

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 are the speakers talking about?
A. Food. B. Weather. C. Pets.
2. How does the man feel right now?
A. Sorry. B. Angry. C. Delighted.
3. Why is the woman in a hurry?
A. She will miss her flight. B. She has to attend a meeting. C. She has to keep an appointment.
4. What does the woman probably do?
A. A doctor. B. A student. C. A secretary.
5. What can we know about Professor Smith?
A. She is very busy. B. She has retired. C. She will be free tomorrow.

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 probably happened to the man?
A. He got a headache. B. He had his feet injured. C. He had a broken arm.

7. What's the doctor's suggestion for the man?
 A. Taking medicine regularly. B. Staying for another day. C. Having a checkup.
 听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
 A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Manager and clerk.
9. What do we know about the man?
 A. He is often late for work.
 B. He always repairs the alarm clock by himself.
 C. His car often breaks down on the way to work.
 听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. What's the woman doing now?
 A. Making an apology. B. Doing repairs. C. Making a complaint.
11. When did the woman call room service?
 A. Before 8 pm. B. At noon. C. Around 9 pm.
12. What do we know about the woman's room?
 A. It has a broken light. B. It has no bathroom. C. It is beautifully decorated.
 听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. Where is Mr. Smith from?
 A. Canada. B. The UK. C. The USA.
14. Why a festival called Boxing Day was added?
 A. People liked boxing.
 B. People wanted a longer holiday.
 C. People needed a day to collect boxes.
15. When did Mr. Smith come to China?
 A. Two years ago. B. Last year. C. Last month.
16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 A. Shopping. B. Festivals. C. The man's experience.
 听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. How many Antarctic trips has Xuelong-2 completed?
 A. 18. B. 29. C. 38.
18. When are the scientists expected to return to China?
 A. In June 2023. B. In March 2023. C. In April 2023.
19. Which field is included in the crew's Antarctic research plan?
 A. Water environment. B. Ocean currents. C. Polar animals.
20. Which stations will get supplies from the two icebreakers?
 A. The Zhongshan and Kunlun stations.
 B. The Taishan and Great Wall stations.
 C. The Great Wall and Zhongshan stations.

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

The Cool Culture Family Pass is a card that allows participating families free and unlimited general admission to 90 participating cultural institutions in New York City for one year.

Eligibility

Families must sign up through their childcare programs, not through Cool Culture. Your family is eligible(有资格的) for a Family Pass only if you have a child enrolled(招收) in a participating early childhood program that is currently enrolled with Cool Culture. Contact your school or childcare center's Cultural Liaison, sometimes known as a parent coordinator, and ask whether they offer Cool Culture's Family Pass.

Cool Culture works exclusively with early childhood programs in underserved communities, including:

Child Care

Head Start

Universal Pre-Kindergarten

Select Title I Public Elementary Schools

For more information, ask your program's parent coordinator, director, or principal to contact the Cool Culture program at *info@coolculture.org*.

Using the Pass

Families present their current Family Pass upon entering a participating museum, botanical garden, zoo or science center. At least one adult in the family, present at the time of the visit, must have the last name printed on the card. Institutions may request to see photo identification of the pass holder to match the name on the Family Pass.

The Pass allows up to 5 individuals (including the Pass holder) free general admission.

You can use the Family Pass from the time you receive it until its expiration on October 31st of the current year.

21. What can you do with a Family Pass?

A. Get free community services.

B. Get enrolled with Cool Culture.

C. Visit cultural institutions for free.

D. Participate in early childhood programs.

22. What's the first step in getting a Family Pass?

A. Getting employed in a community.

B. Paying a fee for making the Family Pass.

C. Applying for membership through Cool Culture.

D. Joining a childhood program enrolled with Cool Culture.

23. What information is included on the Family Pass?

A. The card holder's education.

B. The last name of an adult family member.

C. A family photo of the card holder.

D. The card holder's nationality.

B

Michael McGuire got off work at the coal mine and rushed to Rupp Arena at the University of Kentucky. He was covered in dirt from work, not having had time to shower after his shift, but he had something important to do: watch a basketball game with his 3-year-old son.

As McGuire and his son enjoyed the game together, a fan snapped a photo—and it quickly went viral. It even made it to University of Kentucky Men's Basketball Coach John Calipari, who was moved by the image. Calipari said that when he was sent the photo, it hit him "right between the eyes." The coach tweeted the photo and shared why it made such an impact on him: "My family's American dream started in a Clarksburg, West Virginia coal mine, so this picture hits home," he wrote.

He said he wanted to give the family VIP tickets and after asking around, he was able to get in contact with McGuire's wife, Mollie. Mollie told Calipari her husband was humble and hard-working. "This is hard work. And he's a great father. He's done this many times," Mollie said.

When Calipari got on the phone with McGuire, the dad told the coach that when he was called into the office at work, he thought he had done something wrong. But when he walked in, everyone was cheering for him.

Calipari said McGuire wanted to be at the game so badly—"he was willing to leave without showering, without changing, just get in his car and go because he got out of the mine late." "It wasn't about that. It was that he wanted to be there with his son. That's why he did it," the coach said. "And I appreciate it because it's how my family got their start in this country. The American dream started in a coal mine in Clarksburg, West Virginia," Calipari said.

24. Why did McGuire rush to Rupp Arena after work?

- A. He promised to meet his fans. B. He expected to play basketball.
C. He wanted to stay with his son. D. He was eager to meet Calipari.

25. What did McGuire's picture online remind Calipari of?

- A. His own children. B. His family history.
C. His basketball team. D. His work in a coal mine.

26. How did McGuire feel just before entering the office at work?

- A. Regretful. B. Delighted. C. Hopeful. D. Nervous.

27. What does the underlined word "that" refer to in the last paragraph?

- A. The basketball game. B. McGuire's car.
C. Taking a shower. D. The coal mine.

C

As artificial intelligence increasingly becomes a part of our lives, it is important to understand how interacting with a robot that displays human-like behaviors might lead to higher likelihood of perceiving the robot as an intentional one.

Across three experiments involving 119 participants, researchers at the Italian Institute of Technology recently examined how individuals would perceive a human-like robot, the iCub, after socializing with it and watching videos together. Before and after interacting with the robot, participants completed a questionnaire that showed them pictures of the robot in different situations and asked them to choose whether the robot's motivation in each situation was mechanical or intentional. For example, three photos showing the robot selecting a tool asked the participants to determine whether the robot "grasped the closest object" or "was fascinated by tool use."

In the first two experiments, the researchers remotely controlled iCub's actions so it would behave gregariously, greeting participants, introducing itself and asking for the participants' names. Cameras in the robot's eyes were also able to recognize participants' faces and it can maintain eye contact. The participants then watched three short documentary videos with the robot, which was programmed to respond to the videos with sounds and facial expressions of sadness, awe or happiness.

In the third experiment, the researchers programmed iCub to behave more like a machine while it watched videos with the participants. The cameras in the robot's eyes were deactivated so it could not maintain eye contact and it only spoke recorded sentences to the participants. All emotional reactions to the videos were replaced with a "beep" and repetitive movements of its body, head and neck.

The researchers found that participants who watched videos with the human-like robot were more likely to rate the robot's actions as intentional, rather than programmed, while those who only

interacted with the machine-like robot were not. This shows that mere exposure to a human-like robot is not enough to make people believe it is capable of thoughts and emotions. It is human-like behavior that might be crucial for being perceived as an intentional robot.

28. What do we know about the questionnaire in the experiments?
- A. It shows iCub interacting with humans. B. It contains a list of complex questions.
C. It describes the robot in tough situations. D. It shows iCub involved in different activities.
29. How did iCub act in the third experiment?
- A. It let out more emotional sounds. B. It totally ignored the participants.
C. It greeted the humans occasionally. D. It communicated only through the eyes.
30. What does the underlined word “gregariously” probably mean in paragraph 3?
- A. Formally. B. Strangely. C. Sociably. D. Effectively.
31. What’s the participants’ impression of iCub in the first two experiments?
- A. It’s intentional. B. It’s magical.
C. It’s mechanical. D. It’s well-controlled.

D

Apes in the Waibira community of East African chimpanzees in Uganda began digging small wells to access or filter drinking water, according to research from the University of Kent. The team noted that in the animal kingdom, this is a fairly uncommon behavior.

It is the first time the well-digging behavior has been seen in rainforest chimpanzees, and it is thought that a female chimpanzee named Onyofi, who immigrated (移居) there in 2015, is responsible. Onyofi is thought to have come from a well-digging family, and after she showed off her talent, Waibira chimpanzees and adult females were observed imitating her. Although no adult males were seen digging, they frequently used the wells that others had already dug.

The fact—Onyofi’s well-digging behavior attracted a lot of attention from the other chimpanzees in the group and she was closely observed by both the young and other adults—suggests that before she first arrived, the Waibira community had never seen this behavior. Her wells appear to be well-liked, as evidenced by the fact that other chimpanzees drink directly from them or slake (消除) their thirst with chewed-up leaves, suggesting that well water may have some additional advantages.

The behavior’s existence also emphasizes how crucial the resource of water is, even for populations that live in rainforests. Groups like the Waibira may be able to thrive even as their local habitat changes as a result of climate change.

Hella Péter, a Ph. D. in biological anthropology, clarified that drilling wells is typically done to gain access to water in extremely dry habitats. There are about three savannah living groups of chimpanzees that do this. But what had been witnessed in Waibira was somewhat distinct from the groups in the savannah.

He also made the interesting observation that the wells all appear close to open water, indicating that their purpose is probably to filter rather than get the water. Water from a well may be purer or have a different flavor for the chimpanzees, NewsBreak reports.

32. What can be learnt about the wells in Waibira?
- A. They were dug by male apes. B. They were dug by a foreigner.
C. They were dug by unknown animals. D. They were dug by apes in the rainforest.

33. What can we know about the chimpanzee groups in the savannah?
A. They dig wells to get water. B. They prefer to live alone.
C. They live close to open water. D. Their habitats have been damaged.
34. According to Hella, why do the Waibira community dig wells?
A. To save other animals. B. To survive in dry weather.
C. To get cleaner water. D. To show off their talents.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Rainforest chimpanzees dig wells for cleaner water.
B. Growth and behavioral changes seen in chimpanzees.
C. Rainforest chimpanzees learn to adapt to climate change.
D. Learned behaviors spread among rainforest chimpanzees.

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。

It's easy to ignore the importance of having high self-esteem (自尊). However, having positive personal regard can be the difference between feeling good about and taking care of yourself and not. We've likely heard the advice—believe in yourself, value yourself, be your own cheerleader, and you can't fully love others until you love yourself. And all of that is true. 36 ?

Here are three things to know about self-esteem:

Self-esteem helps you. It gives you the courage to try new things, or make new friends. With self-esteem, you believe in yourself. You know that good things can happen when you try. Self-esteem helps you when things don't go your way. 37. If you miss the soccer goal or lose a library book, you don't get too mad at yourself. You just try again. You find a way to do better.

38. It makes kids feel unsure. They don't think they can do things well. With low self-esteem, kids might not try. They might not go after their goals. They might be afraid to fail. Low self-esteem makes losing seem worse than it is. 39. It makes it hard to get over things that don't go well. Instead of trying again, kids with low self-esteem might give up.

You can build your self-esteem. Self-esteem can start with things parents say when a kid is very young. A parent might tell a baby, "Look what you can do—you're walking all by yourself!" Being told good things makes the baby feel proud and feel good. As you get older, self-esteem can grow. Parents and teachers can let you know they see good things in you. 40. You can build your own self-esteem too. Notice when you try new things. Notice when you learn to do something. Did you try a new sport? Did you learn to ride a bike, play a song, or do a math problem? Be happy and proud. You don't have to brag out loud, but you can give yourself a quiet little high five. Yay, you!

- A. It helps you accept mistakes
B. Low self-esteem can hurt you
C. Friends can help you feel liked
D. It makes mistakes seem bigger than they are
E. But what exactly does that really mean in real life
F. This doesn't mean you love everything about yourself
G. How exactly do you know if your self-esteem is high enough

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。

Cheryl Breitlow works in the ICU at a hospital in Hartford, Wis. She is grateful for the opportunities 41 gives her to connect with people.

"I learn life lessons as I hear life stories and 42 life events of people... people 43 physically or mentally," Breitlow says. "Nursing is interpersonal, and I love that."

With COVID-19 continuing to ravage(劫掠) her community, Breitlow and her colleagues have to 44 new challenges. They are working longer hours, and working harder as they follow 45 guidelines that are always changing. "Visitor restrictions have made patient care even more 46," she says. "Front-line caregivers are 47 that we are the patients' world for the short term. We need to be 48!"

Now, more than ever, Breitlow has to focus on the interpersonal nature of her job. One life lesson she has learned is how 49 families feel when they can't be with their loved ones in the ICU because of COVID-19. With these 50, at present, Cheryl values every phone call she makes to her patients' loved ones. "I have tried to make these phone calls not only 51 informative, but also personally 52," she says.

Despite how hard this year has been, she is always proud and 53. "I work closely with my colleagues to 54 these critically ill patients. All departments work together and smile even when facing difficulty. My heart is filled with gratitude as I leave, knowing I made a difference and knowing that those 55 me will make a difference, too."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. teaching | B. nursing | C. travelling | D. volunteering |
| 42. A. assess | B. recall | C. witness | D. describe |
| 43. A. exercising | B. celebrating | C. improving | D. struggling |
| 44. A. insist on | B. adapt to | C. put off | D. bring up |
| 45. A. similar | B. individual | C. popular | D. additional |
| 46. A. stable | B. boring | C. flexible | D. challenging |
| 47. A. aware | B. curious | C. puzzled | D. ashamed |
| 48. A. independent | B. imaginative | C. present | D. distant |
| 49. A. annoyed | B. helpless | C. shocked | D. glad |
| 50. A. objects | B. purposes | C. comments | D. limitations |
| 51. A. regularly | B. technically | C. medically | D. spiritually |
| 52. A. comforting | B. shining | C. convincing | D. demanding |
| 53. A. casual | B. excited | C. grateful | D. attractive |
| 54. A. send out | B. care for | C. set aside | D. refer to |
| 55. A. reminding | B. treating | C. greeting | D. following |

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 Hongqi Canal in Linzhou, Henan Province, was and 56 (remain) a miracle of engineering. The project began in 1960 and was completed in 1969. In only 10 years, 100,000 local people dug a 1,500 km-long canal through the cliffs in the Taihang Mountains, 57 (use) hammers, shovels and other simple tools and their own hands. The days of "water as expensive as oil" were consigned to(交付) history.

It took local people almost 10 years 58 (complete) the Hongqi Canal, a key irrigation project and major engineering feat of the 1960s. The canal was built across the steep Taihang Mountain to bring water to the province's parched Linxian County, 59 is now known as the city of Linzhou.

With 10 years spent on its construction in the 1960s, the 70.6 km-long canal is 60 (wide) considered to be the turning point in local people's history of overpowering 61 severe environment. The well-built canal is referred to 62 an "artificial miracle" and has a number of

fascinating scenic spots within the 63 (enjoy) landscape.

The Hongqi Canal is an example of the self-reliance and diligence of the Chinese people. The project helped the irrigation of a vast area of fields, and has also left behind a priceless spiritual legacy of “working for the people and relying on the people; being bold in taking action 64 (base) on local conditions; uniting to make a common 65 (contribute).”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

你校将于近日举办第一届“爱鸟周”(Bird-loving Week)活动。请你为校英语角学习专栏写一则通知。内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容(鸟类图片展,鸟类知识讲座等)。

注意:1. 词数80左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Notice

The Students' Union

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。

The Gingerbread Mistake

Christmas is a busy time. But I had a schedule, and if I stuck to it, every task would be completed on time.

However, with my extra social events and duties, I had to postpone baking cookies until mid-December. That meant delaying gingerbread(姜饼) cookies, my four-year-old daughter Avery's favorite. To be honest, gingerbread cookies were also my favorite. Every year, I helped my mom decorate our tree, and every year I picked the preserved gingerbread ornament(装饰) and took a bite. And now Avery was just like me. She also loved these cookies in the shape of humans.

Avery had been talking up gingerbread baking all year. At random times in the summer, she'd say, “I love gingerbread.” By October, she had made a game plan. “First, I'm going to eat one of the boy ones with blue icing. Remember those, Mommy?” I promised I'd get to them in due time and would save her a blue boy.

And when I bought decorations of the Christmas tree in the living room, I even bought gingerbread ornament just because my daughter liked it.

One night, after decorating the Christmas tree, my husband Matt and I went to do dinner dishes. Just then, Avery ran into the kitchen.

She made a face in discomfort, saying, “Dirt fell in my mouth.”

“How did dirt fall in your mouth?”

“I was outside, and some fell down from up top and into my mouth.”

Matt and I looked at each other. For one thing, we knew she hadn't been outside. Secondly, why would dirt fall from the sky and magically land in her mouth? We didn't buy it.

“Avery, you weren't outside,” I said. “Tell me what happened.”

“Um, okay, um...” She guided me out of the kitchen and went upstairs, looking around as if looking for reminders of what had happened. She was acting like the criminal in a movie who had to make up a name and use objects nearby to aid in the lie. Had she eaten something bad?

“Avery, tell me.”

She was clearly covering up the truth. “Avery, you're lying to me. Show me where you got this stuff. I need to know if it is bad for you. I don't want you to get sick.”

注意:1. 续写词数应为150左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Her shoulders dropped and said, “Fine. It was the cookie.” _____

There, just on the tree, hung a decorated gingerbread ornament with an arm missing. _____

天一大联考
安徽省 2022—2023 学年第二学期高三开学考
英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: It seems to be clearing up. It's such a nice change.

M: Let's just hope it doesn't get cold again.

Text 2

M: I feel terrible, but I've just broken your cup.

W: It's nothing to get upset about.

M: I don't know what to say. I'd like to replace it.

Text 3

W: Hello, Steven. Can you do me a favor?

M: Sure. What is it?

W: I have an urgent appointment to keep. Could you drive me to the subway station?

M: With pleasure. Get in.

Text 4

M: What do you plan to do this summer?

W: Well, I don't know what I'm going to do with my free time yet.

M: Are you planning to take any summer classes?

W: No. I think I'll just relax. I really need a break. A long break!

Text 5

W: I'd like to make an appointment with Professor Smith. Would 9:00 tomorrow be all right?

M: I'm afraid not. She doesn't have any openings in the morning.

W: Could I possibly make it early in the afternoon?

M: No. That's not good either. But give me your number and I'll call you if somebody cancels.

Text 6

W: Steven, have you got better now?

M: Yeah, I no longer feel the pain in my feet now. And I really miss home.

W: I guess you miss your wife and children very much.

M: Yeah, you are right. But the doctor said I have to stay for another day for observation.

Text 7

M: Sorry, I overslept. My clock didn't go off this morning.

W: Again?

M: That's right, even though I did set the alarm last night.

W: Your clock never works. Perhaps you should buy a new one.

M: Well, if it breaks down again tomorrow, I'll definitely buy a new one.

W: Maybe by then it will be too late.

M: What do you mean by "too late"?

W: By that time you will be fired.

Text 8

W: I have a complaint.

M: What's your problem, Madam?

W: I called room service last night to tell them about the broken bathroom light and asked them to come over and fix it. No one has come to fix it till now. Your service attitude annoys me too much.

M: I apologize to you on behalf of our hotel. What time did you call room service last night?

W: Before eight o'clock. It's not late, right?

M: This is our error. Please tell me more details. Please let me know your room number and your name.

W: I'm Joe. My room number is 1203. A woman answered when I called yesterday.

M: Alright, I see. I'll check with the room service department at once. I promise this won't happen again. To make up for our mistakes, I decide to let you stay in our hotel for another day for free.

Text 9

W: Mr. Smith, what important festivals do you have in your country except Christmas?

M: New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Early May bank holiday, Spring bank holiday, Summer bank holiday, Boxing Day, etc. These are all public holidays celebrated throughout the UK.

W: Why are there so many days called bank holidays?

M: An 1871 act named these specific public holidays. Most businesses and non-essential services like banks close down.

W: What about Boxing Day?

M: Many people thought it's not enough to have only Christmas Day celebrations. They wanted a longer holiday, so a festival called Boxing Day was added.

W: So it falls on December 26th, right?

M: You are clever!

W: How do people celebrate the day?

M: Well, some people will get up very early and rush to shops. Some won't wake up until around 11 o'clock. In England, it's traditional to hold a football match on Boxing Day. But it's a pity that I have not got a chance to go back and watch it ever since I came to China two years ago.

Text 10

W: China's icebreaking ship Xuelong-2 left Shanghai for the 39th Antarctic trip on Wednesday. The other icebreaking ship, Xuelong-1, is to join Xuelong-2 on October 31.

A crew of 255 Chinese scientists is divided into two teams aboard the two icebreakers. The crew are expected to return to China in early April 2023.

The scientists will conduct research into major scientific issues such as how key areas of the Antarctic Ocean will respond to climate change. It will carry out investigation and research in fields such as air quality, water environment, and ecosystems on the Antarctic continent.

Snow and ice monitoring as well as astronomical observation will also take place as part of the research work along with China's Antarctic stations, including the Great Wall, Zhongshan, Taishan and Kunlun stations. The team will study the land below the ice in the area of Princess Elizabeth Land by using the polar fixed-wing aircraft Xueying 601. The crew will also provide supplies for the Zhongshan and Great Wall stations.

(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

1—5 BACBA 6—10 BBCAC 11—15 AABBA 16—20 BCCAC

(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

文章大意:本文是应用文。Cool Culture 面向全纽约市家庭推出一款家庭卡,凭借此卡,持卡人及其家人可以在一年内免费参观纽约市 90 家文化机构。

21. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段内容可知,Cool Culture 推出的这个家庭卡可以让参与者的家庭在一年内免费自由参观纽约市内 90 家与其关联的文化单位,有效期一年。

22. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“Your family is eligible(有资格的) for a Family Pass only if you have a child enrolled (招收) in a participating early childhood program that is currently enrolled with Cool Culture.”可知,申领家庭卡的家庭中必须有一个孩子参加了与 Cool Culture 关联的一个早期儿童教育项目。

23. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 Using the Pass 部分中的“*At least one adult in the family, present at the time of the visit, must have the last name printed on the card.*”可知,家庭卡上面包含家庭成员中一个成年人的姓氏。

文章大意:本文为记叙文。肯塔基州煤矿工人麦盖尔为了能及时陪伴 3 岁的儿子到球场观看篮球赛,下班后穿着工作服匆忙赶往球场,灰头土脸地陪儿子一起看球,没想到父子俩的照片被网友上传网络,吸引无数人点赞。

24. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段中的“*watch a basketball game with his 3-year-old son*”和最后一段中的“*It was that he wanted to be there with his son.*”可知,McGuire 匆忙赶往 Rupp Arena 的目的是陪伴自己的儿子。

25. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“*My family's American dream started in a Clarksburg, West Virginia coal mine*”可知,McGuire 在网上流传的照片让篮球教练 Calipari 想起了自己家族早年移民美国后在 Clarksburg 煤矿工作的历史。

26. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段中的“*he thought he had done something wrong*”可知,当 McGuire 被召唤进入自己煤矿领导的办公室前,心里忐忑不安,以为自己犯了错误。

27. 答案 A

命题透析 代词指代题。

思路点拨 根据该词语境可知,that 指代“篮球比赛”。McGuire 下班后匆忙离开煤矿去大学的篮球场,真实原因并不是因为他喜爱篮球运动而是要陪伴自己的儿子观看篮球比赛。

文章大意:本文为说明文。iCub 机器人是意大利科学家们制作的一个人形机器人,科研人员通过控制机器人 iCub 与参试者的互动反应,来测试参试者对它的类人化思维感知认可度。

28. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第二段中的“*showed them pictures of the robot in different situations...three photos showing the*

robot selecting a tool”可知,调查问卷上的图片显示机器人 iCub 在不同情形中的各种活动。

29. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段内容可知,在第三个实验中,iCub 没有了人性化的情绪展示,只是按照本身预设的程序做出反应,不再和身边的参试者有情感化的交流。

30. 答案 C

命题透析 词意猜测题。

思路点拨 根据该词所在语境可知,“gregariously”意为“爱社交地,喜交际地”。

31. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段前两句可知,前两个实验中的参试者都认为机器人 iCub 是有思维和情感的。

文章大意: 本文为说明文。生活在乌干达丛林中的黑猩猩从一只外来雌猩猩身上已经学会了凿井取水的技能。肯特大学的研究揭示了这一有趣的现象。

32. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段的“*It is the first time the well-digging behavior has been seen in rainforest chimpanzees*”可知,这是第一次在 Waibira 地区热带雨林中的大猩猩种群中发现动物凿井的行为。

33. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第五段中的“*There are about three savannah living groups of chimpanzees that do this.*”可知,研究人员在生活在大草原上的三个大猩猩种群中发现了凿井行为。

34. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段中的“*their purpose is probably to filter rather than get the water*”可知,Hella Péter 博士认为,Waibira 地区的大猩猩在附近有充足水源的情况下凿井,是为了得到更加纯净的、质量更好的饮用水。

35. 答案 A

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 本文主要讲述雨林黑猩猩学会凿井技能以获得更纯净的饮用水。

36—40 EABDC

(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意: 本文是记叙文。作为一名医院的 ICU 护士,Cheryl 在疫情期间对自己的工作的重要性有了更多的理解和感悟。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据第二段中“*Nursing is interpersonal*”可知,Cheryl Breitlow 在医院从事的是护士工作。

42. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我”听到许多生活的真实故事,目睹许多生死离别,因此学会了许多人生经验和教训。

43. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 这些病人身体和精神上都在苦苦挣扎。

44. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 随着新冠疫情的肆虐,Breitlow 和她的同事们不得不适应随之而来的各种新挑战。

45. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 这些新增的新冠治疗规定经常在变化。

46. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 这些对新冠病人访客的各种限制性规定让护理工作变得更具挑战性。

47. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 医院里战斗在一线的护理人员都清楚地知道这样一个事实。

48. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 我们(医护人员)应该每时每刻都在现场。

49. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 Breitlow 在工作中学会的活生生的一课就是:当由于疫情,病人的家人不能够与医院中他们的亲人在一起时,他们会感到多么的无助。

50. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 limitations 指在医院中限制病人访客看望病人的各种规定。

51. 答案 C

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 这些电话要有足够的有关新冠病人的医疗信息。

52. 答案 A

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 这些电话能够在情感上让病人和家属感到安慰。

53. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 疫情的这一年尽管很艰难,但是 Breitlow 努力保持一种自豪和感恩的心态。

54. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 “我”与同事们一起护理重症病人。

55. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 当“我”下班的时候,“我”知道自己在病人的生命中起到了重要作用,而那些跟随“我”脚步的人也将将在病人的生命中起到重要的作用。

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意:本文为说明文。红旗渠,是 20 世纪 60 年代林县(今林州市)人民在极其艰难的条件下,从太行山腰修建的引漳入林的水利工程,被人称之为“人工天河”。红旗渠,全长 1500 公里、参与修建人数近 10 万、耗时近 10 年的伟大工程,是“新中国的奇迹”。

56. 答案 remains

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 根据 was 及语境可知,此处表示“红旗渠过去是一个工程奇迹,现在仍然是”,用一般现在时态。

57. 答案 using

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处应用非谓语形式,用现在分词短语作状语,与其逻辑主语之间为主谓关系。

58. 答案 to complete

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 “it + takes sb. + time to do sth.”,做某事花费某人多长时间。

59. 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,故用 which 引导。

60. 答案 widely

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处用副词 widely 修饰谓语动词。

61. 答案 the

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 在名词 environment 前常使用定冠词 the。

62. 答案 as

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 be referred to as 作为……被提及。

63. 答案 enjoyable

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据后面的名词可知,此处应用形容词。

64. 答案 based

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 用过去分词 based 作后置定语,修饰 action。

65. 答案 contribution

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据空前的 a common 可知,此处应用名词单数形式。

写作第一节(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Notice

In order to raise the students' awareness of wildlife protection, our school has decided to hold its first ever Bird-loving Week at the beginning of next month. Through this activity, we are expected to pay more attention to the issue of

关注北京高考在线官方微信:北京高考资讯(微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。

bird protection, which is now in a rather challenging situation.

The Bird-loving Week will feature such activities as a bird-themed photography exhibition and lectures given by visiting experts, who will share with us interesting stories about migratory birds. What's more, we will gain more knowledge about various bird species from the event.

Let's act together to protect our feathered friends and our green homeland.

The Students' Union

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 和多于 100 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:

Her shoulders dropped and said, "Fine. It was the cookie." "The cookie?" I straightened, racking my brain. What was she referring to? I didn't serve cookies for dessert. And then it hit me. I held in my smile as reality sank in. My childhood urge had appeared in my daughter. But, unlike me, she had the courage to go for it. "I see." I took her little hand in mine, and we walked back down the stairs into the living room, to the Christmas tree.

There, just on the tree, hung a decorated gingerbread ornament with an arm missing. I bit my lip, the smile hard to hold at bay. I slipped the ornament off the tree as my husband inquired about the truth from the kitchen. I said nothing. I simply held the cookie ornament out to him. His expression went from confusion to understanding. We laughed and then explained to her that it wasn't a real cookie and that it wasn't good to lie. Avery's eyes watered. "I'm really sorry." We comforted her, assuring her that everyone makes mistakes now and then. Hearing this, she smiled.

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。



关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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