

高三英语

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What will the woman do first?

- A. Finish her homework. B. Design a water system. C. Go over the instructions.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 W: I'm struggling with my project. I have to come up with a design for a water treatment system ... but I don't know where to start.

T: Well, why not look closely at the task instructions first?

W: Good idea.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Why does the man make the phone call?

- A. To organize a business trip.
B. To cancel an appointment.
C. To offer some information.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Good afternoon, Suzhou Trading Co., Ltd.

M: Hello. This is Smith from Hongxing International Trading Co.,Ltd.

W: Hello. We've been looking forward to meeting you.

M: Likewise. We'll be arriving on the 3rd and staying at the Palace Hotel.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Journalist and player.
B. Doctor and patient.
C. Boss and employee.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【原文】 W: Have you had any illness or accident before?

M: A broken knee I got playing football when I was 17. Apart from that, nothing.

W: OK. So what's your problem?

M: Well, recently I've been getting this pain here, just in my forehead.

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，并标在调研卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. When will the woman take her flight?

A. At 9:25.

B. At 12:45.

C. At 21:00.

7. How will the woman pay for the ticket?

A. In cash.

B. By check.

C. By credit card.

【答案】6. B 7. C

【解析】

【原文】M: Eastwind Airways.

W: Do you have any flights to Sydney next Tuesday?

M: Yes. There's a flight at 12:45 and one at 21:00. Which flight would you like?

W: Well, I need to get there in the morning.

M: OK. How about the earlier flight? Then your arrival will be at 9:25 a.m., local time.

W: Excellent.

M: So that's \$5000. How would you like to pay?

W: Can I pay at the check-in desk?

M: Yes, but you will be charged an extra 5 dollars if you do that.

W: Oh, in that case, here's my credit card.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To express thanks.

B. To change a tie.

C. To make a complaint.

9. What does the woman like about the wallet?

A. The design.

B. The colour.

C. The material.

10. How much is the wallet today?

A. 20 dollars.

B. 18 dollars.

C. 10 dollars.

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Can I help you?

W: Yes, well, I bought this tie last week for my husband's birthday, but he doesn't like it. Could I change it for something else?

M: Certainly, madam. What do you have in mind?

W: Maybe a wallet.

M: Any particular colour?

W: Not really.

M: How about this one?

W: I like the design, but don't particularly care for the colour. Do you have that in other colours, too?

M: Well, they come in white, pale yellow, and brown. Will a brown one do?

W: Yes...

M: Here you are.

W: How much is it?

M: It's only 20 dollars.

W: That is a lot of money for a wallet.

W: But it's really pleasant as a gift, isn't it? And you will get a 10% discount today.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What is the man doing?

A. Taking an interview.

B. Collecting information.

C. Answering some questions.

12. What did Wang Yaping do in 2008?

A. She became an astronaut.

B. She flew for 1,567 hours in total.

C. She contributed to the Beijing Olympics.

13. What does the woman think of Wang Yaping?

A. Strong and encouraging.

B. Calm and interesting.

C. Inspiring and cooperative.

【答案】 11. B 12. C 13. A

【解析】

【原文】 M: Hi, Jessie. I need to conduct a survey concerning students' role models for a school project. Can you please answer a few questions?

W: Sure.

M: Who is your role model?

W: Wang Yaping.

M: One of the Shenzhou-XIII crew members, right?

W: Yes. She is also the first female astronaut to enter Tiangong space station.

M: Could you offer more details?

W: Well, Wang started as a pilot, and became a member of China's first female astronauts in May 2010 with years of systematic education and training.

M: She must be very tough.

W: Indeed. Wang is able to stay calm under pressure. During her service as a military pilot, she flew a total of 1,567 hours and was involved in major tasks such as the Wenchuan earthquake relief effort and the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing. She sets a good example for all women who dream of going to space.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. Who is the woman most probably speaking to?

A. A retiree.

B. A librarian.

C. A patient.

15. What does the man need to do with the records?

A. To collect them.

B. To update them.

C. To return them.

16. Why does the lunch club need more drivers?

A. It promises to provide a lift for its members.

B. It is located in a neighboring community.

C. Many members are from other communities.

17. When will Mrs. Carroll go to the hospital?

A. Next Friday.

B. Next Monday.

C. Next Tuesday.

【答案】 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. B

【解析】

【原文】 M: Good morning. My name's Frank. I've just retired and moved to the community. I'd like to become a volunteer, and I guess you are in charge of the voluntary work here.

W: That's right.

M: What sort of thing could I do?

W: Well, we need help with the library. We borrow books from the city library. So, one thing you could do is get involved in collecting them.

M: That's no problem.

W: Another thing is the records that we keep of the books we're given. It would be very useful to have another person to help keep the records up to date.

M: Right. I can do that. Do you run a lunch club in the community for elderly people?

W: Yes, we have a very successful club.

M: I could help with transport, if that's of any use.

W: That'll be nice. People come to the club from neighboring communities, and we're always in need of more drivers.

M: What about help for individual residents? Do you arrange that at all?

W: Yes. In fact, there's Mrs. Carroll. She needs a lift to the hospital next Monday.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What products does Stevenson's produce?

A. Metal goods.

B. Medical tools.

C. Machine parts.

19. Who is Ronald Stevenson?

A. The director of the company.

B. The founder of the company.

C. The manager of the company.

20. What is the school unable to do this year?

- A. Arrange a morning presentation.
- B. Send a teacher to produce tools.
- C. Find out how the students are doing.

【答案】 18. A 19. B 20. C

【解析】

【原文】 Welcome to Stevenson's, one of the country's major producers of metal goods. Thank you for choosing us for your two weeks of work experience. My name is Julia, the managing director.

Stevenson's is quite an old company. It was set up in 1923 by Ronald Stevenson who went into the steel industry when he left school.

Stevenson's original plan was to produce spare parts for the machine tools industry— although in fact that never happened. Shortly before the company went into production, Stevenson was given the opportunity to make goods for hospitals, so that's what we did for the first five years.

Now some idea of what you'll be doing during your two weeks with us. Most mornings you'll have a presentation from one of the managers, to learn about their department. And you'll spend some time in each department, observing and talking to people. Normally a teacher from your school will come in each week to find out how the group were getting on, but your school isn't able to arrange that this year.

OK, are there any questions before we move on? ...

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

The Best Podcasts for Everyone



A podcast is a sound file similar to a radio broadcast, which can be downloaded and listened to on a computer or iPod. You can find a podcast about almost anything these days, but you might need a helping hand to find the podcasts worthy of your ear. Our expertly chosen list will entertain and educate you, whether you're doing the dishes, working out, or relaxing in the bath.

1. Revisionist History

In this mix of strange stories, Malcolm Gladwell, a famous writer, handles misunderstood events and rarely discussed ideas, covering subjects like Toyota's car recall and even the firebombing of Tokyo at the end of World War II. Gladwell freely mixes research and opinion and enjoys challenging conventional views, but every episode serves up facts and stories you have likely never heard before.

2. The Read

Kid Fury and Crissle West, famous comedians, review the latest pop culture news and offer their opinions on everything. Funny and challenging, these conversations run for a couple of hours, covering recent events and frequently touching on social justice, mental health and race.

3. Forever35

Forever35 started as a physical self-care podcast but expanded to discuss mental health, relationships, and any other topic that appeals to writers Doree Shafrir and Kate Spencer. They go from chatting about skin creams to seasonal emotional disorder—but always in a fun, inclusive, and down-to-earth way.

4. Hidden Brain

An absorbing deep dive into human behavior related to brains with the help of scientists, Hidden Brain is packed with informative messages. The host, National Public Radio's accomplished science journalist Shankar Vedantam, makes complex ideas accessible.

5. The Infinite Monkey Cage

This show, hosted by physicist Brian Cox and comedian Robin Ince, raises questions like “Does time exist?”—which are then debated by a diverse panel of three guests, usually a mix of experts and entertainers. Definite answers are in short supply, but it's always accessible, enthusiastic, and makes audience think deeply.

Special offer for readers: Get a 1-year subscription to WIRED for \$5 (\$25 off). This includes unlimited access to WIRED.com. If you buy something using links in our stories, this helps support our work.

21. What is this text?

- A. A book review.
- B. A course plan.
- C. An academic article.
- D. An online advertisement.

22. How many podcasts are associated with natural science?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

23. Which podcast interests listeners who want to stay young and healthy?

- A. The Read.
- B. Forever35.
- C. Hidden Brain.
- D. The Infinite Monkey Cage.

【答案】21. D 22. A 23. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要讲述了一些可供你收听的播客的名单。

【21 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章标题 “The Best Podcasts for Everyone”（适合每个人最好的播客）及文章第一段 “A podcast is a sound file similar to a radio broadcast, which can be downloaded and listened to on a computer or iPod. You can find a podcast about almost anything these days, but you might need a helping hand to find the podcasts worthy of your ear. Our expertly chosen list will entertain and educate you, whether you're doing the dishes, working out, or relaxing in the bath.”（播客是一种类似于无线电广播的声音文件，可以在计算机或 iPod 上

下载和收听。如今，你几乎可以找到任何内容的播客，但是你可能需要有人帮忙才能找到值得你倾听的播客。我们精心挑选的名单将娱乐和教育你，无论你是在洗碗，工作，或放松在浴缸。）可知，文章主要讲述了一些可以供你收听的播客的名单。所以文章很有可能属于一个广告。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Hidden Brain”部分“An absorbing deep dive into human behavior related to brains with the help of scientists, Hidden Brain is packed with informative messages. The host, National Public Radio’s accomplished science journalist Shankar Vedantam, makes complex ideas accessible.”（在科学家的帮助下，《隐藏的大脑》对人类与大脑有关的行为进行了深入研究，其中充满了信息性的信息。主持人，国家公共广播电台的成功的科学记者 Shankar Vedantam，使复杂的想法易于理解。）“The Infinite Monkey Cage”部分中“This show, hosted by physicist Brian Cox and comedian Robin Ince, raises questions like “Does time exist?”—which are then debated by a diverse panel of three guests, usually a mix of experts and entertainers. Definite answers are in short supply, but it’s always accessible, enthusiastic, and makes audience think deeply.”

（这个节目由物理学家 Brian Cox 和喜剧演员 Robin Ince 主持，提出了诸如“时间存在吗？”然后由三位嘉宾组成的不同小组进行辩论，通常由专家和艺人组成。明确的答案是短缺的，但它总是可获得的，热情，并使观众思考深刻。）可知，这两个播客是和自然科学有关的。故选 A。

【23 题详解】 公众号：高中试卷君

细节理解题。根据“Forever35”部分中“Forever35 started as a physical self-care podcast but expanded to discuss mental health, relationships, and any other topic”（Forever35 最初是一个关于身体自我护理的播客，后来扩展到讨论心理健康、人际关系和其他任何话题）可知，播客 Forever35，可以使你实现身体自我护理，同时改善心理健康、人际关系所以对于项保持年轻和健康的收听者而言，Forever35 是很好的选择。故选 B。

B

The latest data shows the population of wild Asian elephants in southwest China’s Yunnan Province has increased from around 150 to more than 300 from the 1980s to the end of 2021, according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.

With the growth in the elephant population, conflicts between humans and elephants have become frequent. In order to fundamentally and peacefully solve the issue and protect the elephant’s habitat at the same time, construction of the Asian elephant National Park is picking up speed. Experts suggest that national parks are not meant to be entirely free of people. Instead, they should offer a method for coexistence.

Asian elephants play an important role as engineers of the rainforest, said the expert. Their migration(迁徙) can speed up the replacement of forest ecosystems along the way. Elephant waste remains not only a delicacy for insects, but also attracts insectivorous birds, allowing plant seeds to spread. Therefore, protecting the elephants and their habitats guarantees the shelter to other wildlife in forest ecosystems.

To cope with human-elephant conflicts, Yunnan took the lead in introducing a commercial insurance model into its compensation(补偿) system: local residents will be paid with the amount of money for the crops destroyed by the elephants by the insurance company. In the past 10 years, Yunnan has paid a total of 173 million yuan for losses caused by Asian elephants.

“The standard of compensation is constantly being adjusted, and the amount of insurance coverage for compensation is also increasing,” said Yang Hua from the Forestry and Grass Bureau of Yunnan Province. “At present, the insured amount in Pu’er City and Xishuangbanna Prefecture alone has already gone beyond 50 million.”

24. Why does the author mention the growing population of wild Asian elephants?

- A. To promote a better environment.
- B. To introduce a possible crisis.
- C. To applaud the efforts of the government.
- D. To stress the importance of the elephants.

25. What does the underlined word “insectivorous” mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Feeding on insects.
- B. Driving away insects.
- C. Letting go of insects.
- D. Keeping track of insects.

26. What has been done to tackle conflicts between elephants and humans?

- A. Construction of undisturbed national parks.
- B. Support of Asian elephants’ migration.
- C. Constant adjustment of insurance policies.
- D. Guarantee of the shelter to other wildlife.

27. What might be the best title?

- A. Asian elephants, engineers of the rainforest
- B. Insurance adjusted, compensation increased
- C. Population of wild Asian elephants shoots up in China
- D. China explores solutions to achieve human-elephant harmony

【答案】24. B 25. A 26. C 27. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述随着大象数量的增长，人类与大象之间的冲突变得频繁，所以中国不断探索解决人象之间冲突的策略。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “The latest data shows the population of wild Asian elephants in southwest China’s Yunnan Province has increased from around 150 to more than 300 from the 1980s to the end of 2021, according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.(国家林业和草原局的最新数据显示，从上世纪 80 年代到 2021 年底，中国西南部云南省的野生亚洲象数量已从 150 头左右增加到 300 多头。)” 和第二段 “With the growth in the elephant population, conflicts between humans and elephants have become frequent.(随着大象数量的增长，人类与大象之间的冲突变得频繁。)” 由此可知大象数量的增加是为了引出本文的话题随着大象数量的增长，人类与大象之间的冲突变得频繁。也就是人和大象之间的冲突，故选 B。

【25 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线词句子 “Elephant waste remains not only a delicacy for insects, but also attracts insectivorous birds, allowing plant seeds to spread.(大象的粪便不仅是昆虫的美味佳肴，还吸引了 insectivorous

鸟类，使植物种子得以传播。) ”和常识可知鸟类吃昆虫，所以划线词意为“食虫的”，和 A 选项“以昆虫为食”同义，故选 A。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “To cope with human-elephant conflicts, Yunnan took the lead in introducing a commercial insurance model into its compensation(补偿) system: local residents will be paid with the amount of money for the crops destroyed by the elephants by the insurance company. In the past 10 years, Yunnan has paid a total of 173 million yuan for losses caused by Asian elephants.(为了应对人象冲突，云南率先在补偿制度中引入了商业保险模式：由保险公司赔偿当地居民被大象破坏的庄稼。在过去的 10 年里，云南为亚洲象造成的损失支付了 1.73 亿元。)” 和最后一段 ““The standard of compensation is constantly being adjusted, and the amount of insurance coverage for compensation is also increasing,” said Yang Hua from the Forestry and Grass Bureau of Yunnan Province. 云南省林草局的杨华表示：“赔偿标准在不断调整，赔偿保险的金额也在不断增加。” ”可知在解决大象与人类之间的冲突时引入了商业保险模式，并且不断的调整金额，故选 C。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其第一段 “The latest data shows the population of wild Asian elephants in southwest China’s Yunnan Province has increased from around 150 to more than 300 from the 1980s to the end of 2021, according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration.(国家林业和草原局的最新数据显示，从上世纪 80 年代到 2021 年底，中国西南部云南省的野生亚洲象数量已从 150 头左右增加到 300 多头。)” 和第二段 “With the growth in the elephant population, conflicts between humans and elephants have become frequent.(随着大象数量的增长，人类与大象之间的冲突变得频繁。)” 可知本文主要讲述随着大象数量的增长，人类与大象之间的冲突变得频繁，所以中国不断探索解决人象之间冲突的策略。故 D 选项“中国探索人象和谐的解决方案”符合本文主旨，故选 D。

C

Cities are difficult to navigate (导航) at the best of times, but for people with disabilities they can be like courses with hurdles and bring inconvenience to disabled people.

A UK national travel survey found that adults with mobility difficulties took 39% fewer trips than those with no disability in 2017. Yet that could change as devices and cities grow smarter. Assistive tech is playing a big role in the transformation. The global value of the industry is expected to increase from \$14 billion in 2015 to \$30.8 billion in 2024, according to Zion Market Research.

One of the things that could transform lives is a smart walking stick designed by engineers from Young Guru Academy (YGA) in Turkey. The WeWalk stick has a sensor that detects hurdles above chest level and uses vibrations (振动) to warn the user. It can be paired with a smartphone to help navigation, and is connected with a voice assistant and Google Maps.

Ceylan, who has been blind since birth, says that connecting the stick to the Internet of Things and smart city solutions makes it user-friendly. “As a blind person, when I am at the Metro station I don’t know which is my exit ... I don’t know which bus is approaching ... which stores are around me. That kind of information can be provided with the WeWalk,” he says.

“The smart walking stick is really an exciting initiative that will make a huge difference to some people,” says Anna Lawson, the director of the Center for Disability Studies at Leeds University in the United Kingdom. “But they are very expensive ... they’re not going to be available to the vast majority of disabled people,” she added.

Bryan Matthews, a lecturer at the Institute for Transport Studies at the University of Leeds, shares the concerns about cost. He says there should also be a focus on inclusive design, and anything that helps people navigate their environment is positive.

28. What does “that” in the second paragraph refer to?

- A. The survey that compared adults’ mobility.
- B. The smart industry that is booming.
- C. The fact that the disabled traveled less.
- D. The role that the assistive tech plays.

29. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The working principles of the WeWalk stick.
- B. The introduction of the WeWalk stick inventors.
- C. The transformation caused by the WeWalk stick.
- D. The benefits brought about by the WeWalk stick.

30. What’s the purpose of quoting Ceylan?

- A. To show the value of smart tech.
- B. To urge more attention to the blind.
- C. To increase the potential market share.
- D. To encourage tech research and development.

31. What is the disadvantage of the WeWalk stick?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Confusing instructions. | B. Poor navigation. |
| C. Inclusive designs. | D. High prices. |

【答案】28. C 29. A 30. A 31. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述残疾人比正常人旅游次数少这一现象，并指出如果设备和城市变得更加智能，这一现象将改变。并展示了智能手杖这一设备。

【28 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段第一句 “A UK national travel survey found that adults with mobility difficulties took 39% fewer trips than those with no disability in 2017. Yet that could change as devices and cities grow smarter. (英国一项全国旅行调查发现，2017 年，行动不便的成年人比没有残疾的成年人旅游次数少了 39%。然而，随着设备和城市变得更加智能，这种情况可能会改变。)” 可知，划线词为指示代词 that，通常指代前文的人或物，可推测在本句子指代前文提到的这一事实：行动不便的成年人更少去旅游这一社会现象。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第三段二三句 “The WeWalk stick has a sensor that detects hurdles above chest level and uses vibrations (振动) to warn the user. It can be paired with a smartphone to help navigation, and is connected with a

voice assistant and Google Maps. (WeWalk 手杖有一个传感器, 可以检测胸部以上的障碍物, 并使用振动来警告用户。它可以与智能手机配对以帮助导航, 并与语音助手和谷歌地图连接。)”可知, 本段主要介绍了这种手杖的工作原理。故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段第一句 “Ceylan, who has been blind since birth, says that connecting the stick to the Internet of Things and smart city solutions makes it user-friendly. (Ceylan 自出生以来就一直失明, 他表示, 将手杖连接到物联网和智能城市解决方案, 使其易于使用。)”可知, Ceylan 认为对他这样的盲人而言, 这种手杖起到了作用, 本段引用他说的话 ““As a blind person, when I am at the Metro station I don’t know which is my exit ... I don’t know which bus is approaching ... which stores are around me. That kind of information can be provided with the WeWalk,” he says. (“作为一个盲人, 当我在地铁站时, 我不知道哪个是我的出口……我不知道哪辆公共汽车来了。我周围有哪些商店?这类信息可以通过 WeWalk 提供。”)”也是进一步解释他在段首提出的智能手杖有价值这一观点。故选 A 项。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段最后一句 ““But they are very expensive ... they’re not going to be available to the vast majority of disabled people,” she added. (她补充道: “但它们非常昂贵...绝大多数残疾人都负担不起。”)”可知, 这位专家的话语表明这种手杖的劣势是价格太贵。故选 D 项。

D

What strategy do you use to make tough life decisions like whether to end a relationship, quit your job, or go back to school? Maybe you weigh the advantages and disadvantages. Maybe you go with your sixth sense. Or maybe, if you’re like most people, you simply do nothing. After all, we have a tendency to prefer the status quo (现状), and focus more on the potential losses involved with change rather than the potential benefits.

But here’s a simpler strategy: When you’re indecisive about a big life decision, choose the path of change. That’s the takeaway of research recently published by Steven Levitt, an economist at the University of Chicago.

For the study, Levitt asked people who were facing tough decisions to flip(抛) a digital coin on the website FreakonomicsExperiments.com. The coin tosses were randomized, with one side representing change, the other status quo. The study asked more than 20,000 participants to make whichever decision the coin toss directed, and then report back on how things played out after two and six months.

Of course, not everyone followed through. The two-month survey found that participants chose change less frequently than they had initially predicted they would. After six months, however, this tendency toward inaction disappeared. But most surprising were the results on well-being. At both the two and six-month marks, most people who chose change reported feeling happier, better off, and that they had made the correct decision.

The study had some limitations. One is that its participants weren’t selected randomly. Another limitation is that participants whose decision didn’t play out well might have been less likely to report back on their status after two and six months. Still, the study does suggest that people who are on the edge of a tough decision are probably better off going with change. Levitt isn’t suggesting you flip a coin to make all decisions. But coin-flipping does seem to have some benefits. Levitt notes that some people might prefer giving in to their fate to randomness in

order to avoid regret. But you can also use randomness a bit more sensibly. When facing a tough decision, you could flip a coin and, upon seeing the outcome, notice whether you feel relief or fright. If you feel relieved, that's probably the path you should choose.

32. What is most people's priority when making hard choices?

- A. Calculating potential losses.
- B. Valuing potential benefits.
- C. Following inner voice of one's mind.
- D. Making a change to the status quo.

33. What are the findings of the two surveys?

- A. Making changes brought most participants happiness.
- B. All participants gave immediate feedback on their status.
- C. Participants' action agreed with their initial prediction.
- D. More participants remained inactive after six months.

34. What is a limitation of the study?

- A. The randomness of picking study subjects.
- B. The incorrect method of flipping a coin.
- C. The insufficiency of study statistics.
- D. The insensible outcome of the analysis.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Coin flips are beneficial to making hard choices.
- B. When facing a hard decision, choose the status quo.
- C. A study justifies making hard choices with randomness.
- D. A study offers a strategy for making hard decisions.

【答案】 32. A 33. A 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了当人们面对人生的重大选择的时候，有人权衡利弊，有人靠感觉或者什么都不做，作者告诫我们面对人生大事，要做出改变。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 “After all, we have a tendency to prefer the status quo (现状), and focus more on the potential losses involved with change rather than the potential benefits.(毕竟，我们倾向于保持现状，更多地关注变化所涉及的潜在损失，而不是潜在的利益。)” 可知人们在面对重大选择的时候，总是算计潜在的损失，故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 “At both the two and six-month marks, most people who chose change reported feeling happier, better off, and that they had made the correct decision.(在两个月和六个月的时间里，大多数选择改变的人报告说，他们感觉更快乐、更好，他们做出了正确的决定。)” 可知，分析发现做决定给参与者带来了幸福，故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “The study had some limitations. One is that its participants weren’t selected randomly. Another limitation is that participants whose decision didn’t play out well might have been less likely to report back on their status after two and six months.(这项研究有一些局限性。一是参与者不是随机选择的。另一个缺陷是那些重大决定进展不顺利的参与者，在两个月和六个月后有可能没有汇报他们的状况。)” 可知，研究的缺陷是不是随机选择参与者和实验数据不足，故选 C 项。

【35 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句 “After all, we have a tendency to prefer the status quo (现状), and focus more on the potential losses involved with change rather than the potential benefits.(毕竟，我们倾向于保持现状，更多地关注变化所涉及的潜在损失，而不是潜在的利益。)” 以此引入话题，再根据第二段第一句 “But here’s a simpler strategy(这儿讲一个简单一点的策略)” 以及下文内容可知，本文主要讲述一项研究提供了一种做出艰难决定的策略。故选 D 项。

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。

For the holiday gathering, you may be wondering how you’re going to pull it off. Before we go into the specifics, a few words of general advice: You don’t have to throw the party your parents did. 36

We talked to a party-planning expert, Miller. Here’s her advice on how to host a stress-free holiday gathering without losing your mind.

37

The best way to avoid being exhausted is to be prepared. Many seasoned hosts set their tables several days in advance. “Always pretend your event is a few days before.” Miller says. 38 She recommends cleaning the house, rounding up an extra dining chair and buying drinks a few days in advance.

Pick a serving setup.

Before you choose your menu, determine your serving style. 39 If you’ve got the space for it, a family-style meal — where people sit around a table and food is passed on big plates — can cut down on the need for complicated decorations. “Food can be part of the design, so you’re not going crazy with flowers or anything,” she says.

Embrace a mixed menu.

The pandemic has made takeout an option not only for family dinners, but also for entertaining, because many restaurants now offer specific holiday dinner dishes to take home. 40 “You can do a party with literally no cooking,” Ramos says. “I like to live in the in-between, but it’s up to you.” Time- and stress-savers include relying on make-ahead dishes.

- A. This is your show.
- B. Dress the house in your own style.
- C. Be prepared with a carefully worked-out plan.
- D. You can get great food from so many local places.

- E. Throw a party that isn't on the holiday itself.
F. Buffets are good if you don't have a large dining table.
G. There is always work you have to do at the last minute.

【答案】36. A 37. C 38. G 39. F 40. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍如何举办一场没有压力的假日排队。

【36 题详解】

根据上文 “Before we go into the specifics, a few words of general advice: You don't have to throw the party your parents did.(在我们讨论细节之前，有几句一般性的建议：你不必像你父母那样举办派对。)” 可知言外之意这是你的派对，你应该按照自己的想法去办，故选 A 选项 “这是你的节目。” 符合题意，故选 A。

【37 题详解】

设空处为本段的主题句。根据下文 “The best way to avoid being exhausted is to be prepared. Many seasoned hosts set their tables several days in advance.(避免疲惫的最好方法就是做好准备。许多经验丰富的主人会提前几天布置好餐桌。)” 可知本段主要讲述的时在办派对之前做好准备，故 C 选项 “准备好一个精心制定的计划。” 符合本段主旨，故选 C。

【38 题详解】

根据上文 “ “Always pretend your event is a few days before.” Miller says.(“总是假装你的活动提前了几天。”米勒说。)” 和下文 “She recommends cleaning the house, rounding up an extra dining chair and buying drinks a few days in advance.(她建议打扫房间，准备一张额外的餐椅，并提前几天买饮料。)” 可知是要把能提前做的工作先做完，因为到最后也还有要做的工作，故 G 选项 “总有工作要到最后一刻才去做。” 起到了承上启下的作用，符合题意，故选 G。

【39 题详解】

根据上文 “Before you choose your menu, determine your serving style.(在你选择菜单之前，确定你的上菜方式。)” 可推测下文应继续针对上菜方式给出建议，故选 F 选项 “如果你没有一个大餐桌，自助餐是不错的选择。” 紧密连接上文，符合语境，故选 F。

【40 题详解】

根据上文 “The pandemic has made takeout an option not only for family dinners, but also for entertaining, because many restaurants now offer specific holiday dinner dishes to take home.(新冠肺炎疫情使外卖不仅成为家庭晚餐的一种选择，也成为娱乐的一种选择，因为许多餐馆现在都提供特定的节日晚餐菜肴带回家。)” 可知可以从不同餐馆买食物，这样就可以吃到许多地方的食物，因此 D 选项 “你可以吃到很多地方的美味食物。” 符合语境，故选 D。公众号：高中试卷君

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。

Dusti was inside her apartment on Sunday afternoon. She was watching a group of children play on a 41 pond outside her window, 42 suddenly the icy surface cracked(破裂). Three of the children 43 into the water.

“44 I even realized it, I was out there on the middle of the pond, 45 two kids out,” Dusti said at a news conference on Monday.

But as she 46 the third child, the ice gave way 47 her and Dusti, too, found herself in the 15-foot-deep pond. She tried to pull herself out, but the ice was too slippery, so she tried to stay afloat as she 48 to hold the girl’s head above the surface, she said.

The little girl’s teenage cousin soon appeared, throwing Dusti a 49 and dragging her back onto the surface. She then managed to pull the 6-year-old to 50.

As the girl began to 51 on her own, the fire-rescue team arrived and took her to the hospital. As of Monday afternoon, she is in critical but 52 condition, authorities said, adding that doctors expect her to 53.

“The fact that we had her witness these kids fall in there and her quick 54 in putting her life at risk for the kids to make sure that they could 55 another day is amazing,” Deputy Blaine Moulton said, recognizing Dusti’s bravery at the news conference.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. forbidden | B. frozen | C. destroyed | D. deserted |
| 42. A. as | B. until | C. when | D. while |
| 43. A. fell | B. jumped | C. sprang | D. dived |
| 44. A. After | B. Before | C. Since | D. Once |
| 45. A. pulling | B. pouring | C. pointing | D. picking |
| 46. A. waited for | B. answered for | C. asked for | D. reached for |
| 47. A. above | B. in | C. to | D. beneath |
| 48. A. scheduled | B. struggled | C. screamed | D. settled |
| 49. A. coat | B. bag | C. rope | D. bucket |
| 50. A. safety | B. privacy | C. freedom | D. peace |
| 51. A. cry | B. talk | C. breathe | D. walk |
| 52. A. scary | B. serious | C. sharp | D. stable |
| 53. A. escape | B. leave | C. die | D. survive |
| 54. A. reaction | B. recovery | C. reflection | D. relief |
| 55. A. get it | B. make it | C. call it | D. catch it |

【答案】41. B 42. C 43. A 44. B 45. A 46. D 47. D 48. B 49. C 50. A 51.

C 52. D 53. D 54. A 55. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Dusti 勇敢营救孩子们落水的见义勇为的故事，她因为自己的英勇事迹而受到表彰。

【41 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她正看着一群孩子在窗外结冰的池塘上玩耍，突然，冰面裂开了。A. forbidden 禁用的；B. frozen 冰封的；C. destroyed 被破坏的；D. deserted 被遗弃的。根据下文 “suddenly the icy surface cracked(破裂)” 可知，此处是在结冰的池塘上玩耍，故选 B。

【42 题详解】

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. as 当……时；B. until 直到；C. when 当……时；D. while 在……期间。根据 “She was watching a group of children play on a 1 pond outside her window,” 可知，此处是固定句型 be doing... when..., 意为 “正在做什么，突然……”，故选 C。

【43 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：三个孩子掉进水里了。A. fell 落下；B. jumped 跳；C. sprang 跳跃；D. dived 跳水。根据上文 “suddenly the icy surface cracked(破裂)” 可知，此处是三个孩子掉进水里，故选 A。

【44 题详解】

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：在我意识到之前，我已经在池塘中央，把两个孩子拉了出来。A. After 在……之后；B. Before 在……之前；C. Since 自从；D. Once 一旦。根据后文以及在新闻发布会说的话，可知 Dusti 营救落水孩子是自发的，主动的，所以应该是在意识到之前，故选 B。

【45 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. pulling 拉；B. pouring 倾倒；C. pointing 指出；D. picking 采摘。根据上下文语境和 “two kids out” 可知，此处是把孩子拉出来，故选 A。

【46 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：但当她伸手去够第三个孩子时，她身下的冰裂开了，Dusti 也发现自己掉进了 15 英尺深的池塘里。A. waited for 等待；B. answered for 对……负责；C. asked for 要求；D. reached for 伸手以触及。根据上文 “I was out there on the middle of the pond, 5 two kids out” 可知，又去救第三个孩子，所以应该是伸手去够，故选 D。

【47 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. above 在……上面；B. in 在……里；C. to 朝着；D. beneath 在……下面。根据 “Dusti, too, found herself in the 15-foot-deep pond” 可知，此处是她下面的冰也裂开了，故选 D。

【48 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她说，她试图把自己拉出来，但冰太滑了，所以她努力让自己浮在水面上，努力把女孩的头抬出水面。A. scheduled 安排；B. struggled 努力；C. screamed 尖叫；D. settled 解决。根据下文 “She tried to pull herself out, but the ice was too slippery” 可知，她努力把女孩的头抬出水面，以免溺水，故选 B。

【49 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：小女孩十几岁的表弟很快出现了，他扔给 Dusti 一根绳子，把她拖回到水面上。A. coat 外套；B. bag 书包；C. rope 绳子；D. bucket 桶。根据下文 “dragging her back onto the surface” 可知，此处是用绳子，才能把她拉出水面，故选 C。

【50 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后她成功地把 6 岁的孩子拉到了安全的地方。A. safety 安全；B. privacy 隐私；C. freedom 自由；D. peace 和平。根据下文 “As the girl began to 11 on her own, the fire-rescue team arrived and took her to the hospital.” 可知，第三个孩子被 Dusti 救了上来，所以应该是拉到了安全的地方，故选 A。

【51 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当女孩开始自主呼吸时，消防救援队赶到并将她送往医院。A. cry 哭泣；B. talk 说话；C. breathe 呼吸；D. walk 走路。根据下文 “the fire-rescue team arrived and took her to the hospital” 和常识可知，小女孩刚被救上来，应该是开始呼吸，故选 C。

【52 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当局说，截至周一下午，她病情危急，但情况稳定，并补充说医生预计她能活下来。A. scary 吓人的；B. serious 严重的；C. sharp 锋利的；D. stable 稳定的。根据下文 “adding that doctors expect her to 13.” 可知，情况应该是稳定的，故选 D。

【53 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. escape 逃跑；B. leave 离开；C. die 死亡；D. survive 活下来。根据上文 “she is in critical” 以及上下文的转折关系可知，此处应该是活下来了，故选 D。

【54 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：副警长布莱恩·莫尔顿(Blaine Moulton)在新闻发布会上称赞了 Dusti 的勇敢，他说：“我们让她目睹了这些孩子掉在那里，她反应很快，为了孩子们而冒着生命危险，确保他们能度过新的一天，这太棒了。” A. reaction 反应；B. recovery 恢复；C. reflection 深思；D. relief 宽慰。根据上文 “I even realized it, I was out there on the middle of the pond” 可知，此处是反应快，故选 A。

【55 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：同上。A. get it 了解；B. make it 幸免于难；C. call it 不构成短语；D. catch it 受责备。根据上下文语境可知，把孩子们救上来了，所以应该是幸免于难，故选 B。

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。

Illegal ivory (象牙) hunting once posed a significant threat to Kenya's elephants. But now the giants of the animal kingdom 56 (face) an even bigger risk: climate change.

In the past years, Kenyan 57 (official) have cracked down on hunting, 58 has targeted giraffes for their meat, bones and hair and elephants for their ivory tusks. But as Kenya battles its worst drought in four decades, the crisis is killing 20 times more elephants 59 hunting. In Tsavo National Park much wildlife 60 (flee) in recent years in search of water. To survive, elephants require vast landscapes for food. Adults can consume 300 pounds of food and more than 50 gallons of water 61 day. But rivers, soil and grassland are drying up, 62 (result) in poor and deadly environment.

In the last year, at least 179 elephants have died of thirst, while hunting has claimed the lives of fewer than 10,

Kenyan Tourism and Wildlife Secretary Najib Balala told the BBC. “It is a red alarm.” he said of the crisis. Balala suggested that 63 much time and effort has been spent tackling illegal hunting that 64 (environment) issues have been ignored. “We have forgotten to invest into biodiversity 65 (manage) and ecosystems,” he said. “Something must be done to deal with climate change.”

【答案】56. are facing

57. officials

58. which 59. than

60. has fled

61. a 62. resulting

63. so 64. environmental

65. management

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述以前非法猎杀对大象构成严重威胁，但是现在气候变化给大象带来更大的危险。

【56 题详解】

考查时态。句意：但现在，动物王国的巨人们正面临着更大的风险：气候变化。设空处为谓语，根据时间状语 now 可知应用现在进行时，主语 the giants，谓语用复数形式，故填 are facing。

【57 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：在过去的几年里，肯尼亚大学的官员们已经严厉打击了狩猎活动，比如猎取长颈鹿的肉、骨头、毛发和大象的象牙。设空处为主语，应用名词，根据后面谓语 have cracked down，可知主语应用复数形式，故填 officials。

【58 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：同上。分析可知，设空处引导非限制性定语从句，指代先行词 hunting，关系代词在从句中作主语，故填 which。

【59 题详解】

考查介词。句意：但随着肯尼亚与 40 年来最严重的干旱作斗争，这场危机杀死的大象数量是狩猎的 20 倍。根据前面的 20 times more elephants 可知前后是比较，应该用介词 than，故填 than。

【60 题详解】

考查时态。句意：在察沃国家公园，许多野生动物近年来为了寻找水源而逃离。设空处为谓语，根据时间状语 in recent years 可知应用现在完成时，主语是 much wildlife，谓语用第三人称单数，故填 has fled。

【61 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：成年大象每天可以消耗 300 磅的食物和超过 50 加仑的水。根据句意可知设空处意思为“每一”，可以用不定冠词，故填 a。

【62 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：但是，河流、土壤和草地正在干涸，导致了恶劣和致命的环境。设空处为非谓语，

和句子的主语之间是主动关系，应用现在分词作状语，故填 **resulting**。

【63 题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：巴拉拉认为，人们在解决非法狩猎问题上花费了太多的时间和精力，而忽视了环境问题。分析可知本句为结果状语从句，用 **so/such...that...** 连接，意为“如此……以至于……”，**so** 后面一般接形容词或副词，**such** 后面一般接名词，设空处后面是名词，但是有 **much** 修饰，所以应用 **so**，故填 **so**。

【64 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：同上。设空处修饰名词作定语，应用形容词，故填 **environmental**。

【65 题详解】

考查名词。句意：我们忘记了投资于生物多样性管理和生态系统，”他说。设空处是宾语，应用名词形式，故填 **management**。

第四部分写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

66. 教育部发文要求每个中小学生都要参与志愿服务。寒假将至，假设你是校学生会主席李华，请你在校英语报上发表一封倡议信。内容包括：

1. 志愿者活动的益处；
2. 可以开展的志愿者活动；
3. 发出倡议。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 词左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear schoolmates,

Volunteering is playing a crucial role in students' overall development. With the approach of winter vacation, it's high time that we took up volunteering.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear Schoolmates,

Volunteering is playing a crucial role in students' overall development. With the approach of winter vacation, it's high time that we took up volunteering.

A willing heart to volunteer provides us with massive benefits. Volunteering not only makes us feel connected with the community but also is beneficial to our well-being. Blessed with a sense of purpose in life, we are offered

an amazing opportunity to learn valuable skills.

There are different ways of serving people, ranging from volunteering at children's home or libraries to virtual volunteering, helping pupils with schoolwork online, or promoting intangible heritage of Wu Culture.

Why not throw ourselves into volunteering? It makes us a better person and creates a better world.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。教育部发文要求每个中小学生都要参与志愿服务。寒假将至，假设你是校学生会主席李华，请考生在校英语报上发表一封倡议信。

【详解】1.词汇积累

起到关键作用：playing a crucial role in→ play an important part in

提供：provide → offer

有好处的：beneficial→ advantageous

不同的：different→ diverse

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Blessed with a sense of purpose in life, we are offered an amazing opportunity to learn valuable skills.

拓展句：Since we are blessed with a sense of purpose in life, we are offered an amazing opportunity to learn valuable skills.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Volunteering not only makes us feel connected with the community but also is beneficial to our well-being. (运用了 not only...but also...句型)

【高分句型2】There are different ways of serving people, ranging from volunteering at children's home or libraries to virtual volunteering, helping pupils with schoolwork online, or promoting intangible heritage of Wu Culture. (运用了动名词作宾语)

第二节(满分 25 分)

67. 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。

The Ice Cream Truck

"Never give up! Never give up!" chanted two young children, Max and Lily, as they marched barefoot behind their grandmother Mimi who was leading them on a great adventure, straight off the beach where they had spent the day building sand castles and swimming in the sea. They were seeking the mysterious ice-cream truck!

Over the years, Mimi had become an example of positivity for her family. It was not a title she earned without effort, however. Her husband died early and at only forty years old she was left to raise her daughter alone. She faced the heart-breaking disaster powerful enough. She could have lived under a black cloud. But she challenged herself to find joy every day instead. She was always up for a new challenge, whether that was hiking across the rocky mountain in Austria to get a better view of the breathtaking scenery, or signing up for tap-dancing classes at fifty. Leading by example, Mimi taught her daughter just how much one could achieve with a positive attitude.

And obviously she had taken the same approach in her relationship with her grandchildren as well. Before starting her adventure with Max and Lily on that hot July afternoon, Mimi heard the ice-cream man's bell from her beach chair. She turned and saw him briefly, spotting his green shirt and catching the sight of his waving bell before he turned and disappeared. The ice-cream man visited the beach on a daily basis, although the delay between the sound of his bell and the disappearance of his truck is not long. One must be quick to catch him.

Max and Lily were disappointed when they didn't catch him in time that day. That was until Mimi's eyes shone and she said, "Never give up!" She explained that the truck might be gone, but they could hurry up to find it at its next stop.

They walked block after block. Not knowing which direction the truck had taken, they had to make their best guess about where to search. The kids' tiny legs were tired, but they went on, continuing the chant, "Never give up! Never give up!"

注意：1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

2.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

After about twenty minutes of walking, Max's faith started to get shaken in the burning sun.

Just two blocks later, they found it.

【答案】 After about twenty minutes of walking, Max's faith started to get shaken in the burning sun. He wondered out loud, "Maybe we should quit. We have been walking pretty far and haven't seen the truck yet." With that, he collapsed, resting his aching legs and rubbing his sore feet. Mimi bent over and patted him gently on the shoulder. Smiling, she comforted the boy, "Max, remember: winners never quit, and quitters never win". "Yeah! Never give up!" Lily agreed. Max looked up, thought for a while and jumped to his feet. "You are right. Let's hurry!" And so they marched on.

Just two blocks later, they found it. The ice-cream truck was parked just around the corner, shining brilliantly in the sunlight, as if waiting to reward the three adventurers with a most generous treat for their patience and determination. "Finally!" Max cried at this sight, throwing a fist in the air, while Lily screamed with excitement. They laughed, cheered, and chanted in chorus, "Never give up!" In that magical moment, Mimi turned that phrase into a battle cry for the children. They would be ready for any challenges upon hearing these words. So never give

up; your ice cream truck may be just a block away.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了 Mimi 是她家人一个积极向上的榜样，面对早年的遭遇，她足够坚强，每天都去寻找快乐，永不放弃，她告诉女儿一个人如果有积极的态度，可以取得多大的成就，她在对待孙辈的关系上也采取了同样的方法，在七月炎热的下午 Mimi 带着 Max 和 Lily 寻找冰激凌车，虽然冰激凌已经开走了，但是 Mimi 告诉他们不要放弃，于是他们一个街区一个街区的，边喊“永不放弃”边搜索冰激凌车。公众号：高中试卷君

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“走了大约 20 分钟后，Max 的信念在烈日下开始动摇。”可知，第一段可描写 Max 准备放弃，于是 Mimi 过来安慰并鼓励他，他们继续前进。

②由第二段首句内容“仅仅过了两个街区，他们就找到了。”可知，第二段可描写他们找到冰激凌车后的感受和感悟。

2. 续写线索：Max 准备放弃——Mimi 安慰——鼓励他不要放弃——继续前进——找到冰激凌车——开心和感动

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①.弯腰：bend over / bend down

②.前进：march on/go forward

③.为……做准备：be ready for/ prepare for

情绪类

①.激动的：with excitement / be excited

②.慷慨的：generous/ bighearted

【点睛】

[高分句型 1]. Smiling, she comforted the boy, “Max, remember: winners never quit, and quitters never win”. (现在分词作状语)

[高分句型 2]. “Finally!” Max cried at this sight, throwing a fist in the air, while Lily screamed with excitement. (现在分词作状语和 while 连接的并列句)