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浙江强基联盟 2023 学年第一学期高三年级 9 月联考
英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 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 did the woman tell the man?

A. Her pencil wasn't sharp.

B. He could use her extra pen.

C. She didn't bring the pencil sharpener.

2. Why was the man surprised?

A. The woman was late.

B. The woman arrived early.

C. The woman had to work overtime tonight.

3. When will the speakers discuss the matter again?

A. On Wednesday.

B. On Thursday.

C. On Friday.

4. How does Henry feel now?

A. Proud.

B. Grateful.

C. Tired.

5. What will the speakers do?

A. Keep waiting.

B. Go back home.

C. Go to another restaurant.

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。

6. What is the conversation mainly about?

7. How many people does the man claim to text often?

8. What does the man have to do this morning?

9. What will the man do?

- A. Borrow the woman's computer.
B. Have the woman visit his friends.
C. Go to the library to finish his paper.

10. Why is Jeff at the airport?

- A. To see Ryan off. B. To fly to London. C. To meet the woman.

A. To do business. B. To go sightseeing. C. To receive education.

- A. Ryan may miss his flight.
- B. The plane may be delayed.
- C. There's no time to talk to Daisy.

13. What is *People You Meet*?

- A. An office party. B. A radio program. C. A training course.

A. About 100,000. B. About 200,000. C. About 500,000.

A. He is a team leader. B. He was born in London. C. He speaks thirty languages.

A. Show them around. B. Plan tours for them. C. Teach them English.

17. What does the speaker do?

- A. A journalist. B. A student. C. A TV host.

18. Where did the speaker visit last year?
A. A university. B. A top college. C. A news agency.
19. Which kind of job does the speaker dislike?
A. The one without change.
B. The one that keeps him busy.
C. The one that needs to be done secretly.
20. What is the speaker going to do after getting the bachelor's degree?
A. Find a job.
B. Continue his study.
C. Travel around the country.

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Club Information

Art

Our weekly life drawing sessions are a relaxing environment for your artistic ability to develop and meet other creative souls. No prior experience of art is required to join because we believe art should be for all.

Meeting Time: Tuesdays

Learn more at *art.soc@gmail.com*

Anglo-Chinese

We are a culturally aware and diverse club devoted to promoting Chinese and British culture by creating “a home away from home”. We aim to promote cultural exchange and meet awesome people. Joining us is completely free. We welcome everyone to join us and participate in our activities.

Meeting Time: Thursdays

Learn more at *anglochinese.soc@gmail.com*

Band

We exist to help bring together musicians of every genre. We aim to promote live music and help musicians find band mates. Please join the BandSoc group by pressing the blue Visit Group button, which has all the latest updates and events. Please also consider buying membership to save a few pounds at events.

Meeting Time: Mondays

Learn more at *band.soc@gmail.com*

Backstage

We are a group of students who are passionate about theatre. We provide both the basics of theatre and voluntary theatre services in The Riley Smith Theatre. Backstage isn't just about the theatre, though. We also run a trip once a year to a musical of our choice.

Meeting Time: Fridays

Learn more at *backstage.soc@gmail.com*

21. Which club can you join to raise your cross-cultural awareness?
- A. Art. B. Anglo-Chinese.
C. Band. D. Backstage.
22. How can you get discounts at Band events?
- A. By becoming a member. B. By bringing a band mate.
C. By joining the Visit Group. D. By booking a ticket on weekdays.
23. Which website can help you learn about drama?
- A. *art.soc@gmail.com*. B. *anglochinese.soc@gmail.com*.
C. *band.soc@gmail.com*. D. *backstage.soc@gmail.com*.

B

When I first heard about Summit Learning, I admitted I was not a bit happy and excited at all. I thought it would require interactions with others. But later, I was astonished when I got to experience it firsthand.

Recently, we did a poetry project, and one of the activities was a peer (同龄人) review. I would never have taken part if it was up to me, as I preferred to work independently. But when I got involved, I found in the experience, I had done something that I thought was nearly impossible—it made my poetry better. My partner informed me of my mistakes and told me where I could give more detail.

One of our final products of the project was to present our poetry to the class. I've always loved public speaking, but I thought with Summit Learning, I would have fewer chances to speak. I was wrong. The peer activities we did with a partner gave me more belief in my ability and inspired me to do more to make my presentation the best it could possibly be.

Interactions like these are what Summit Learning is all about. This style of learning brings a positive and hard-working culture that allows us to push our boundaries and keep going. It creates a sense of community since we are all working towards a similar goal.

As an active boy, I have always been ahead and advanced, but in a normal classroom, there are restrictions on what I can do. With Summit Learning, I can go beyond expectations in projects or move ahead in learning new content when I'm ready. I have ownership of my work and pursue my goals.

Summit Learning has showed me how much people can grow and change. It has helped me see people and myself differently. It has been one of the greatest experiences of my life, and I cannot see myself going back to a normal classroom.

24. What was the author's initial response to Summit Learning?
- A. He was unwilling to attend it.
B. He was excited to take part in it.
C. He was astonished to hear about it.
D. He was unhappy to withdraw from it.

25. How did the poetry project benefit the author?
 A. It boosted his confidence. B. It developed his sense of humor.
 C. It reminded him to be independent. D. It taught him how to organize activities.
26. What can be inferred about Summit Learning?
 A. It proves the limits of one's abilities.
 B. It teaches poetry in a normal classroom.
 C. It transforms the traditional way of learning.
 D. It promotes diversity of classroom objectives.
27. How does the author find Summit Learning now?
 A. Demanding. B. Admirable. C. Upsetting. D. Conventional.

C

In 2020, Pink launched the World Regret Survey, the largest survey on the topic ever undertaken. With his research team, Pink asked more than 15,000 people in 105 countries, “How often do you look back on your life and wish you had done things differently?” Most of them said regret was at least an occasional part of their life. Roughly 21 percent said they felt regretful all the time. Only 1 percent said they never felt regretful.

If you are of the “no regrets” school of life, you may think that all this regret is a recipe for unhappiness. But that isn't the case. Letting yourself be overwhelmed by regret is indeed bad for you. But going to the other extreme may be even worse. To extinguish your regrets doesn't free you from shame or sorrow but causes you to make the same mistakes again and again. To truly get over our guilt requires that we put regret in its proper place.

Uncomfortable as it is, regret is an amazing cognitive feat. It requires that you go back to a past scene. Imagine that you acted differently to change it, and with that new scene in mind, arrive at a different present—and then, compare that fictional present with the one you are experiencing in reality. Not all regrets are the same, of course. Pink says they come in four basic varieties, and an instance of regret may involve just one combination.

Many connection regrets overlap (重叠) with moral regrets, which can come about after you go against your own values. For example, you may pride yourself on being a loving person, and thus regret not living up to this image in the relationship you harmed. Moral regrets can also involve just yourself. Maybe you regret not living up to your commitment to your health when you ate a whole pizza or skipped the gym.

If not analyzed and managed, any variety of regret can be harmful to your well-being. Regret is linked to depression and anxiety, and excessive regret can adversely affect your immune system. But regret doesn't have to be put aside and ignored.

28. What could be concluded from Pink's research?
 A. Half of the people felt regretful.
 B. Most people lived without regrets.
 C. None could live a life without regrets.
 D. The majority of the people had regrets.

29. What does the underlined word “extinguish” in paragraph 2 mean?
A. Admit. B. Destroy. C. Treasure. D. Encounter.
30. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
A. The harm of moral regrets.
B. The importance of commitment.
C. The relationship between regrets and values.
D. The connection between reality and imagination.
31. What might the author continue talking about?
A. Types of regrets. B. Causes of regrets.
C. Benefits of experiencing regrets. D. Ways of dealing with regrets.

D

Reshaping the world for a fossil fuel-free future means working quickly. Climate scientists say carbon emissions must stop by 2025 to minimize environmental damage. And by designing computational materials together with makers who can build and test them quickly, scientists can rapidly develop technologies like more powerful solar cells and car batteries.

Michael is the name of a supercomputer devoted to just one task—discovering the ultimate battery system. Researchers at University College London will use Michael to digitally build and test prototypes (原型) in every new material and type of cell possible to improve battery life, performance and price.

Finding a resilient (弹性的) design for solid-state batteries would be a huge breakthrough for electric vehicles and energy storage. Lighter, longer-lasting and cheaper solid-state technology could vastly improve vehicle range and charging time. And the energy from solar and wind power could be more efficiently stored until ready for use.

Scientists working in the US and the UK led the way in the 1970s in developing the lithium-ion (锂离子) battery used in today’s electric cars, laptops and cameras. But commercial units were only developed once the Japanese electronics giant pushed the technology forward for mass production. Partnerships between companies and universities could ultimately crack solid-state battery design. Oxford University and some companies are looking to win the international race to create a durable product. But they are only one among many.

Replacing liquid used in lithium-ion batteries with a solid conductor may take large digital processing. Electric vehicle makers are working with a computer giant to find successful designs that may include cheap and plentiful materials found in seawater. An electric vehicle maker is partnering with NASA to open a solid-state battery plant that uses no rare or expensive metals. The plan is to create a large database of materials that can be mixed and matched for the best combinations.

But computational materials may be needed in virtually every industry. And by rapidly classifying millions of substances on their ability to conduct electricity, their toughness, or the way they reflect light, AI and supercomputers can speed up the process of creating materials for just about anything.

32. What message does paragraph 1 convey?
- A. It's too fast to design computational materials.
B. It's too late to reshape the fossil fuel-free world.
C. Developing green energy can reduce carbon emissions.
D. Developing technology can speed up carbon emissions.
33. What are solid-state batteries expected to be like?
- A. Heavy and solid. B. Light but breakable.
C. Less-costly and workable. D. Expensive but efficient.
34. Why does the author mention Oxford University in paragraph 4?
- A. To show the weakness of mass production.
B. To show the good trend of the cooperation.
C. To show the difficulty of the battery design.
D. To show the development of British technology.
35. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Michael Is Devoted to Storing Solar Energy
B. Companies and NASA Will Push Technology Forward
C. Electric Vehicle Makers Are Struggling to Solve Air Pollution
D. Supercomputers and AI Can Create Future Low-carbon Industries

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We all know how emotionally taxing being a college student can be with difficult assignments, hundreds of pages of reading and challenging tests. 36 Here are some strategies helpful for you.

● Recognize sad feeling moments as a must. Maybe you just find out that you get a bad grade in a test, or that you have a stressful presentation you need to start. 37 When you're really upset about something, you're not in the right mindset to do homework. You'd better calm down before attempting anything else.

● See stress as part of the college experience and relax yourself properly. When feeling stressed out, you can try giving yourself a 15-minute break between assignments to do what you like—watching videos, going for a walk, etc. If you have multiple classes that day, you can try taking the scenic route to class and enjoy the fresh air. 38

● Remind yourself that you're just a human. This is hard but necessary. If you're mentally incapable of attending that class, let the professor know that you can't go. If you're struggling but you have lots of assignments, see if you can get extensions or attend office hours to get help so you can feel less stressed. 39 So don't push your sanity (理智) beyond its limits.

● 40 We have multiple places on campus for you to reach out. Don't feel embarrassed about it. College life can be full of many things, and it's completely normal to find



yourself completely overwhelmed. But you have resources. There are lots of trusted people very willing to help you!

- A. Look for good places.
- B. Remember to ask for help.
- C. As a person, you can take only so much.
- D. It helps to keep you healthy and energetic.
- E. It's hard to balance college life and emotional well-being.
- F. Regardless of your reasons, it's okay to give yourself a break.
- G. Doing something you enjoy between work intervals can really help.

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,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Joseph Salmon, 17, was practising ice fishing with his mom on a lake in Iowa. Suddenly, Salmon saw a jeep, driven by an old man, Thomas Lee, 41 off the ice and into the water. As soon as Salmon saw it a short distance away, he called 911 and ran over to help. For a(n) 42, he was right standing on the 43.

Then another young man waved at Lee and tried to 44 to him to get out of the jeep. However, it seemed that Lee, 45, didn't really know what to do next, just sitting on the seat. 46, he couldn't move at all.

Things looked extremely 47. As Salmon and the young man became 48 in face of the emergency, more people came. Then someone found there was an animal in the jeep. Salmon immediately jumped into the 49, got to the jeep and tried opening the back door. It was locked, and he had to 50 the back window and 51 to get Lee out, whose foot was 52 because of being caught between the center console (控制台) and the seat. So Salmon gently pushed Lee back towards the front. Just then, four more passers-by 53 over to help pull Lee and his dog to safety.

Finally, the rescue workers arrived. Lee was transported to a nearby hospital. Neither he nor his dog was injured while Salmon was only treated for a minor 54 from the broken glass. How 55 they were!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 41. A. fall | B. shake | C. show | D. push |
| 42. A. reason | B. strike | C. instant | D. error |
| 43. A. border | B. blackboard | C. street | D. shoreline |
| 44. A. drive | B. signal | C. return | D. explain |
| 45. A. at a loss | B. at no cost | C. in shame | D. in relief |
| 46. A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. Somehow | D. Otherwise |
| 47. A. reliable | B. promising | C. vague | D. urgent |
| 48. A. aggressive | B. anxious | C. patient | D. peaceful |
| 49. A. ship | B. pool | C. river | D. water |
| 50. A. handle | B. drag | C. break | D. purchase |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. A. hesitated | B. sought | C. declined | D. regretted |
| 52. A. motionless | B. artificial | C. flexible | D. obvious |
| 53. A. held | B. took | C. washed | D. rushed |
| 54. A. mistake | B. scratch | C. procedure | D. resource |
| 55. A. fortunate | B. elegant | C. ridiculous | D. sensitive |

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。

Print is a medium for mass communication, which has enabled 56 (artist) to be known and familiar 57 a wider audience.

The Prints—A Riot of Colors, an exhibition 58 (feature) some 130 prints created by generations of Chinese artists, the oldest one of 59 dates back to the 1930s, opened on Monday at the Guardian Art Center in Beijing. An online auction (拍卖) of most of the show-pieces held by China Guardian Auctions is running with the exhibition.

60 (divide) into five sections, the long-running show is aimed 61 (offer) art collectors and the general public alike an opportunity to learn about China's modern, contemporary print art and 62 (far) explore the market value of prints, according to Liu Zehui, the person in charge of the show.

In 1931, the famous writer and social activist Lu Xun 63 (support) the New Woodcut Movement in Shanghai. He promoted the modern woodcut, which was popular in the West but still 64 essential Chinese form whose techniques reached maturity during the Tang Dynasty, as the most 65 (access) and efficient vehicle for circulating new revolutionary thought among the masses.

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,你校英语报即将举办题为“Improving Our Handwriting”的征文活动。请你写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 好的书写的益处;
2. 改进书写的技巧。

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。

Improving Our Handwriting



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。

Living in the shadow of my two elder sisters at college who already had their lives planned out since they were little, I was always undecided about everything. As a teenager, I was fickle (反复无常的). I would like one thing for a week and then hate it the next. But I was constantly searching for the beginning of the rainbow. Changing my dream from a vet to an astronaut, I thought there were various options available to me. However, my parents would shake their heads and repeatedly asked me such questions as, “Why can’t you be more like your sisters? What are you going to do with your life? Aren’t you interested in anything at all?” After a couple of shrugs (耸肩), my parents usually stopped talking. I was not sure if they gave up or anticipated my dull reactions. I often responded, “I couldn’t answer all of your questions now.”

Actually, my parents just had high expectations that never seemed to be fulfilled. Plus, like other parents, they just wanted to give the best to me and expected me to achieve success. The arguments with my parents seemed childish. One day, my mother made her thoughts clear, “Your grades aren’t high enough. No schools are going to want you, dear. We didn’t pay so much money for nothing.” Hesitating for a while, I said, “No matter what you say, I believe I will enter a good college.” Still, I let my emotions control myself.

Certainly, I had never planned not to go to college. After another debate with my mom, I decided to make a change. No longer would I sit back and let my parents mistake me for a bad boy. It was time to take action.

I knew it was a crucial year at high school. Releasing my feelings, I began to collect all the knowledge I had learned and review it with all my heart. I didn’t argue with my parents any more, but instead turned to my sisters for help and tried my best to study. Finally, I took the national college entrance examination with ease and confidence.

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。

A few days later, I received a call from my school, saying my college acceptance letter had arrived.

My parents excitedly said behind me, “Well, open the envelop!”

浙江强基联盟 2023 学年第一学期高三年级 9 月联考

英语试题参考答案

听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意:做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now, you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

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。

停顿 00'02"

例如:现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容:

M:Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W:Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。

停顿 00'05"

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择 C 项,并将其标在试卷上。

现在,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"

(Text 1)

M:Can you hand me that pen? This one doesn't work anymore.

W:I didn't remember to bring an extra one. Here, you can use my pencil, but you need to sharpen it first.

(Text 2)

M:Jenny! I wasn't expecting you at this time. I thought you weren't getting to the party until 7:00.

W:Yeah, I didn't have to work overtime tonight. My boss actually let me off. Who could have guessed?

(Text 3)

M:I'll attend a lecture on Wednesday. Let's discuss this further at the Friday meeting.

W:Unfortunately, I'll be leaving for London Thursday afternoon. Maybe we can talk that morning over breakfast.

M:Sounds great.

(Text 4)

W:Hi, Henry. I heard you've travelled a lot recently.

M:Yeah, I just came back from Africa.

W:Well, I really envy you.

M:You won't if you know how tiring it was. Now, I just want to take a break. A long break.

(Text 5)

W:The line is so long here! I don't see any chance for us to get in. Let's go to the restaurant around the corner instead.

M:But the food here is great! Are you sure you want to make a change?

W:Yes, I am.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

M: Will you plug this in... Oh, wait a second... Let me just look at this message.

W: You're always looking at messages on your phone! How many messaging apps do you have, David?

M: Four? Five? Maybe six by now.

W: If you have an average of 10 people on each of those six social networks who send you messages every day, that's at least 60 conversations! Let's say you spend as little as one minute on each conversation. That's a whole hour! But you would probably spend two or three times that much for each person. What a waste of time!

M: Calm down, Maggie. It's my mother. We're making plans for the weekend. She's one of the five people I regularly text.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

W: Hi, Paul. You look unhappy.

M: My computer went wrong this morning and I have to get a paper finished for class on Monday.

W: You can always go to the library.

M: The library isn't open on Saturday afternoons and Sundays and I have to take care of my baby sister this morning.

W: That's a problem. My family is having friends over this afternoon so it won't be possible for you to come to my place. I can lend you my computer.

M: Wow? Sally, that's great.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

M: Hi, Daisy. Fancy meeting you here.

W: Hi, Jeff. I'm waiting to check in. Are you flying to London, too?

M: No. I'm here to see Ryan off. He's leaving for Paris to further his education.

W: Wow! How lucky he is! Paris is such a romantic city! It's also my dream to study in Paris! What will be his major in Paris, if I may ask?

M: He will study Western Art there and he says that if possible, he also wants to learn modern dancing.

W: That's great! By the way, when is Ryan's flight?

M: His plane takes off at 14:15. Oh, my dear! It's about to check in! Where is Ryan? Why hasn't he turned up yet? What's happened to him? He's never late!

W: Don't worry. I think I've seen him. Look, Ryan's coming toward us.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

W: Hello, welcome to this week's *People You Meet*. Today, we present to you Mark Leach, an information officer in London.

M: Hi, everyone. My name's Mark Leach. I'm an information officer at the Britain Business Center, which is a tourist office for the British Tourist Board in London. Here, we offer a tourist information service to mainly visitors from overseas. And each year, we have about 500,000 people coming to the office.

W: Wow, that's a large number of people. How do you manage to meet the needs of so many people?

M: I'm in charge of an information team. The team has about ten officers who give tourist information directly over the counter to visitors. We speak a total of thirteen languages altogether.

W: That's pretty cool! So, what exactly do you do every day?

M: Well, we act as a one-stop shop for anyone who wants to come in. So, it could be that they want a day-trip from London, which is a very popular request. And we can offer suggestions of where to go and how to get there. If people want a two-week tour of Britain, we can plan out exactly where to visit, what roads to take.

W: So, do you have any suggestions for people coming to Britain?

M: A good suggestion is to see as much as you can, but try to come back again and again to see different parts of the country. Because in that way, you'll really experience it.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

M: Good morning, boys and girls. I'm so glad to be here to give a speech! Many people asked me about my career plan after graduation. Now, I'll share it with you in detail. I made up my mind to be a journalist when I visited the top news agency in our country last year. I chose it as my career based on the following two reasons. First, it is a job that can get me exposed to new things every day and thus keep me energetic all the time, since I really hate to follow the same routine every day. Second, working as a journalist can help me realize my childhood dream of being a hero by spreading justice. To achieve this goal, I plan to apply for a communication university, whose major, journalism, has been ranked the first for many years across the whole country. After getting my bachelor's degree in journalism, I will continue my study in this field to better fit my future post. That is all about my career plan. What do you think of it?

第二节到此结束。

现在,你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听力部分到此结束。

试题答案

听力:

1~5 ABBCC 6~10 CACAA 11~15 CABCA 16~20 BBCAB

阅读:

21~23 BAD

A 篇:本文是一篇应用文,介绍了四个社团的相关信息。

21. B **【解析】**细节理解题。根据 Anglo-Chinese 部分可知,该俱乐部旨在促进中英文化交流。

22. A **【解析】**细节理解题。根据 Band 部分可知,成为 BandSoc 团队的会员可以在参加音乐盛会时获得折扣。

23. D **【解析】**细节理解题。根据 Backstage 部分,尤其是关键词 theatre (戏剧)可知,该俱乐部提供基本的戏剧知识。由此可知,想要了解戏剧艺术可以访问该俱乐部网站。

24~27 AACB

B 篇:本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者参与 Summit Learning 的经历。

24. A **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段第一句可知,当作者第一次听说 Summit Learning 时,他承认自己很不乐意参加。

25. A **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可知,Summit Learning 的学习经历让作者对自己的能力更有信心。

26. C **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第四段第二句和第五段第一句可知,Summit Learning 改变了传统的学习方式,让作者突破限制并继续前进。

27. B **【解析】**推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,Summit Learning 向作者展示了人可以成长和改变。它帮助作者以不同的方式看待别人和自己。这是他人生中最伟大的经历之一。由此可知,作者认为 Summit Learning 是值得赞赏的。

28~31 DBCD

C 篇:本文是一篇说明文,介绍了一份调查报告:大多数人的人生都是有遗憾的,如果不及时处理可能会带来不好的后果。

28. D **【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段第三句可知,大多数人都是有遗憾的,他们觉得后悔至少是他们生活中偶尔出现的一部分。

29. B **【解析】**词义推测题。根据上下文可知,消除你的遗憾并不能让你从羞耻和悲伤中解脱出来,只会让你一次又一次地犯同样的错误。由此可知,extinguish 意为“消除;消灭”。

30. C **【解析】**主旨大意题。根据第四段第一句可知,该段主要介绍了遗憾和价值观的关系:遗憾可能会发生在违背你自己的价值观之后。

31. D **【解析】**推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“但遗憾并不一定要被置之不理”可知,作者下文可能要讲的是如何应对遗憾。

32~35 CCBD

D 篇:本文是一篇说明文,介绍了利用超级计算机和人工智能设计新能源固态电池的美好前景。

32. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第二句和第三句可知,科学家可以研发出更强大的太阳能电池和汽车电池之类的技术以减少碳排放。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的 cheaper 和 more efficiently stored 可知,该固态电池预计成本更低并且实用有效。

34. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段最后两句可知,作者提及牛津大学是为了表明大学和公司合作破解固态电池设计难题成了一种良好的趋势。

35. D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句和最后一段可知,本文的主要内容:人工智能和超级计算机可以创造未来的低碳产业。

36~40 EFGCB

七选五:本文是一篇说明文,就当代大学生怎样调节学习压力和保持情感健康的问题提出了几条有益的建议。

36. E 【解析】根据上文中的 emotionally 可知,E 项“平衡大学生活和情感健康是很难的”符合语境。

37. F 【解析】上文提及悲伤的理由,故 F 项“不管你的理由是什么,让自己休息一下是可以的”与上文关系紧密。

38. G 【解析】根据上文中的 a 15-minute break between assignments 和 taking the scenic route to class and enjoy the fresh air 可知,G 项“在工作间隙做一些你喜欢的事情真的很有帮助”为该段最佳总结句。

39. C 【解析】C 项“作为一个人,你只能承受这么多”与该段首句呼应。

40. B 【解析】根据下文中的 reach out 和 willing to help you 可知,该段主要讲的是,你可以寻求他人的帮助,故 B 项“记得寻求帮助”为该段的最佳主旨句。

41~45 ACDBA 46~50 CDBDC 51~55 BADBA

完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了一名少年在路人的帮助下从湖中救出老人和他的狗的故事。

41. A 【解析】考查动词。Salmon 看到 Lee 驾驶的吉普车从冰上掉到了水里。

42. C 【解析】考查名词。一瞬间,他就站在了湖边。

43. D 【解析】考查名词。参考上一题解析。

44. B 【解析】考查动词。然后,另一个年轻人跑过来向 Lee 挥手,试图示意他从吉普车里出来。

45. A 【解析】考查介词短语。然而,Lee 似乎不知所措,不知道接下来该怎么办,只是坐在座位上。

46. C 【解析】考查副词。不知怎么地,他根本动不了。

47. D 【解析】考查形容词。情况很紧急。

48. B 【解析】考查形容词。面对紧急情况,Salmon 和另外一个年轻人变得焦虑起来。

49. D 【解析】考查名词。然后,Salmon 立即跳进水里。

50. C 【解析】考查动词。后门是锁着的,他不得不打破后窗,试图把 Lee 弄出来。

51. B 【解析】考查动词。参考上一题解析。
52. A 【解析】考查形容词。Lee 的脚被夹在中控台和座位之间,动弹不得。
53. D 【解析】考查动词。更多的路人冲过来帮忙把 Lee 和他的狗拉到安全的地方。
54. B 【解析】考查名词。Lee 和他的狗都没有受伤,而 Salmon 也只是被碎玻璃划伤了一点,接受了治疗。他们是多么幸运啊!
55. A 【解析】考查形容词。参考上一题解析。
56. artists 57. to 58. featuring 59. which 60. Divided 61. to offer
62. further 63. supported 64. an 65. accessible

语法填空:

56. artists 【解析】考查名词单复数。可数名词 artist 前没有冠词,故此处应用其复数形式。
57. to 【解析】考查介词。be known to sb 意为“为某人所熟知”;be familiar to sb 意为“为某人所熟悉”。
58. featuring 【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,feature 与逻辑主语是主动关系,故此处应用其现在分词形式作后置定语。
59. which 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处应用关系代词 which 引导非限制性定语从句,并且 which 在该从句中作介词的宾语,先行词是 prints。
60. Divided 【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,divide 与逻辑主语是被动关系,故此处应用其过去分词形式作状语。
61. to offer 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据句意可知,此处应用不定式短语作目的状语。
62. further 【解析】考查副词。根据句意可知,副词 further 在此处修饰动词 explore,意为“进一步”。farther 指时间或空间上更远,故此处不可用 farther。
63. supported 【解析】考查时态。根据时间状语 In 1931 可知,此处应用一般过去时。
64. an 【解析】考查不定冠词。essential 是以元音音素开头的单词,故此处应用不定冠词 an 修饰名词 form,表泛指。
65. accessible 【解析】考查词性转换。形容词 accessible 在此处修饰名词 vehicle。

说明:1. 有拼写或大小写错误的作答不给分。

2. 除所列答案外,若试评过程中发现其他可接受答案,经评卷专家组讨论确认后也可给分。

写作:

第一节:

命题立意:本题要求学生以“Improving Our Handwriting”为题,写一篇英语短文,内容包括:

1. 好的书写的益处;2. 改进书写的技巧。该设题有利于考查学生的英语核心素养,旨在教育学生注意规范书写,同时倡导把英语学习融入中学生的生活。学生可以适当发挥自己的想象力,用英语思维合理表达,自然过渡到下一表达要点。

参考范文:

Improving Our Handwriting

Good handwriting does bring us lots of benefits. It not only allows us to express ourselves better but also gives pleasure to the readers. What's more, good handwriting

contributes to higher scores in the exams.

There are two tips to improve our handwriting. For one thing, we can write Chinese characters well by practising brush calligraphy, which is a traditional and elegant art. It is known that many famous artists in Chinese history have left outstanding calligraphy works. For another thing, we can also follow copybooks in our spare time to improve our English handwriting. Don't forget to ask our teachers for guidance when necessary.

As an old saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." With effort, we'll definitely improve our handwriting.

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按五个档次进行评分。

2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:

(1)对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表述的清楚程度和合理性。

(2)使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。

(3)上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

4. 评分时还应注意:

(1)词数少于 60 的,酌情扣分。

(2)单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,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。

(3)书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13~15 分)

——覆盖了所有内容要点,表述清楚、合理。

——使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。

——有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(10~12 分)

——覆盖了所有内容要点,表述比较清楚、合理。

——使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。

——比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(7~9 分)

——覆盖了大部分内容要点,有个别地方表述不够清楚、合理。

——使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。

——基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(4~6 分)

——遗漏或未清楚表述一些内容要点,或一些内容与写作目的不相关。

——所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。

——几乎不能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

未能达到预期的写作目的。

第一档(1~3 分)

——遗漏或未清楚表述大部分内容要点,或大部分内容与写作目的不相关。

——所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。

——几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

完全未达到预期的写作目的。

零分

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判;所写内容与题目要求完全不相关。

第二节:

参考范文:

A few days later, I received a call from my school, saying my college acceptance letter had arrived. Then I hurried to the school with my parents. It was beyond my wildest dream till that moment. As a matter of fact, I doubted then whether I was in the dream. I normally dreaded the long walk to the school. But that day was different. There seemed to be something in the air, an electric current, connecting my body to the letter. When I got it, I was really afraid that the envelop was empty. But there was a white package inside. With my heart beating faster, I wondered whether it could really be what was expected.

My parents excitedly said behind me, "Well, open the envelop!" What I grabbed in my hands contained everything I had been waiting for. Slowly, I opened it and a flash of CONGRATULATIONS in bold bright letters caught my eyes. A feeling of happiness and relief rushed through my body. I was holding my first offer from a good college. Needless to say, it wouldn't have been possible if it weren't for the countless hours of studying and writing, but most importantly, my parents' constant reminders, in fact, were the best form of education for me. "Thank you, Mom and Dad!" I said gratefully.

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次进行评分。

2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:

(1) 创造内容的质量,续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。

(2) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。

(3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

4. 评分时还应注意:

(1)词数少于 120 的,酌情扣分。

(2)单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,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。

(3)书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21~25 分)

——创造了丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。

——使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。

——有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

第四档(16~20 分)

——创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融洽度较高。

——使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。

——比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

第三档(11~15 分)

——创造了基本合理的内容,有一定的逻辑性,续写基本完整,与原文情境相关。

——使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。

——基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

第二档(6~10 分)

——内容或逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文情境有一定程度脱节。

——所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。

——未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

第一档(1~5 分)

——内容或逻辑上有较多重大问题,或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。

——所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。

——几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

零分

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判;所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。