

汉中市2023届高三年级教学质量第一次检测考试

英语

(命题学校：勉县武侯中学)

注意事项：

1. 答第I卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分

第I卷(选择题共100分)

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)

第一节 (共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 will Joe do?

- A. Leave his company. B. Move house. C. Work in Paris.

2. Why is the man making the call?

- A. To remind the woman of a rainstorm.
B. To have his ceiling repaired.
C. To make work arrangements.

3. What does the man think of the training?

- A. Disappointing. B. Worrying. C. Satisfying.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In the man's office. B. In a meeting room. C. At home.

5. Who are the speakers talking about?

- A. An open-minded minister. B. A kind-hearted headmaster. C. An outstanding teacher.

第二节 (共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或对白。每段对话或对白后有几个小题，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's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. A receptionist and a visitor. C. The boss and the secretary.

7. What does the woman give the man?

- A. A city map. B. A brochure. C. A schedule.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. When did the woman first see Mr. Wang?

- A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Friday.

9. What did Mr. Wang impress the woman with?

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- A. His personality. B. His approach. C. His enthusiasm.
10. What will Mr. Wang do on Tuesday?
A. Chair a meeting. B. Propose a strategy. C. Report the profits.
听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。
11. Where does the woman work?
A. At a dental clinic. B. At a travel agency. C. At a restaurant.
12. When did the man make the reservation?
A. One week ago. B. Two weeks ago. C. Three weeks ago.
13. What is the man doing now?
A. Having a meeting with his client. B. Concluding a meeting. C. Visiting his patients.
听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。
14. What did Adriana create?
A. A bicycle. B. A computer. C. A generator.
15. How did Adriana get the idea of her project?
A. From her grandfather. B. From the Internet. C. From a designer.
16. What was the only problem Adriana faced?
A. She lacked money.
B. She was in need of support.
C. She couldn't find suitable materials.
听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. Who is the speaker talking to?
A. Librarians. B. Freshmen. C. Teachers.
18. What is scheduled in the first week?
A. Some tours. B. Some training. C. Some talks.
19. What do we know about the library computers?
A. They are connected to printers.
B. There are only a limited number.
C. They have access to the Internet all the time.
20. Who can help to find things in the library?
A. The Section Manager. B. The Cataloguing Assistant. C. The Training Supervisor.

第二部分 阅读理解（共20小题，每小题2分，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分） 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Searching the OED

How to use the quick search

The quick search bar can be found on the OED (Oxford English Dictionary) homepage and at the top of every entry page, and finds main dictionary entries, such as alphabet, break, xylophone. It also finds phrases and compounds listed within main entries, such as to look up or alphabet book, and different forms of spellings such as dictionarie.

Wildcard searches

A wildcard is a symbol which stands for any character. The question mark ? represents the occurrence of any one single character, and the asterisk * represents the occurrence of any number of characters (or no character at all). Wildcards are useful if you do not know how to spell a word, or if

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you want to find several terms beginning with the same root.

How to use the advanced search

An advanced search is a full search of the entire dictionary text which is for readers who have logged in or subscribed to the dictionary. Advanced search can be especially useful for very specific searches. You can use the search area functionality to search by each section of an entry. You can also use filters to narrow your search to match certain criteria.

Browsing by categories

Categories allow you to explore the dictionary through groupings of words in, for instance, a subject or from a particular origin. If you want to find all the Carribean borrowings in English, or find the first word related to friend to enter the dictionary, this is the function for you.

Further explore your search by using the options that appear on the right-hand side of the results page.

21. What will you use if you want to look up some terms beginning with the same root?

- A. The quick search.
- B. The advanced search.
- C. Wildcard searches.
- D. Browsing by categories.

22. What's the requirement of using the advanced search?

- A. Registering for the dictionary.
- B. Matching certain criteria.
- C. Searching with specific words.
- D. Searching with purpose.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A dictionary.
- B. A website.
- C. A handbook.
- D. A magazine.

B

Michael Yellowlees set off to complete a 5,000-mile walk across Canada in the spring of 2021, wearing a kilt(短褶裙) and carrying a few items in a handcart, including a guitar. The 32-year-old musician from Dunkeld, Scotland, walked from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the east coast of Newfoundland on the edge of the North Atlantic with his pet dog, Luna, an Alaskan husky, by his side.

Speaking about the Scottish Highlands, Mr. Yellowlees said, "It is a beautiful landscape, but with a strong sense of sadness because of the absence of woodland, wildlife and people. So I decided to walk across the great wildernesses of Canada to raise funds for Trees for Life, a Scottish rewilding charity, and its work to restore(恢复) Scotland's Caledonian Forest."

The enthusiastic walker shared some of his experiences, including meeting black bears and hearing wolves cry loudly at night. He also mentioned a moment when he lost Luna after she jumped out of a little boat during a trip in the waterway section of the Trans Canada Trail in Northern Ontario.

Yet Mr Yellowlees was deeply touched by the warmth of the people along the way. In every town and village, people offered him food, shelter and donations. And he was accompanied into towns and cities by marching pipe bands and interviewed by newspapers, the radio and TV.

Steve Micklewright, chief executive officer of Trees for Life, said, "We followed Michael's journey across Canada with respect and admiration. Restoring native habitats and wildlife to the Highlands is a big task that no one can do alone. But Michael's extraordinary journey is proof that an individual can really make a difference."

Bob Davidson, one of Michael Yellowlees' friends, said, "This is not a slow walk in the park, but a long march with heavy equipment on the rough road at an incredible pace. He's an amazing guy."

24. What do we know about Scottish Highlands from the passage?

- A. It is located in the east coast of Britain.
- B. It is a beautiful landscape but full of sorrows.
- C. It may be once the site of extensive forests.

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- D. It is closely related to a charity in Canada.
25. According to Paragraph 3, Michael's journey _____.
A. involved great excitement and fun B. was a challenging experience
C. was troubled by his companion Luna D. once made him regret his decision
26. What attitudes did people along the way hold towards Michael's action?
A. Neutral B. Supportive C. Doubtful D. Indifferent
27. Which of the following statements may Steve Micklewright's may agree with?
A. We need to respect those who protect the environment.
B. It is not wise to take a long journey alone in the wild.
C. Ordinary people who aim high can work wonders.
D. People needs great survival skills in daily life.

C

Flash droughts are relatively new for natural disasters, and come on fast, with conditions going from normal to severely dry in less than one month. This means people have no time to prepare for the consequences, which can include dried crops, streams or wells.

A well-documented flash drought swept across the central U.S. in 2012. Normal winter and spring rainfall made people assume it would be a normal summer. But it suddenly stopped raining in May, leading to the driest summer in the Great Plains since 1895. The drought destroyed crops in six states, resulting in \$35.7 billion of agricultural loss.

The 2012 disaster inspired researchers to concentrate on flash droughts. In a study published in 2021, Cook and his colleagues, using tree ring data paired with soil moisture data, reconstructed the frequency and scale of flash droughts in the Central Plains over the past 500 years. The model showed that over one-third of all flash droughts since A.D. 1500 occurred in the 20th century.

However, while science is giving some insights into where and how these rapid dry outs happen, we still don't know how to predict them.

"We know the physical ingredients that cause flash droughts, but we don't really understand what triggers them in the soil column," says Justin Mankin, a geography professor.

Part of the reason flash droughts are difficult to forecast is because there's a lack of on-the-ground monitoring, including real-time measurements of soil moisture. Tools like the U.S. Drought Monitor rely on satellite imagery of vegetation as well as other geophysical data. But they only provide a guess of soil moisture, rather than showing what's happening beneath the surface.

"Plants are doing the water exchange between the land and the atmosphere," explains Mankin. "That exchange is happening in what we call the root zone about a meter underground, which is difficult to monitor from a satellite."

28. The author leads in the topic by _____.
A. listing some examples B. analyzing different phenomena
C. giving a general description D. making comparisons
29. How did Cook and his team study flash drought?
A. By doing experiments. B. By analyzing statistics.
C. By studying the history. D. By writing reports.
30. What's the disadvantage of the current monitoring tools?
A. They cannot track water exchange. B. They depend on satellites and data.
C. They cannot get clear pictures. D. They cannot predict soil moisture.
31. What's the best title of the text?
A. How We Predict Flash Droughts B. How Flash Droughts Form

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C. What Flash Droughts Bring

D. What Flash Droughts Are

D

A woman in Yunnan has been leading an effort over the past decade to help children on the autism(自闭症) spectrum, Li Yingxue reports. Since she founded Look at Me, a children's development center in Kunming, Yunnan province, in 2010, Sha Jingmei, 38, has focused her efforts on helping kids on the autism spectrum.

Children with autism are like "people inside a bottle who can clearly see the world outside, but can't get out of the bottle to communicate with others", she says, adding that in order to help the children, people should try to understand them first." Children with autism will not behave the same way as other children. When meeting them on the street, please don't look at them with a discriminatory look. Sometimes they just need a kind look which can make them less psychologically tense and stressful," Sha says.

Ma Shiyan, 28, director of Look at Me, remembers the time she joined Sha's team 4 years ago and was at a loss when a boy got emotional. Sha came and easily smoothed the boy's emotions. Ma has learned a lot from Sha and is touched by her positive energy whether dealing with children or the difficulties when running the training center. "Sha knows the condition of each child at our center, and when we discuss one child's case, she can often associate it with another kid's case," Ma says.

When naming the training center Look at Me 12 years ago, Sha says she hopes society would pay more attention to children on the autism spectrum. Now, she has furthered the goal to help the children take care of themselves, as well as have jobs to sustain. Some of the older children from the center have found jobs in a local coffee company or at a bar. In the future, Sha aims to find more jobs for such children.

Working in special education means dealing with different challenges, and this makes Sha feel she is alive. "You are thinking of how to solve different problems each day," she says.

32. The underlined word in Paragraph 2 can be replaced by _____.

- A. dissatisfied B. unfair C. impatient D. indifferent

33. We can conclude from Ma's comment that _____.

- A. Sha Jingmei is a woman who cares about everyone.
B. An emotional boy always makes a teacher confused.
C. Sha Jingmei has a good knowledge of her students.
D. Running the training center takes great efforts.

34. What can we infer about Look at Me from the passage?

- A. It is a children's development center founded in 2010 in Kunming, Yunnan Province.
B. It helps children with autism draw attention of the whole society all the time.
C. It calls for people to donate money for the training courses for children with autism.
D. It supports children with autism in their ability to integrate with the society.

35. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Sha Jingmei has concentrated all her efforts to help children with autism.
B. A woman called Sha Jingmei founded Look at Me to help those in need.
C. Sha Jingmei appeals to the whole society to focus on children.
D. Children with autism need to be cared for by the whole society.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分, 满分10分)

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

Friendship is a very beautiful bond in which no one is big or small, no one is rich or poor, and no one is ugly or beautiful. 36. _____ In friendship, there are no terms and conditions. There is no age

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factor in friendship. Each person has his or her own mind, own views, and own perspective on life. You can learn a lot from every one of your friends.

37. _____ It is best to have one good friend who accepts you as you are, who bridges gaps and never lets you fall. As the ancient Greek poet Euripides put it, "Friends show their love in times of trouble, not in happiness."

Be happy and cheerful about your friends' success. Always stand by your friends. 38. _____ Give whatever you want from your friends, like honesty, love, support and understanding, and never boast to your friends when you are more successful.

39. _____, you will be friendless. Everybody has flaws. And for a good friendship, we need patience, because patience is the key to everything. A beautiful friendship is like a childhood friendship, free of jealousy and full of love. Children are unaware of bad feelings, where anger can suddenly arise. This is the quality that makes children pure and special. 40. _____ That is why they are loved by everyone.

- A. When you meet an old friend in a party
- B. If you are looking for a friend who is faultless
- C. Ask your new friends questions about themselves.
- D. Friendship means understanding, bonding and helpfulness.
- E. One good friend is better than thousands of ordinary friends.
- F. Never be selfish, and always try to give more and expect less.
- G. For a good friendship, one needs true love, and children are full of love.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分) 阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The basic meaning of "pet" is an animal we 41 for emotional (情感的) rather than economic reasons. A pet animal is kept as a companion, and we all need companions to keep us feeling 42. But pets offer more than 43: they invite us to love and be loved. Many 44 feel their pets understand them, for animals are quick to sense anger and sorrow. A cat or dog can 45 us at times when human words don't 46. We feel loved, too, by the way pets depend on us for a home, for food and drink. Dogs 47, look up to their owners, which makes them feel 48 and needed.

A pet can be something 49 to each member of the family, another baby to the mother, a sister or brother to an only child, a grandchild to the 50, but for all of us pets provide pleasure and companionship. It has 51 been suggested that tiny pets should be 52 as companions to astronauts on space ships, to help 53 the stress (紧张) and loneliness of space flights.

In this Plastic Age, when most of us live in large cities, pets are particularly important for 54. A pet in the family keeps people in touch with the more 55, animal world. Seeing an animal 56 birth brings understanding of the naturalness of childbirth, and seeing a pet die helps a child to cope with 57. Learning to 58 a pet helps a child to grow up into a loving adult who feels responsible toward those 59 on them. Rightly we teach children to be good to their pets. They should learn, too, that pets are 60 for us human beings.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. buy | B. keep | C. treat | D. train |
| 42. A. lovely | B. happy | C. upset | D. anxious |
| 43. A. companionship | B. friendship | C. relationship | D. leadership |
| 44. A. hosts | B. masters | C. owners | D. bosses |
| 45. A. understand | B. amaze | C. surprise | D. comfort |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. make | B. take | C. touch | D. help |
| 47. A. finally | B. specially | C. especially | D. regularly |
| 48. A. scary | B. suitable | C. delighted | D. important |
| 49. A. different | B. same | C. similar | D. significant |
| 50. A. couple | B. elderly | C. relative | D. cousin |
| 51. A. ever | B. even | C. never | D. probably |
| 52. A. known | B. regarded | C. taught | D. sent |
| 53. A. increase | B. erase | C. reduce | D. evaluate |
| 54. A. housewives | B. children | C. grown-ups | D. relatives |
| 55. A. real | B. modern | C. virtual | D. natural |
| 56. A. come | B. get | C. give | D. bring |
| 57. A. anxiety | B. sorrow | C. delight | D. confusion |
| 58. A. look into | B. care for | C. keep up | D. go after |
| 59. A. keen | B. severe | C. dependent | D. disappointed |
| 60. A. good | B. fit | C. expensive | D. bad |

第II卷（非选择题共50分）

第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Pay-for-knowledge platforms and apps, including Weibo, Fenda and Zhihu Live, 61 allow people to pay money to have their questions answered by professionals or see online answers provided to others, 62 (be) becoming popular in China now.

Wang Sicong, the son of Chinese billionaire Wang Jianlin, was reported 63 (receive) 80,000 yuan for offering a four-Chinese-character answer on a pay-for-knowledge platform.

The price for that question was 64 (origin) 5,000 yuan. However, Wang's answer attracted more than 180,000 Internet users, keen to see the response, who each pay 1 yuan. The income would 65 (share) between the platform, Wang and the question raiser, according to 66 (regulation) set by the platform 67 (involve).

Questions about finance and economics, as well as health attract the most people and offer a new way for celebrities(名人) to translate 68 (they) fame into cash.

Prices for celebrity answers also increased with more people 69 (ask) questions online. Yang Lu, the co-founder of Fenda, said the price depended 70 supply and demand. Online celebrities received so many questions that they couldn't answer them one by one, so the price increased.

In addition, people asking questions could have a share in the income if the question attracted a lot of netizens to hear the answer. The model stimulated(刺激) people to ask more questions.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

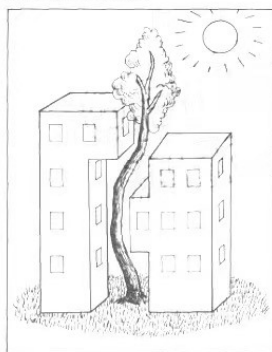
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注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均限一词。2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

I think I am a person who can get on well with an old. So I would like to have a chance to visit to Old People's Home as a volunteer. I can help him by doing some cleaning and other kind of housework. I would like to talk them. I can sing songs and danced for them, and I can also read books and magazines for them. I would also like to help ill children in the hospital. I can tell them interested stories and play games with them. In a word, I would like to help people they need help. I'm sure I am a kind or useful person.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

In your spoken English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to describe the picture and explain how you understand it.



注意：词数100左右

基本分析：

1. 三分之一描写要点：阳光，楼（很靠近），弯曲的树。（the sun, two apartments/ flats closely-located, the winding/ twisted tree）

2. 三分之二议论着眼立意：

——人生角度：在成长的道路上（树的成长），有曲折，有困难，（建筑的阻挡，弯曲）但是只要向着光明和希望（太阳）去努力拼搏，坚持不懈，还是能够冲破桎梏取得成功（树在楼的夹缝中长高了，超出建筑）。

3. 立意与现实生活关系：引导青年学生要具有积极的生活态度，生活就是不断克服各种艰难险阻而取得“大直若曲”的成功与胜利。

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