writing to share my opinion on the current assessment method, which only takes into account the final exam score.

This approach may not fully assess a student's overall understanding and progress in the subject. It could be beneficial to include other components such as quizzes, presentations and class participation to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of a student's performance, which would offer a better reflection of each student's capabilities.

I believe a diversified approach would contribute to a more effective learning environment.

I appreciate your consideration and look forward to your improving the assessment strategy.

Yours sincerely,

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:

I turned on the TV to shift my focus, but it didn't work. My mind was consumed with concern for Eric. I couldn't shake off the image of him lying in the hospital bed unaccompanied, still battling the discomfort of the operation. I questioned whether he was receiving the care he needed. The nurse's offer to call or text me did little to ease my concern, with worries for him flooding in. The minutes seemed to drag on endlessly as I anxiously awaited any updates.

Around midnight, I heard my phone receive a message. Anxiously, I reached for it, hoping for an update on Eric's condition. "He's fine now. He just fell asleep," it read. "You should get some rest now, too." A wave of comfort washed over me as I absorbed the reassuring words. I decided to follow her advice. As I settled into the hotel bed, the worry that had weighed me down began to loosen its hold. I closed my eyes, allowing the exhaustion of the day to catch up with me.

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. 与所给短文献洽度较高,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。

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛、少年班、研学实践、综合素质评价、新高考选科、大学专业、志愿填报、港澳升学、中外合作校、大学保研留学等政策资讯的服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（网址：www.zizzs.com）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。

