**高 三 英 语**

考生注意：

1.本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分，考试时间 120分钟。

2.答题前，考生务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。

3.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

4.本卷命题范围：高考范围。

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)**

第一节 (共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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.£9.15. C.£9.18.

答案是B。

1. What will the man drink at last?

 A. Grape juice. B. Lemon juice. C. Orange juice.

2. When did the woman mistakenly take the man's envelope?

 A. Today. B. Yesterday. C. The day before yesterday.

3. How does the woman like the hat?

A. It isn't large enough.

B. Its color isn't suitable.

C. It is better to wear it back to front.

4. What does the woman want to do?

 A. Repair the TV set. B. Install the TV set. C. Change the TV set.

5. Where are most probably the speakers?

 A. On a ship. B. In a car. C. On a plane.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What will the woman do next?

 A. Turn off the heater. B. Go to sleep. C. Lock the door.

7. When will the man have a meeting tomorrow morning?

 A. At 8:00. B. At 9:00. C. At 10:00.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the woman going to do in a foreign country?

A. Visit places of interest.

B. Receive education.

C. Stay and work.

9. Where can the woman get information about a host family?

 A. The government. B. The Student Union. C. The tour agency.

听第8段材料，回答第10至 12题。

10. Why does the man want to talk with the woman?

A. She has a problem at home.

B. She has had a quarrel with her classmate.

C. She doesn't get on well with her schoolwork.

11. What can we learn about Tony?

A. He's the girl's neighbour.

B. He's the girl's boyfriend.

C. He's the girl's pet.

12. Why does the man offer a book to the woman?

A. To make up for her lost lessons.

B. To help her to raise a cat.

C. To handle her feelings.

听第9段材料，回答第13 至 16题。

13. What impressed the man most in the US?

 A. Cultural differences. B. Personal characters. C. Living habits.

14. Why did the man ask his American friend a question?

A. To express his concern for his friend.

B. To blame him for his carelessness.

C. To inquire about an accident.

15. What did the man suggest his American friend do?

 A. Have a good rest. B. Take some medicine. C. See a doctor.

16. How does the woman feel concerning the man's American friend's answer at first?

 A. Excited. B. Puzzled. C. Angry.

听第10段材料,回答第17 至 20题。

17. What is one of the benefits of having students do various jobs?

A. To pay for their college fees.

B. To apply their knowledge to their jobs.

C. To inspire them to take responsibility.

18. What is the headmaster's announcement mainly about?

A. Giving details about the project.

B. How to be ready for real life.

C. Value of gaining new experience.

19. What is mentioned as a typical job at school?

 A. A laboratory assistant. B. A recycling officer. C. A canteen cleaner.

20. What is the last step of doing the project?

A. Getting students' feedback.

B. Putting up a list of popular jobs.

C. Offering advice on how to do the jobs well.

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

**Key railway stations in England**

**St Pancras International**

Located in London's city center on Euston Road, St Pancras International is one of the leading terminals(终点站) for Eurostar international train services from London to France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

St Pancras station was established in 1868 and is one of the masterpieces of Victorian engineering. It impresses people with Victorian Gothic architecture and is one of the world's most elegant railway stations.

**Paddington railway station**

Paddington railway station is also known as Paddington Underground Station. Situated in Paddington,central London, the station is close to Marylebone and Bayswater. Paddington was opened in 1838 and is theLondon terminal of services operated by the Great Western Railway.

**King's Cross railway station**

Located on the edge of Central London in the UK, King's Cross station, or London King's Cross, is one of the country's busiest stations. It was opened in 1845 and named in honor of King George Ⅳ.

Today, London King's Cross is one of the main hubs(中心) of the UK railway routes, connecting many major cities, including Edinburgh, Inverness, York, Cambridge, Newcastle, Glasgow and many other domestic routes. What's more, the famous Harry Potter platform 9³/ ₄ is set on London's King's Cross station.

**Liverpool Lime Street railway station**

Liverpool Lime Street is the central railway station in Liverpool, England. Established in 1836, the station is the oldest still-in-use grand terminal mainline station in the world. Plus, the building itself is quite impressive;its front was designed in the Renaissance Revival style.

Trips from Liverpool Lime Street cover plenty of destinations across England, Wales and Scotland. And being the busiest station in Liverpool, it serves over 16 million passengers a year.

21. Which station was put in use the latest of all?

 A. King's Cross railway station. B. Paddington railway station.

 C. St Pancras International. D. Liverpool Lime Street railway station.

22. Where is King's Cross railway station situated?

 A. Outside of London. B. On the edge of Central London.

 C. Near Marylebone and Bayswater. D. On Euston Road.

23. What is a fact about Liverpool Lime Street railway station?

A. It serves no more than 16 million passengers a year.

B. It is one of the masterpieces of Victorian engineering.

C. It is a major terminal for Eurostar international trains.

D. It can help people travel to England, Wales and Scotland.

B

Norwegian playwright and author Jon Fosse has been awarded the Nobel prize in Literature for his “innovative plays and prose(散文) which give voice to the unsayable”.

The Swedish Academy considers Fosse as “one of the playwrights whose plays are the most widely performed in the world”, although the 64-year-old originally made his name as a novelist, beginning with Red, Black in 1983. He has since written many works of prose and poetry. “His literary works, including a variety of genres(体裁), consist of about 40 plays and a wealth of novels, poetry collections, essays, children's books and translations,” said Anders Olsson, chairman of the Nobel committee for Literature.

Jon Fosse draws inspiration from his rural living environment and personal struggles which have deeply influenced his distinctive writing style. Growing up in a small coastal village, Fosse was lost in the beauty of nature and the vastness of the sea, which filled him with a sense of being alone and introspection(内省) that is reflected in his works. Fosse's writing discussed themes of loneliness, longing, and the search for meaning in life. Additionally, his battles with depression have enabled him to explore the depths of human emotions and existential despair.

“He touches you so deeply when you read his works,” said Anders Olsson. “What is special about him is the closeness in his writing. It touches your deepest feelings—anxieties, insecurities, questions of life and death—which are things that every human being actually faces from the very beginning. In that sense, I think he reaches very far and there is a sort of a universal impact of everything that he writes.”

Fosse is the first-ever winner of the award writing in Nynorsk, one of the two official languages of Norway, but only used by just 10% of the population. As The Guardian writes, “Many Nynorsk speakers see Fosse‘ as a kind of national hero’ for his supporting and using the language.” Fosse’s being recognized on a global stage contributes to the visibility of Nynorsk as a written standard. It will attract more attention to Nynorsk literature, inspire and encourage Nynorsk speakers to continue preserving and highlighting their language heritage.

24. What made Jon Fosse become famous in the beginning?

 A. His novels. B. His news reports.

 C. His film reviews. D. His poetry collections.

25. What led Fosse to explore the depths of human emotions and existential despair?

A. His unfavourable family atmosphere.

B. His pleasant rural living environment.

C. His struggles against his bad mental state.

D. His appreciation for the vastness of the sea.

26. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

A. How Fosse expresses the bond between human and nature.

B. How Fosse's works deal with questions of life and death.

C. How Fosse's works enlighten and affect readers.

D. How Fosse has got inspiration for his writing.

27. Why is Fosse unique as a Nobel Prize winner?

A. He has reset writing standards of Nynorsk.

B. His works appeal to both the old and the young.

C. He promotes culture exchanges between different nations.

D. He has used a language spoken by a small number of people.

C

Besides healthy soil, all plants also need water. This makes it hard to grow plants where it's dry. But researchers in Texas may have found a way to keep plants in dry areas from dying of thirst. They have developed a soil additive. When mixed into the ground, it will take water from the air to share with plants.

Their invention is a super-moisture-absorbed gel(凝胶), or SMAG. It absorbs water from the air during the night. When the sun warms it the next day, that gel releases the water it holds into the root area of the plants.

The gel-based material “can be used as a soil enhancer(强化剂), as well as a replacement for soil in greenhouses for crop planting,” said Mr. Brown. He's an engineer at the University of Texas-Austin. He led the team that developed the gel. Depending on the plants being grown, he said, this material could be “directly mixed with soil in certain amounts”.

The research decided to use this process to aid plants. The gel they mix with soil absorbs morning dew(露水) and holds it. The next day, the ge l will slowly release that water into the soil.

The engineers tested the soil additive to grow plants on the roof of a building at the school. During an experiment, they compared plants grow n only in san dy soil with plants grow n in san dy soil that had been mixed with the gel. The gel-treated soil lost about 60 percent of the water that it had started with about a month earlier. By comparison, the untreated soil lost 80 percent of its water in just one week.

Scientists believe future studies will help them understand if the gel could be used for larger, outdoor fields.If it can, the water collected by the gel-treated soil could allow crops to be grown in drier climates, where irrigation is not practical.

28. Why did the researchers develop SMAG?

 A. To make soil much softer. B. To help soil get extra water.

 C. To protect water resources. D. To increase agricultural output.

29. What can we learn about the use of SMAG?

A. It can be mixed with soil.

B. It needs to be used after rain.

C. It should be used in the morning.

D. It can only be suitable for greenhouse crops.

30. How did the engineers test the effect of SMAG?

A. By comparing plants in different types of gel-treated soil.

B. By comparing the gel-treated soil on roofs with that in greenhouses.

C. By comparing different plants with the same kind of gel-treated soil.

D. By comparing the water content of the gel-treated soil with that of the normal soil.

31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Whether SMAG can help with farming in dry areas is uncertain.

B. Scientists will study the side effects of SMAG.

C. SMAG should be tested in cold areas.

D. SMAG is a practical way of irrigation.

D

Leading museums in the United States are covering up or closing displays featuring Native American cultural objects owing to new federal rules. The new regulations require museums to obtain “free, prior and informed permission” from tribal leaders before displaying ancestral heritage items.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York City, the largest natural history museum in the world, announced on Jan 26 that it would close two halls spanning 10,000 square feet with Native American exhibits, as the exhibits are “severely outdated”. “The halls we are closing contain artifacts(历史文物) of an era when museums such as ours did not respect the values, perspectives and indeed shared humanity of Native Americans,” museum President Sean Decatur said in a letter to the staff, The New York Times reported. “The number of cultural objects on display in these halls is significant, and because these exhibits are also severely outdated, we have decided that rather than just covering or removing specific items, we will close the halls,” Decatur said. The move comes because of the implementation(执行) in early January of update d regulations under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Over the next five years, museums, universities, art institutions and similar places are required to undertake essential updates to prepare all human remains and related funerary(葬礼的) objects for repatriation(遣送),making sure that tribes have more power and increased authority throughout the process. “The ultimate goal of the law is not to cover up exhibitions. It's not to prevent appropriate education about diverse native cultures. It's about repairing and repatriating items that have been stolen over the last couple of centuries and returning them to the rightful people,” Shannon O'Loughlin, the CEO of the Association on American Indian Affairs said.

Chicago's Field Museum earlier this month also closed several displays featuring Native American cultural items. The Field Museum has one of the biggest collections of Native American remains in the country and opened a new permanent exhibition in the spring of 2022 that displaced the museum's longstanding Native American exhibition since the 1950s.

Harvard University, which has more than 5,000 Native American human remains, has said it will remove all Native American funerary items from its exhibits. “Exhibitions have always been discussed during tribal discussions and cultural items have been removed from display at the tribal request. With the new NAGPRA regulations, the museum is in the process of removing all the funerary belongings and likely funerary belongings off display,” Harvard University’s Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, said in a statement.

32. Which has the same meaning as the underlined word “perspectives” in Paragraph 2?

 A. Occupations. B. Faults. C. Challenges. D. Viewpoints.

33. What did Chicago's Field Museum do in the spring of 2022?

A. It opened a new permanent exhibition.

B. It collected some Native American belongings.

C. It handed funerary objects to American Indians.

D. It set about displaying Native American cultural objects.

34. How is Harvard University dealing with all the funerary belongings?

 A. By selling them to other people. B. By putting them in some labs.

 C. By taking them away from its exhibits. D. By covering them with pieces of cloth.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. US New NAGPRA regulations scheduled to be in effect

B. US museums stop displaying Native American exhibits

C. US museums feature Native American cultural items

D. US museums prefer ancestral heritage items

第二节 (共5 小题;每小题2.5分,满分 12.5分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Seeing happiness differently

Since its official beginning in 2013, the International Day of Happiness has been observed for 11 years. It falls on March 20 every year. 36 But what exactly is happiness, and how can one achieve it?

Experts in various fields hold different views on what happiness means and the factors that influence it.

Sonja Lyubomirsky is a researcher in the field of positive psychology. 37 According to her, happiness can be described as “the experience of joy, content(满足) or positive well-being, combined with a sense that one's life is good, meaningful and worthwhile.”

People's levels of subjective happiness are influenced by both internal factors, such as personality and outlook, and external factors, such as the environment in which they live, according to the author of the book Culture and Psychology. 38 These include their natural personality traits(特性), the quality of their relationships with others, the society they are a part of, and their ability to meet their basic needs.

More than that, experts in medical fields found that genes might influence happiness. In an article published in Iran J Public Health, three researchers show how twin studies have suggested that genetic factors count for35~50 percent of happiness. The study also mentioned two genes that may have an effect on happiness, which may help clarify the genetic base of happiness in the future.

From the aspect of economics, Tejvan Pettinger, an independent economics researcher, said that the factors affecting happiness can include income, quality of work, quality of consumption, leisure, the welfare of family members and the environment. 39 He believes that at low levels of income, increasing income is generally considered to increase happiness as it allows a person to buy essential goods and services such as food, shelter, health care and education. However, after certain income levels, rising income contributes little to overall happiness.

 40 So people define it differently and pursue it in a variety of ways. It's a life lesson worth our whole lifetime to explore.

A. This special day serves to remind people of the significance of happiness.

B. She provides a clear description of happiness.

C. Among them, income is a crucial factor.

D. Several important factors contribute to a person's happiness.

E. What is their main source of income?

F. Career success may not be a guarantee of happiness.

G. The truth is that happiness itself is different for everyone.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

第一节 (共15 小题；每小题1分，满分 15分)

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

Two Canadian teenagers, William and Henry, have been taking on a series of remarkable challenges. Their most recent action 41 following the shores of the Lake Ontario for 73 kilometers. They walked from Toronto to Hamilton, Canada, in about 18 hours.

“We like to challenge ourselves physically and 42 . We like to 43 challenges like these. And we feel as though going on a long walk is kind of just the purest form of challenge that you can have.” Henry told CBC news.

With very little 44 , the two 16-year-olds began their journey at 5 am, starting in darkness and finishing before midnight. They took several breaks, stopping at benches with 45 views along the way, which appealed to them so much.

During their walk, one of the interesting 46 they encountered was an abandoned cargo ship(货船).“You’d be 47 by the amount of things that you don't see when you are driving and that you will see when you’re taking your time walking.” said Henry.

 48 . the journey was not only a physical 49 but also a significant mental challenge. There were moments of 50 for the pair, requiring them to 51 each other along the way.

Around 70 km into the walk, they 52 a person on a bridge who appeared to be experiencing a mental health 53 . “I wasn't sure what was going to happen to me and Henry. But we tried to 54 him to get out of it and ended up calling the police. and the situation was 55 and everyone was all right,” William told CBC News. The walk is now over but William and Henry are not ready to stop challenging themselves. They set about planning a two-day 100 km walk in the near future.

41. A. imagined B. involved C. permitted D. missed

42. A. hurriedly B. occasionally C. seriously D. mentally

43. A. evaluate B. describe C. overcome D. avoid

44. A. strength B. preparation C. humour D. independence

45. A. ordinary B. horrible C. fantastic D. concrete

46. A. sights B. matches C. platforms D. notices

47. A. amazed B. embarrassed C. confused D. terrified

48. A. Instead B. However C. Moreover D. Therefore

49. A. contact B. change C. appearance D. trial

50. A. pride B. victory C. amusement D. loneliness

51. A. blame B. warn C. support D. respect

52. A. came across B. turned down C. called on D. took over

53. A. crisis B. facility C. degree D. examination

54. A. allow B. forbid C. order D. convince

55. A. exposed B. eased C. predicted D. proved

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。

Have you ever seen the scene? 56 (wear) a traditional Li ethnic group costume, a woman sits on the ground and weaves colorful yarn(纱线) into delicate brocade(织锦缎). These scenes are common in China s southernmost province of Hainan.

Li brocade, created by the Li ethnic group on Hainan Island, has 57 history of around 3,000 years. The entire process of the Li brocade tradition, from spinning, dyeing and weaving, to embroidery(刺绣), 58 (include) in the World Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2009. Hu is one of the few provincial-level inheritors of Li brocade in Hainan.

In recent years, Hainan has invested 59 (heavy) in opening training institutes to teach the techniques of Li brocade. Since 2012, it has been a course at primary and secondary schools in the province. Local authorities have taken a series of measures to strengthen the systematic 60 (protect) of Li brocade and the development of Li brocade, which is so 61 (benefit) to the survival of the traditional skills.

To spread Li brocade skills as widely as possible, Hu has compiled teaching materials by 62 (she). Over the years, she has taken her brocade work to participate in the exchange activities of intangible cultural heritage in Japan and France on behalf of Hainan. A set of her handcrafted double knit Li brocade was added to UNESCO's collection when 63 (exhibit) in Paris.

Hainan is vigorously pushing Li culture to go global as well, with the ancient craft expanding its presence on the international stage over the past five years. 2019 was the year 64 Li brocade techniques became the first Chinese intangible cultural heritage project to be put on display at UNESCO headquarters. In addition, Li brocade has appeared in the Boao Forum for Asia annual conferences for many consecutive years and has been presented 65 a national gift to guests in China and abroad.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

第一节 (满分 15分)

假定你是李华，你校国际部学生 Sam想体验一下中餐。请你给他写封电子邮件，内容包括：

1.餐馆位置等介绍；

2.推荐的理由。

注意：1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Sam,

How are you doing recently?

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Karl was Fred's son. When his son was little, Fred's wife passed away, so a mountainous responsibility landed on Fred's shoulders. Fred was fond of and cared about his son so much that he raised his son with all his heart and soul. He taught him to walk, talk, read and write. He also taught him how to be a true and moral man. When Karl came home with an injury due to falling off his bike or something else, it would hurt Fred's heart more than it would hurt the boy. Whenever Karl went down with a fever, Fred would sit beside him day and night, barely sleeping a wink(合眼). He always supported Karl in every aspect. Gradually, Karl grew up to become an adult.

How deeply Fred loved his son! However, Fred was unprepared for the day when his beloved son Karl told him he would leave and start his own business in a new city.

“But, Karl, you are too young to start a business,” Fred warned his son. “You still have a long way to go. I think you can help me manage the cafe my grandma left to me first. This way, I'd be able to teach you more about business.” But Karl was stubborn and wouldn't follow Fred's advice. “Dad, I am not a kid anymore, so allow me to determine my life. OK?” said Karl. One week later, Karl packed his things and left for the new city, leaving the sad and worried father behind.

Three months passed. One night, Fred got a call from his son. It was strange because Karl seldom called him up after he left for the new city. “Dad, I should have followed your suggestions and stayed at home. I went bankrupt(破产的) and I am in debt now,” Karl said. “I knew this would happen someday,” Fred painfully thought. He planned to help his son and made one of his most difficult choices. “Don't worry, my son. Luckily, you will succeed to(继承) a huge amount of money from your uncle, soon,” Fred told Karl.

注意：1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“Oh, I am so fortunate,” said Kurl.

On his way back home, Kar l was wondering how his father was.

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: Could I have an apple juice, please?

W: Sorry, we don't have it. There's orange, lemon and grape juice.

M: Oh, I suppose I'll have to have grape juice, instead.

(Text 2)

M: Hi, Lucy, did you pick up my envelope?

W: Yes. Sorry, I was in such a hurry this afternoon that I took it by mistake.

M: Well, it's too late to get it tonight. I'll see you at 9:00 tomorrow morning.

(Text 3)

W. This ha t just doesn't look right. I love the color, but I think it must be too small for me.

M: Ha ha… I can't believe it. You're wearing it back to front.

(Text 4)

W. I just bought this TV and I can't even use it.

M: I'm sorry about that. If the picture quality was bad or you didn't like it, you can return it.

W. Well, actually, I need to replace it with a TV that can fit into my house.

(Text 5)

W: Wait, you re not allowed to continue driving until the traffic light is green.

M: Oh, sorry. In my country you can set off when it's orange. Only when it's red do you have to stop completely.

(Text 6)

W: I am going to bed, honey. It's been a long day.

M: OK. I still have one chapter to read for today, so I'll stay up for a while.

W: Well, don't forget to turn off the heater and lock the door before you go to bed. Oh, what time are you getting up tomorrow?

M: I've got a meeting at 10:00 in the morning, so could you wake me up before you go to work? Say, around 8:00 am?

W: OK, I will wake you up at 8:00 am.

M: Good. Thank you very much. Good night.

(Text 7)

W: Henry, I will study abroad in London. Would it be the best to stay in a hotel, to share a flat, or to stay with a family?

M: It would probably be the best to stay with a family to begin with.

W: You wouldn't recommend sharing a flat?

M: No, I wouldn't move into a flat if I were you. You won't get much studying done in a flat. You spend half your time cooking and

cleaning!

W: How can I find out about families who take in students?

M: There s a list at the Student Union building on campus. The people at the Student Union should be able to help you find a family

to stay with.

(Text 8)

W: Hello, Mr. Thompson. Miss Lennon said you wanted to speak to me.

M: Yes, Sarah. And your work is suffering. Is something on your mind?

W: Yes, I do feel a little bit sad.

M: Why is that? Is the schoolwork too hard for you or is there a problem at home?

W: No, no... It s Tony.

M: Ah, boyfriend trouble.

W: Tony was my cat. He was lost last week. He was my best friend.

M: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. I know how that feels—and getting a new cat doesn't always help.

W: I couldn t do that.

M:Sarah,I'm going to give you a little book to read. It's called Coping with Loss, and it might help you deal with your feelings.

W: OK, and I will try to focus on my lessons.

(Text 9)

W: How was your trip to the United States?

M: Pretty good.

W: I'm glad to hear that. What impressed you the most?

M: Well, the cultural differences were really interesting.

W: You mean we Chinese think differently from Americans?

M: That's right, quite differently. One day one of my American friends looked pale, so I asked him whether he was sick or not. But

he was not willing to answer me.

W: That's strange.

M: And what s more, when he told me he had been sick with a cold for several days, I suggested he go to the hospital as soon as possible.

W: That shows you really cared about your friend.

M: Yeah. But he responded by saying,“What do you mean?”

W: I'm confused. Why did he say that?

M:I thought the same way at first. Later, he told me that it s not a good idea to give people suggestions about what to do when they

are sick. But back in China, giving advice is always regarded as being kind.

W: Absolutely. But now I understand why he responded that way.

(Text 10)

W:Welcome to Student Life! Today we're going to talk about setting up a project of student jobs in your school. Having students do different jobs around the school is a great way to prepare them for life in the real world. It encourages them to be responsible and also helps them learn new tasks and gain experience. However, it's important to get students excited about the project, so the first thing you should do is let students know this project. Get the headmaster to make an announcement explaining the project. OK?Then decide on the jobs you want and write out the descriptions of the skills and responsibilities needed for each position. Some typical jobs are Classroom Assistants, Recycling Officers and Computer Assistants. Next, ask students to apply for the jobs.Students should be encouraged to write letters of application for the job they are interested in. This is a great way to practice letter writing skills! And don't forget you should make sure that students are guided by a teacher so that they take their responsibilities seriously. A committee then reviews all the applications and gives jobs to the most suitable applicants. Finally, it's important to get opinions from the students about the project to find out which jobs are successful and which don't go so well.

参考答案

1~5 AAACB 6~10 BCBBC 11~15 CCAAC 16~20 BCABA

【答案与解析】

本文是应用文。文章介绍了英国主要铁路站，它们建立的时间、位置、建筑特色和铁路线覆盖地等。

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一个标题下面的“St Pancras station was established in 1868 and is one of the masterpieces of Victorianengineering”并比较其他三个车站开始或建成的时间知该铁路车站在1868年建立，而第二和第三个车站分别于1838和1845 年开放，第四个车站于1836年建成。

22. B 细节理解题。根据第三个标题下面的“Located on the edge of Central London in the UK, King's Cross station, or London

King's Cross”可知该车站位于英国伦敦市中心的边缘。

23. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Trips from Liverpool Lime Street cover plenty of destinations across England, Wales and

Scotland”可知该车站覆盖了英格兰、威尔士和苏格兰的许多目的地。

【答案与解析】

本文是记叙文。文章主要叙述了诺贝尔文学奖获得者挪威剧作家兼作家乔恩·福斯获奖的原因、其作品的主题和独特之处。

24. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“…although the 64-year-old originally made his name as a novelist, beginning with Red, Black

in 1983”可知 Fosse起初是以写小说而成名。

25. C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Additionally, his battles with depression have enabled him to explore the depths of human

emotions and existential despair”可知他与不良的精神状态作斗争使他能够探索人类情感的深处和存在的绝望。

26. C 段落大意题。根据第四段中的“‘He touches you so deeply when you read his works,’said Anders Olsson. ‘What is special about him is the closeness in his writing. It touches your deepest feelings—anxieties, insecurities, questions of life and death...’”可知该段大意是Fosse的作品如何启发和影响读者的。

27. D 细节理解题。 根据最后一段中的“Fosse is the first-ever winner of the award writing in Nynorsk, one of the two officiallanguages of Norwegian, but only used by just 10% of the population”可知尼诺斯克语是挪威两种官方语言之一,但只有10%的人口使用可知他使用了少数人说的一种语言。

【答案与解析】

本文是科普文。文章主要介绍了一种土壤添加剂，可以解决庄稼缺水问题。当这种凝胶混合进入地下时，它会从空气中吸收水分，与植物分享。科学家们相信，未来的研究将帮助他们了解这种凝胶是否可以用于更大的户外场地，让庄稼在较干旱的地区也能生长。

28. B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“When mixed into the ground, it will take water from the air to share with plants”以及第二段可

知SMAG能帮助土壤获得额外的水分。

29. A 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Depending on the plants being grown, he says, this material could be‘directly mixed with soil

in certain amounts’”可知 SMAG 可以和土壤混合起来使用。

30. D 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“During an experiment, they compared plants grow n only in san dy soil with plants grown in

san dy soil that had been mixed with the gel”可知是通过比较凝胶处理土壤与正常土壤的含水量来检测SMAG 的效果。

31. A 推理判断题。根据第六段中的“If it can, the water collected by the gel-treated soil could allow crops to be grow n in drier

climates, where irrigation is not practical”可知 SMAG 是否能帮助干旱地区的农业还不确定。

【答案与解析】

本文是新闻报道。文章主要报道根据新的联邦法规，美国的主要博物馆正在覆盖或关闭以美国原住居民历史文物为主题的展

览，说明了该行为的原因和措施。

32. D 词义猜测题。根据该词前后的“values”和“humanity”以及该词前的谓语“respect”结合全文大意可知该词是“看法;观点”的

意思。

33. A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“The Field Museum has one of the biggest collections of Native American remains in the country and opened a new permanent exhibition in the spring of 2022 that displaced the museum s longstanding Native American exhibition since the 1950s”可知它开设了一个新的永久性的展览。

34. C 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“With the new NAGPRA regulations, the museum is in the process of removing all funerary

belongings and likely funerary belongings off display”可知是把所有的和可能的随葬品从展览品中拿走。

35. B 标题判断题。根据全文,如第一段中的“Leading museum s in the United States are covering up or closing display s featuring

Native American cultural objects owing to new federal rules”可知美国博物馆停止展示有关印第安人的展品。

【答案与解析】

本文是说明文。文章主要说明世界幸福日这个节日。如何定义幸福?各个领域的专家学者有不同的看法，普通人也有不同的

观点。

36.A 根据该句与前面的句子关系密切，都是具体介绍世界幸福日这个节日可得答案。

37. B 根据该句是研究员Sonja Lyubomirsky表明她的观点可得答案。

38. D 根据该句后面对“factors”的具体说明可得答案。

39. C 根据该句与本段主题(income)密切相关可得答案。

40.G 根据后面的句子对该句进一步说明可知答案。

【答案与解析】

本文是夹叙夹议文。文章主要记叙了两个十六岁的加拿大男生自我征服之旅，他们沿着安大略湖岸边走了73公里，欣赏一路上

的美景，也有奇遇。

41. B 他们最近的一次行动涉及(involved)沿着安大略湖岸边走了73公里。

42. D 我们喜欢在身体上和精神上(mentally)挑战自己。

43. C 我们喜欢战胜(overcome)这样的挑战。

44.B 在几乎没有准备(preparation)的情况下，这两个16岁的孩子从早上5点开始了他们的旅程，在黑暗中出发，在午夜前结束。

45.C 他们休息了几次，在长椅旁停下来，欣赏沿途奇妙的(fantastic)风景，这对他们很有吸引力。

46.A 在他们的行走中，他们遇到的一个有趣的景象(sights)是一艘废弃的货船。

47.A 你会惊讶(amazed)于很多你开车时看不到的东西，而当你走路时你会看到这些。

48. B 然而(However),这次旅行不仅是对身体的考验(trial),也是对精神的重大挑战。

49. D 解析见上题。

50. D 这一对也有孤独(loneliness)的时刻,需要他们在路上互相支持(support)。

51. C 解析见上题。

52. A 走了大约70公里,他们在一座桥上偶遇(came across)一个人,他似乎正在经历心理健康危机(crisis)。

53. A 解析见上题。

54. D 但我们试图说服(convince)他摆脱这危机，结果还是报了警。

55. B 情形得到了缓和(eased),大家都很好。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇新闻报道。文章叙述了海南非物质文化遗产黎族织锦缎的历史、传承和发展。目前该产品在国内外都受人欢迎，享

有很高荣誉。

56. Wearıng 考查现在分词。此处是现在分词短语作伴随状语，修饰后面句子中的动词“sits”。

57. a 考查冠词。根据固定短语“have a history of”表示“有⋯⋯时间的历史”可得答案。

58.was included 考查时态语态。根据该句主语是单数，与动词之间是被动关系，并且发生在过去可知答案。

59. heavily 考查副词。此处是副词修饰动词“invested”。

60. protection 考查动词转化为名词。根据该词被形容词“systematic”修饰,而且作宾语可得答案。

61. beneficial 考查名词转化为形容词。根据该词被“so”修饰而且作表语可知答案。

62. herself 考查反身代词。此处“by oneself”表示“独自地;单独”的意思。

63.exhibited 考查省略用法。此处该词前省略了“it was”。(也可说是考查过去分词，此处是过去分词短语作时间状语，前面加了连

词 when。)

64.when 考查定语从句。根据先行词“the year”表示时间而且在从句中作状语可知应该用表时间的关系副词引导定语从句。

65. as 考查介词。此处“as”是“作为”的意思。

第一节

One possible version:

Dear Sam,

How are you doing recently? Today I would like to introduce a Chinese restaurant to you, which is called To Your Taste and is

located opposite the gate of our school. It's attractive to us students for four reasons.

First of all, the restaurant has been decorated in a special way and seems unique and fascinating. The quiet atmosphere appeals to students who want to chat with their friends. Secondly, the food cooked there is so tasty and looks delicate, which is different from that cooked in other restaurants. The food there is very fresh and healthy. Thirdly, the service there is really excellent. Last but not least, the price of its food is not high.

I'm sure that you won't regret to have a meal there.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

“Oh, I am so fortunate,”said Karl. But he asked his dad,“My uncle? But Dad, you never told me about him.”“That is right.He's a distant uncle. Let's not get into detail. You needn't worry because you will get a large sum of money from him soon. It will help solve your problems. Now, go to sleep peacefully,”Fred said and then he hung up the phone. Hearing that, Karl felt relieved and hopeful. A week later, Karl indeed got a huge amount of money. He paid off all his debts with the money and then decided to go back to visit his father.

On his way back home, Karl was wondering how his father was. However, when Karl arrived at Fred's house and knocked at the door, an unknown man answered the door. It turned out that the man was the new owner of the house. A neighbour he met told him that Fred had sold his cafe and house. Karl realized that it was his father that helped him, not the imaginary uncle. He looked for his father everywhere and eventually found him in a shelter for the homeless. Guilty and heartbroken, Karl determined to work hard and learn from others so that he could buy the cafe and the house back. Three years later, Karl finally made it with his efforts andFred's support.

评分细则

第一节(满分 15分)

(一)评分原则

1.本题总分为15分，按5个档次给分。

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

3.词数少于60或多于100的，从总分中减去2分。

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

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.若书写较差以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

(二)各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13~15分)

——完全完成试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用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。

——有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

——完全达到预期的写作目的。

第四档(10~12分)

——完全完成试题规定的任务。

——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的语法结构或词汇所致。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

——达到预期的写作目的。

第三档(7~9分)

——基本完成试题规定的任务。

——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。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

——整体而言，基本达到预期的写作目的。

第二档(4~6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。

——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，且影响对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺乏连贯性。

---信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(1~3分)

——未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显漏掉主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题的要求。

——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，且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。

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。

第二节(满分25分)

(一)评分原则

1.本题总分为25分，按5个档次给分。

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

3.词数不少于120。

4.评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：

(1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；

(2)内容的丰富性和关键信息的利用情况；

(3，应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；

(4)上下文的连贯性。

5.拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6.若书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

(二)各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21~25分)

——与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。

----内容丰富，利用了文中的关键信息。

——所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。

——有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20分)

——与所给短文融洽度较高，与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。

——内容比较丰富，基本利用了文中的关键信息。

——所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但不影响意义表达。

——比较有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11~15分)

——与所给短文关系较为密切，与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

---写出了若干有关内容，部分利用了文中的关键信息。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，虽有一些错误，但不影响意义表达。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10分)

——与所给短文有一定的关系，与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

——写出了一些有关内容，较少利用文中的关键信息。

——语法结构单调，词汇项目有限，有语法结构和词汇方面的错误，且影响了意义的表达。

---较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1~5分)

——与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。

——写出的内容较少，很少利用文中的关键信息。

——语法结构单调，词汇项目很有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。

0分

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。