

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 will the woman do for the man?

A. Repair his bike.

B. Drive him home.

C. Lend him some cash.

2. How did the man feel in the water before 10 years old?

A. Frightened.

B. Nervous.

C. Relaxed.

3. What did the man volunteer to do?

A. Look after his parents.

B. Pay a visit to his grandfather.

C. Take his brother to the museum.

4. What may the woman advise the man to do?

A. Check Building C for his books.

B. Search several libraries for his essay.

C. Choose Chinese medicine as his topic.

5. Why does the man suggest the woman try swimming?

A. She swims very well.

B. Swimming keeps her slim.

C. The gym does her less good.

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 is the man satisfied with about his new phone?

A. Its size.

B. Its camera.

C. Its apps.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The brands of phones.

B. Some ways to chat.

C. The man's new phone.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. When did the woman go to see the new doctor?

A. A couple of days ago.

B. A couple of weeks ago.

C. A couple of months ago.

9. What does the woman say about the new doctor?

A. He cares about his patients.

B. He dislikes listening to others.

C. He is older than the last doctor.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and secretary.

B. Librarian and student.

C. Salesman and customer.

11. Why does the woman order *The Mystery of the Golden Idol*?

A. She needs to copy it.

B. She wants it as a gift.

C. Her birthday is coming.

12. How will the woman get the book ordered?

A. By paying the shipping cost.

B. By paying in full now.

C. By paying half the price of it.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a hotel.

C. On the phone.

14. Who is responsible for the job advertisement?

A. The manager.

B. The chef.

C. The woman.

15. How much can a waiter earn for an hour's work?

A. £5.50.

B. £7.70.

C. £11.02.

16. What can a waiter get from the job?

A. A break for two hours.

B. A meal free of charge.

C. Free accommodation.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why was the old open-air pool closed?

A. For its safety problems.

B. For its high budget.

C. For its bad management.

18. What is the local press's worry about the new swimming pool?

A. It may lack enough room.

B. Its style may not fit well.

C. It doesn't own a recycling system.

19. What can people do on June 15?

A. Declare the pool open.

B. See famous sculptures.

C. Have some snacks.

20. What does the speaker intend to do?

A. Announce the opening ceremony of a pool.

B. Attract audience to the opening ceremony.

C. Call on people to take part in the competition.

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

Learn about talks, workshops, drop-in hours and other events happening at the Libraries.

3D Print Certification(Registered Students Only) In-Person

This small group workshop is for registered students only. This session covers the basics of 3D printing on our Ultimaker machines. You must complete your online part of the certification on your D2L... [More](#)

Date: Tuesday, June 13

Time: 5:00 pm~6:00 pm

Location: Main B250—Learning Studio CATalyst, CATalyst Studios

Categories: CATalyst Certifications

Copyright for Graduate Students Drop-in Hours Online

Copyright can be confusing, so we're here to help. Drop in for a casual 1-on-1 copyright consultation. Bring your questions about: Fair use—using copyrighted material(text, images, videos,...) [More](#)

Date: Wednesday, June 14

Time: 9:00 am~10:30 am

Location: Research Engagement

Audience: graduate students

Categories: Copyright Open Access Research & Publishing

Code Commons In-Person

Code Commons is a community of practice for people working with code and building software. Code Commons provides a physical space for community. Join us to share experience,... [More](#)

Date: Thursday, June 15 [Show more dates](#)

Time: 2:00 pm~6:00 pm

Location: CATalyst Studios

Categories: Coding

Funder(出资人) Policies for Open Research

Most major funding agencies now require applicants to describe how they will ensure that their data and/or publications will be made freely available. This presentation provides an overview of these policies that impact anyone applying for research funding.

Date: Saturday, June 17

Time: 10:00 am~10:45 am

Location: Main B201—Data Studio CATalyst

Categories: Data management

21. When can students attend the 3D Print Certification Session?

A. On Tue. June 13.

B. On Wed. June 14.

C. On Thur. June 15.

D. On Sat. June 17.

22. Which offers more choices of time for potential attendees?

A. 3D Print Certification.

B. Copyright for Graduate Students.

C. Code Commons.

D. Funder Policies for Open Research.

23. Where should you go if you are interested in Funder Policies for Open Research?

A. CATalyst Studios.

B. Research Engagement.

C. Main B250—Learning Studio CATalyst.

D. Main B201—Data Studio CATalyst.

B

Well-known author and Henrico resident Meg Medina, who won the 2019 Newbery Medal, today was named National Ambassador for Young People's Literature for 2023~2024. Medina's most recent book, *Merci Suárez Plays It Cool*, was published in August 2022, concluding her middle-school trilogy(三部曲). Medina, who has also written picture books and fiction for older teens, will travel throughout the USA, sharing her platform "¡Cuéntame!: Let's Talk Books."

Medina will meet with children at every grade level for conversations about the books they love to read, encouraging them to move beyond talking about a book's title and basic plot points to how it made them feel or how it's similar—or dissimilar—to their own lives.

The ambassador program is mainly sponsored by the Library of Congress. Clay Smith, director of library initiatives for the Library of Congress, says ambassadors have to be able to speak to others about reading and writing and to communicate with children in particular. That's where Medina shines, he says. "She knows how kids think and how they talk," Smith says. "She's able to access what's happening with kids today."

Smith says that since the turn of the century, there's been a surge in literature for children, first at the high school level and then during the middle school readers. Additionally, there're also a larger diversity of authors writing for children, which leads to plotlines and characters that more accurately reflect the country as a whole. "There's been a push for diversity," Smith says. "The options should be out there for children to read stories about people who look like them."

Medina agrees children should be empowered to choose the books they want to read for pleasure. She hopes the conversations she has with children about books create the same satisfaction she felt as a child, while encouraging more discussion.

24. What are teens mainly expected to focus on during the talks about books?
- A. The basic plot points of the books. B. Their opinions on the books' titles.
C. Their feelings about the books. D. The main contents of the books.
25. Why is Medina fit to be the ambassador according to Clay Smith?
- A. She is able to relate to children. B. She is gifted at writing.
C. She takes good care of children. D. She knows a lot of authors.
26. What does the underlined word "surge" in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Change. B. Discovery. C. Decrease. D. Growth.
27. What might make the ambassador program possible?
- A. Kids' trouble in choosing books. B. More diverse books for children.
C. Children's demand for good books. D. More impacts of reading on children.

C

Data show that almost all children see a decline in their happiness when they make the step up to Key Stage Three, with self-reported happiness taking a significant hit. Information from more than 11,000 people showed the impact was universal and that children from all backgrounds, ethnicities and locations feel worse aged 14 than they do aged 11, with the change in school thought to be the driving reason.

Scientists asked children to rank on a scale of one to seven how satisfied they were with their schoolwork, appearance, school, family, friends and life as a whole. One was "completely happy" and seven was "completely unhappy".

Statisticians crunched(压缩) the numbers down to a scale between -2 and 1, with the average happiness being a score of zero when a child was 11. However, by the time the child was 14, four in five teenagers had a score of below zero, indicating a widespread downturn in adolescent happiness. That decline is probably linked to the change to secondary school at age 11, according to the study's authors.

Ioannis Katsantonis, a doctoral researcher at Cambridge's Faculty of Education who led the study, said, "Even though this was a large, diverse group of adolescents, we saw a consistent fall in happiness."

"One of the most striking aspects was the clear association with changes at school. It suggests we urgently need to do more to support students' happiness at secondary schools across Britain."

The study identified that a child's friendships and school life were key in their level of happiness, with the move to a bigger school and the potential problems with making new friends having a damaging impact on how they felt.

However, the scientists report that children with higher self-esteem(自尊心) aged 11 lived through the storm of moving to secondary school better than those who had lower self-esteem.

This indicates that structured efforts to strengthen adolescents' self-esteem, particularly during the first years of secondary school, could reduce the likely downturn in happiness and life satisfaction, the authors say.

28. What causes the decline in children's happiness?
- A. Being classified as unhappy children. B. Graduating from secondary school.
C. Entering secondary school at age 11. D. Having a score of below zero.
29. What should parents pay attention to when their children turn 11?
- A. Their interpersonal relationship and school life. B. Avoiding celebrating for them.
C. Their connection with their future universities. D. Comparing them with others.

30. Who will be less affected when attending secondary school?

- A. Those who study differently from other students.
- B. Those having confidence in their value or abilities.
- C. Those moving to a bigger school in a stranger city.
- D. Those who don't care about their health condition.

31. What is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. The Ways to Build Students' Self Confidence
- B. More Happiness at 11 Improves Students' Scores
- C. The Reasons for Choosing a Best Secondary School
- D. Secondary School Is Making Children Less Happy

D

The 19th century landscape paintings in the museum looked awfully familiar to climate physicist Albright. Artist Turner's signature way of covering his views in fog and smoke reminded Albright of her own research—tracking air pollution. After all, Turner—a forerunner of the impressionist movement—was painting as Britain's industrial revolution gathered steam and smoke.

To find out how much realism there is in impressionism, Albright teamed up with Harvard University climatologist Peter Huybers. Their analysis of nearly 130 paintings by Turner, Paris-based impressionist Claude Monet and several others tells a tale of two modernizing cities.

Low contrast and whiter colors are typical of the impressionist style. They are also typical of air pollution. Tiny aerosols(气溶胶) can absorb or distribute light. That makes the bright parts of objects appear less bright while also shifting the entire scene's color toward white.

Albright and Huybers distinguished art from aerosols by first using a mathematical model to analyze the contrast and color of 60 paintings that Turner made between 1796 and 1850 as well as 38 Monet works from 1864 to 1901. They then compared the findings to sulfur dioxide emissions(二氧化硫排放量) over the century and estimated from the trend in the annual amount of coal sold and burned in London and Paris. When sulfur dioxide reacted with molecules(分子) in the atmosphere, aerosols formed.

As sulfur dioxide emissions increased over time, the amount of contrast in both Turner's and Monet's paintings decreased. However, paintings of Paris that Monet made from 1864 to 1872 have much higher contrast than Turner's last paintings of London made two decades earlier. They owed the difference to the much slower start of the industrial revolution in France. Paris' air pollution level around 1870 was about what London's was when Turner started painting in the early 1800s. It confirmed that the similar progress in their painting styles couldn't be coincidence, but was guided by air pollution, the pair concluded.

32. What is the purpose of Albright and Huyber's analysis?

- A. To distinguish between art and aerosols.
- B. To understand different schools of painting better.
- C. To figure out the effects of the real life on impressionism.
- D. To find the relationship between realists and impressionists.

33. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The comparisons of aerosols and sulfur dioxide.
- B. How the researchers carried out their research.
- C. The effects of aerosols on the paintings.
- D. Why aerosols formed in the atmosphere.

34. What did Albright and Huybers's research find?

- A. The paintings of Turner and Monet were closely linked to air pollution.
- B. The industrial revolution in France started more slowly accordingly.
- C. There were differences in Turner's and Monet's painting styles.
- D. Turner's and Monet's painting styles were familiar to people.

35. In which section of a newspaper can you most probably find this text?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Health.
- C. Education.
- D. Environment.

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。

Qualities That Can Easily Land You a Job

Dependability

Employees that can be relied on arrive at the office on time and put up consistent effort in all tasks. 36. A dependable employee is given these tasks when an employer has a project or job that must be finished in a certain period of time and to a certain standard. Dependable workers constantly show their ability, which can result in pay increases and job advancements.

Problem-solving

Any organization can benefit from having employees who can make their own decisions and act quickly. 37. Therefore, they need candidates who are not hesitant to take decisive action. Anyone seeking to advance into a management or leadership role must possess the ability to take action and accept responsibility for the results.

Adaptability

38. Being adaptable focuses more on long-term changes that could have a large impact on a workplace. You are able to rapidly adapt to any changes, even when positions are ruled out or a firm significantly changes its vision. Adaptable employees work more effectively with customers, clients and their team members.

39

Management can trust independent workers to accomplish their responsibilities well and can be left alone to do so. Although many employers want workers who can work together well and communicate effectively, being independent enables an individual to do tasks on his/her own without relying on others. The value of independent work depends on how well the person manages their time, joins in critical thought and solves problems.

Team Player

The ability to work together effectively with others is a basic component of almost any employment. 40. Even if some jobs need you to work alone, a team-oriented attitude shows that you are working toward a greater goal and value the group efforts of your co-workers. Employees who work well in a team make good candidates for management and leadership roles.

A. Responsibility

B. Independent Thinker

C. Employers cannot take part in every small decision

D. Your ability for adaptation is how well you handle changes

E. Employers place a high value on the ability to operate well in a team

F. Employers have faith in their ability to complete the duties arranged for them

G. A manager will spend less time finding another person when a worker can be adaptable

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do your family have any good traditions to keep? My family keep a “Good Things Jar(罐)” on our 41 table. I have small cut pieces of paper and a pen 42 so that anyone who comes through my kitchen, including friends and family, is free to 43 something good that has 44 to them recently.

Each year at Christmas time, we 45 the jar and take turns reading aloud all the “Good Things” that happened that year. Some are funny but some are 46 and some just give hope. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it was especially important for us to hope by 47 the “Good Things” that showed up in our lives.

When the COVID-19 pandemic began, it was one of the most terrifying things I could have 48. I had always been 49 myself a “germaphobe(有洁癖的人)”, so a pandemic was like a nightmare 50 for someone like me. Firstly, I worried about every surface we 51, schools being shut down for my children, and 52 myself and those I loved becoming ill or dying.

53 , through this difficult time, good things were still happening. And at the end of the year, we were
 54 to see our “Good Things Jar” was as full as the 55 years.
 “Zarah, Will, and I had a picnic outside and I taught Will how to clap with his feet.”
 “Even though Grandma is on chemo, she kicked the sickness!”
 “My family 56 me the best surprise birthday party ever!”

...

My “Good Things Jar” is like a jar of bottled 57 . The little messages 58 us that we can always
 59 good things to come our way, even during the most difficult times. And at this time especially, when we
 all need hope, I 60 you to create your “Good Things Jar” today.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. kitchen | B. study | C. bedroom | D. washroom |
| 42. A. contained | B. handy | C. decorated | D. extra |
| 43. A. pull down | B. break down | C. take down | D. turn down |
| 44. A. mentioned | B. applied | C. stuck | D. happened |
| 45. A. hide | B. empty | C. sign | D. fold |
| 46. A. serious | B. right | C. exact | D. clever |
| 47. A. noticing | B. asking | C. inspiring | D. smelling |
| 48. A. fixed | B. imagined | C. agreed | D. prevented |
| 49. A. committing | B. conducting | C. calling | D. teaching |
| 50. A. filling the bill | B. blowing itself out | C. hitting the face | D. coming to life |
| 51. A. created | B. saw | C. cleaned | D. touched |
| 52. A. honestly | B. secretly | C. eventually | D. instantly |
| 53. A. Meanwhile | B. Therefore | C. Soon | D. However |
| 54. A. quick | B. interested | C. surprised | D. generous |
| 55. A. following | B. previous | C. tough | D. free |
| 56. A. threw | B. organized | C. rushed | D. considered |
| 57. A. hope | B. happiness | C. content | D. excitement |
| 58. A. warn | B. remind | C. retell | D. refer |
| 59. A. grasp | B. prepare | C. expect | D. write |
| 60. A. command | B. urge | C. allow | D. encourage |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The bird in my hand looked delicate. I took a deep 61 (breathe), focused on its bright yellow feathers and thought hard about the instructions I had been given: Hold the legs firmly but 62 (gentle) between your fingers and then release your grasp. When I did, the goldcrest—the smallest songbird in Europe—disappeared among the Pyrenees in the country, Andorra, 63 (found) in 1278.

I joined a small band of volunteers on a nine-day expedition(考察) two weeks ago. On our first workday, we set off at dawn. We paired off: one volunteer and one scientist. We dealt 64 different tasks. Marco and I were together. We checked a plot 65 live traps had been placed to assess the animals' diversity. Having reached a high mountain, we traveled back and forth, locating the black pine trees, 66 (record) their growth, and checking bird nest boxes before hiking down 67 (join) the rest of the group. Over the following days, we changed 68 (partner), splitting off and regrouping as we took on the remaining sites.

By the end of the expedition, we 69 (climb) 12 mountains, watched 108 nest boxes, tagged(给……贴标签) 35 mammals, banded 74 birds and measured more than a thousand trees. We were tired out, 70 amazingly refreshed, knowing that our hard work counted.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Our annual sports day, held earlier this month, was full fun and excitement. The entirely school, including the playground, was decorated with flags and flowers. Many boys and girls took part in the event. The games have included football and basketball matches, races, jumps and other track event. I took part in the 50m and 100m races or received a silver cup in the former. The 100m race, which was very excited, was won by my friend Mansoor. My friend Rajat gets the first place in the long jump. But my classmate Lucy fell and injured himself during the high jump. The event came to the close with the distribution of prizes, which was given away by our headmaster.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,学校英文报正在开展以 The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using iPads 为题的讨论,你在校园展开了调查。现请你给学校英文报写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

- 1. 学生对使用 iPad 的态度及原因;
- 2. 你的看法及建议。

对使用 iPad 的态度	原因	你的看法与建议
40%的人表示支持	1. 用 iPad 进行学习; 2. 用 iPad 娱乐;听音乐,放松心情。
60%的人表示反对	1. 滥用 iPad 会影响他人; 2. 沉迷于 iPad 会影响学习。	

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using iPads

It is well known that there are advantages and disadvantages of using iPads. _____

高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

M: I had a tough morning. My bike got a flat tire when I was halfway here, so I ran the rest of the way. My phone battery died. I didn't bring my bus card and I had no cash.

W: I am more than happy to drive you home after work if you would like.

(Text 2)

W: Would you like to go swimming?

M: I will pass. I used to love swimming when I was a kid. I felt very relaxed in the water. But I almost had an accident when I was 10, so I avoided swimming ever since.

(Text 3)

W: Hey Ken! Can I join you for basketball this Friday?

M: That would be so fun, Eve. Unfortunately my parents promised to take my little brother to the museum this Friday, but they have to visit grandpa because he is sick. So I volunteered to take him instead.

(Text 4)

W: Good job, James! You scored an A on your last essay. I made several comments. Do you already have a topic for your next essay?

M: Maybe something about Chinese medicine, but I couldn't find many books on the topic.

W: Did you check Building C? It has a new library with lots of books on Chinese medicine.

(Text 5)

M: Have you decided to renew your gym membership to stay healthy?

W: I'm not sure really. I don't know if it's doing me any good.

M: Why don't you try swimming? You're a good swimmer.

W: I could do, I suppose. It might be more fun than the gym.

(Text 6)

W: Is that a new phone, John? It's very smart.

M: Yes, it is. I'm still getting used to using it. I haven't had this brand of phone before.

W: Oh, you'll soon get the hang of it. Has it got all the apps you need?

M: Yes, I think so. I don't use that many apps, really. I mainly just chat to my friends. And it's got a good camera. The photos are lovely and clear. I just wish it had a larger screen.

(Text 7)

M: I've got to make an appointment with that new doctor tomorrow. Have you seen him yet?

W: Yes, I went to the clinic a couple of weeks ago. Doctor Collins, he's a lot younger than the last doctor, and very caring.

M: Good. I was hoping he'd be better than the last doctor we had.

W: I know. That one never seemed to listen to what you were saying, did he? You should phone early for your appointment, though. The new one is the only doctor there at the moment, so he will get booked up very quickly.

(Text 8)

W: I'm looking for the third volume of the *Detective Steve Smart* series. Do you have it here?

M: Ah, the title of that one is *The Mystery of the Golden Idol*. I'm afraid they're sold out right now.

W: Can I place an order to have a copy shipped here? I'd like to give it to my husband for his birthday.

M: Sure, you can leave half the book price now and pay the balance when you pick up the book. It will arrive in about a week.

(Text 9)

W: Hello, West Bay Hotel. Can I help you?

M: Oh, good morning. I'm ringing about your advertisement in the *Evening Gazette*.

W: Is that the one for temporary staff?

M: That's right.

W: Yes. I'm afraid our manager who's dealing with that isn't in today, but I can give you the main details if you like.

M: Yes, please. Could you tell me what kind of staff you are looking for?

W: We're looking for waiters at the moment. There was one post for a cook, but that's already been taken.

M: Oh, right. Em, what are the hours of work?

W: There are two different shifts—there's a day shift from 7 am to 2 pm and a late shift from 4 pm till 11 pm.

M: OK. What about time off?

W: You get one day off every week.

M: Do you know what the rates of pay are?

W: Yes, I've got them here. You get £5.50 an hour, and that includes a break.

M: Do I have to go home to eat or...

W: You don't have to. You can get a meal in the hotel if you want to, and there's no charge for it.

(Text 10)

W: Good morning. I'm very pleased to have this opportunity to say a little about an exciting new development in the city, the Brackenside Open-Air Swimming Pool. As many of the older members of the audience will remember, there used to be a wonderful open-air pool on the sea front 30 years ago but it had to close when it was judged to be unsafe. For the design of this new heated pool, we were very happy to secure the talents of internationally famous architect Ellen Wendon, who has managed to combine a charming 1930s design, which fits in so well with many of the other buildings in the area, with up-to-the-minute features such as a recycling system. Now, there has been quite a bit of discussion in the local press about whether there would be enough room for the number of visitors we're hoping to attract. We're on schedule for a June 15th opening date and well within budget. We hope that as many people as possible will be there on June 15. We have engaged award-winning actress Coral White to declare the pool open and there'll be drinks and snacks available at the pool side. There'll also be a competition for the public to decide on the sculpture we plan to have at the entrance: you will decide which famous historical figure from the city we should have.

参考答案

1~5 BCCAA 6~10 BCBAC 11~15 BCCAA 16~20 BAACB

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了图书馆的几项活动通知。

21. A 细节理解题。根据 **3D Print Certification(Registered Students Only)** 部分“Date: Tuesday, June 13”可知,学生可以在6月13日星期二去参加3D Print Certification会议。

22. C 细节理解题。根据 **Code Commons** 部分日期一栏“Show more dates”可知,该项活动提供多种日期。

23. D 细节理解题。根据 **Funder(出资人) Policies for Open Research** 部分“Location: Main B201—Data Studio CATalyst”可知,如果你对 Funder Policies for Open Research 感兴趣,应该去 Main B201—Data Studio CATalyst。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了儿童文学作家梅格·麦迪作为全国青年文学大使将要开展的工作。

24. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“Medina will meet with children at every grade level for conversations about the books they love to read, encouraging them to move beyond talking about a book's title and basic plot points to how it made them feel or how it's similar—or dissimilar—to their own lives.”可知,在和孩子们谈论关于所读的书本时,孩子们被期待重点关注他们对所读的书的感受。

25. A 推理判断题。根据第三段“... ambassadors have to be able to speak to others about reading and writing and to communicate with children in particular. That's where Medina shines, he says. 'She knows how kids think and how they talk,' Smith says. 'She's able to access what's happening with kids today.'”可推断,Medina 和孩子们能产生共鸣,故她适合做一名使者。

26. D 词义猜测题。根据第四段“Additionally, there're also a larger diversity of authors writing for children,”中 also a larger diversity 可推断,surge 的意思与 Growth 相近。

27. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段可推断,儿童文学书籍的增多及多样性使项目的实施成为可能。

【答案解析】

本文是一篇说明文。数据显示,几乎所有的孩子在 11 岁时升入中学后,他们的幸福感都有所下降。家庭和学校都应该采取相应的措施帮助他们变得更快乐起来。

28. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“... with the change in school thought to be the driving reason.”和第三段“That decline is probably linked to the change to secondary school at age 11,”可知,孩子步入初中会使其快乐感下降。

29. A 细节理解题。根据第六段“The study identified that a child’s friendships and school life were key in their level of happiness,”可知,孩子在 11 岁的时候经历的友谊和校园生活是他们幸福水平的关键,所以家长对这两个方面应该多加关注。

30. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“However, the scientists report that children with higher self-esteem(自尊心) aged 11 lived through the storm of moving to secondary school...”可推断,在升入中学时,对自己的价值和能力有自信的孩子受到的影响较小。

31. D 标题判断题。根据第一段“Data show that almost all children see a decline in their happiness when they make the step up to Key Stage Three,”可知,文章围绕着孩子在 11 岁时升入中学时幸福感下降这一现象展开,分别介绍了其原因、表现和建议方法。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了 Turner 和 Monet 的印象派画作色调灰白、朦朦胧胧的特点与工业革命时期空气污染存在显著的相关性。

32. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“To find out how much realism there is in impressionism,”可知,两位科学家的分析研究是为了弄清楚现实生活对印象派创作的影响有多大。

33. B 主旨大意题。第四段主要讲述了 Albright 和 Huybers 两位科学家先是分析了 Turner 和 Monet 的不同时期的作品的对比度和颜色,然后把两位画家的作品和同时期的二氧化硫排放量进行了对比。

34. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段内容,尤其是“It confirmed that the similar progress in their painting styles couldn’t be coincidence, but was guided by air pollution, the pair concluded.”可知,两位科学家发现 Turner 和 Monet 的印象派画作与工业革命时期的空气污染存在相关性。

35. D 推理判断题。文章主要讲述的是印象派画作与空气污染的关系,与艺术创作或者环境话题相关。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了有助于找到工作的几项品质。

36. F 根据本节的小标题 **Dependability** 可知,本段主题与员工的“可靠”“可信赖”有关,故 F 项“老板对于他们完成指定任务的能力有信心”符合。

37. C 根据空后“Therefore, they need candidates who are not hesitant to take decisive action.”可知,C 项“老板不能每个小决定都参与”符合。

38. D 根据本节的小标题 **Adaptability** 可知,本段主题与适应和灵活变通能力有关。故 D 项“你的灵活变通能力指的是你能很好地应对变化”符合。

39. B 通读全段可知,本段讲的是员工应当具备独立思考和独立工作的能力。故 B 项“独立思考者”符合。

40. E 根据本节的小标题 **Team Player** 可知,本段主题与团队合作能力有关。故 E 项“老板非常看重团队合作能力”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者家里的“好事瓶”帮助作者及家人度过困难时期并带来希望的故事。

41. A 家里厨房(kitchen)里的餐桌上放着一个“好事瓶”。

42. B “我”在瓶子旁边放好裁剪好的纸和一支笔,以便(handy)不管是家人还是朋友,经过“我”家厨房,都可以顺手写下(take down)最近发生(happened)在自己身上的好事。

43. C 见上题解析。

44. D 见第 42 题解析。

45. B 每一年的圣诞节,“我”们会把“好事瓶”倒空(empty)。

46. A 一些有趣,一些严肃(serious),还有一些只是给予希望。

47. A 新冠疫情期间,通过注意到(noticing)出现在我们生活里的“好事情”来寄托希望,这一点尤其重要。

48. B 新冠疫情爆发,这是“我”能想象(imagined)到的最让人害怕的事情。

49. C “我”一直自称(calling)是一位有洁癖的人,所以对于“我”这样的人来说疫情就像是一场噩梦降临(coming to life)。

50. D 见上题解析。

51. D 首先,“我”担心“我”们触摸(touched)过的每一个物体的表面有病毒,担心孩子们的学校停课,最后(eventually)还害怕“我”自己和“我”所爱的人生病或者去世。

52. C 见上题解析。
53. D 但是(However),在困难期间,依旧有好事在发生。
54. C 年底,“我”们惊讶(surprised)地发现,“好事瓶”和往(previous)年一样满。
55. B 见上题解析。
56. A “家人为我举行了(threw)最棒的生日惊喜聚会!”
57. A “好事瓶”就像是一个装满希望(hope)的瓶子。
58. B 这些小事提醒(remind)着“我”们,即使是在困难时期,“我”们也可以总是期待(expect)好事的到来。
59. C 见上题解析。
60. D “我”鼓励(encourage)你从今天开始创造属于你自己的“好事瓶”。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了作者在欧洲国家安道尔参加的一次科学探究志愿探险活动。

61. breath 考查词形转换。根据空前的 a 可判断,该空用所给动词的名词形式 breath。take a breath 意为“呼吸”。
62. gently 考查词形转换。所填词与 firmly 并列,修饰动词 Hold,故用所给形容词的副词形式 gently。
63. founded 考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知,所填词与该空的逻辑主语 Andorra 构成逻辑上的动宾关系,故用所给动词的过去分词表被动。
64. with 考查介词。deal with 意为“处理”,为固定搭配。
65. where 考查定语从句。分析该句成分可知,该句是一个限制性定语从句,先行词为 plot,且引导词在从句中作地点状语,故填 where。
66. recording 考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知,record 与该句的主语 we 存在逻辑上的主谓关系,故此处用所给动词的现在分词 recording,表示主动。
67. to join 考查非谓语动词。to join the rest of the group 在句中作目的状语。
68. partners 考查名词复数。partner 为可数名词,根据该空前面的动词 changed 可知,此处用所给名词的复数形式 partners。
69. had climbed 考查动词的时态。根据该空前面的“By the end of...”可知,该空用完成形式,又因为该句叙述的是过去发生的事,故此处用过去完成时 had climbed,表示已经完成的主动动作。
70. but/yet 考查连词。根据句意“虽然我们筋疲力尽,然而我们却令人惊奇地神清气爽”可知,该空填 but 或 yet,表转折。

短文改错

Our annual sports day, held earlier this month, was full of fun and excitement. The entirely school, including the playground, was decorated with flags and flowers. Many boys and girls took part in the event. The games have included football and basketball matches, races, jumps and other track event. I took part in the 50m and 100m races or received a silver cup in the former. The 100m race, which was very excited, was won by my friend Mansoor. My friend Rajat gets the first place in the long jump. But my classmate Lucy fell and injured himself during the high jump. The event came to the close with the distribution of prizes, which was given away by our headmaster.

书面表达

One possible version:

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using iPads

It is well known that there are advantages and disadvantages of using iPads. The survey I did in our school shows that 40% of the students think it important to use iPads because they can download learning materials for their study, thus improving their academic performances. Besides, they can feel relaxed by listening to music on their iPads. On the other hand, 60% of them are against using iPads. They say some bring their iPads to the classroom to play video games, which makes teachers and students annoyed. What's more, being addicted to iPads can prevent them keeping focused on studying.

In my opinion, we should make good use of iPads to help with our lessons. Meanwhile, schools should make rules to instruct the students to use iPads properly.

(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。