

成都石室中学 2022—2023 学年度下期高 2023 届二诊模拟考试
英语参考答案

双向细目表

内容板块	具体内容	题型	题号	分值	难度预估	能力层次			权重比例 %
						了解	理解/掌握	应用	
听力	10 段听力材料	选择题	1—20	30	易		√		83%
阅读理解	4 篇阅读	选择题	21—35	30	中偏难		√		
	七选五	选择题	36—40	10	易		√		
语言知识运用	完形填空	选择题	41—60	30	偏难			√	
	语法填空	填空题	61—70	15	易			√	
写作	短文改错	改错题	/	10	中			√	17%
	书面表达	表达题	/	25	中			√	

参考答案

第一部分 听力

1—5 CABBA 6—10 CBACB 11—15 CAABC 16—20 CABAC

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

21—23 ACB 24—27 DDCB 28—31 DAAC 32—35 BDAD

第二节

36—40 FCBEF

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节 完形填空

41—45 BACDB 46—50 ABCBC 51—55 DAADC 56—60 DDACB

第二节

61. was seated 62. when 63. a 64. what 65. knelt 66. Gently 67. for 68. kindness 69. amazing
70. to have

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

71. apply 后的 to 改为 for 72. good 前加 a 73. thought 改为 think 74. which 改为 that 或者删掉

75. Because 改为 Although 或 Though 76. speaking 改为 spoken 77. friend 改为 friends
78. communicate 改为 communicating 79. if 前的 you 改为 it 80. greatly 改为 great

第二节 书面表达(参考答案详解部分)

答案详解

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A 篇

21. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据黑体小标题“Will you help civilians who are forced to flee? £ 80 could help provide emergency relief items such as shelter, bedding and tarpaulins.”可得出答案。故选 A。
22. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文中“Over 100 UNHCR staff are working in Ukraine to get support to families, with a similar number in neighbouring countries and more set to follow.”可知联合国难民署在乌克兰有 100 多名员工,在周边国家还有相近人数的工作人员,由此可知目前在乌克兰和周边国家有 200 多名联合国难民署工作人员。故选 C。
23. B 【解析】写作意图题。从文章开头的图片以及文中黑体部分的内容可以看出本文是在呼吁社会援助乌克兰难民。故选 B。

B 篇

24. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文中第一段“I felt upset and useless afterwards because I was not able to provide him with any good news. Graduating at the end of this year, he asked me how he could find a job in this country and fulfill his career dreams”可知,作者在谈话中就对方怎样在这里找到好工作无法给出好的建议。故选 D。
25. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段和第三段的内容可以得出答案。其中第三段中的“In this case, foreign students studying social sciences, a field in which starting salaries are rarely above the required amount, can kiss their visa hopes goodbye.”指出是学习社会科学的学生对起薪的需求可能偏高,但不代表所有的学生,故 D 项不是正确的原因。
26. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据文中第二段末尾“Last year, there were 233,000 applicants, and only 30 percent of them were lucky, about half of the rate in 2013.”可知去年有 30% 的申请者中签,这个中签率大约是 2013 年的一半,说明 2013 年的中签率是 60% 左右,所以 250,000 个申请者中应该有 150,000 个中签者。故选 C。
27. B 【解析】观点态度题。从最后一段中的“But if the job opportunities are largely reduced by the tightening of immigration policy, I expect there will be a decline. And if that happens, it is the American economy that will suffer from the loss of those educated, hard-working and talented immigrants.”可以看出,作者认为美国没有把勤奋、聪明、受过良好教育的人留下来,该国的经济会受到影响,所以作者对移民政策收紧对美国的影响感到担心。故选 B。

C 篇

28. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Known as humblebragging, it is a big talk disguised as a complaint. ‘I have too many houses. How can I decide which one to decorate?’ and ‘I thought I lost weight this morning. So disappointed when I realized it was because I took off the huge diamond ring my boyfriend gave me last night’ are some examples of Versailles literature. The intention is to

show off — usually things of materialistic values, yet one ought to pretend that's not the point.”(这被称为谦虚自夸,是一种伪装成抱怨的自夸。“我的房子太多了。我怎么决定要装饰哪一个呢?”和“我以为今天早上我瘦了。当我意识到是因为我把昨晚男朋友送给我的巨大钻石戒指摘下来的时候,我非常失望”都是凡尔赛文学的例子。其目的是炫耀——通常是一些具有物质价值的东西,但人们应该假装这不是重点。)可知,“凡尔赛文学”是指谦虚自夸,是一种伪装成抱怨的自夸,其目的通常是炫耀一些具有物质价值的东西。D项(有五个人排着队想和我约会,我都不知道约哪个好)是教科书式的“凡尔赛文学”。故选D。

29. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段“The psychology behind humblebragging is to be recognized for one's successes and be liked by others at the same time, according to scholars.”(根据学者们的研究,谦虚自夸背后的心理是为了在获得成功的同时得到别人的认可和喜欢。)可知,谦虚自夸背后的心理是为了赢得别人的钦佩。故选A。
30. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据上文“that humblebragging is a ‘strategy in pursuit of respect’”(谦虚自夸是一种“追求尊重的策略”)可知,谦虚自夸是用自谦的方式来吹牛,是一种绕弯的方式。由此可推知,“because it draws attention to one's accomplishments in a circuitous way”意为“因为它以一种迂回的方式将人们的注意力吸引到一个人的成就上”。circuitous意为“迂回的”。A. indirect 不直接的;B. straightforward 直接的;C. obvious 明显的;D. sharp 尖锐的。故选A。
31. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第四段“People don't like braggers, but they at least see them as more sincere than humblebraggers”(人们不喜欢吹牛的人,但至少他们觉得这些人比谦虚自夸者更真诚)可知,A选项“吹牛的人相对要比谦虚自夸者更真诚”正确;第三段“Nothing is more dishonest than the appearance of modesty”(没有什么比谦虚的外表更容易骗人的了)对应B选项中的“artificial appearance of being humble”(谦虚的假象),B选项正确;根据最后一段“So, how can we annoy humblebraggers back? ‘Just pretend you don't get whatever it is they try to show off,’ a netizen advised. ‘And respond with genuine sympathy for their complaints,’”(那么,我们该如何回应这些谦虚自夸者呢?一位网友建议道:“他们想炫耀的是什么,你就假装什么都不懂吧。并对他们的抱怨报以真诚的同情。”)可知,D项(用真正的同情来回应会让谦虚自夸者泄气)正确;文中没有提到如何被认可,所以C选项(如果你想被正面地看待,避免使用凡尔赛文学)从文中无法推出。故选C。

D 篇

32. B 【解析】段落大意题。从第二段“ChatGPT is built on top of the OpenAI GPT-3 family of large language models. It lets you type natural-language prompts and then offers conversational responses. It remembers the thread of your dialogue, using previous questions and answers to inform its next responses. It finds relevant information in its oceans of training data, and converts that into plausible-sounding paragraphs of text.”(ChatGPT 建立在 OpenAI GPT-3 大型语言模型家族之上。它允许您键入自然语言提示,然后提供会话响应。它会记住你对话的线索,使用之前的问题和答案来通知下一个回答。它在其海量的训练数据中找到相关信息,并将其转换为听起来合理的文本段落。)可知,第二段是在讲 ChatGPT 的运作原理。故选B。
33. D 【解析】细节理解题。从第二段 “It lets you type natural-language prompts and then offers conversational responses.” 可知,ChatGPT 可以与用户聊天;从第三段 “You can ask it to write a computer program that'll show you all the different ways you can arrange the letters of a word.” 可知,ChatGPT 可以写程序;从第五段 “ChatGPT offers new abilities for everything from helping with research to doing your homework for you outright.” 可知,ChatGPT 可以帮用户写作业。而文中没有提到 ChatGPT 可以帮助用户做家务。故选D。

34. A 【解析】推理判断题。从第四段中的数据可知,ChatGPT 在极短的时间之内吸引了 TikTok 和 Instagram 需要很长时间才能吸引的用户量,所以非常受欢迎。故选 A。
35. D 【解析】最佳标题题。本文从第一段开始引入 ChatGPT 这一新事物;第二段介绍其工作原理;第三段举例介绍 ChatGPT 可以做什么;第四段介绍 ChatGPT 迅速吸引了大量用户;第五段客观分析 ChatGPT 其实并没有帮助学生作弊,而且帮助他们学习得更好;最后两段通过专家的观点呼吁人们客观看待 ChatGPT 这一工具。所以整篇文章是围绕 ChatGPT 来写的,应该在 B、D 选项中选择。本文重点介绍这一新事物给世界带来的改变,并没有提及其缺点。故选 D。

第二节

36. F 【解析】根据前文“Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.”(真正的警察几乎不承认他们的生活和他们在电视上看到的有什么相似之处。)以及第五段首句“A third big difference...”的提示可知,F 项:The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law. (第一个不同之处在于警察的真实生活围绕着刑法。)符合语境。故选 F。
37. C 【解析】根据后文“He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad,unimportant people who are guilty of stupid crimes.”(他将大部分的工作时间花费在录口供上。)可知,C 项:Little of his time is spent in chatting. (他的时间很少花在闲聊上。)符合语境。故选 C。
38. B 【解析】根据后文“Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks,little effort is spent on searching.”可知,除了在谋杀和恐怖袭击等非常严重的案件中,真正的警察很少花时间在搜索犯人上。B 项:In real life,finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. (在现实生活中,找到罪犯不是什么大问题。)符合语境。故选 B。
39. E 【解析】根据前文“First,as members of a police force,they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law.”可知首先,作为警察部队的成员,他们必须始终严格遵守法律。E 项:Second,as expensive public servants,they have to get results. (其次,作为昂贵的公务员,他们必须要有所作为。)符合语境。故选 E。
40. G 【解析】根据前文“If the detective has to deceive (欺骗) the world,the world often deceives him.”(如果侦探不得不欺骗世人,那么世人往往会欺骗他。)可知,G 项:Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. (他遇到的人几乎都不告诉他真相。)符合语境。故选 G。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节 完形填空

41. B 【解析】有了孩子以后,父母被迫在工作和家庭之间作出选择,所以选择 force。
42. A 【解析】come down to 表示归结为,归根结底是什么原因;look up to 表示尊敬,尊重;get down to (doing) something 表示开始认真做某事;go up to 表示前往什么地方。此处表示父母必须要在工作和孩子之间作出选择的时候,归根到底是金钱方面的原因。
43. C 【解析】moral 道德的;economical 节约的;financial 财政的,金融的,跟金钱有关的;material 物质上的。送孩子去托儿所或者请保姆会花钱,故选 financial。
44. D 【解析】与“把孩子送去托儿所或者是找保姆来带”相对的是“父母自己亲自带孩子”。hands-on 表示亲身实践的。
45. B 【解析】父亲最终在工作和带孩子之间选择了暂停他的工作。

46. A 【解析】on hold 表示暂停, put something on hold 表示把什么事情暂时搁置下来。
47. B 【解析】if the need is there 表示存在着一个必须让父母当中一个留在家里的需求。
48. C 【解析】根据破折号后面的 the biggest breadwinner 可知, 此处指挣钱更多的人。earn money 挣钱。
49. B 【解析】通过最后一段的“with attitudes... towards who should stay at home”可知, 此处表示现在的人对男性在家庭中的角色的态度已经发生了转变。
50. C 【解析】因为大家不介意男性在家里当奶爸, 所以让男性回归家庭带孩子也就更容易。
51. D 【解析】社会中并不是所有人都接受男性当奶爸, 所以有人不接受是很正常的事情, 那就没有出乎意料, 也不会让人惊讶, 故排除 A 和 B 选项; 虽然态度发生了转变, 但是还是有很多人对于男性回家带孩子是持否定态度的, 认为这是一种羞耻, 然而父母带孩子并没有什么好羞耻的, 所以这种观点在作者看来是令人难以接受的, 是令人伤心、难过的。
52. A 【解析】2013 年的研究是在对比到底父亲带孩子还是母亲带孩子对孩子更有利, 并未指出具体在哪方面对孩子更有利, 所以 B、C、D 选项都过于绝对。固定短语 better off 表示更好的。
53. A 【解析】孩子处于婴儿时期, 对大人的依赖性很强。be dependent on 意为“依赖”。
54. D 【解析】带小婴儿包括按时喂孩子和给孩子换尿片, 所以这里选择 feed。
55. C 【解析】刚生完孩子以后, 父亲和母亲都可以合法休产假。take leave from work 请假、休假。
56. D 【解析】孩子慢慢长大了以后对父母的依赖性就不是很强了, 就可以要么把孩子送去托儿所, 要么请保姆, 所以这个时候父母留在家带孩子就不再是一件必须的事情, 而是可以作出选择的事情。
57. D 【解析】因为太贵而不把孩子送去托儿所, 父母当中就必须留一个在家里照顾孩子。rather than 而不是。
58. A 【解析】依据常识, 父母在家里带孩子, 一般包括跟孩子一起玩, 保护好孩子以及教好孩子; 根据后面的“develop and grow”也可以看出 educate 是最佳答案。
59. C 【解析】带孩子是一件很费劲的工作, 因为孩子就像一个要求又多又高的、难满足的老板。
60. B 【解析】由 49 空所在句子可知, 人们对父母当中谁应该留下家里的态度在发生转变。

第二节

61. was seated 【解析】考查 seat 的用法和时态。seat 意为“(使)就座”时, 为及物动词, 通常与反身代词连用或使用 be seated 这一形式; 再由后面的 asked 可知, 此处应用一般过去时。
62. when 【解析】考查连词。此处指当 Clara 坐在飞机上时, 突然发生了什么事情。
63. a 【解析】考查冠词。句意: 我们有一位既盲又聋的乘客。
64. what 【解析】考查代词。句意: 但是空乘人员不能理解他需要什么。
65. knelt 【解析】考查动词时态。本句有三个并列谓语: unfastened, walked 以及 knelt。
66. Gently 【解析】考查副词。副词 Gently 修饰 taking his hand。
67. for 【解析】考查介词。固定搭配 ask for 意为“要求, 寻求”。
68. kindness 【解析】考查名词。with 后面加名词。
69. amazing 【解析】考查形容词。这里是空乘在夸赞 Clara, 说她做的相当棒, 而不是说 Clara 自己很惊讶。amazing 意为“惊人的, 了不起的”。
70. to have 【解析】考查非谓语动词。be relaxed to do sth. 意为“做某事感到放松”。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

71. apply 后的 to 改为 for 【解析】考查动词短语搭配。apply for 意为“申请”; apply to 意为“适用于”。

72. good 前加 a 【解析】考查固定短语。have a good command of sth. 意为“精通某事”。
73. thought 改为 think 【解析】考查时态。此处描述“我”现在的观点,所以用一般现在时。
74. which 改为 that 或者删掉 【解析】考查定语从句引导词。当先行词被 the very 修饰时,定语从句不能用 which 引导,而应用 that; that 充当宾语时可省略。
75. Because 改为 Although 或 Though 【解析】考查连词。此处指虽然没有报酬,但是可以获得一些经验和机会。
76. speaking 改为 spoken 【解析】考查固定用法。“英语口语”是“spoken English”。
77. friend 改为 friends 【解析】考查短语。“交朋友”是“make friends”。
78. communicate 改为 communicating 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处的 communicating 和 making friends 一起作 enjoy 的宾语。
79. if 前的 you 改为 it 【解析】考查代词。“I would appreciate it if...”为固定句型,意为“如果……我会很感激”。
80. greatly 改为 great 【解析】考查形容词。名词 help 前面用形容词修饰。

第二节 书面表达(参考范文)

Dear William,

I am delighted that you are interested in Winter Solstice, one of the 24 solar terms in the lunar calendar. It is my pleasure to introduce it to you.

Winter Solstice generally falls between December 21st and 23rd each year. On this day, northern hemisphere experiences the shortest daytime and the longest nighttime. As it means the coming of winter, people usually eat mutton to defend against the cold. Winter Solstice, which was once considered as important as the Spring Festival, is one of the most important days of the year, a day for family reunion. People in the northern part of China will eat dumplings while people in the southern part will eat Tang-yuan or rice dumplings to symbolize family unity and harmony.

As Winter Solstice is approaching, I wish your family peace and prosperity. Happy Winter Solstice!

Yours,

Li Hua

听力原文

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

Text 1

W: Jack, how do you like the play?

M: It's a simple story with a happy ending. But luckily, they had a very strong actor, and he managed to carry the whole play.

Text 2

M: Have we missed it? The man said it's only five blocks away, opposite the bank.

W: Wait a minute. The Chinese restaurant, the National Bank... there it is! The Radisson Hotel.

Text 3

M: Let's meet at twenty to five.

W: Well, could we make it twenty past five?

M: That's a bit late for me. I could manage ten past.

W: OK. See you then.

Text 4

M: What time are we leaving for the outing?

W: I'll phone you tomorrow. I should have everything sorted out by then.

Text 5

W: Thanks for all you've done for me. Hey, listen. Would you like to go to see a film sometime?

M: Yea! That'd be great. I'd love it.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

Text 6

W: Hey, where is everybody?

M: They took Ben to the park. Where have you been?

W: Sorry, I'm late. I picked up the cake and it took me longer than I expected. When will the party start?

M: Ben invited eight children from school and they'll arrive at about two in the afternoon.

W: OK then. I'll put the candles on the cake and leave it in the kitchen and then I'll come and help set the table.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

Text 7

M: So Macy, how was your holiday?

W: Oh, we loved it. Tom liked Germany best but France was my favorite.

M: So, did Rachel finally go with you?

W: No, she wasn't able to. She was called away for a business trip to China.

M: That's a pity. So, where exactly did you go and visit?

W: Well, we traveled all over: Italy, Spain, and Holland. . . We even bathed in a Swiss lake.

M: You did? Really?

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

Text 8

W: Bob, I'm sure you know about second-hand smoke.

M: Of course, I do.

W: But, have you heard about "third-hand" smoke?

M: Third-hand smoke? I'm afraid not. What is it then?

W: Well, it's here in today's paper, "Parents may think they are protecting children from second-hand smoke when they smoke outside their home or only when the children are not there. But now, researchers are warning about what they call 'third-hand smoke'. When you smoke, dangerous matter from cigarettes gets into your hair and clothing. As babies are the weakest, when you come to a baby you pass it to the baby and increase the chances of disease in the baby."

M: Is that so? In that case, I have to say that I should never get close to a baby.

W: That's right. Actually, all smoking parents should do the same or, better, give it up completely.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

Text 9

M: Hello, welcome to our program, *Today's City*. I'm Larry. We're going to Louisville, Kentucky where our guest Michelle Ray comes from. She is proud of her middle-sized city with a small-town feel and big-city dreams. Now, Michelle, tell us about your city.

W: Thank you, Larry. Here is my city. Louisville is my city. The first place I take a visitor from out-of-town is to the Highlands for shopping and night life. When I have delicious Asian food I always go to the Zen Garden, which provides wonderful all-vegetable dishes.

M: Wow, that's interesting. Many people go for healthy food now.

W: You can say that again. If I want to go camping and fishing I go to the Red River area. For complete quiet, I can hide away in my house with a good book from one of our public libraries.

M: That all sounds very exciting. I'm sure some of our listeners will include Louisville in their travel plan for their next holiday. Thank you, Michelle.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

Text 10

M: We are glad to have Dr. Garfield to talk to us today about dreams. Let me start by asking the first question. Does everyone dream?

W: It appears that everyone does. Mostly, when people say that they never dream, what they really mean is that they don't remember their dreams or they don't think their dreams are important. The reason behind is that they might have been made fun of as a child when they first reported their dreams. Or, it was so frightening that they just turned off dreaming completely. The other day someone named Davis came to me and said that he used to be a great dreamer but suddenly he stopped having dreams. I asked him what had happened. It turned out that his brother died of a heart attack and he never expected that such a terrible thing would happen to a young person. Generally, when there was some frightening event and to dream about it was too terrible, people prefer not to dream about it. Actually, the worst thing you can do is stop dreaming. Because, it means that the bad experience was too painful to even appear in dreams. As long as you are dreaming about it, and even if the dreams are frightening, your mind is working on it. My personal opinion about what dreams do is that they help us deal with our problems. We see certain patterns take place in dreams when a person is hurt deep inside, when a person is seriously ill, or when a person has been really sad. If people turn off their dreams totally, it means they don't allow themselves to even think about it.