

江苏省百校联考高三年级第三次考试

英语试卷

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 is the woman's problem?

A. The computer has broken down.

B. Something is wrong with the web page.

C. Her computer is disconnected from the Internet.

2. How much should the man pay?

A. \$4.

B. \$2.

C. \$16.

3. Where is the man's phone most probably?

A. In the kitchen.

B. In the bedroom.

C. In the sitting room.

4. What kind of holiday does the man prefer?

A. A climbing holiday.

B. A riding holiday.

C. A camping holiday.

5. What will the weather be like in eastern areas tomorrow afternoon?

A. Sunny.

B. Cloudy.

C. Rainy.

第二节 (共 15 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间, 每段对话或独白读两遍。听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What country does the girl live in?

A. Australia.

B. Canada.

C. China.

7. Why does the girl have no accent?

- A.Because she studies well.
- B.Because she moves a lot.
- C.Because she practices a lot.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
- A.Neighbors.
 - B.Husband and wife.
 - C.Teacher and student.
- 9.What is the man most worried about?
- A.The traffic jam.
 - B.The air pollution.
 - C.The frequent noise.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

- 10.Who is dishonest?
- A.The woman.
 - B.Paul.
 - C.Barry.
- 11.What does the man think of the woman?
- A.She is careless.
 - B.She is impolite.
 - C.She is not shy.
- 12.When is the woman's birthday?
- A.On Tuesday.
 - B.On Friday.
 - C.On Sunday.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

- 13.Where are the speakers?
- A.At the recycling center.
 - B.In the office.
 - C.At home.
14. How does the man feel about the wasted paper?
- A.Cautious.
 - B.Curious.
 - C.Angry.
- 15.What waste will the man do with?
- A.Paper.
 - B.Cans.
 - C.Plastic bottles.
- 16.What do the speakers decide to do?
- A.Prepare boxes for different wastes.
 - B.Reduce the use of collection boxes.
 - C.Stop using paper and water bottles.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

- 17.How many shops are there in Lakeside?
- A.320.
 - B.13,000.
 - C.50,000.
- 18.Why does Lakeside stay open until 10 pm?
- A.It can provide the best service for shoppers.

B.Evening shoppers spend much more money.

C.Many people enjoy shopping in the evening.

19.What do we know about Lakeside?

A.It has 30 banks. B.It has a post office. C.It has 13 restaurants.

20.What can shoppers do at Lakeside after shopping?

A. Have a meal and relax.

B.Swim at Alexandra Lake.

C.Sleep in the shopping center.

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

Most people know about the most popular parks in the United States, such as Yellow-stone National Park and Grand Canyon National Park. Here are some of the little known national parks that everyone should try to visit.

Buffalo National River, Arkansas

The Buffalo National River travels for 135 miles through beautiful terrain (地形), and it flows uninhibited (无拘束的). Visitors to this park will find a myriad of activities to enjoy. Floating the river, is of course, one of the most popular activities. Visitors can enjoy the river's waters by canoe,kayak or tube.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico

Chaco Culture provides access to a wide variety of Chaco's sites. In fact, Chaco Culture National Historical Park has the largest concentration of Chaco ruins outside of Mexica. The park also has a great night sky program. The Chaco Night SkyProgram includes presentations, astronomy which links modern astronomy with the astronomical knowledge of Chaco's people.

Colorado National Monument, Colorado

The land is covered with towering monoliths within surrounding plateau and canyons. Visitors will be greeted with stunning views as well as plenty of activities. The Rim Rock Drive is a great option for car travelers wishing to enjoy the views of the landscape. In addition, Colorado National Monument is great for hiking. It is also a great destination for camping and biking.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon

Crater Lake is one of the most unique areas in Oregon and the country. The park makes a great summer and winter time destination. Most of the year the park is covered in snow, the summertime window is very brief, lasting

only from July to October. During the short summer visitors can enjoy the Rim Drive, hiking, camping, fishing, swimming in the lake and even take a boat tour of the lake.

1. Which destination would you choose if you want to float the river?

- A. Buffalo National River, Arkansas.
- B. Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
- C. Colorado National Monument, Colorado.
- D. Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico.

2. What can you do in Colorado National Monument, Colorado?

- A. Go swimming.
- B. Go cycling.
- C. Enjoy cultural relics.
- D. Participate in charity activities.

3. Which column of a website is the text most probably taken from?

- A. Culture.
- B. Travel.
- C. Society.
- D. History.

【答案】 1. A 2. B 3. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。文章主要讲述了四个鲜为人知的国家公园的相关信息。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Buffalo National River, Arkansas** 中的 “Floating the river, is of course, one of the most popular activities. (河流漂流当然是最受欢迎的活动之一)” 可知，如果想去河流漂流会选择的目的地是 Buffalo National River, Arkansas。故选 A 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Colorado National Monument, Colorado** 中的 “It is also a great destination for camping and biking. (它也是露营和骑自行车的好目的地)” 可知，在 Colorado National Monument, Colorado 可以露营和骑自行车。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 “Here are some of the little known national parks that everyone should try to visit. (以下是一些鲜为人知的国家公园，每个人都应该尝试参观)” 可推知，文章可能来自网站中的旅游栏目。故选 B 项。

B

A previously hidden corridor buried deep in the 4500-year-old Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt has been mapped in detail for the first time-and researchers have also taken a glimpse inside using tiny camera called endoscopic camera (内窥镜照相机).

The corridor was first discovered in 2016, but researchers didn't want to damage the monument to gain access. The pyramid is the only one of the seven wonders of the ancient world still standing, and was, for millennia, the world's tallest human-made structure at 146 metres. It was built around 2560 BC during the reign of the pharaoh (法老) Khufu.

Using a technique called cosmic-ray muon radiography (宇宙射线μ子成像), an international team of researchers was able to certify that the corridor was 9 metres long, with a cross section of about 2 metres by 2 metres.

Cosmic-ray muon radiography tracks the level of muons (μ介子) passing through the pyramid. In the technique, researchers use muon detectors which are placed at various points around the monument. Muons are partially absorbed by the stone used to build the pyramids, which means the method allows researchers to identify cavities (洞) inside the structure.

This approach has been used to map the internal structures of pyramids since 1971, when it was first used at Giza. Using their precise map of the corridor, the researchers identified an opportunity.

“We knew the cavity was there, but of course it's totally different when you see it,” says Procureur. “We felt strange when we saw this.” Still, Procureur was glad of one thing. “It's a controversial opinion, but I'm relieved the cavity was empty. I wouldn't have liked to participate in opening a tomb.”

4. Why didn't the researchers want to damage the monument to gain access to the corridor?

- A. Because it is the world's tallest structure.
- B. Because it is the largest pyramid in the world.
- C. Because it was built around 2560 AD during the reign of the pharaoh Khufu.
- D. Because it is the only one of the seven wonders of the ancient world still standing.

5. What does the underlined word “certify” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Confirm.
- B. Imagine.
- C. Approach.
- D. Reach.

6. What do you know about the cosmic-ray muon radiography?

- A. It was first used at Giza in 1917.
- B. It tracks the size of muons passing through the pyramid.
- C. It has been used to map the external structures of pyramids.
- D. It allows researchers to identify cavities inside the structure.

7. What can you infer from the last paragraph?

- A. There was nothing in the cavity.
- B. The corridor was the same as previously thought.

C. Procureur was interested in participating in opening a tomb.

D. The cavity used to be the tomb of the pharaoh Khufu.

【答案】 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了深藏在 4500 年历史的埃及吉萨大金字塔深处的一条之前隐藏的走廊首次被详细绘制出来，研究人员还使用一种名为“内窥镜相机”的微型摄像机对其内部进行了一瞥。文章还介绍了这一发现所采取的科学技术。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “The corridor was first discovered in 2016, but researchers didn’t want to damage the monument to gain access. The pyramid is the only one of the seven wonders of the ancient world still standing, and was, for millennia, the world’s tallest human-made structure at 146 metres.(这条走廊最早是在 2016 年发现的，但研究人员不想为了进入而破坏纪念碑。金字塔是古代世界七大奇迹中唯一仍然屹立不倒的，几千年来，它一直是世界上最高的人造建筑，高达 146 米)”可知，研究人员不想破坏纪念碑来进入走廊是因为它是古代世界七大奇迹中唯一仍然存在的。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词上文 “Using a technique called cosmic-ray muon radiography (宇宙射线 μ 子成像)”以及后文 “that the corridor was 9 metres long, with across section of about 2 metres by 2 metres”可知，一个国际研究小组通过使用一种叫做宇宙射线 μ 子射线照相的技术，能够确认这条走廊长 9 米，横截面约为 2 米 \times 2 米。故画线词意思是“确认”。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段 “Muons are partially absorbed by the stone used to build the pyramids, which means the method allows researchers to identify cavities (洞) inside the structure.(μ 介子被建造金字塔的石头部分吸收，这意味着这种方法可以让研究人员识别结构内部的空洞)”以及倒数第二段 “This approach has been used to map the internal structures of pyramids since 1971, when it was first used at Giza.(自 1971 年首次在吉萨使用以来，这种方法一直被用于绘制金字塔的内部结构)”可知，宇宙射线 μ 子成像可以让研究人员识别结构内部的空洞。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “It’s a controversial opinion, but I’m relieved the cavity was empty.(这是一个有争议的观点，但我很欣慰这个洞是空的)”可推知，洞里什么都没有。故选 A。

C

Activities such as art classes could be recommended as an alternative to medication for patients in England as

part of a major initiative to reduce the number of people becoming dependent on prescription drugs.

The Times newspaper quotes figures showing that in the past 12 months, 8.4 million adults in England were taking antidepressants (抗抑郁药), which is 8 percent higher than 2019, which has resulted in the new advice. Around 23 percent of women are on antidepressants, and 12 percent of men.

“Medicines offer a fantastic range of tools for NHS staff to provide care that can be positively life-changing,” said Tony Avery, the national clinical director for prescribing at NHS England. “However, we need to be alert to the risks of some medicines, and the framework we are publishing today empowers local services to work with people to ensure they are being effectively supported when a medicine is no longer providing overall benefit.”

The NHS report drew particular attention to projects carried out in the county of Gloucestershire. One service, called Art on Prescription, was described as “a form of social prescription and is a non-clinical intervention delivered by art practitioners for therapeutic benefit”. Another, a course called Artlift, begins with “a personalized ‘What Matters To You’ conversation prior to the start of the program and (we) agree a personalized support plan and goals with each participant”. They all reported improvement in participants’ mental well-being.

Actually, as long ago as September 2018, then health secretary Matt Hancock said, “The evidence increasingly shows that activities like social clubs, art, ballroom dancing, and gardening can be more effective than medicines for some people and I want to see an increase in that sort of social prescribing.”

8. Why do activities such as art classes are recommended for patients in England?

- A. Because they are more effective than medicines.
- B. Because people in England prefer to attend art classes.
- C. Because they can replace medication for patients in England.
- D. Because they may help reduce the people’s dependence on certain drugs.

9. What can we learn from Tony Avery’s words?

- A. Medicines can provide life-changing effects all the time.
- B. We need to be cautious about the dangers of some medicines.
- C. The framework published is greatly supported by the local people.
- D. Local services can work with patients to provide them with overall benefit.

10. What do you know about the projects carried out in the county of Gloucestershire?

- A. The two projects were carried out in the rural areas of Gloucestershire.
- B. Art on Prescription was a clinical intervention delivered by art practitioners.
- C. The patients’ mental health in the two projects were both reported to be improved.
- D. A personalized “What Matters To You” conversation started after the start of the program Artlift.

11. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To persuade people to stop taking medicine.
- B. To introduce a new kind of life-changing medicine.
- C. To appeal to the government to organize more social activities.
- D. To recommend a way to reduce patients' dependence on prescribed drugs.

【答案】 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍在英国，艺术课程被建议作为药片的替代品。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Activities such as art classes could be recommended as an alternative to medication for patients in England as part of a major initiative to reduce the number of people becoming dependent on prescription drugs. (在英国，作为减少对处方药依赖人数的一项重大举措的一部分，艺术课程等活动可以被建议作为药物治疗的替代方案。)” 可知，在英国推荐病人参加艺术课之类的活动，因为它们可能有助于减少人们对某些药物的依赖。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “However, we need to be alert to the risks of some medicines, and the framework we are publishing today empowers local services to work with people to ensure they are being effectively supported when a medicine is no longer providing overall benefit. (然而，我们需要警惕一些药物的风险，我们今天发布的框架授权地方服务机构与人们合作，以确保当一种药物不再提供整体效益时，他们得到有效的支持。)” 可知，托尼·艾弗里认为我们需要警惕某些药物的危险。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “The NHS report drew particular attention to projects carried out in the county of Gloucester shire. One service, called Art on Prescription, was described as “a form of social prescription and is a non-clinical intervention delivered by art practitioners for therapeutic benefit”. Another, a course called Artlift, begins with “a personalized ‘What Matters To You’ conversation prior to the start of the program and (we) agree a personalized support plan and goals with each participant”. They all reported improvement in participants' mental well-being. (NHS 报告特别关注在格洛斯特郡开展的项目。其中一项名为 “Art on Prescription” 的服务被描述为 “一种社会处方，是艺术从业者为治疗效果而提供的非临床干预”。另一门名为 Artlift 的课程以 “在课程开始前进行个性化的 ‘你在乎什么’ 对话开始，(我们)与每位参与者商定个性化的支持计划和目标”。他们都报告说参与者的心理健康有所改善。)” 可知，两个项目中患者的心理健康都得到了改善。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Activities such as art classes could be recommended as an alternative to medication for patients in England as part of a major initiative to reduce the number of people becoming dependent on prescription drugs. (在英国，作为减少对方药依赖人数的一项重大举措的一部分，艺术课程等活动可以被建议作为药物治疗的替代方案。)” 和最后一段 “Actually, as long ago as September 2018, then health secretary Matt Hancock said, “The evidence increasingly shows that activities like social clubs, art, ballroom dancing, and gardening can be more effective than medicines for some people and I want to see an increase in that sort of social prescribing.”(事实上，早在 2018 年 9 月，时任卫生部长马特·汉考克就表示：“越来越多的证据表明，对一些人来说，社交俱乐部、艺术、交谊舞和园艺等活动比药物更有效，我希望看到这种社交处方有所增加。”)” 及全文可推断，本文的目的是建议减少病人对方药依赖的方法。故选 D。

D

While rice and wheat are the two most commonly consumed cereal grains worldwide, a study covering more than 100,000 people in Northwest China has revealed that choosing rice as a main food may result in a lower risk of obesity.

Researchers from Xi'an Jiaotong University collected data from participants aged 35 to 74 who are residents of five northwestern provincial-level regions. They divided the participants into three groups. The first group eats rice as their main food, consuming it either daily or four to six times per week, while consuming wheat less than four to six times per week. The second group's main food is wheat, and the third group consumes both rice and wheat as their main food, with similar frequency.

Then the researchers compared results and found out that rice preference might be associated with a lower risk of certain obesity types in the population of Northwest China. Higher wheat intake was associated with higher risks of excessive body fat and central obesity (stomach fat) in men and central obesity in women, according to the study findings published in the journal *Nutrients*.

According to the researchers, previous animal studies shows that wheat gluten (谷蛋白) promoted weight gain by reducing heat production and energy consumption, while rice protein shows the potential for anti-obesity and triglyceride-lowering (抗肥胖和降低甘油三酯) effects. Meanwhile, rice-based dietary patterns often have more fresh vegetables, meat and fish servings. People with wheat preference in Northwest China tend to eat large bowls of noodles with fewer vegetables or less meat, and sometimes even with a large amount of oil.

However, researchers noted that given the vast territory and diverse ethnic groups present in Northwest China, further studies might be necessary to fully understand the regional specificity and potential hidden reasons for the observed links.

12. What do you know about the study in Northwest China?

- A. People can eat rice to lose weight. B. Eating rice will help you live longer.
C. Rice is the perfect choice for people who are fat. D. Eating rice may reduce people's risk of being fat.

13. How did the researchers figure out the findings of the study?

- A. By offering examples. B. By referring to some data.
C. By making a comparison. D. By quoting an expert's opinion.

14. What does the previous animal study show?

- A. Wheat gluten reduced weight gain by reducing heat and energy.
B. Rice protein has the potential to fight obesity and lower triglyceride.
C. People often eat noodles with more fresh vegetables, meat and fish servings.
D. People who prefer wheat in Northwest China tend to eat small bowls of noodles.

15. What will the researchers probably do next?

- A. They will carry out further studies.
B. They will change their research methods.
C. They will promote rice as the main food.
D. They will figure out the number of ethnic groups in China.

【答案】 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了研究表明，选择大米作为主要食物可能会降低肥胖的风险。文章介绍了研究开展的过程以及发现和意义。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“While rice and wheat are the two most commonly consumed cereal grains worldwide, a study covering more than 100,000 people in Northwest China has revealed that choosing rice as a main food may result in a lower risk of obesity.(虽然大米和小麦是世界上最常见的两种谷物，但一项覆盖中国西北地区 10 万多人的研究表明，选择大米作为主要食物可能会降低肥胖的风险)”可知，吃米饭可以降低人们变胖的风险。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Then the researchers compared results and found out that rice preference might be associated with a lower risk of certain obesity types in the population of Northwest China.(然后，研究人员比较了结果，发现对大米的偏好可能与中国西北地区某些肥胖类型的风险较低有关)”可知，研究人员通过比较来弄清楚这项研究的结果的。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “According to the researchers, previous animal studies shows that wheat gluten (谷蛋白) promoted weight gain by reducing heat production and energy consumption, while rice protein shows the potential for anti-obesity and triglyceride-lowering (抗肥胖和降低甘油三酯) effects.(根据研究人员的说法, 先前的动物研究表明, 小麦麸质通过减少热量产生和能量消耗来促进体重增加, 而大米蛋白则显示出抗肥胖和降低甘油三酯的潜在作用)” 可知, 之前的动物研究表明了大米蛋白有对抗肥胖和降低甘油三酯的潜力。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “However, researchers noted that given the vast territory and diverse ethnic groups present in Northwest China, further studies might be necessary to fully understand the regional specificity and potential hidden reasons for the observed links.(然而, 研究人员指出, 考虑到中国西北地区广阔的领土和多样化的民族群体, 可能有必要进一步研究, 以充分了解区域特异性和潜在的隐藏原因, 以观察到的联系)” 可推知, 研究人员接下来可能会进行进一步的研究。故选 A。

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Before we even realize it's happening, slowly but surely, we start losing confidence in who we are, what we do, and pretty much everything we ever thought we knew. You're not alone. 16 Below are simple steps that it offers to help you restore confidence quickly.

Figure Out the Root Cause. Knowing why you're losing confidence is key to reversing that downward spiral. Not only will it get your confidence back but also it will strengthen it in the process. So, take the time to become aware of your environment, your thoughts, your behaviors, and your relationships. 17

Strike a Pose. Simply put you stand straight, take up some space, put one hand on each hip, chin tilted upward, breathe in, and be present. Hold this pose for a few minutes. 18 Our attitudes often follow our behaviors, her research suggests, meaning that assuming the body language of a powerful person can make anyone who does it feel more confident.

19 Losing confidence means you've given your power away. And one of the fastest ways to take back your power is to utter a tiny two-letter word: NO, Practice saying “no” at least once a day. It can be to your own judgy voices of doubt, or it can be to the external factors you've identified that have caused you to lose confidence. It, along with these other suggestions: are very powerful steps in restoring your confidence.

Losing confidence in ourselves happens. 20 I bet if you ask the people closest to you in your life, they'll shrug and nod, letting you know that they've experienced self-doubt and a loss of confidence, too. It's part

of being human and part of living this thing that we call life.

A. Just Say “No”.

B. You will benefit from it in the long term.

C. They may help you find out your mistakes.

D. It’s happened to me on more than one occasion.

E. It’s one of the power poses suggested by social psychologist Amy Cuddy.

F. In that case, you can identify the negative influences that need to be addressed.

G. According to the online therapy platform Better Health, everyone lacks confidence occasionally.

【答案】 16. G 17. F 18. E 19. A 20. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，文章介绍了几个恢复自信的方法。

【16 题详解】

根据上文 “You’re not alone.(你并不孤单)” 可知，不是你一个会感觉不自信，空处应是描述也有其他人不自信，G 项 “根据在线治疗平台 Better Health 的说法，每个人都会偶尔缺乏自信” 符合语境，故选 G。

【17 题详解】

上文 “So, take the time to become aware of your environment, your thoughts, your behaviors, and your relationships.(所以，花点时间去了解你的环境、你的想法、你的行为和你的人际关系)” 建议花时间去了解你的环境、你的想法、你的行为和你的人际关系，空处位于段末应承接上文。F 项 “在这种情况下，您可以确定需要解决的负面影响” 说明上文做法的好处，符合语境。故选 F。

【18 题详解】

上文 “Hold this pose for a few minutes.(保持这个姿势几分钟)” 提到一个姿势，下文 “Our attitudes often follow our behaviors, her research suggests, meaning that assuming the body language of a powerful person can make anyone who does it feel more confident.(她的研究表明，我们的态度往往取决于我们的行为，这意味着模仿一个有权势的人的肢体语言会让人感觉更自信)” 提到某个人对这个姿势的研究，故空处应是提及一个人物和这个姿势的关系，指出下文 her 的指代对象，E 项 “这是社会心理学家艾米·卡迪提出的一种有力量的姿势” 符合语境，故选 E。

【19 题详解】

空处为本段主旨句。根据本段中 “And one of the fastest ways to take back your power is to utter a tiny two-letter word: NO, Practice saying ‘no’ at least once a day.(而重新变得有能力的最快方法之一就是说出一个两个字母的单词：不。每天至少练习说一次‘不’)” 可知，本段是说学会说“不”，A 项 “说‘不’” 符合语境，

故选 A。

【20 题详解】

根据下文 “I bet if you ask the people closest to you in your life, they’ll shrug and nod, letting you know that they’ve experienced self-doubt and a loss of confidence, too.(我敢打赌，如果你问你生命中最亲近的人，他们会耸耸肩点头，告诉你他们也经历过自我怀疑和信心的丧失)” 中的关键词 too 可知，空处应是提及某个人失去信心的情况，D 项 “这种事在我身上发生过不止一次” 符合语境。故选 D。

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。

It was an overwhelming Friday afternoon. There were hundreds of students, who _____21_____ to cheer their favorite team up.

I have always loved running, but my _____22_____ to compete for a long-distance race was terrible for me. I was _____23_____ to compete in a four-hundred-meter race, yes, it was indeed _____24_____. When the competition finally began. I found my nervous self _____25_____. I ran with my strength, but still did not make _____26_____ to the top three. My teammates, whom I have expected to comfort me _____27_____ to doubt my ability to compete in the next event. They never wanted me to be in the next track game. This belief motivated me to _____28_____ more.

I wanted to prove myself. _____29_____ I decided to work more on my endurance(耐力)skills. As soon as I noticed my time _____30_____ were getting better. I signed up for the next track game. This time I not only _____31_____ to be one of the top three competitors, but also earned a medal for my team.

Nothing was more _____32_____ than the medal I won at that moment. I was appreciated by the members of my team, who _____33_____ rejected my wish to compete on that game. I learned that whatever one puts their _____34_____ to do, that person will _____35_____ be the best at what he is aiming for.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. gathered | B. walked | C. supported | D. offered |
| 22. A. ambition | B. strength | C. inability | D. memory |
| 23. A. forced | B. assigned | C. suggested | D. applied |
| 24. A. meaningful | B. interesting | C. comfortable | D. challenging |
| 25. A. losing | B. abandoning | C. shaking | D. cheering |
| 26. A. it | B. me | C. him | D. them |
| 27. A. figured out | B. turned out | C. came out | D. worked out |
| 28. A. hope | B. risk | C. push | D. create |
| 29. A. so | B. but | C. or | D. yet |

30. A. paces B. experiences C. influences D. evidences
31. A. managed B. succeeded C. tried D. kept
32. A. enjoyable B. valuable C. possible D. interesting
33. A. quietly B. purposely C. previously D. friendly
34. A. subject B. body C. mind D. team
35. A. quickly B. constantly C. exactly D. definitely

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. A 31. A 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者通过不懈努力参加田径比赛，为团队赢得奖牌。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：成百上千的学生聚集在一起为他们喜爱的队伍加油。A. gathered 聚集；B. walked 行走；C. supported 支持；D. offered 提供。根据 “to cheer their favorite team up.” 可知，学生聚集在一起为他们喜爱的队伍加油。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我一直很喜欢跑步，但无法参加长跑比赛对我来说很糟糕。A. ambition 雄心；B. strength 力气；C. inability 无能；不能；D. memory 记忆。根据 “I have always loved running,” 和转折词 but 可知，作者不能参加长跑比赛。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我被指派去参加 400 米赛跑，是的，这确实很有挑战性。A. forced 强迫；B. assigned 分配；指派；C. suggested 建议；D. applied 运用。根据 “to compete in a four-hundred-meter race,” 可知，作者被指派去参加 400 米赛跑。故选 B。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我被指派去参加 400 米赛跑，是的，这确实很有挑战性。A. meaningful 意味深长的；B. interesting 有趣的；C. comfortable 舒服的；D. challenging 具有挑战性的。根据 “but my ____ 2 ____ to compete for a long-distance race was terrible for me.” 可知，参加 400 米赛跑对我来说具有挑战性。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当比赛终于开始时，我发现紧张的自己在发抖。A. losing 失去；B. abandoning 抛弃；C. shaking 摇晃；发抖；D. cheering 欢呼。根据 “I found my nervous” 可知，作者很紧张，所以在发抖，故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查代词词义辨析。句意：我竭尽全力地跑，但仍然没有进入前三名。A. it 它；B. me 我；C. him 他；D. them 他们。make it 成功；达到预定目标。根据 “I ran with my strength,” 和转折词 but 可知，作者虽然竭尽全力，但没有成功进入前三名。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：我的队友们，我本以为他们会安慰我，结果却怀疑我是否有能力参加下一项比赛。A. figured out 想出；B. turned out 结果是；C. came out 出现；D. worked out 锻炼。根据 “My teammates, whom I have expected to comfort me” 可知，作者希望队友安慰自己，结果却怀疑作者的能力。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个信念激励我继续努力。A. hope 希望；B. risk 冒险；C. push 推；促使；D. create 创造。根据 “They never wanted me to be in the next track game.” 可知，队友的怀疑促使作者继续努力。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：所以我决定在耐力技能上多下功夫。A. so 因此；所以；B. but 但是；C. or 或者；D. yet 然而。根据 “I wanted to prove myself.” 可知，作者要证明自己，所以决定在耐力技能上多下功夫。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我一注意到我的时间时，我的节奏越来越快了。A. paces 步伐；节奏；B. experiences 经历；C. influences 影响；D. evidences 证据。根据 “___9___ I decided to work more on my endurance(耐力)skills.” 可知，提高耐力后，作者跑步的节奏越来越快了。故选 A。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这次我不仅成功地成为前三名选手之一，而且还为我的团队赢得了一枚奖牌。A. managed 管理；设法做；B. succeeded 成功；C. tried 试图；D. kept 保存。manage to do sth. 成功地做某事。根据 “but also earned a medal for my team.” 可知，作者成功地成为前三名选手之一。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：没有什么比我在那一刻赢得的奖牌更有价值了。A. enjoyable 有趣的；B. valuable 有价值的；C. possible 可能的；D. interesting 有趣的。根据 “than the medal I won at that moment.” 可知，作者觉得没有什么比他在那一刻赢得奖牌更有价值了。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我的团队成员之前拒绝了我参加这项比赛的愿望，但是现在他们很欣赏我。A. quietly 安静地；B. purposely 故意地；C. previously 先前；D. friendly 友好地。根据 “They never wanted me to be in the next track game.” 和 “rejected my wish to compete on that game.” 可知，队友之前拒绝了作者参加这

项比赛。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我学到了无论人们想全心全意做什么，那么这个人一定会在他所追求的目标上做到最好。A. subject 主题；B. body 身体；C. mind 想法；D. team 团队。put one's mind to do sth. 全心全意地做某事。作者明白了全心全意地做事的重要性。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我学到了无论人们想全心全意做什么，那么这个人一定会在他所追求的目标上做到最好。A. quickly 迅速地；B. constantly 不断地；C. exactly 精确地；D. definitely 肯定地。根据 “I learned that whatever one puts their ___ 14 ___ to do.” 可知，只要全心全意地做事，那么这个人一定会在他所追求的目标上做到最好。故选 D。

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Economic and trade ties between China and countries along the Belt and Road ___ 36 ___ (grow) significantly over the past decade.

Proposed by China in 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative refers ___ 37 ___ the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. China's trade in goods with Belt and Road countries doubled ___ 38 ___ \$1.04 trillion in 2013 to \$2.07 trillion in 2022, with ___ 39 ___ average annual growth rate of 8 percent. Chen Chunjiang, assistant minister of commerce, said at a news conference. By the end of 2022, Chinese enterprises had invested \$57.13 billion in economic and trade cooperation zone countries along the Belt and Road, ___ 40 ___ helped create 421,000 jobs for local residents.

___ 41 ___ (go) ahead, China will expand imports of quality goods, improve its two-way investment structure ___ 42 ___ conclude free trade agreements with more countries along the Belt and Road. China will ___ 43 ___ (active) negotiate and sign bilateral (双边的) cooperation agreements on green development, digital economy and blue economy countries along the Belt and Road.

China will also strengthen cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road in areas including poverty ___ 44 ___ (reduce), health and education, and initiate more “small but beautiful” ___ 45 ___ (project) to enhance local people's sense of accomplishment, Chen said.

【答案】 36. have grown

37. to 38. from

39. an 40. which

41. Going 42. and

43. actively

44. reduction

45. projects

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章报道了过去十年来中国与一带一路沿线国家的经贸关系显著发展。

【36 题详解】

考查时态。句意：过去十年来，中国与一带一路沿线国家的经贸关系显著发展。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作谓语，根据时间状语 over the past decade 可知句子表达的是一个过去发生的动作对现在的影响，应使用现在完成时，主语 Economic and trade ties 是复数，助动词用 have。故填 have grown。

【37 题详解】

考查介词。句意：“一带一路”倡议是指丝绸之路经济带和 21 世纪海上丝绸之路。分析句子结构，refer to 为固定短语，含义为：指的是，与句子表达的含义一致，故填 to。

【38 题详解】

考查介词。句意：中国与“一带一路”国家的货物贸易翻了一番，从 2013 年的 1.04 万亿美元增至 2022 年的 2.07 万亿美元，年均增长率为 8%。根据下文两个数据“\$1.04 trillion in 2013 to \$2.07 trillion in 2022(2013 年的 1.04 万亿美元增至 2022 年的 2.07 万亿美元)”可知此处表达的是“从……到……”，故填 from。

【39 题详解】

考查冠词。句意同上。分析句子结构，空白处后面为名词作宾语，根据名词的用法，名词前需使用不定冠词表示“一个”含义，因 average 第一个发音音素为元音，故填 an。

【40 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：截至 2022 年底，中国企业已向一带一路沿线经贸合作区国家投资 571.3 亿美元，为当地居民创造 4.21 万个就业岗位。分析句子结构，这是一个包含非限制性定语从句的复合句，先行词是整个主句内容，从句缺少主语，应用关系代词 which，故填 which。

【41 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：今后，中国将扩大优质商品进口，改善双向投资结构，与更多一带一路沿线国家缔结自由贸易协定。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中做状语，应使用非谓语动词，因与其逻辑主语之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，使用现在分词，故填 Going。

【42 题详解】

考查连词。句意同上。分析句子结构，空白处后面的动词 conclude 与上文 expand 和 improve 为并列关系，应使用并列连词，故填 and。

【43 题详解】

考查副词。句意：中国将积极谈判并签署一带一路沿线绿色发展、数字经济和蓝色经济国家的双边合作协议。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作状语修饰动词 **negotiate and sign**，应使用副词，故填 **actively**。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：中国还将加强与一带一路沿线国家在减贫、卫生、教育等领域的合作，启动更多“小而美”项目，提升当地人民的成就感。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作宾语，应使用名词，故填 **reduction**。

【45 题详解】

考查名词。句意同上。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作宾语，应使用名词，根据空白处前面的形容词 **more** 可知空白处应填名词复数，故填 **projects**。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，你的美国网友 Jack 在最近的一封邮件中谈论了他即将进入的大学。请你给他回封邮件，谈谈你梦想的大学，内容包括：

- 1.你最喜欢的大学;
- 2.你喜欢这所大学的理由。

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 Jack,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】 One possible version:

Dear Jack,

You told me about the university you would enter in your last e-mail, so I'm glad to tell you something about my dream university.

I have been dreaming of studying in Beijing Foreign Studies University, which is the best university to learn foreign languages in China. I have fallen in love with English since I began to learn it. Thus, I'd like to study it further in university. At the same time, I want to study other foreign languages like German and French.

However, it's not easy to study there. I work very hard. Reading English and remembering English words are my everyday tasks. I hope my dream will come true one year later.

Yours,
Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。给你的美国网友 Jack 写一封邮件，谈谈你梦想的大学，内容包括：你最喜欢的大学；你喜欢这所大学的理由。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

高兴的：glad→delighted

因此：thus→therefore

想要做：would like to do sth.→feel like doing sth.

与此同时：at the same time→meanwhile

2. 句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：However, it's not easy to study there. I work very hard.

拓展句：However, since it's not easy to study there, I work very hard.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】I have been dreaming of studying in Beijing Foreign Studies University, which is the best university to learn foreign languages in China. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】I have fallen in love with English since I began to learn it. (运用了 since 引导的时间状语从句)

第二节 (满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落的开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Being without work can be scary and overwhelming, especially when you have a family to support.

Patrick Hoagland is a 30-year-old dad of one who was suddenly laid off from his job at a metal recycling company. He was desperate to find another job and in this economy, that isn't very easy. However, as a father, he couldn't afford to be without work.

"I definitely had fear," Hoagland admitted. "My wife and I, we don't make a whole lot of money individually. Once I lost my job, everything was put on her." So a month after being laid off, he decided to stand on a busy roadside of a Phoenix highway and simply hand out copies of his resume!

Before figuring out his unconventional strategy, Patrick had tried to apply to many jobs, both online and in person. The lack of response eventually led to his idea. "I wasn't getting any responses," he said. "I was getting frustrated. It popped into my head, stand on a corner and hold a sign and hand out resumes. At first I laughed about

it... but I kept thinking about it. I figured, why not?! There are millions of people in Phoenix driving around; someone might give me a job offer.”

For three days, for a few hours each day, Patrick handed his resume out to strangers. He also held a sign which read “Please take a resume. Laid-off. Looking for a job.”

During one of these sessions, a woman named Melissa DiGianfilippo, owner of Serendipity Consulting, passed by. She was driving down Camel back Rd in Phx near her office and saw this guy on the side of the road with a smile in 110-degree heat, with a sign asking people to take his resume. She was impressed with Patrick because it was 110°C outside and what she saw was really unexpected.

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。

Melissa noticed how much creativity this move took, so she grabbed a copy of his resume and decided to post it on social media.

Patrick is thankful to everyone who has helped him get his dream job.

【答案】 One possible version:

Melissa noticed how much creativity this move took, so she grabbed a copy of his resume and decided to post it on social media. It worked. People were impressed with this willingness and determination to stand in heat. The job offers began to fly in by hundreds, and Patrick eventually found a position at a waste collecting company as an assistant manager. It wasn't just any job, but one he had actually hoped for.

Patrick is thankful to everyone who has helped him get his dream job. “I had a lot of people who sent messages that weren't necessarily job offers but were good wishes saying, ‘Good luck in your application.’ It was nice to see that,” Patrick said. Patrick and Melissa DiGianfilippo have kept in touch ever since. “She didn't need to help me, but she did and it has changed my life. I am so grateful to her,” Patrick added. While as human beings we can-not

control what happens to us, we can certainly control how we react to it. And that can make all the difference.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了 Patrick Hoagland 是一位 30 岁的父亲，他有一个孩子，却突然从一家金属回收公司下岗了。他不顾一切地想再找一份工作，而在目前的经济形势下，这并不容易。然而，作为一个父亲，他不能没有工作。最终一家公司的老板 Melissa DiGianfilippo 看到了他在路边求职，帮助了他，让他找到了一份工作。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“Melissa 注意到这篇文章需要多大的创造力，所以她拿了一份他的简历，并决定将其发布在社交媒体上。”可知，第一段可描写 Melissa 给予 Patrick 帮助，让他找到了理想的工作。

②由第二段首句内容“帕特里克感谢所有帮助他得到理想工作的人。”可知，第二段可描写 Patrick 对找到工作后的反应以及感悟。

2.续写线索：注意到 Patrick——网上发布——Patrick 找到工作——感谢——感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

注意到：notice/take notice of

抓住：grab/grasp

决定：decide to/be determined to

情绪类

感谢：thankful /grateful/show gratitude

好的：nice /great

【点睛】[高分句型 1] While as human beings we can-not control what happens to us, we can certainly control how we react to it. (运用了 what 和 how 引导宾语从句)

[高分句型 2] I had a lot of people who sent messages that weren't necessarily job offers but were good wishes saying, 'Good luck in your application.'(运用了 who 引导定语从句)

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