





appealing. Venice is in the northeast of Italy and historically was a bridge between East and West—its architecture retains a Byzantine feel not really found elsewhere in Italy.

### Milan

Milan, one of Europe's wealthiest cities, is known for stylish shops, galleries, and restaurants. It also has a rich artistic and cultural heritage. Its Gothic Duomo, with its beautiful marble façade(大理石外墙), is magnificent. Da Vinci's painting *The Last Supper*, which is in Santa Maria Delle Grazie, is one of Milan's top attractions. La Scala is one of the world's most famous opera houses.

### Naples

Naples is one of Italy's most lively cities. It lies on the coast south of Rome and is the most important city in southern Italy. Naples retains much of its Baroque character and is a starting point for trips to Pompeii, Herculaneum, and the Amalfi Coast. It holds many historical and artistic treasures, and is famous for its pizza and desserts!

### Bologna

Bologna is known for its beauty, wealth and cuisine. Its flat streets are lined with arcades(拱廊), making it a good walking city in every kind of weather. Bologna is the biggest city in northern Italy's Emilia-Romagna region and its Piazza Maggiore is one of the biggest squares in Europe. Even among Italians, it's considered the culinary capital of the country.

21. How does Venice differ from other cities in Italy?

- A. Its streets are lined with arcades.
- B. Its buildings offer a Byzantine feel.
- C. It is a starting point for trips to Pompeii.
- D. It has a rich artistic and cultural heritage.

22. Where can tourists appreciate *The Last Supper*?

- A. In La Scala.
- B. In Gothic Duomo.
- C. In Saint Mark's Basilica.
- D. In Santa Maria Delle Grazie.

23. What do Naples and Bologna have in common?

- A. They are famous for food.
- B. They are the capitals of fashion.
- C. They are located in northern Italy.
- D. They are cities built over the water.

### B

When I first began running in high school on the track team, it made sense to carefully clock every mile and push myself to race for personal bests. But as I changed from running for sport to running for amusement as an adult, I found that tracking my workouts often just ended with frustration. And it wasn't until my watch battery died several years ago that I first experienced the sense of calm that came with running for the pure joy of it. I never replaced the watch battery, and that might not be a bad thing for my fitness goals.

This is the idea of unplugged(不插电的) running, which is gaining steam in the fitness community. And recent research has shown that getting rid of your running watch, especially if it's a smartwatch or fitness tracker, could actually improve your workout—or at least your enjoyment of running.

“People used to have an interest in their sport and get enjoyment out of the sport, but now that's switching to the data,” said Eoin Whelan, a senior lecturer at the National University of Ireland Galway. “They will compare themselves to people who are better than them, who are running faster or running longer. And in the end we know that makes them feel bad.”

Whelan also noted that people who are very dependent on smart watches or fitness trackers are more likely to skip their workouts if the batteries on their tracking devices are dead.

Instead, running watch-free is beneficial. Some professionals also have had success with leaving their watches at home. Welsh runner Steve Jones famously set a world record at the 1984 Chicago Marathon without wearing a watch. More recently, Olympic marathoner Trevor Hofbauer made headlines for winning the 2019 Canadian Marathon Championships without a watch.

“If you have too much information being fed to you in real time, it can kind of get in your head,” Hofbauer said. “For me, the simpler, the better.”

24. The author began to find the pure joy of running when he/she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ran for the school track team  
B. achieved his/her fitness goals  
C. tracked his/her own workouts  
D. stopped using a running watch
25. What does Eoin Whelan say about fitness tracking watches?
- A. They can enrich the wearers' social life.  
B. They can lead to harmful consequences.  
C. The way people use them is proper.  
D. The data provided by them is unreliable.
26. How is paragraph 5 developed?
- A. By giving examples.  
B. By listing official data.  
C. By answering questions.  
D. By making comparisons.
27. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. It's good to abandon your running watch.  
B. Unplugged running actually has two sides.  
C. Comparing with others should be avoided.  
D. Racing for personal bests requires simplicity.

### C

Young kids' brains are very sensitive to their moms' voices, science has shown. But as kids grow into teens, everything changes. Teenagers' brains are now more tuned in to strangers' voices than those of their own moms', new research shows.

The researchers scanned the brains of 7- to 16-year-olds as they listened to things said by their moms or by unfamiliar women. The words were pure gibberish: teebudieshawlt, keebudieshawlt and peebudieshawlt. Using such meaningless words allowed the scientists to study voices on their own, not what they were saying. As the kids listened, certain parts of their brains became active. This was especially true in brain regions that help us to detect rewards and pay attention.

Daniel Abrams, a researcher at Stanford University School of Medicine in California, and his colleagues have already known that younger kids' brains respond more strongly to their mom's voice than to a stranger's. “In adolescence, we show the exact opposite of that,” Abrams says.

“These areas in the adolescent brain don't stop responding to moms' voices,” Abrams says. It's just that unfamiliar voices become more rewarding and worthy of attention. Here's why: As kids grow up, they expand their social connections beyond their family. So their brains need to begin paying more attention to that wider world.

But moms' voices still have special power, especially in times of stress, one 2011 study with girls involved showed. Levels of stress dropped when these stressed-out girls heard their moms' voices on the phone.

The brain seems to adapt to new needs that come with adolescence. “As we mature, our survival depends less and less on our moms' support,” says Leslie Seltzer, a biological anthropologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. “Instead,” she says, “we rely more and more on our friends and others closer to our own age.”

“So while both teens and their parents may sometimes feel frustrated by missed messages, that’s OK,” Abrams says. “This is the way the brain is wired, and there’s a good reason for it.”

28. What does the underlined word “gibberish” in paragraph 2 refer to?  
A. Relaxation.      B. Disturbance.      C. Information.      D. Nonsense.
29. Why do teens become more sensitive to unfamiliar voices?  
A. They desire real recognition.      B. They need more connections.  
C. They are tired of their moms.      D. They have more energy to spare.
30. What are moms’ voices like to teens according to the 2011 study?  
A. Unpleasant.      B. Exciting.      C. Comforting.      D. Strange.
31. What is Daniel Abrams’ opinion on teens’ change in their voice preference?  
A. It is frustrating and problematic.      B. It deserves scientific prevention.  
C. It is normal and understandable.      D. It negatively affects their growth.

#### D

Coral reefs(珊瑚礁) are filled with a diverse range of fish. Some fish are more beautiful to humans than others, and many people firmly believe that beautiful fish deserve more conservation than the uglier species. Is the “firm belief” true? You can get the answer from a new paper published in the journal *PLOS Biology*.

Researchers showed 481 photographs of ray-finned reef fish to 13,000 members of the public. With that data, they then trained a computer model to generate predictions for an additional 4,400 photographs of 2,417 of the most common reef fish species. They next compared the aesthetic(审美的) rating of each species with other characteristics, including evolutionary history, distinctiveness from other fish, conservation status and importance to fisheries.

After analyzing the numbers, researchers found that the fish humans rated as the most beautiful tended to be less ecologically and evolutionarily distinct. Prettier fish were also more likely to be listed as species of “least concern” on the International Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN) Red List.

On the contrary, the fish that humans found to be the least attractive were the most ecologically and evolutionarily distinct, and they were more likely to be listed as “threatened” on the IUCN Red List. Unattractive species also tended to be more important to commercial fisheries, which put them at higher risk for overfishing.

“The less attractive species have the highest ecological distinctiveness, and thus provide the highest diversity of ecological functions,” they write in the paper. “We need to pay more attention to the extinction risk of the less attractive fish species, or that might have overlooked effects on reef ecosystem functioning.”

“Therefore, to minimize the impact of aesthetic biases(偏见), scientists, conservation groups and policymakers may need to change how they communicate about wildlife,” the researchers write. “Making people more aware of the roles uglier fish play in reef ecosystems could help them gain more support.”

32. What did the researchers do for their research?  
A. They rated all the photos on their own.  
B. They hunted for reef fish in coral reefs.  
C. They stayed underwater to monitor fish.  
D. They used a computer to predict ratings.

33. What does the researchers' analysis suggest?  
 A. The research is a failure. B. Fish's role in nature is equal.  
 C. The "firm belief" isn't true. D. Uglier fish are less important.
34. What is the researchers' advice?  
 A. Building natural reserves worldwide for uglier fish.  
 B. Making an attempt to raise people's aesthetic levels.  
 C. Raising awareness about the appearance of uglier fish.  
 D. Educating people on uglier fish's ecological importance.
35. What might be the best title for the text?  
 A. Uglier Fish Are Facing Extinction B. Coral Reefs Rely on Various Fish  
 C. Uglier Fish Need More Protection D. Aesthetic Biases Put Reefs in Danger

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。

Being honest may not get you a lot of friends, but it will get you the right ones. That's true, so you should pursue authentic positivity in your friendships, the opposite of toxic(有毒的) positivity that would have you encouraging friends in all things, regardless of what you might feel or observe or know about the challenges of life. 36

**1. Ask questions.**

A feature of authentic positivity is a curious mindset, a mentality where you are less locked into "telling it like it is" and more interested in wondering and exploring the possibilities together with your friend. 37 If your friendship has a history of welcome advice-giving, your question could be "Are you looking for ideas, or do you just want me to listen?".

**2. 38**

"That's so disappointing" is sometimes the most positive thing you can say to your friend when they are struggling. Resisting the urge to say "It's all going to work out; don't worry" shows your friend that you see them in their pain, and that you are available to support them here and now. 39 You can use "yes/and" statements like "What happened at work is so frustrating—AND I know how creative you are, so you'll find a way to move forward."

**3. Learn to apologize—and ask for an apology.**

40 That includes you, too. Being authentic in a friendship means having the freedom to say to a friend, "I'm sorry I hurt you." It also means being able to say, "Your words/actions hurt me." Friendships that stand the test of time have room for mistakes, and for repair.

- A. Name hard truths.  
 B. Don't disappoint your friend.  
 C. Every friend misses the mark sometimes.  
 D. Instead, friends should be authentic and positive.  
 E. Here are three ways to be an authentically positive friend.  
 F. But that doesn't mean you need to focus on the negative all the time.  
 G. Positive friends ask each other questions, and listen deeply to the answers.

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。

Lucy Flores spends her days teaching preschool students how to read and write. After 41, the 23-year-old girl goes home and does the same for her 43-year-old dad, Luciano Flores. "I was thinking to myself, 'Since I can teach these 42 to read and write, why

can't I teach my father that?' 43, we started about four months ago," says Flores.

Growing up in Mexico, Luciano's family had 44 resources. The school he 45 didn't have much to spare, either. So, after about first grade, he 46 going to class and started working to 47 his family. He began a 48 in construction he continues to this day.

"His work hardly requires him to sign things," Flores says of her father. "But he told nobody around him that he didn't have the 49." Unlike her dad, Flores received a good 50 in school. Last year, she became the first person in her family to 51 from college.

A few months ago, Flores gave 52 her dad a shot. Though 53 at first, he was excited to start to learn. "That first day, I told him to write his name, but he didn't want to do it in front of me," she recalls. "He chose to sit at the dining room table 54, because he didn't want anyone to see." After four months of 55 together for two hours every time, three days a week, both were done with work. Flores reveals that her dad can 56 write his name and even read some articles on his own. Witnessing her dad's 57, Flores feels really 58.

Meanwhile, Luciano shares that he's eager to 59 learning to read and write. According to Flores, they're planning a trip to a local library together. "He's never been to a library," she says. "I'm just wondering his 60 to seeing a library full of books."

- |                    |                |                 |               |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. birth       | B. growth      | C. school       | D. break      |
| 42. A. colleagues  | B. children    | C. adults       | D. relatives  |
| 43. A. Otherwise   | B. Instead     | C. Besides      | D. Therefore  |
| 44. A. limited     | B. necessary   | C. affordable   | D. abundant   |
| 45. A. managed     | B. established | C. attended     | D. destroyed  |
| 46. A. risked      | B. kept        | C. stopped      | D. forgot     |
| 47. A. provide for | B. stand for   | C. search for   | D. wait for   |
| 48. A. test        | B. career      | C. major        | D. campaign   |
| 49. A. ability     | B. dream       | C. attempt      | D. strategy   |
| 50. A. interview   | B. competition | C. salary       | D. education  |
| 51. A. retire      | B. graduate    | C. suffer       | D. recover    |
| 52. A. defeating   | B. teaching    | C. challenging  | D. amusing    |
| 53. A. regretful   | B. sorrowful   | C. hesitant     | D. angry      |
| 54. A. by himself  | B. in pair     | C. on time      | D. at random  |
| 55. A. discussing  | B. complaining | C. arguing      | D. working    |
| 56. A. suddenly    | B. currently   | C. instantly    | D. previously |
| 57. A. schedule    | B. adventure   | C. progress     | D. equipment  |
| 58. A. delighted   | B. terrified   | C. disappointed | D. confused   |
| 59. A. start       | B. avoid       | C. suggest      | D. continue   |
| 60. A. approach    | B. resistance  | C. devotion     | D. reaction   |

## 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。

In a first of 61 (it) kind in China, Shenzhen, a city that pioneered reform and opening-up in China, will allow fully autonomous vehicles 62 (run) on roads in certain areas without human control equipment. 63 city in Guangdong province revealed a new regulation tailored for smart connected vehicle management in China, which is scheduled to come into force on August 1.

The new regulation, which is set to fill the legal gap for domestic intelligent connected vehicles, said automakers don't 64 (necessary) have to equip fully autonomous vehicles with manual driving mode and corresponding (相应的) devices, and nor do they have to have

human drivers.

But such fully autonomous vehicles can only drive on certain roads and sections 65 (select) by Shenzhen's traffic management department, according to the regulation, which was published on the official website of Shenzhen Municipal People's Congress.

The regulation classified autonomous vehicles 66 three types: conditionally autonomous driving, highly autonomous driving, and fully autonomous driving. Conditionally autonomous and highly autonomous vehicles must have manual driving modes and corresponding devices, and 67 (equip) with drivers.

Meanwhile, the regulation 68 (clarify) rules for responsibilities and auto insurance coverage in the event of car accidents 69 involve autonomous driving, which is expected to promote the fast 70 (develop) of self-driving vehicles.

#### 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。

There is a extremely annoying phenomenon that many students litter in our school. Not only it bad for our health but it also makes our school more and less beautiful. Therefore, our school is going to hold an activity themed "Stop Littering in Our School". The activity will surely leave an unforgettably impression on those who take part on it. In the activity, we will first to walk around the school to see however serious the littering problem is. After that, we will be divided into groups to pick up rubbishes. Through this activity, we are expected to realize the importance of protect the living environment in our school but stop littering in our school.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。你的英国朋友 Eric 最近总吃外卖,导致消化不良。请你给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示慰问;
2. 提出建议;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



# 安徽省 2023 届高三第一次教学质量检测 · 英语试题

## 参考答案、提示及评分细则

### 听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

W: Excuse me, is there a church near here?

M: Sure. Go along this road and turn right when you see a school. You will find it next to a hospital on your left.

W: Thank you.

(Text 2)

M: You told me that as long as I water my flowers regularly, they'll grow well. But look at these leaves.

W: Maybe you should place them in front of the window rather than keeping them in the sunless corner.

(Text 3)

W: We should be arriving at the airport in another ten minutes.

M: Wait a second. This bus is going to the airport? Oh, my god. I should have taken a bus across the street.

(Text 4)

W: What have you got for me tonight?

M: I'm sorry, Mary. I tried hard, but I couldn't find a French or Italian restaurant here. The best I could do was a German one.

W: That's OK. Let's go there.

(Text 5)

M: How was the opera?

W: Fantastic! The singer has an amazing voice.

M: How was the rest of the performance?

W: Everything was impressive, the set design, the clothes. . .

(Text 6)

W: I got a call from your secretary. She said that my lab results were in, and that I should call you.

M: Yes, I have good news. There is nothing serious. It looks like all you have is a cold. Good news, huh? How are you feeling today?

W: I'm still having trouble breathing. I'm glad to hear it's not serious, though.

M: Yeah. I don't think you need to come in for another visit. But I'd like you to call me in a couple of days. If you're still having breathing troubles, we'll let you have another check-up.

(Text 7)

M: Hi, my name is Chris Lee.

W: How can I help you?

M: I want to check how much money there is in my account.

W: OK. Can I have your account number, please?

M: 381335.

W: You have \$201 left.

M: OK. I asked my father to send me \$500. I'd like to know if it's arrived.

W: I'm sorry. Your account doesn't show that.

M: Oh, no. I need to pay my rent tomorrow.

W: Well, the computer is a little slow today. Why don't you come in again tomorrow? Or you can call us. Here's the number.

M: Thank you. I'll come as I have to withdraw some money.

(Text 8)

M: Time Travel. Tim speaking.

W: Hello, could I speak to Mr. Roberts, please?

M: I'm afraid he's out. Can I help you?

W: This is Sarah Scott. I'm phoning about a house I like to rent in Scotland this July.

M: Wait a moment, please. Oh, yes, it's got three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs and downstairs there's the kitchen, a large sitting room and a smaller bathroom.

W: Is there a garage?

M: No. But you can park your car on the road outside the house.

W: I see. And has it got a garden?

M: Yes, there are two gardens, a small one at the front and a large one at the back of the house.

W: OK. I think I'll have to come round to your agency tomorrow so that I can discuss it in more detail with Mr. Roberts.

M: OK. I'll tell Mr. Roberts.

(Text 9)

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me where I can find a cheap hotel?

W: Certainly. There are a few around here, but the nearest and one of the nicest is just round the corner. It's called the Euro Hotel. Would you like me to phone to see if they have a room?

M: No, that's OK. I'll just wander around there myself. Ah! Another thing. I need to change some travelers' checks, but I don't know what time the banks close.

W: They close at 7 o'clock in the evening.

M: Thanks. This is a very pretty town, isn't it? It looks terribly old. Do you have any idea how old this town is?

W: Yes, it was founded in the 13th century.

M: Really? As old as that? Wow! Well, I'd better get going. Oh, I'm not sure if we're near the center of the town, because I've only just arrived.

W: Yes, this square out here is just about the center.

M: Thanks for your help. I'll go to... Oh, sorry, I can't remember which hotel you suggested.

W: The Euro Hotel.

M: OK. Thanks. Bye.

(Text 10)

W: We have a big, well-equipped library in our school. It is a three-storied building with a lot of spacious and bright rooms. There are many, many books, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. Students of the school may borrow books from this library, but they may not lend them to others without the permission of the librarian. Students may borrow four books at a time. They may keep these books for any length of time up to a fortnight. If they do not return them by the end of this period, they may be refused permission to borrow any more. The library has a reference section. The books in this section may not be taken away. The librarians there are warm and patient with us, always ready to help us find whatever books we need. There are a number of rules for behavior in the library. The students ought to put back the books in their correct places on the shelves. They ought to leave the magazines and newspapers in good order. They ought to handle the books carefully and keep them in good condition. Students may not talk in the library or disturb others there. They also ought to keep their voice down when they are passing along outside the library.

#### 参考答案

1~5 CBBCA 6~10 AABAA 11~15 CBBCB 16~20 ACCBA

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了意大利的四个城市,这些城市各有特色,吸引着世界各地的游客。

21. B 细节理解题。根据 **Venice** 部分“Venice is in the northeast of Italy and historically was a bridge between East and West—its architecture retains a Byzantine feel not really found elsewhere in Italy.”可知,威尼斯的拜占庭式建筑是人们在意大利的其他城市找不到的。

22. D 细节理解题。根据 **Milan** 部分“Da Vinci's painting *The Last Supper*, which is in Santa Maria Delle Grazie, is one of Milan's top attractions.”可知,游客可以在米兰的圣母玛利亚感恩教堂欣赏达芬奇的《最后的晚餐》这一壁画。

23. A 细节理解题。根据 **Naples** 部分“It holds many historical and artistic treasures, and is famous for its pizza and desserts!”及 **Bologna** 部分“Bologna is known for its beauty, wealth and cuisine... it's considered the culinary capital of the country.”可知,那不勒斯和博洛尼亚都因美食而闻名。

#### 【答案与解析】

本文是一篇议论文。运动手表会影响我们享受跑步的过程,还会带来其他负面影响,因此在跑步时不戴运动手表是一个不错的选择。

24. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“*And it wasn't until my watch battery died several years ago that I first experienced the sense of calm that came with running for the pure joy of it.*”可知,当作者停止使用运动手表的时候,作者开始体会到纯粹的跑步乐趣。

25. B 推理判断题。根据第三段的内容可知,Eoin Whelan 认为运动追踪手表会带来相互攀比,会让运动者感觉很糟糕;根据第四段的内容可知,对运动手表的过度依赖会让人们失去内在的运动动力。由此可推断,运动手表会导致不良后果。

26. A 细节理解题。根据第五段的内容可知,该段主要通过举例子说明很多人会从不戴运动手表的跑步中受益。

27. A 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是前两段和第五段可知,本文主要论述不戴运动手表跑步是有益的。

**【答案与解析】**

本文是一篇说明文。当孩子们变成青少年时,陌生的声音会变得比妈妈的声音更有吸引力,这其中是有科学依据的。

28. D 词义猜测题。根据画线词后一句“Using such meaningless words allowed the scientists to study voices on their own, not what they were saying.”可知,画线词的意思是“无意义的话”,与 Nonsense 的意思最为接近。

29. B 细节理解题。根据第四段“It’s just that unfamiliar voices become more rewarding and worthy of attention. Here’s why: As kids grow up, they expand their social connections beyond their family. So their brains need to begin paying more attention to that wider world.”可知,青少年对陌生的声音反应更敏感是因为他们需要扩大自己的社交关系。

30. C 推理判断题。根据第五段“But moms’ voices still have special power, especially in times of stress, one 2011 study with girls involved showed. Levels of stress dropped when these stressed-out girls heard their moms’ voices on the phone.”可推断,对于青少年来说,妈妈的声音依然让他们感到安慰。

31. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容可推断, Daniel Abrams 认为青少年的声音偏爱的变化是正常且可以理解的。

**【答案与解析】**

本文是一篇说明文。研究发现,外表相对丑陋的鱼在生态和进化上是独特的,它们也更有可能受到威胁。因此,它们更需要保护。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段“With that data, they then trained a computer model to generate predictions for an additional...”可知,研究人员们利用电脑进行了评定预测。

33. C 推理判断题。根据第一段“Some fish are more beautiful to humans than others, and many people firmly believe that beautiful fish deserve more conservation than the uglier species. Is the ‘firm belief’ true?”及第三至五段的内容可知,人们认为美丽的鱼应该受到更多的保护,但是研究分析表明并非如此。由此可推断,这个“坚定的观点”并不对。

34. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“‘Making people more aware of the roles uglier fish play in reef ecosystems could help them gain more support.’”可知,研究者们建议教育人们意识到丑鱼对生态的重要性。

35. C 标题判断题。通读全文,尤其是文章第一段和最后三段可知,文章说明外表相对丑陋的鱼更需要保护。

**【答案与解析】**

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何成为一个真正积极的朋友。

36. E 根据空前“Being honest may not get you a lot of friends, but it will get you the right ones. That’s true, so you should pursue authentic positivity in your friendships,”及下文介绍的三个方法可知,E项“以下是三个可以让你成为一个真正积极的朋友的方法”符合。

37. G 根据本段的小标题“Ask questions.”及空后“If your friendship has a history of welcome advice-giving, your question could be ‘Are you looking for ideas, or do you just want me to listen?’.”可知,G项“积极的朋友会问对方问题并认真倾听对方的回答”符合。

38. A 根据本段的内容,尤其是“‘That’s so disappointing’ is sometimes the most positive thing you can say to your friend when they are struggling. Resisting the urge to say ‘It’s all going to work out; don’t worry’...”可知,A项“说出残酷的真相”符合。

39. F 根据空前“‘That’s so disappointing’ is sometimes the most positive thing you can say to your friend when they are struggling. Resisting the urge to say ‘It’s all going to work out; don’t worry’...”及空后“You can use ‘yes/and’ statements like ‘What happened at work is so frustrating—AND I know how creative you are, so you’ll find a way to move forward.’”可知,F项“但是那并不意味着你需要一直关注消极的东西”符合。

40. C 根据空后的内容,尤其是“Friendships that stand the test of time have room for mistakes, and for repair.”可知,C项“每个朋友都有犯错的时候”符合。

**【答案与解析】**

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一个23岁的女孩教43岁的父亲读写的故事。

41. C 放学(school)后,这个23岁的女孩教43岁的父亲读写。

42. B “既然我能教孩子们(children)读写,为什么不能教我的父亲呢?”

43. D “因此(Therefore),我们在四个月前开始了教学活动。”

44. A Luciano 的家里资源有限(limited)。

45. C 他就读(attended)的学校也没有多少余力。

46. C 因此,大约在一年级之后,他就不再(stopped)去上课,而是开始工作来养活(provide for)他的家人。

47. A 见上题解析。

48. B 他开启了他的建筑职业生涯(career)并一直持续到今天。

49. A “但是他没有告诉周围的人他没有那个能力(ability)。”  
 50. D 与父亲不同的是, Flores 在学校接受了良好的教育(education)。  
 51. B 去年,她成为家里第一个大学毕业(graduate)生。  
 52. B 几个月前, Flores 尝试教(teaching)父亲读写。  
 53. C 虽然一开始父亲有些犹豫(hesitant),但能够开始学习令他感到兴奋。  
 54. A “因为不想让人看见,所以他选择独自(by himself)坐在餐桌旁。”  
 55. D 在四个月的时间里,他们每周一起进行三天的教学活动(working),每次两个小时。  
 56. B Flores 透露道,父亲目前(currently)会写自己的名字了,甚至能独立阅读一些文章。  
 57. C 看到父亲的进步(progress), Flores 感到非常高兴(delighted)。  
 58. A 见上题解析。  
 59. D Luciano 说他渴望继续(continue)学习读写。  
 60. D “我想知道他看到满是书籍的图书馆时的反应(reaction)。”

**【答案与解析】**

本文是一篇新闻报道。广东省深圳市将率先允许全自动汽车在某些区域的特定道路上行驶,为此,该市也出台了相应的新规。

61. its 考查代词。此处用所给代词的形容词性物主代词修饰空后的名词 kind。  
 62. to run 考查非谓语动词。“allow sb/sth to do sth”意为“允许某人或某物做某事”,此处动词不定式作宾语补足语。  
 63. The 考查冠词。此处特指前文提到的深圳市,故用定冠词。  
 64. necessarily 考查词形转换。此处用所给形容词的副词修饰动词短语 have to。  
 65. selected 考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知,此处填非谓语动词,动词 select 与其逻辑主语 certain roads and sections 存在逻辑上的动宾关系,故此处用所给动词的过去分词,表示被动;selected by Shenzhen's traffic management department 是过去分词短语作后置定语。  
 66. into 考查介词。“classify... into...”意为“将……分类为……”,为固定用法。  
 67. be equipped 考查被动语态。动词 equip 与主语 Conditionally autonomous and highly autonomous vehicles 存在动宾关系,又因为前面有情态动词 must,故此处填 be equipped。  
 68. clarified 考查动词的时态。根据 Meanwhile 可知,此处的谓语动词与前文的谓语动词 said、classified 的时态一致,故此处用所给动词的过去式。  
 69. that/which 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,该空引导的是一个限制性定语从句,从句缺少主语,先行词是 car accidents,故此处用关系代词 that/which。  
 70. development 考查词形转换。根据空前的 the 和空后的 of 可知,此处用所给动词的名词。

**短文改错**

There is a extremely annoying phenomenon that many students litter in our school. Not only it bad for an our health but it also makes our school more and less beautiful. Therefore, our school is going to hold an activity themed “Stop Littering in Our School”. The activity will surely leave an unforgettably impression on those who take part on it. In the activity, we will first walk around the school to see however serious the littering problem is. After that, we will be divided into groups to pick up rubbishes. Through this activity, we are rubbish expected to realize the importance of protect the living environment in our school but stop littering in our school. protecting and

**书面表达**

One possible version:

Dear Eric,

I'm sorry to hear that you have a digestive problem these days because you have eaten too much takeout food. I understand how bad it is, so it's urgent for you to make some changes.

Firstly, you should stop eating takeout food. Instead, it's a good idea to cook by yourself. In addition, regular exercise is also necessary because working out properly helps you digest better. Last but not least, keep a good mood every day, which can positively affect your physical health. If you still don't get better after two days, you should see a doctor.

I hope my advice will work for you. Best wishes!

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 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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