

英语试题

2022.9

命审单位: 芜湖一中 命审人: 蒋琰 汪艳

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 150 分, 共 12 页。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成, 在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂, 非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息, 并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 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, 请先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两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, 你将有 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。

1. What will Bill do?

- A. Visit Jack. B. Play football. C. Go swimming.

2. When does the performance start?

- A. At 7 o'clock. B. At 8 o'clock. C. At 9 o'clock.

3. Why does the man want to leave?

- A. The service is too slow. B. The food is too bad. C. The music is too loud.

4. How did the woman know about the party?

- A. From a message. B. From a call. C. From an e-mail.

5. What can we know about Leo?

- A. He likes Chinese art.
B. He doesn't know Tim.
C. He knows Carmen very well.

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. Why is the man taking the trip?

- A. For sightseeing. B. For study. C. For business.

7. How long will the man stay in Wuhu?

A. For two days.

B. For four days.

C. For two weeks.

听第7段材料,回答第8,9题。

8. Why does the woman dislike her job?

A. It isn't meaningful.

B. It isn't well paid.

C. It can't get her promoted.

9. What does the man suggest doing?

A. Keeping a good mood.

B. Changing her job.

C. Talking with her boss.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mom and son.

B. Brother and sister.

C. Salesman and customer.

11. What will the speakers do at the store?

A. Fetch the glasses.

B. Buy a baked turkey.

C. Have Christmas dinner.

12. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Call grandma.

B. Visit Aunt Kathy.

C. Pull over the car.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who gave the woman her first mountain bike?

A. Her uncle.

B. Her father.

C. Her brother. (

14. Why did the woman slow down at one point in the Regional Championship?

A. The road was full of rocks.

B. She was too tired to speed up.

C. Someone appeared on the road suddenly.

15. What does the woman think is the most important before race?

A. Doing sports to keep fit.

B. Looking at the route in advance.

C. Making sure the bike is in good condition.

16. What does the woman say about the clothes for a race?

- A. They should be tight. B. They should be pretty. C. They should be comfortable.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the talk given?

- A. At a birthday party. B. At a routine meeting. C. At an opening of a club.

18. Why does the speaker give Mable a special welcome?

- A. To wish her a happy birthday.
B. To thank her for her coming.
C. To invite her to join the club.

19. What can the participants do after lunch?

- A. Chat with each other.
B. Clean the meeting room.
C. Have a birthday party.

20. What is one of the club's aims?

- A. Expanding members.
B. Donating food.
C. Offering companionship.

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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Icehouse and ice ticket

As early as Pre-Qin Dynasty, people used natural ice to keep food fresh and make cold drinks. The Zhou royal court had a specialized department called "ice administration". They collected natural ice blocks each December to store in the icehouse. During the Qing Dynasty, "ice tickets" were used and they were available only to officials and the rich.

Ice container

The most commonly used cooling tool is called "Jian", which is a big container filled with ice. It was made of clay in early Chinese history, and was later made of copper (铜). The "Jian" can be seen as an ancient refrigerator, which can be used to make cold drinks.

Hiding food in the well

During the Qin and Han dynasties, for common people, the most common way to cool off is by using their wells. Some families put a pot in the well as a cold closet, or put food in a basket and lowered the basket into the well with a rope.

Herbal drinks

During the Qing Dynasty, taking Chinese herbal medicine was popular in Beijing. In hot summer, some people preferred to drink ice water, some boiled perilla leaves, and liquorice as summer soup to keep off the heat. Ancient people also loved to make lotus seed soup in summer for the benefit of strengthening the body.

21. What does "Jian" have the same function as?

- A. Container.
- B. Refrigerator.
- C. Clay.
- D. Copper.

22. Which of the following is unavailable to common people?

- A. Ice tickets.
- B. Ice container.
- C. Hiding food in the well.
- D. Herbal drinks.

23. What's the common purpose of the above four ways?

- A. To strengthen the body.
- B. To keep food fresh.
- C. To escape the summer heat.
- D. To make cold drinks.

B

My work started in 2003 at my local animal shelter's Adoption Department. It seems like such a long time ago. In the 13 years that have passed, more than 50,000 animals have passed the doors of the shelter. Most of them, I do not remember. But occasionally there are animals who stand out. Tabby was one such animal.

Tabby was one of the many homeless dogs. What's more, she was blind and deaf. Tabby's chances at adoption seemed remote at best. But one day a woman named Loretta came to the shelter. Her son, Gary, who suffered from epilepsy (癫痫) had seen Tabby's picture on the shelter's website. They were interested in meeting her! Most boys would want a puppy, a dog who could grow with him and run through grassy fields on summer days. Tabby would never be able to do that. But as they say, "Love is blind." After meeting her, they decided to adopt Tabby!

If Tabby's story had simply ended with her successful adoption, it would still have been something very special indeed but it was what happened after her adoption that some might label as "magical". As Gary and Tabby did everything together, they became so "in tune" with one another that Tabby began to telegraph Gary's seizures (疾病发作) before they occurred, giving his family a warning that one was about to strike. What's more, Gary seemed to be having fewer and fewer seizures since Tabby's arrival.

How could it be? There are some things that happen in this world that challenge all logic and understanding. Sometimes the best that we can do is to accept a miracle, which we didn't attempt to explain. Because when you try to explain it, you lose the beauty and wonder of it all.

24. What is the purpose of listing the data in the first paragraph?
- A. To stress the necessity of protecting animals.
 - B. To show the author's devotion to adopting animals.
 - C. To illustrate Tabby's uniqueness.
 - D. To prove the difficulty of the work in the animal shelter.
25. What can we learn about Tabby from the text?
- A. She was so lovely that she could be easily adopted.
 - B. She suffered a lot from the disease—epilepsy.
 - C. She was so strong that she could run very fast.
 - D. She was homeless and couldn't see or hear.
26. Why did the author think magic happened?
- A. Because Gary and Tabby did everything together.
 - B. Because Gary was cured in the company of Tabby.
 - C. Because Tabby could indicate a seizure before it struck.
 - D. Because Tabby learned to read messages by telegraph.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Love is Blind: An Amazing Dog
 - B. Give Me Food: My Dear Master
 - C. Love is Everywhere: Poor Tabby
 - D. Take Me Home: My Dear Boy

C

Blue and green honey may look cool, but beekeepers in northeastern France are not happy about their strange-looking new product.

Over the past few months, beekeepers in Ribeauvillé, a town located in the Alsace region, have noticed that bees there have been making honey in many strange colors. Bees have been returning to apiaries (蜂房) with different colors coating their bodies. The colors then end up polluting the honey.

A recent research showed that a nearby M&M's factory is behind the change in color. Waste from the factory has been exposing the bees to a number of chemicals. Some of the chemicals are used in the outer shells of the candies, which come in many bright colors.

The local beekeepers do not know if the polluted honey is dangerous to eat, but they are not taking any chances. They are throwing away the candy-colored honey, which means a big loss to local businesses. "For me, it's not honey," Alain Frieh, leader of the town's beekeepers union, tells the Reuters news agency. "It's not sellable."

The honey industry in this part of France has been suffering this year. According to Frieh, many bees died last winter or were unable to make honey because of the bad weather. This new problem of colored honey is hurting the beekeepers' way of life even more.

The region is home to about 2,400 beekeepers and 35,000 colonies of bees, according to Alsace's chamber of agriculture. The beekeepers harvest approximately 1,000 tons of honey each year, making the product a big part of the region's economy.

Agrivalor is the company that processes the M&M's factory's waste. According to co-manager Philippe Meinrad, the company has been attempting to stop the pollution. "We discovered the problem at the same time they did," Meinrad said. "We quickly put in place a procedure to stop it."

28. How do local beekeepers respond to the candy-colored honey?

- A. They like its strange but cool look.
- B. They think the polluted honey is dangerous.
- C. They require the factory to stop pollution.
- D. They don't want to take risks to sell the honey.

29. What caused strange-looking honey?

A. Special colonies.

B. Terrible weather.

C. M&M's factory.

D. Agrivator company.

30. What is the attitude of Agrivator company to the problem?

A. They take it seriously and they are taking measures.

B. They are pessimistic about dealing with the pollution.

C. They reject to do their part to compensate the beekeepers.

D. They admit the problem and have managed to stop the pollution.

31. Where is the text probably from?

A. A guide book.

B. A news report.

C. An advertisement.

D. A government document.

D

A contact lens(隐形眼镜) that can release a drug if it detects high pressure within the eye has been created by scientists who say it could help treat glaucoma.

Glaucoma is an eye disease that involves damage to the optic nerve, and can lead to blindness if not treated. According to the charity Glaucoma UK, the most common form of the disease, known as primary open angle glaucoma, is thought to affect almost 10% of people older than 75. This form is generally caused by increased pressure within the eye, usually as a result of a buildup of fluid.

Researchers in China revealed they have developed a contact lens that can sense an increase in pressure within the eye and release an anti-glaucoma drug if the pressure transcends a certain level.

Writing in the journal *Nature Communications*, the team describe how they created the device using an upper and lower lens, with a snowflake-shaped pressure sensor and wireless power transfer device sandwiched between them around the rim of the lenses. When the pressure inside the eye increases, the gap between the upper and lower lenses decreases. This is detected by the pressure sensor by means of a cantilever. The sensor then sends a signal to the wireless system which subsequently triggers the release of an anti-glaucoma drug, from a hydrogel attached to an electrode, and enables it to cross the cornea of the eye. The drug, brimonidine, acts to reduce the pressure within the eye.

The study reveals that the contact lenses have so far been tested on pigs' eyes and on the eyes of living rabbits—albeit with smaller-sized lenses—although trials have yet to be carried out in humans. The researchers note the lenses are not only soft and minimally invasive but are also battery-free, adding that the approach could be expanded to help tackle other eye diseases.

Prof Zubair Ahmed from the Institute of Inflammation and Ageing at the University of Birmingham, who was not involved in the work, said the research was potentially very exciting, adding that a rise in pressure within the eye was a significant problem for most people with glaucoma. "The materials required to create such contact lenses are inexpensive and soon could be mass-produced," he added.

32. Who can probably get help from the contact lens?

- A. Those who are blind.
- B. Those who have glaucoma.
- C. Those who are older than 75.
- D. Those who are under heavy pressure.

33. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word "transcends" in paragraph 3?

- A. Exceeds.
- B. Maintains.
- C. Lowers.
- D. Balances.

34. How did the team create the device?

- A. By crossing the cornea of the eye and then sending a signal.
- B. By enlarging the gap between the upper and lower lenses.
- C. By using brimonidine to increase the pressure within the eye.
- D. By employing pressure sensor and wireless power transfer device.

35. What can we learn about the contact lenses?

- A. They are safe but too costly.
- B. They have been tested on humans.
- C. They will be put on the market soon.
- D. They need to be used with battery power.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Listening heals hurts and builds bridges. It gives us the ability to understand and view the world from our own point.

As it turns out, effective listening is actually a combination of two key communication skills: listening and confirming. As an effective listener, your goal is to hear and absorb what another has to say. 36,

This is much easier said than done, so here are a few helpful tips:

- Give the speaker your full attention.

37 Turn off the TV, your phone, or computer. Watch your body language. The right listening body language communicates that we are listening openly and attentively, and puts the other person at ease.

- Be patient.

Not everyone is a gifted speaker. Some people take longer to find the right word to make a point. Others are too worried to get their message across properly. 38 It will help him / her speak more exactly and it will help you hear and understand better.

- 39

If what someone is saying creates an emotional response in you, make an extra effort to listen carefully. When we're angry, frightened or upset, we often miss key parts of what is being said.

- Hold your fire.

Don't jump to conclusions immediately. 40 If you respond in a way that makes the other person defensive, even if you "win" the argument, you may lose something far more valuable.

- A. Never hide your true emotion.
- B. Keep your emotions in check.
- C. Only then can you respond properly.
- D. Stop talking and remove all distractions.
- E. If necessary, ask the speaker to explain further.
- F. You can take a moment to stand in the other person's shoes.
- G. A good listener doesn't react until comprehension is complete.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When I was young, I wondered why neighborhoods didn't plant fruit trees to build community. Later, my husband and I decided the right _____ 41 _____ to answer this question was to do it ourselves, so we set about _____ 42 _____ our front yard with fruit trees, such as strawberries, pomegranates (石榴) and oranges.

Every crop brought us _____ 43 _____ to neighbors and strangers. The food was a(n) _____ 44 _____ to communicate. Kids in the neighborhood, including our sons, learned _____ 45 _____ and gentle timing. When we had extra, we'd _____ 46 _____ it. Then, we received a _____ 47 _____ lesson: a gift hidden as a loss. Our first-ever crop of pomegranates had _____ 48 _____, but at harvest, they were all gone, _____ 49 _____ in the middle of the night.

We were shocked, sad and _____ 50 _____. One of my friends had fun suggesting we post a _____ 51 _____ to curse the thieves.

_____ 52 _____, we made a decision that we _____ 53 _____ need a sign, but our sign would _____ 54 _____ sharing and community. Last fall, we had a larger crop of pomegranates. We posted a sign that _____ 55 _____, "If you'd like one, please _____ 56 _____ and introduce yourself and we'd be happy to cut one _____ 57 _____ the tree for you. Cutting _____ 58 _____ the branches and is good for future growth so we can continue to share with new friends like you. Thanks, the Green Family."

Today, I am happy to role model _____ 59 _____ for my young sons and to have been blessed with the opportunity to _____ 60 _____ an edible (可食的) front yard for others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. service | B. way | C. control | D. chance |
| 42. A. filling | B. moving | C. digging | D. entering |
| 43. A. colder | B. closer | C. more accustomed | D. more responsible |
| 44. A. limit | B. approval | C. excuse | D. compromise |
| 45. A. suspension | B. independence | C. distinction | D. patience |
| 46. A. sell | B. share | C. enjoy | D. eat |
| 47. A. challenging | B. rigid | C. strange | D. powerful |
| 48. A. consumed | B. watered | C. picked | D. ripened |

49. A. stolen B. sought C. delivered D. damaged
 50. A. frightened B. thrilled C. annoyed D. embarrassed
 51. A. note B. sign C. mail D. card
 52. A. At length B. By contrast C. In addition D. On purpose
 53. A. hardly B. commonly C. really D. usually
 54. A. prevent B. force C. establish D. encourage
 55. A. read B. wrote C. spoke D. meant
 56. A. cut B. open C. take D. knock
 57. A. up B. down C. off D. out
 58. A. saves B. beautifies C. spreads D. nourishes
 59. A. cooperation B. sacrifice C. generosity D. competence
 60. A. display B. provide C. buy D. reject

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。

During his life, Dr. James Naismith worked as a doctor, taught P. E. and wrote several books. 61 he never thought it very important, Dr. Naismith is today best known for one thing — he was the 62 (invent) of basketball.

63 (bear) in Canada in 1861, he first worked at a special sports school in the USA. One day the school principal told James he was having a problem with the students. Because of heavy snow, the students could not go outside. He told James that they needed a sport that the boys could play indoors and gave him two weeks 64 (think) of something.

It was 65 the very last day that James came up with his idea. The “birth of basketball” is said to be on December 21, 1891, when two teams from the school played the 66 (one) game. It was quite different from the basketball games of today. It had nine players on each team, and footballs 67 (use) instead of basketballs. Soon after, the game changed to five players on each side, 68 (play) special “basketballs” on the court.

... 69 (unfortunate), Dr. Naismith did not live to see basketball become the worldwide game as it is today. However, in 1936, just three years before his death, basketball became 70 Olympic sport at the games in Berlin.

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:在错的词下面画一横线,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。

Two years before, I joined the Youth Community. I knew it was my chances to make a big change. I took that opportunity and made full use it. The community encouraged me and was showed me what life was really about. It also teaches me basic life skills. I believe that one person who believes in you help to change your life. Work hard for the community complete turned my life around. Our confidence grew and I could deal with different types of people in different situations, who helped me become the kind of person I wanted to be.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是某国际高中学生会主席,请你代表学生会给高三学生们写一封英文倡议书,呼吁大家要合理规划高三生活和学习。

要点如下:1. 倡议的原因和目的;

2. 倡议的具体内容;

3. 发出倡议

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear students,

The Students' Union

江淮十校 2023 届高三第一次联考

英语试题参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力(每小题 1.5 分)

1 - 5 CBCBA

6 - 10 CAACB

11 - 15 BCACC

16 - 20 ACAAC

阅读理解(每小题 2 分)

21 - 23 BAC

24 - 27 CDCA

28 - 31 DCAB

32 - 35 BADC

七选五(每小题 2 分)

36 - 40 CDEBG

完形填空(每小题 1.5 分)

41 - 45 BABCD

46 - 50 BDDAC

51 - 55 BACDA

56 - 60 DCACB

语法填空(每小题 1.5 分)

61. Although/Though/While

62. inventor

63. Born

64. to think

65. on

66. first

67. were used

68. playing

69. Unfortunately

70. an

短文改错(每处 1 分)

第一句 before 改成 ago

第二句 chances 改为 chance

第三句 use 后加 of

第四句第一个 was 删除

第五句 teach 改成 taught

第六句 help 改成 helps

第七句 Work 改成 Working; complete 改成 completely

第八句 Our 改成 My; who 改成 which

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version

Dear students,

Given that you are in senior three, the most vital and precious period during senior high school life, it's high time that you made a rational plan for the coming year.

To begin with, set a goal. Everyone has an infinite longing for entering an ideal university. A clear goal will help you make full use of time to study hard and gain more knowledge, as time and tide wait for no man. Additionally, working out regularly is beneficial to keeping fit and relaxing from heavy study pressure. Equally importantly, arrange study-rest time properly. It is adequate sleep that makes you energetic.

Only when you make and carry out your plans can you enjoy the senior three and fulfil your dreams. Take action!

The Students' Union

听力原文

Text 1

W: Bill, are you going to play football with us today?

M: I promised Jack **I'd go swimming with him.**

Text 2

M: I'm looking forward to your performance tonight. **It starts at 9 o'clock, doesn't it?**

W: Actually, **it starts one hour early.**

M: Well, then I'll leave home at 7 o'clock.

Text 3

M: **I can't hear a thing over the music. We can't even talk.** Let's go somewhere else for dinner.

W: But Mike, the food will be here any minute. Why don't we just ask the waiter to **turn down the music?**

Text 4

M: Joy is going to have a party. Have you been invited?

W: Yeah. She said she had sent me an e-mail and a text message but I happened not to see them. **So she called me last night and told me that.**

Text 5

M: Carmen, I would like to introduce you to my friend, Leo!

W: **Glad to meet you, Leo. Tim tells me that you are interested in Chinese art, too.**

Text 6

W: Your passport, please.

M: Wait a minute. Oh, where is my passport? I can't find it. **But I have a very important business tomorrow. So I have to catch this flight.**

W: I'm sorry. You'd better look for it carefully.

M: Oh, thank goodness. Here it is.

W: OK, I have to ask you a question. Where are you going to stay in China?

M: I will stay at the Jiuzi Hotel in Wuhu **for two days.**

Text 7

M: Hello, Amy, what's going on? Have you adapted to your new job here?

W: Don't mention it. I just feel what I learned in school is meaningless.

M: What is your daily job?

W: Well, I just do some jobs like answering the phones and copying files. **I think they are small and unimportant.**

M: Oh! So you don't really like your job?

W: That's right. I want to do something based on my major—marketing and sales. I want to change my daily jobs.

M: **Maybe you can talk with your boss about your request.**

W: That's a good idea. I hope to find a good chance to do that.

M: Don't worry. If you work your way up, you'll do your favorite job soon. I'm sure you'll do just fine.

W: Thanks.

Text 8

M: It's raining so hard. I can hardly see out the front window!

W: Do you need me to drive?

M: I don't think you can see any better than I can. Plus, you aren't wearing your glasses. Maybe we should pull over and wait for the storm to pass.

W: That could be hours, and we're supposed to be at my grandma's house by 3:00 p. m. for Christmas dinner. It's already 2:00. **We also need to pick up a baked turkey at the store**, and we're supposed to bring something else, too. Do you remember what it is?

M: Hot chocolate?

W: No, it was a food item, not a drink.

M: A salad?

W: No. Oh, **a pie for dessert!** Okay, **I do think we need to pull over now.** Can you call mom and tell her we'll be late?

M: Mom never answers her phone. I'll call Aunt Kathy.

W: Great, thanks. Tell her we'll be about an hour late.

Text 9

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

W: Yes, although we're growing in numbers. When I was 12, my dad bought my brother a mountain bike but I was given an ordinary one. I really wanted to join my brother, **so in the end my uncle got one for me.**

M: And now you're a winner?

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

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

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

Text 10

Ladies and gentlemen, **it is my great pleasure to present the first meeting of the Woodville Lunch for Senior Citizens.** We all hope that this will be a great success and that there will be more to come. I'm extremely pleased that so many of you are able to be here today and I give a warm welcome to you all. I would like to say a particularly warm welcome to Mable, **who is ninety-four years old today. I'm sure that you will all join me in wishing Mable a very happy birthday.** The aim of the club is, of course, **not only to provide food, but also to provide companionship.** It is extremely important that people of all ages eat nutritious food, and I can tell you now that it is delicious! I have already tasted it. **I'm sure that many of you would like to stay on after the lunch things have been cleared away so that you can have a chat.** Today, we're not in a hurry so that you can get to know each other. Indeed, I hope you will enjoy yourselves and this is the main point of this club. Have fun!

阅读理解：

A 篇

本文是一篇说明文，简要介绍了古代人在炎炎夏日的避暑方略。

21. B 细节理解题。从文章第二段第三句“The ‘Jian’ can be seen as an ancient refrigerator, which can be used to make cold drinks.”可知，“Jian”与现在的冰箱用途一样，故选择 B 项。
22. A 细节理解题。从文章第一段最后一句“During the Qing Dynasty, ‘ice tickets’ were used and they were available only to officials and the rich.”可知在古代普通人无法得到冰票，故选择 A 项。
23. C 推理判断题。本文主要讲述了古人是如何避暑的。A, B 和 D 选项只是其中一种或两种方略的目的，故选择 C 项。

B 篇

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了一条又盲又聋的流浪狗被一个善良小男孩收养，小男孩的癫痫病也得到了奇迹般的控制的故事。

24. C 推理判断题。根据文章第一段可知，作者在收容所遇到过很多动物，但是 Tabby 给他/她留下了深刻印象，说明 Tabby 很特别，故选择 C 项。
25. D 细节理解题。根据文章第二段的“Tabby was one of the many homeless dogs. What’s more, she was blind and deaf”可知，Tabby 是一只无家可归的狗，并且看不见、听不到，故选择 D 项。
26. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“it was what happened after her adoption that some might label as ‘magical’”，和“Tabby began to telegraph Gary’s seizures before they occurred, giving his family a warning that one was about to strike. What’s more, Gary seemed to be having fewer and fewer seizures since Tabby’s arrival.”可知，Tabby 能预知癫痫的发作，Gary 的癫痫病也得到了一定的控制，对此作者认为很神奇，故选择 C 项。
27. A 标题判断题。结合第二段的“Love is blind”，“magical”和最后一段的“Sometimes, the best that we can do is to accept a miracle, which we didn’t attempt to explain.”可知，正因为爱是盲目的，Tabby 才能被接纳和收养，同时它也积极地改善了小男孩的身体情况，这是一件神奇的事情，Tabby 也是一条神奇的狗。A 项“爱是盲目的：一条神奇的狗”可以作为本文最佳标题，故选择 A 项。

C 篇

本文是一篇新闻报道，报道了法国维列小镇上的蜜蜂酿出了许多奇怪颜色的蜂蜜以及导致该现象产生的原因。

28. D 细节理解题。根据文章第四段“The local beekeepers do not know if the polluted honey is dangerous to eat, but they are not taking any chances. They are throwing away the candy-colored honey”以及“It’s not sellable.”可知当地养蜂人不知道那些被染色的蜂蜜是否可食用，但他们没有冒险出售，而是把那些糖果色的蜂蜜扔掉了，故选择 D 项。
29. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段可知 M&M’s 工厂是造成蜂蜜改变颜色的根源，故选择 C 项。
30. A 态度判断题。根据文章最后一段 Agrivalor 负责人所说的话，可知他们已经发现污染问题并且开始采取措施来治理污染，故选择 A 项。
31. B 文章出处题。根据整篇文章可知是一篇关于法国维列小镇上的蜜蜂酿出了许多奇怪颜色的蜂蜜以及导致该现象产生的原因的新闻报道，故选择 B 项。

D 篇

本文是科普说明文，介绍了一款由中国科学家研发的新型隐形眼镜，可实时监测眼压辅助治疗青光眼。

32. B 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“A contact lens that can release a drug if it detects high pressure within the eye has been created by scientists who say it could help treat glaucoma.”可知，科学家认为这种隐性眼镜可辅助治疗青光眼，所以受众群体为青光眼患者，故选择 B 项。

33. A 词义猜测题。根据文章第三段“a contact lens that can sense an increase in pressure within the eye and release an anti-glaucoma drug should the pressure transcend a certain level.”可知,这款隐形眼镜可以感知眼压的升高,并在压力超过一定水平时释放抗青光眼药物。“increase”是提示词,“exceed”意为“超过”,故选择 A 项。
34. D 推理判断题。根据文章第四段“...using an upper and lower lens, with a snowflake-shaped pressure sensor and wireless power transfer device sandwiched between them around the rim of the lenses.”可知,研发团队在上下两块镜片之间的边缘夹着雪花状压力传感器和无线电力传输装置,故选择 D 项。
35. C 根据文章最后一段“The materials required to create such contact lenses are inexpensive and soon could be mass-produced”可知,这款隐形眼镜很快就能大规模生产投入市场了,故选择 C 项。

七选五:

本文是一篇说明文,讲述了有效倾听者的重要性以及如何成为一名有效的倾听者。

36. C 此空设于段尾,“只有这样,你才能做出正确的回应。”与前句的“your goal is to hear and absorb what another has to say.”相对应。
37. D 此空设于段首,与小标题“Give the speaker your full attention.”,以及后一句“Turn off the TV, your phone, or computer.”和“attentively”形成呼应。
38. E 此空设于段中,选项中的“ask the speaker to explain further”对应“Others are too worried to get their message across properly.”和“It will help him / her speak more exactly and it will help you hear and understand better.”中的“It”的指代内容。
39. B 根据文章整体结构可知,此处是个小标题,从上下文可判断应为祈使句。由整段内容可知“emotion”是关键词,此外,由“...make an extra effort to listen carefully. When we're angry, frightened or upset, we often miss key parts of what is being said.”可知应该是控制情绪而非表达情绪。
40. G 此空设于段中,对应本段小标题和前句“Don't jump to conclusions immediately.”“不要马上下结论。一个好的倾听者直到理解完成才做出反应。”

完形填空:

本文是一篇记叙文,作者通过种植果树推动了社区建设,与他人分享果实,拉近彼此之间的距离,以此鼓励人们分享并且培养社区意识。

41. B 根据前句“I wondered why”可知,我和我的丈夫应该是决定了回答这个问题的正确方法。
42. A 由前文可知,作者做了决定后开始在前院种果树。
43. B 根据后文的情节主题以及关键词“share”可知,这句强调的是每种作物可以拉近我们与邻居以及陌生人的距离。
44. C 食物是交流的一个理由,excuse 理由、借口。limit 限制;approval 批准;compromise 妥协,显然与语义不符。
45. D 在果树的种植到丰收的过程中,孩子们都学会了耐心以及把握时机。resistance 抵制;independence 独立;distinction 区别,不符合语义。
46. B 根据本文主题以及后文 share 的呼应复现,可知此空填 share,强调与他人分享果实收获的喜悦。
47. D 我们的第一批石榴已经成熟时在半夜被偷走了,对我们来说是一个有力的教训。challenging 具有挑战性的;rigid 僵硬死板的;strange 奇怪的,不符合语义。
48. D 我们的第一批石榴已经成熟了,但在收获季节,它们都消失了,因为它们在半夜被偷走了。ripen 成熟;consume 消耗,消费;pick 采摘。根据下文语义以及“harvest”可判断此空填“(果实)成熟”。

49. A 我们的第一批石榴已经成熟了,但在收获季节,它们都消失了,因为它们在半夜被偷走了。根据此句语义以及“they were all gone”以及下文的“thieves”可判断此空填“(果实)被偷了”。
50. C 结合情节语境,对于果实被偷,我们感到震惊、难过和愤怒,而不是害怕、喜悦或者尴尬的。
51. B 根据后文“sign”的复现提示,我的一个朋友建议我们贴一个标牌。
52. A at length 最终;by contrast 相反;in addition 此外;on purpose 故意地。在朋友建议下,我们最终决定贴一个标牌。因后半句有 but,所以不能选择 by contrast。
53. C 我们的确需要一个标牌,但我们的标牌将鼓励分享和社区意识。
54. D 见上题解析。
55. A 标牌上写的内容用 read。
56. D 标牌上面写着:“如果你想要一个石榴,请敲门并自我介绍,我们很乐意为从树上切下一个。”
57. C 句意见上题解析。cut up 切碎;cut down 砍倒;cut off 切下;cut out 剪出,停止。
58. A 这种方式对树枝有利,有利于果树未来的成长。beautify 美化;spread 蔓延;nourish 滋养。
59. C 我很高兴能为我年幼的儿子们树立慷慨大方的榜样,并且很荣幸有机会为他人提供一个可食用的前院。cooperation 合作;sacrifice 牺牲;generosity 慷慨;competence 能力。Generosity 呼应了本文的主题——分享果实。
60. B 见上题解析。

语法填空:

本文介绍了篮球的发明者詹姆斯·奈史密斯博士以及篮球的产生。

61. Although/Though/While 尽管奈史密斯博士从不认为这件事很重要,但他如今因此而举世闻名——他是篮球的发明者。根据句意,此空填写 Although/Though/While。
62. inventor 考查词性词形变化。句意见上题解析。
63. Born 考查非谓语动词以及固定搭配 be born in。
64. to think 考查非谓语动词。动词不定式表目的。
65. on 考查介词。在具体的一天用 on。
66. first 根据句意,当时学校的两支球队进行了第一场比赛。
67. were used 考查谓语动词,要注意时态、语态以及主谓一致。
68. playing 考查非谓语动词,playing 做 players 的后置定语。
69. Unfortunately 考查词性词形变化。
70. an 考查冠词。根据句意,篮球成为了柏林奥运会的一项比赛项目,所以用不定冠词。

短文改错:

第一句 before 改成 ago,两年以前。

第二句 chances 改为 chance 考查名词单复数,this was 后面肯定用名词单数。

第三句 use 后加 of 考查短语 make use of 利用。

第四句第一个 was 删除 此处根据句意不用被动。

第五句 teach 改成 taught 考查时态。

第六句 help 改成 helps 考查主谓一致。

第七句 Work 改成 Working 考查非谓语动词,动名词做主语。

complete 改成 completely 考查词性词形变化。

第八句 Our 改成 My 考查代词。

who 改成 which 考查定语从句,which 指代上文。

书面表达评分标准:

第五档 (21 - 25 分): 完全完成了试题规定的任务, 完全达到了预期的写作目的

——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。

第四档 (16 - 20 分): 完全完成了试题规定的任务, 达到了预期的写作目的

——虽漏掉 1、2 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。

第三档 (11 - 15 分): 基本完成了试题规定的任务, 整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的

——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。

第二档 (6 - 10 分): 未恰当完成试题规定的任务, 信息未能清楚地传达给读者

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——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。

第一档 (1 - 5 分): 未完成试题规定的任务, 信息未能传达给读者

——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、词汇项目有限。

——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。

不得分 (0 分):

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

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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

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