

高三英语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本试卷主要命题范围:高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Have dinner with him. B. Take him to see her boss. C. Go to the cinema.

2. When does the conversation take place?

- A. At 9:30. B. At 11:30. C. At 13:30.

3. Who will call the woman?

- A. A colleague. B. A seller. C. A customer.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Applying for a job. B. Further education. C. A famous university.

5. What is the matter with the woman's bike?

- A. It has a flat tire. B. Its brakes don't work. C. Its chain is broken.

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. How does the woman feel now?

- A. Worried. B. Calm. C. Excited.

7. What may happen to the man according to the woman?

- A. He will be fined. B. He will get a ticket. C. He will be late for work.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. The methods of fishing. B. The places to fish. C. The reasons for fishing.

9. What does the man mention about fishing.

- A. Waiting for fish can be boring.
- B. Reading books while fishing.
- C. Reading nature while fishing.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why did the woman's husband go to Philippines?

- A. To offer help.
- B. To do business.
- C. To give lectures.

11. How long has the woman's husband been in Philippines?

- A. Two days.
- B. A fortnight.
- C. Sixteen days.

12. What does the man intend to do?

- A. Know some news about the floods.
- B. Invite the couple to his house.
- C. Meet the woman's husband.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did the man go to the library?

- A. To write his paper.
- B. To return a book.
- C. To hand in his paper.

14. What does the man say about agriculture in the state?

- A. It isn't developing at a fast speed.
- B. It has affected the environment badly.
- C. It plays an important role in the state's economy.

15. What did the man's brother do in the state?

- A. He donated some things.
- B. He visited some old cities.
- C. He chatted with some officials.

16. What content is included in the magazine?

- A. Interviews with travelers.
- B. Interviews with scientists.
- C. Interviews with farmers.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What show does Johnson host?

- A. *Nighttime*.
- B. *News Today*.
- C. *The Children's Room*.

18. What is *Nighttime* mainly involved with?

- A. Talks with well-known people.
- B. Funny stories and jokes
- C. Cultures and arts.

19. Which channel has educational cartoons?

- A. 3.
- B. 6.
- C. 11.

20. What does Channel Three have?

- A. Business reports.
- B. Many movies.
- C. Game shows.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Accommodation is available for Alt University students in a number of dorms for girls and boys as separated. These dorms are located in Matbey campus and are designed to provide a clean, comfortable, secure and civilized environment for the students.

● FEE STRUCTURE

Room Type	Annual Rate (9 months)	Per Semester(学期)	Description
Single Room	\$ 3,750	\$ 1,875	Front view (14 m ²)
Single Room	\$ 3,550	\$ 1,775	Front view (10 m ²)
Single Room	\$ 3,450	\$ 1,725	Back view (14 m ²)
Triple(三人的) Room	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,125	Back view (30 m ²)
Quadruple(四人的) Room	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,225	Front view (32 m ²)
Quadruple Room	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,050	Back view (30 m ²)

The room fee includes accommodation, electricity, heating and water, WiFi, cleaning services and laundry.

Room charges and meal plans are for 9 months (one academic year) or 1 semester during the study period at the university. Once students register for the dorm or meal plan, it cannot be refunded(退款) in case of canceling the stay or the meal service.

● FACILITIES

Meal Plan:

Students can choose a meal plan including three courses in a day during their stay. For one semester it costs \$ 810, for two semesters \$ 1,620.

Cleaning Service:

The cleaning of dorm rooms and common spaces is provided by professional cleaners.

Cooking:

Residents can either dine at the in-house restaurant or cook their own meals at the common kitchen area.

Leisure Time Activities and Relaxation:

Music room and gym are available for the use of students, free of charge.

Safety:

Alt University Dormitory offers students a safe accommodation with its 24/7 security and 24/7 available staff.

● HOW TO APPLY?

Students can prefer to stay at the dormitory for the first semester only or two semesters both (the whole academic year). In order to make a room reservation, you should fill in the online application form.

Due to limited space, applications will be processed on a first-come-first-served basis. Overseas students, students living in distance in the city and students with disability will be given priority(优先权) over the others.

21. How much should Tom pay if he chooses a triple room and a meal plan for the whole academic year?

- A. \$ 3,060. B. \$ 3,720. C. \$ 3,870. D. \$ 4,070.

22. Who will be taken into consideration first?

- A. Applicants who are from abroad.
B. Applicants who are weak in their studies.
C. Applicants whose families are relatively poor.
D. Applicants whose parents work in other cities.

23. What can be learned about the students living in the dorms?

- A. They may use the gym at a lower price.
B. They can get their meal fees back at any time.
C. They will be charged for using the music room.
D. They needn't pay any extra money to have their clothes washed.

B

Austrian-American actress Hedy Lamarr, who was born in Vienna, Austria in 1914, was the type of woman people love to comment on. She was strikingly beautiful, with green eyes, black hair and full lips, which attracted the attention of Hollywood producers in the 1930s and 1940s. However, as Lamarr once said, "The brains of people are more interesting than the looks." This rang true with her. She was one of the most productive inventors of the 20th century, who invented various things in her life. Despite the fame as a

distinguished actress. Lamarr died with little money to her name, although she invented the technology that powers so much of our world today.

Lamarr was born into a relatively rich family. Her father, a bank director and curious man, inspired her to look at the world with open eyes. He would discuss with her the inner workings of different machines. These conversations guided Lamarr's thinking. Meanwhile, Lamarr's mother introduced her to the arts, placing her in both ballet and piano lessons.

Lamarr's beauty took center stage in Hollywood at age 16. Later, Lamarr was introduced to businessman and pilot Howard Hughes, who helped to fuel the innovator in Lamarr, giving her a small set of equipment to use in her trailer(活动房屋). While she had an inventing table in her house, the small set allowed Lamarr to work on inventions between takes(镜头). She was indeed a genius. "Improving things comes naturally to me," she once said. Her mind was full of possibilities. She created an upgraded stoplight and a tablet that made a soda similar to Coca-Cola, and in 1941 proposed the concept of spread spectrum(扩频) technology that makes Wi-Fi today possible. In 1953, she became an American citizen in the end.

The moment finally came. The Electronic Frontier Foundation awarded Lamarr with Pioneer Award in 1997. She also became the first woman to receive the Invention Convention's Bulbie Gnass Spirit of Achievement Award. Although she died in 2000, Lamarr was listed into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2014. Such achievement has led Lamarr to be named the mother of Wi-Fi and other wireless communications like GPS and Bluetooth.

24. What does the underlined word "This" in paragraph 1 refer to

- A. One's appearance and intelligence are equally meaningful.
- B. One's intelligence is more significant than his or her looks.
- C. One's appearance is more important than his or her intelligence.
- D. One's acting skills are closely related to one's looks and intelligence.

25. Which might not have anything to do with the technology invented by Lamarr?

- A. Wi-Fi.
- B. Bluetooth.
- C. Engines.
- D. GPS.

26. What do we know about Hedy Lamarr in the 1950s?

- A. She won Pioneer Award presented by the Electronic Frontier Foundation.
- B. She started to catch the attention of Hollywood producers.
- C. She was listed into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.
- D. She took American nationality at last.

27. How can we best describe Hedy Lamarr?

- A. Stubborn and selfish.
- B. Brave and generous.
- C. Cautious and shy.
- D. Creative and devoted.

C

Scholars from the Max Planck Institute in Germany have created a new global language database—the Lexibank. The Lexibank project's goal is to provide new insights into the evolution(演变) of words and sounds in today's languages spoken around the world. The Lexibank database contains standardized data on the words for over 2,000 languages.

"When our department of Linguistic(语言的) and Cultural Evolution was founded in 2014, I presented my colleagues with an ambitious goal: there are more than 7,000 languages in the world. We will create databases with the most extensive recording of the linguistic diversity as possible," says Max Planck Director Russel Gary.

"Our inspiration came from Genbank, a large database where biologists all over the world have deposited genomic(基因组的) data. Genbank's abundance of freely available data has transformed how people can analyze biological diversity. We hope that Lexibank, the first of our global linguistic databases, will help to revolutionize our understanding of linguistic diversity in a similar way," Gray continues.

The team designed new computer-assisted workflows that allow existing language datasets to be made comparable. And they have significantly improved the efficiency of data standardization and data management with these workflows.

In addition to collecting and sharing the standardized language data, the authors also designed new techniques to answer questions about the evolution of linguistic diversity. They show how these methods can be used by figuring out how languages differ or agree with respect to sixty different features.

"Thanks to our standardized representation of language data, it is now simple to see how many languages use words like 'mama' and 'papa' for 'mother' and 'father'. It turns out that this pattern can be found in many languages around the world and in very different regions," says Simon J. Greenhill, one of the Lexibank project's founders. "Because all of the languages with this pattern are not closely related to one another, it reflects independent parallel evolution, as the great linguist Roman Jakobson proposed in 1968."

28. Why have the scholars set up the Lexibank?

- A. To show how words and sounds have developed.
- B. To help people to learn foreign languages quickly.
- C. To prevent some languages from disappearing.
- D. To prove the diversity of languages.

29. What is the purpose of the author's mentioning Gary's words in paragraph 3?

- A. To indicate what contributed to the establishment of the Lexibank.
- B. To show how the Lexibank can be accessible to researchers.
- C. To emphasize how important Genbank is to biology.
- D. To reveal the process of the creation of Genbank.

30. How are the Lexibank and Genbank similar in some aspect?

- A. Both of them mainly concentrate on languages.
- B. They have the same sources of data.
- C. They were created by linguists.
- D. Both of them are databases.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Jakobson didn't support independent parallel evolution.
- B. Different regions may have the same language patterns.
- C. "Mama" and "papa" are used in only a few languages.
- D. Most languages are closely related to one another.

D-

Germany's last major department store chain intends to shut 40 percent of its remaining branches, only months after it applied for insolvency(破产) for the second time in three years amid worsening customer numbers as a result of inflation(通胀). The Galeria Karstadt Kaufhof chain, which currently employs around 17,400 people across 97 German towns and cities, plans to close 52 of its current 129 stores, causing more than 4,000 jobs to be lost, a statement from the company's employee council said on Monday.

It said the company is planning the closures in two phases, with the first at the end of June and the rest at the end of January, and described the plans as an "unpleasant day" for staff. Rental prices, the condition of buildings, a lack of investment, and a fall in consumer spending were among reasons for the proposed closures, according to the council. It is not known which stores will be affected, though the council said about 4,000 store employees will lose their jobs, and that another 300 will work at the company's headquarters in Essen and in other areas such as IT and facility management.

The long-troubled company, one of Europe's largest and oldest department store chains, first filed for insolvency during the first lockdown of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020, reported the Deutsche Welle news service.

Since then, 20 stores have been closed, with around 4,000 staff losing their jobs, despite the company twice receiving state support totaling 680 million euros from the government's Economic Stabilization Fund. In January last year, the company, the result of a 2018 merger(合并) between then-rival stores Kaufhof and Karstadt, applied for and received 220 million euros of government financial aid, reported German retail news website WWD. This was in addition to the 460-million-euro loan the business had already received from the German

government, due to difficulties during the pandemic.

WWD reported that in October, managers started to campaign for more help from politicians, citing a downturn in consumer confidence, high inflation and rising energy prices. After a board meeting at the end of October, the company said it would file for insolvency again.

In a letter to employees in November, the group's chief executive Miguel Mullenbach explained that the company needed to rid itself of branches that, due to rising inflation and energy costs, "would no longer be able to operate profitably in the near future". He said this was the only way to avoid the group's total financial collapse.

32. What can we learn about the Galeria Karstadt Kaufhof chain?

- A. In January, 2022, it received 460 million euros of financial aid.
- B. The company employs around 17,400 people at present.
- C. It covers about 52 percent of German towns and cities.
- D. Since April 2020, 129 stores have been closed.

33. What is the meaning of the underlined word "phases" in paragraph 2?

- A. Manners,
- B. Stages.
- C. Districts.
- D. Cases.

34. Which is one reason why the company turned to politicians for help?

- A. For a lack of staff workers.
- B. For problems with product quality.
- C. For higher energy costs.
- D. For complaints from customers.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the news report?

- A. Major German department chain to shut down more stores
- B. Major German department chain struggles to operate profitably
- C. Major German department chain to change its business pattern
- D. Major German department chain attempts to avoid financial collapse

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。

Survey finds Europe's bad driving habits

Ninety-seven percent of Europeans say they are good drivers. _____

This is according to French road management company, Vinci Autoroutes' Responsible Driving Barometer. The report is based on a survey of 12,400 people across 11 countries, including France, Germany, Greece, the UK, Slovakia and Sweden.

_____ It also asks them about their own bad driving habits.

It finds that 82% of Europeans sometimes take their eyes off the road for more than two seconds. That may not seem like much. _____ if you're driving at the maximum French speed limit of 130 kilometers per hour. It is about three-quarters of a soccer field.

Fifty-three percent of survey participants also say they pay less attention to the road while driving than they should. And 14% say they had or almost had an accident because they were driving while tired. _____

Three-quarters of Europeans use their smartphones for any reason while driving, including things like GPS directions. _____ 40%. But 55% say they use a Bluetooth speaker system for calls, which is less dangerous. However, 25% say they send and read text messages on their phones when they're driving. Also, 15% say they take part in work meetings over the phone while driving, and 9% watch videos on their phones.

- A. You will cover seventy two meters during that time
- B. 26% say sometimes they even fell asleep while driving
- C. Sixty-six percent say they talk on the phone while driving
- D. People should pay attention to the road signs while driving
- E. The survey asks participants how they feel about other drivers
- F. But 79% have a negative opinion of other drivers they share the road with
- G. Bad driving habits are not only a disaster for the society, but for other people

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。

What is a creepy-crawly(爬虫)? Well, it isn't easy to give you a clear 41 so I will tell you a couple of stories.

A few years ago, I was on holiday in the Netherlands. I was on a bicycle trip and at the very first sign of a hill, I got off my bike for a rest. I sat down by the side of the road on the grass. A few seconds later, I was 42 ants. I quickly got up and 43 them off. It was a 44 experience but I soon forgot about it.

A couple of years later, I was living in Jordan. I had just moved into a modern flat and was unpacking plates when I saw something moving out of the corner of my 45. I looked over at the kitchen drawer, and there was a cockroach(蟑螂) crawling out of it. I 46. I grabbed a can of insecticide(杀虫剂) and 47 one third of it on the cockroach. He ran at me but I jumped out of the way and he rushed out of the 48 and under the nearby toilet door. It took me three days before I found the 49 to open the toilet door to see if he was still 50. He wasn't.

Why did I react so 51 to one insect when a closer encounter with hundreds of ants hardly 52 me? The answer is easy because cockroaches are creepy-crawlies and ants aren't. Psychologists have offered many 53. Some say it is a(n) 54 a possible threat, the idea being that these insects were 55 to us many generations back. Others explain it by saying that we relate them to dirt and 56. Scientists would like us to 57 insects for the benefits, which include pest 58 and waste decomposition(分解) to 59 a couple. So the next time you feel the urge to stamp on or spray something onto a creepy crawly, give a thought to the planet and 60 doing so.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. evidence | B. concept | C. policy | D. request |
| 42. A. covered in | B. devoted to | C. concerned about | D. absorbed in |
| 43. A. cut | B. put | C. brushed | D. sent |
| 44. A. thrilling | B. memorable | C. predicable | D. strange |
| 45. A. nose | B. cheek | C. eye | D. mouth |
| 46. A. joked | B. admitted | C. sobbed | D. screamed |
| 47. A. sprayed | B. discovered | C. removed | D. painted |
| 48. A. bedroom | B. toilet | C. closet | D. kitchen |
| 49. A. proof | B. courage | C. pride | D. right |
| 50. A. alive | B. weak | C. ready | D. sick |
| 51. A. hesitantly | B. rudely | C. violently | D. calmly |
| 52. A. opposed | B. affected | C. inspired | D. embarrassed |
| 53. A. schedules | B. secrets | C. explanations | D. principles |
| 54. A. reaction to | B. adjustment to | C. application for | D. requirement for |
| 55. A. familiar | B. friendly | C. significant | D. harmful |
| 56. A. ash | B. disease | C. medicine | D. power |
| 57. A. reject | B. analyse | C. appreciate | D. raise |
| 58. A. control | B. habit | C. food | D. observation |
| 59. A. decide | B. examine | C. name | D. adapt |
| 60. A. imagine | B. suggest | C. consider | D. resist |

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。

Horses, dragons, the Monkey King from Chinese legend and even SpongeBob SquarePants are flying together in the sky, but this scene happens in Weifang, a city where the kite festival is held.

Kites, which were 63 (invent) over 2,000 years ago in China, are believed to be the earliest flying objects created by humans. After centuries of gradual 64 (develop), kites have become one of the country's representative traditional handicrafts.

... of Weifang, widely known as the birthplace of these popular flying toys, is known as a ... of kite culture. The themes of Weifang kites are incredibly various, including birds, fish, insects and cultural relics.

Today in Weifang, there are virtually no limitations on the shapes or sizes of kites, which can be made to represent people's ideals and aspirations. The ... kinds of kites can be observed at the Weifang International Kite Festival. More than 10,000 participants from over 30 countries and regions around the world compete in the festival every year.

Unlike the wide variety of ... that are likely to be seen in Weifang, Nantong kites are mostly rectangular. However, there are some differences in their designs, extending to hexagonal, pentagonal and even octagonal shapes. Each of these relates to the traditional Chinese idea of "heaven, earth, ... humans living in harmony" as well as the theory of the five elements (fire, water, wood, gold, and earth) in feng shui. For example, hexagons are associated with "water" whereas octagons belong to the "wood" element.

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。

With the college entrance examination draw near, we senior three students are under great pressure. It is acknowledged, a certain degree of stress is also so benefit to us. However, too much stress is certainly harmful.

As for me, there was a period when I had great pressure, which badly influenced on my life and study. I couldn't fall asleep at night but I often woke up suddenly at midnight. As the result, it disturbed me a lot.

Pressure can't be avoiding in our daily life. If dealt with properly, the problem can be settled. We can tell our pressure to others. When talking with others, we may get a number of practical solution. We are supposed believe in us so that we can handle any problem.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,正在澳大利亚求学,你发现你所居住的小区有问题。请你用英语给相关人员写一封电子邮件;内容包括:

1. 垃圾问题;
2. 车辆停放问题;
3. 解决方法。

- 注意:1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

M: Mary, would you like to go to a movie with me tonight?

W: I wish I could, Joe. But my boss is treating us to dinner tonight.

(Text 2)

W: You will have to wait for two hours, that is, until about 11:30, when the medical report will come back.

M: Thank you, Doctor Hawkins.

(Text 3)

M: Don't you want to leave? It's seven thirty. Everyone's gone home.

W: I have to wait for a customer to call. He said there was something wrong with his order.

(Text 4)

W: There just aren't enough opportunities in this field if you don't have a graduate degree. So I've decided to go back to school this fall.

M: I also want to do that. Maybe we can choose the same school.

(Text 5)

M: Laura, if I were you, I'd ride a bike to work. Taking a crowded bus during rush hours is really terrible.

W: Thank you for your advice, Jimmy. But my bike has got a flat tire.

(Text 6)

W: Why are you driving so fast?

M: I have to, because I will be fired if I'm late for work.

W: I don't want to die in a traffic accident.

M: Relax. I am a good driver.

W: A good driver doesn't drive extremely fast.

M: We haven't even hit anything yet.

W: I think you're going to get a ticket.

M: That's impossible.

W: If I guess it right, you'll have to let me take your place to drive.

M: If not, you'll have to shut up whenever I drive.

(Text 7)

W: Dad, why do you like fishing so much?

M: Fishing is a good way to have a clearer mind.

W: Is that because everything is so quiet?

M: That's exactly why.

W: Don't you get bored just sitting and waiting?

M: There is more to fishing than just sitting and waiting.

W: What do you mean?

M: To be a good fisherman, you have to read nature.

W: The same way you read a book?

M: Almost the same way. You'll learn in time.

W: Is that what you like most about fishing?

M: No. I like fishing together with you the most.

(Text 8)

M: Have you got any information about your husband from Philippines?

W: Yes, he phoned me yesterday.

M: Could you tell me why he went there?

W: Sure. He went there together with his seven members, helping the people suffering from the floods.

M: Do you know when he will be back?

W: He said he would be back the next week.

M: How long has he stayed there?

W: Two weeks, but he told me that he would stay there another two days.

M: I will see him when he is back.

W: OK. I will inform you.

(Text 9)

W: I saw you get to the library at 8:00 am.

M: Yeah, I've been there all day. I've been writing the paper that we'll have to hand in on Thursday.

W: What's your paper about?

M: It's about the environmental damage in Yucatan, a state in Southeast Mexico.

W: So what's happening there?

M: Agriculture is having a harmful impact on the environment. Farmers are doing too much farming. It's destroying the forests and ruining the soil.

W: How did you learn about this? I don't recall Dr Schnee saying anything about it in his lectures.

M: Well, my brother went there last month, you know, to look at the old cities. He told me how few trees there were now and how much empty ground that grew almost nothing. So I started looking for materials in the library. Here, look at this magazine.

W: What's in it?

M: It includes interviews with tourists who've been there in the past few years. The conditions there are pretty bad.

(Text 10)

W: Good evening, everyone! Here we are at the beginning of a new television season. Let's look at the best of the new and the old shows. First, let's talk about the daily shows. I think the best show is *News Today* on Channel Six from 6:00 to 7:00 every evening. Johnson has read the news on this show for many years. He and his team always do their difficult job well. The same channel is good for late night watching. At 11:30 every night, Ted talks with famous people on his 90-minute show, *Nighttime*. He always has interesting people on. This week, three beautiful movie stars are going to talk about their new films. In the afternoons, only Channel Eleven has a good children's show, *The Children's Room* at 3:30. This show has educational cartoons. They keep children happy and entertained for hours. Channel Three has the best game shows, and then watch this one. They ask interesting questions and give away a lot of money. It's a good way to learn about the world, too.

参考答案

1~5 CACBA 6~10 ABCCA 11~15 BCABB 16~20 ABACC

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要说明 Alt University 有关住宿饮食方面的费用以及该大学提供的设施和申请方式等。

21. C 计算题。根据表格中的 \$ 2,250 和 Meal Plans 下面的 \$ 1,620 可得答案。

22. A 细节理解题。根据广告最后 HOW TO APPLY? 下面的“Overseas students, students living in distance in the city and students with disability will be given priority(优先权) over the others”可知答案。

23. D 推理判断题。根据表格下面的“The room fee includes accommodation, electricity, heating and water, WiFi, cleaning services and laundry”可知答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍奥地利籍美国人海蒂·拉玛不但是好莱坞的名演员,而且在科技方面也有所建树。她有许多重要的发明创造,有的与现代科技息息相关。

24. B 代词指示题。根据第一段中的“However, as Lamarr once said, ‘The brains of people are more interesting than the looks’”可得答案。

25. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Such achievement has led Lamarr to be named the mother of Wi-Fi and other wireless communications like GPS and Bluetooth”可推出答案。

26. D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“In 1953, she became an American citizen”可知答案。

27. D 推理判断题。根据海蒂·拉玛不但投身演技事业而且在科技方面也有卓越的成就,尤其从第一和第三段可推出答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇科普文。主要介绍德国学者已经创建了一种全球语言数据库,文章介绍了其创建灵感和主要作用。

28. A 细节理解题。文章根据第一段中的“The Lexibank project's goal is to provide new insights into the evolution(演变) of words and sounds in today's languages spoken around the world”可知答案。

29. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Our inspiration came from Genbank, a large database where biologists all over the world have deposited genomic(基因组的) data”可得答案。

30. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中都提到两者都是处理相关数据的项目,还有第一和第二段等可知答案。

31. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“It turns out that this pattern can be found in many languages around the world and in very different regions”可得答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了德国最后一个大型连锁百货店由于资金和亏损原因将关闭更多的店铺,将造成四千多员工失业的情况。

32. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The Galeria Karstadt Kaufhof chain, which currently employs around 17,400 people across 97 German towns and cities”可得答案。

33. B 词义猜测题。根据该词后的“with the first at the end of June and the rest at the end of January”可知该词是“阶段,时期”的意思。

34. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“... facing a downturn in confidence, high inflation(通胀) and rising energy prices”可得答案。

35. A 标题判断题。根据全文,如第一段中的“Germany's last major department store chain intends to shut 40 percent of its remaining branches”可知答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇调查报告。文章主要说明了欧洲一些司机的一些不良驾驶习惯以及可能造成的危险。

36. F 根据前面的句子“97%的欧洲人说他们是好司机”和后面句子“但79%的人对与他们同路的其他司机持负面看法”之间是转折关系可得答案。

37. E 根据后面的句子“调查还询问了他们自己的不良驾驶习惯。”和前面的句子“该调查询问了参与者对其他司机的感觉”内容相

关和并列可知答案。

38. A 根据前面的句子“调查发现,82%的欧洲人有时会将目光从道路上移开超过两秒钟”和根据该句“在那段时间你开的车子会行驶72米”,可知答案。
39. B 根据前面的句子“他们已经或几乎发生了事故,因为他们开车时累了”中提到“tired”,后面的句子是“26%的人说他们甚至在开车时睡着了”而“睡着”与此相关可得答案。
40. C 根据前一句“四分之三的欧洲人在开车时出于各种原因使用智能手机,包括GPS导航等”和后一句“66%的人说他们在开车时打电话”该句前后都与使用手机有关可知答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要叙述作者遭遇昆虫的经历和感受,最后呼吁读者要保护昆虫。

41. B 嗯,给你一个清晰的概念(concept)并不容易,所以我会给你讲两三个故事。
42. A 几秒钟后,我浑身都覆盖了(covered in)蚂蚁。
43. C 我迅速站起来,把它们掸掉(brushed off)。
44. D 这是一次奇怪的(strange)经历,但我很快就忘记了。
45. C 就在那时,我看到某个东西从我的眼(eye)角移开。
46. D 我尖叫(screamed)起来。
47. A 我拿了一罐杀虫剂,喷了(sprayed)三分之一在蟑螂身上。
48. D 它冲出厨房(kitchen),躲到附近的厕所门下面。
49. B 我花了三天时间才鼓起勇气(courage)打开厕所门,看看他是否还活着(alive)。
50. A 解析见上题。
51. C 为什么我对一只昆虫反应如此强烈(violently),而与数百只蚂蚁的亲密接触几乎没有影响(affected)到我?
52. B 解析见上题。
53. C 心理学家给出了许多解释(explanations)。
54. A 有人说这是对可能的威胁的反应(reaction to)。
55. D 他们的想法是,这些昆虫在许多代以前就对我们有害(harmful)。
56. B 有人解释说,我们把它们与肮脏和疾病(disease)联系在一起。
57. C 科学家希望我们能欣赏(appreciate)昆虫的好处。
58. A 举(name)一两个例子,比如害虫控制(control)和废物分解。
59. C 解析见上题。
60. D 想想这个星球,你要抵制(resist)这样做。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明中国风筝的起源和发展以及潍坊和南通风筝节的壮观场面和风筝特点等

61. annually 考查词形转换。此处 annually 修饰动词 happens,表示“每年;一年一次地”的意思。
62. where 考查定语从句。根据先行词是 a city,在后面的定语从句中作地点状语,可知此处应该用关系副词,是“风筝节举办的一个城市”的意思。
63. were invented 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。根据主语 Kites 与动词 invent 之间是动宾关系而且发生在过去,所以应该用一般过去时的被动语态,此句是“风筝是在2,000多年前在中国发明的,被认为是人类创造的最早的会飞的物体”的意思。
64. development 考查词形转换。根据该词在介词 of 之后,而且又有形容词 gradual 修饰,所以此处应该用名词作介词的宾语,表示“发展”的意思。
65. regarded 考查非谓语动词。根据被修饰词组 The city of Weifang 与动词 regard 之间是动宾关系,可知此处应该用过去分词短语作非限定性定语,表示“被认为是……”的意思。
66. to represent 考查非谓语动词。根据固定句式 be made to do something 可知此处是不定式 to represent 作关系代词 which 的主语补足语,表示“在今天的潍坊,风筝的形状和大小几乎没有限制,可以代表人们的理想和愿望”的意思。
67. diverse 考查词形转换。此处是形容词作定语修饰名词 kinds,表示“多种多样的”的意思。
68. forms 考查名词复数。根据该词后的 that are likely to be seen 可知此处应该用名词复数形式,表示“形状,形式”的意思。
69. and 考查连词。根据 heaven, earth 和 humans 之间是并列关系,可知应该用连词 and,表示“天、地、人和谐相处”的意思。
70. with 考查介词。根据短语 be associated with “与……有关”可知此处是“例如,六边形与‘水’相关联,而八边形属于‘木’元素”的意思。

短文改错

With the college entrance examination draw near, we senior three students are under great pressure. It is acknowledged, a certain degree of stress is also so benefit to us. However, too much stress is certainly harmful.

As for me, there was a period when I had great pressure, which badly influenced on my life and study. I couldn't fall asleep at night but I often woke up suddenly at midnight. As the result, it disturbed me a lot.

Pressure can't be avoiding in our daily life. If dealt with properly, the problem can be settled. We can tell our pressure to others.

When talking with others, we may get a number of practical solution. We are supposed ^ believe in us so that we can handle any problem.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm a resident living in the community and I'm writing to reveal some problems.

Firstly, there are limited parking spaces for so many cars. As a result, some cars park here and there in disorder. Some even block the way to and from the community, bringing much inconvenience to us. Secondly, sometimes the garbage can't be removed in time. As the temperature is rising, the rubbish not only gives off a terrible smell but also pollutes our environment. Thus, I suggest you provide more parking spaces and have the car owners follow the rules. Besides, cleaners should work according to the timetable that you have made.

I hope you can help us create a nice living environment. Thank you for your time!

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

评分标准

(一)语法填空评分原则

形式正确,拼写无误,大小写无误,方可得分。

(二)短文改错评分原则

格式规范,拼写无误,大小写无误,方可得分。

(三)书面表达评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 8 个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。

3. 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

书面表达各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21~25 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(16~20 分)

完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(11~15 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(6~10 分)

未适当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——词法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(1~5 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

不得分(0 分)

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

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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