

黄山市 2023 届高中毕业班第一次质量检测

英语试题

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。答案应写在答题卷上，不能答在试题卷上。听力密码：kg19axt

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纸上。

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，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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Why does the woman exchange the coat?

A. It's small.

B. It's big.

C. It's dark.

2. Where is the woman's husband now?

A. In London.

B. In Tokyo.

C. In Paris.

3. What does the woman think of Greg?

A. He is interesting.

B. He is handsome.

C. He is very tall.

4. How will the man get to Paris?

A. By plane.

B. By train.

C. By bus.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A party.

B. A necklace.

C. A dress.

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，选出最佳选项。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How much will the man pay in total?

A. \$900.

B. \$750.

C. \$700.

7. How will the man pay for the guitar?

A. By credit card.

B. By check.

C. In cash.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At the radio station.

B. On the beach.

C. In the ocean.

9. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Join the party.

B. Describe the weather.

C. Invite her to the party.

10. What is the weather like today?

A. Hot.

B. Warm.

C. Cool.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How much did the man weigh last month?

A. About 155 pounds.

B. About 160 pounds.

C. About 165 pounds.

12. What does the woman like?

A. Alcohol and tea.

B. Meat and coffee.

C. Fruit and milk.

13. What does the man want to do?

A. Jog with the woman.

B. Swim 4 times weekly.

C. Go to bed early tonight.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What did the man watch first on TV today?
A. A movie. B. Some game shows. C. The news.
15. What do we know about the man?
A. He won \$10,000 in a game show today.
B. He went to the studio in California today.
C. He spent most of his time watching TV today.
16. Why did the man miss the football game?
A. He was asleep when the game was on.
B. There was something wrong with the TV set.
C. He was watching another program on TV then.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is the speaker doing?
A. Writing a note. B. Giving a speech. C. Leaving a message.
18. Why does the speaker come to David's town?
A. To visit David's family. B. To attend a meeting. C. To spend his holiday.
19. Who could Catherine most probably be?
A. The speaker's daughter. B. The speaker's wife. C. David's wife.
20. When will the speaker telephone David?
A. When he reaches Italy.
B. When he arrives at the airport.
C. When he is in the restaurant up in the hills.

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

Essex Library Services Reading Friends

What is the role about?

Reading Friends is an exciting UK-wide programme from The Reading Agency. It's been piloted in some other parts of the country over the last few years and now is being extended to Essex.

Developed with funding from the National Lottery Community Fund, Reading Friends deals with loneliness by bringing people together to read, chat and share stories. Essex Library Services is looking for volunteers to support the roll-out of the Reading Friends programme across Essex.

What will it involve?

• Chatting to people, either one to one, or in groups, using reading to get people talking. Contact will be via phone or computer initially. After restrictions are lifted, it is planned to do in-person sessions(活动时间)in libraries.

• Using reading—whether books, magazines, newspapers, or anything else—to start conversations. Nothing needs to be read before the session.

What skills and experience do you need?

- An interest in people
- Good communication and people skills
- Love of books and reading is not necessary, but would be a bonus

What will you get from volunteering?

- The satisfaction of contributing to the community and potentially preventing loneliness
- The chance to share the joy of reading
- Develop your experience and skills to enhance your resume(简历)
- A certificate of appreciation for coming along and helping out, which looks great on a resume

21. Who does the Reading Friends programme aim to help?
- A. People feeling lonely.
 - B. People wanting to change a job.
 - C. People wanting to publish their stories.
 - D. People having special educational needs.
22. What is a requirement for potential volunteers?
- A. Having previous work experience.
 - B. Reading related books in advance.
 - C. Living in restrictions-lifted areas.
 - D. Being communicative.
23. What will the volunteers get from their volunteering?
- A. A trip to Essex.
 - B. A certificate of appreciation.
 - C. A fund from the government.
 - D. An opportunity to work in libraries.

B

Cimabue, the greatest painter in medieval (中世纪的) Italy, was surprised one day when he came back from his lunch break and discovered a fly was under the nose of a character he had been working on. So he reached out to touch the insect. To his surprise, he found only wet paint. Turning around, he saw that his apprentice (学徒), Giotto di Bondone, was doing everything he could to keep from laughing. Giotto had painted the fly when Cimabue was away, and it looked so real that Cimabue had been completely fooled.

Giotto was born into a poor farming family. Legend has it that one day when Cimabue was walking around the countryside, he spotted a young shepherd (牧羊人) boy. The boy was not tending his sheep. Instead, he was drawing pictures of them, and the sheep he drew were so lifelike that Cimabue stopped to ask the boy his name. The boy replied that it was Giotto, and Cimabue immediately asked him to come to Florence so that the young shepherd could learn how to paint.

In the Middle Ages, an artist not only had to concern himself with things like design and technique, but he also had to learn how to make paints. Almost all artists were men, and they began their apprenticeships at an early age. An apprentice's job was to copy his master as exactly as he could. The unfortunate result of this imitation (模仿) was a lack of new ideas.

In fact, art in the Middle Ages remained the same for hundreds of years. The people in paintings didn't look like real people, and the symbolism of art was often so remote that it must have been difficult for viewers to connect with it on a personal level. Giotto used many techniques that were uncommon at the time to bring the paintings to life for viewers. He painted people the way he saw them, instead of the overly tall people that other artists painted. He created three-dimensional space by using perspective, something that had not been done since Roman times. Finally, he threw out parts of the symbolism associated with medieval painting.

24. Why does the author mention the fly event in paragraph 1?
- A. To indicate Giotto drew better than Cimabue.
 - B. To indicate Giotto liked making fun of others.
 - C. To show the fly painted by Giotto looked real.
 - D. To show Cimabue disliked painting flies very much.
25. What was Giotto doing when Cimabue first met him according to legend?
- A. He was taking a walk.
 - B. He was feeding sheep.
 - C. He was playing with a shepherd boy.
 - D. He was drawing pictures.
26. What is typical of medieval artists?
- A. Lacking creativity.
 - B. Having an unhappy childhood.
 - C. Having a short period of apprenticeship.
 - D. Supporting themselves by making paints.

27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- Giotto's study on medieval painting.
 - The competition between medieval artists.
 - Giotto's efforts to change art in the Middle Ages.
 - The most popular forms of painting in the Middle Ages.

Antarctica is the highest, driest, and coldest place on Earth. It is also the remotest, a fact which demystifies its unspoiled environment. It is difficult for people to get there, and not a comfortable place for people to stay once they arrive. It is widely described as the last true wilderness on our planet.

The cold climate is responsible for maintaining the continent's year-round ice fields. They never melt. Even though Antarctica receives more sunlight than the equator, the temperatures are lower because the ice sheet reflects the heat back into space. Thus, the coldest temperature ever recorded on Earth was in Antarctica in July, 1983. Soviet scientists shivered (瑟瑟发抖) through temperatures that fell to minus 89.2 degrees Celsius.

Once completely inaccessible, Antarctica has more recently been playing host to adventurers seeking excitement, scientists interested in experimenting, and companies looking to exploit (开发) this wild zone for profit: gold, uranium (铀) and oil are just some of the valuable resources which lie beneath the continent's icy covering.

For centuries, Europeans wondered about the existence of a South-pole continent, but no one actually knew for certain Antarctica was there until 1820 when European explorers "discover" it. Since then, men have gone to Antarctica in search of adventure. Testing their abilities, several teams of explorers set out in 1911 to be the first men to stand at the South Pole.

Yet, Antarctica's fragile and complicated ecosystem is threatened by its human visitors. Damage to the environment occurs as people come looking for resources beneath the ice, or carelessly leave their garbage behind. Currently, countries are working to ensure that the damage to Antarctica's environment is minimized, and that the last wilderness on Earth will remain an unspoiled place.

28. What does the underlined word "demystifies" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?
- Does harm to.
 - Accounts for.
 - Lies in.
 - Stays away from.
29. Why are Soviet scientists mentioned in Paragraph 2?
- To make a comparison with other places.
 - To show Soviet scientists' fearless spirits.
 - To explain the reason for Antarctica's cold climate.
 - To stress the freezing weather of Antarctica.
30. When did people begin to explore Antarctica?
- In the late eighteenth century.
 - In the early eighteenth century.
 - In the early nineteenth century.
 - In the late twentieth century.
31. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- Antarctica's eco-system has been destroyed by men.
 - Measures are being taken to protect Antarctica.
 - People visiting Antarctica leave garbage on purpose.
 - In the icy covering are buried few precious resources.

Industrial agriculture is often held up as the solution to feeding the world's growing population. But small farms of about 25 acres or less produce over 70 percent of the world's food. To raise awareness of the contribution of these farmers, a global photo exhibition, We Feed the World, is to open on October 12 in London.

"Industrial agriculture, which mainly focuses on a few types of crops, is not the only answer,"



says art director Francesca Price. “We want these images to empower people to support their local food system.”

By growing traditional and non-commercial varieties, small farms support biodiversity and increase food security. With only 12 plants and five animal species making up 75 percent of what the world eats, food systems will be easily hurt by natural disasters and disease outbreaks. However, traditional farming communities are working to preserve their ancient seed diversity.

Keeping variety alive is very important in the face of climate change. In the future, researchers might need to get particular genes from one variety to help another to adapt to warmer, stormier, or drier weather, or to save a prized variety from disease.

Contrary to the false impression held by the public, small farms that practise traditional agriculture can be highly productive. Studies show that the output of crops rises when there's a wider diversity of crops being grown on a farm, and money is saved since the need for harmful fertilizer (化肥) and other chemicals is reduced.

“The photographs of family farmers may tell just a few local stories, but the message is universal,” says photographer Cheryl Newman. “I hope that the images will leave viewers thinking deeply about where their food comes from and the impact it has on the world around us.”

32. What is the purpose of the photo exhibition?

- A. To help small farmers to sell their produce.
- B. To show the challenges faced by small farmers.
- C. To help farmers to fight against industrial agriculture.
- D. To draw attention to small farmers' contribution.

33. What can we say about the industrial agriculture?

- ☒ A. It produces more food than small farms in total.
- ☐ B. It harms biodiversity and decreases food security.
- C. It has been competing unfairly with small farms.
- ☐ D. It is the only way to feed the world's population.

34. Why is it important to preserve the traditional and non-commercial crops?

- A. Their genes are much better.
- B. Their output is much higher.
- C. They may help improve the other crops.
- D. They don't need chemical fertilizers at all.

35. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Industrial agriculture or traditional agriculture, hard to decide
- B. Agriculture needs diversity
- C. Small farms, big impacts
- D. Traditional agriculture, highly productive

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。

Talking to yourself may seem a little shameful. If you've ever been overheard criticizing yourself for a foolish mistake or practicing a tricky speech ahead of time, you'll have felt the social ban against communicating with yourself in words.

36 Talking to ourselves, whether out loud or silently in our heads, is a valuable tool for thought. Self-talk allows us to plan what we are going to do, manage our activities, regulate our emotions and even create a narrative (叙述) of our experience.

Take a trip to any preschool and watch a small child playing with her toys. You are very likely to hear her talking to herself: offering herself directions and giving voice to her frustrations (沮丧).

37 We do a lot of it when we are young — perhaps one reason for our shyness about continuing with it as adults.



As children, according to a Russian psychologist, we use private speech to regulate our actions in the same way that we use public speech to control the behavior of others. 38

We internalize(内化) the private speech we use as children—but we never entirely put away the out-loud version. 39 You're bound to see an athlete or two encouraging themselves with a tart (刻薄的) phrase or scolding (责骂) themselves after a bad shot.

40 The to-and-fro between different points of view means our thoughts can end up in expected places. Both kinds of self-talk—the silent and the vocal (有声的)—seem to bring a range of benefits to our thinking.

- A. But there's no need for embarrassment
- B. If you want proof, turn on the sports channel.
- C. As we grow older, we make it part of our nature.
- D. Psychologists refer to this as private speech.
- E. Talking to yourself is the first sign of madness.
- F. The effect of our words gives a valuable perspective on our actions.
- G. Conducting a self-dialogue is good for solving problems and working through ideas.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

There are two things I hate about this time of year: out-of-tune caroling (圣诞颂歌) and bad Christmas cards. Or rather, holiday cards — bad taste isn't limited to Christmas.

Why? I'll get to that. But first, a little 41. In the winter of 1843, Sir Henry Cole, a well-known English activist who helped reform the British postal system, 42 himself with a very large stack (堆) of letters and very little time. Rather than spend his days 43 over each response, Cole 44 a new idea: Why not send a small, decorated card instead? He enlisted the help of a friend to create a(n) 45 for the front of the card and then had a London printer make a thousand copies. Cole 46 had to fill in the "to" and "from" lines, and — ta-da! — the first Christmas card was complete.

So there you have it, a tradition 47 out of laziness. And not much has changed ever since, which brings us back to my 48 with holiday cards.

I'm a bit of a card snob (自命高雅). I make almost all my cards by hand and take time to write at least a few 49 paragraphs inside each. It's a lot of work, but there's a big 50. These are cards you save for a 51 day when you need a kind word. There's a reason that it's polite to open a card before a gift — cards should add 52 to a present. And, if you're doing it right, the words themselves are a gift.

Here's my 53: Instead of sending a human-filled, photo-edited holiday card, why not mail a simple, handwritten note to those you 54 but haven't spent enough time with in the past year? This little note will mean so much more to them than the 55 mass-produced cards.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. expectation | B. history | C. biography | D. lecture |
| 42. A. took | B. carried | C. found | D. buried |
| 43. A. laboring | B. answering | C. referring | D. charging |
| 44. A. pulled up | B. hit upon | C. called on | D. drew up |
| 45. A. variety | B. postage | C. assistance | D. illustration |
| 46. A. nearly | B. simply | C. eagerly | D. precisely |
| 47. A. born | B. shared | C. raised | D. aroused |
| 48. A. ignorance | B. alternative | C. hatred | D. preference |
| 49. A. thought-out | B. cut-in | C. laid-off | D. made-up |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 50. A. breakthrough | B. takeaway | C. drawback | D. payoff |
| 51. A. mere | B. shiny | C. rough | D. dull |
| 52. A. depth | B. detail | C. content | D. appeal |
| 53. A. requirement | B. determination | C. schedule | D. proposal |
| 54. A. pick out | B. turn to | C. care for | D. look after |
| 55. A. creatively | B. impressively | C. typically | D. originally |

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。

Fitness enthusiasts in China are experiencing a change 56 sports habits thanks to the fast development of online platforms and the use of smart technologies.

These enthusiasts now wear smart gadgets (小装置) 57 (track) body reaction during workouts. They make personalized fitness plans on smart apps, and familiarize 58 (they) with smart fitness equipment.

A 59 (new) opened smart running track at Beijing's Olympic Forest Park, 60 favorite destination for local running enthusiasts, is a good example of 61 smart technologies are upgrading the public's sports experience.

Runners on the track acquire a range of data, including information about those currently using the track, real-time temperature and weather reports, and instructions about running. This data 62 (present) on smart 63 (interact) screens alongside the track, which opened to the public early last month.

The track is also linked to an app that can be installed on smartphones and other portable devices. Runners 64 (use) the app receive instructions, such as suggested running speeds and the right time to rest or drink water.

Runners on the track also take part in online challenges relating to different distances and particular difficulties.

After signing up for the challenges on the app, they choose the time they want to start. The athletes' results are uploaded online for 65 (compare) with others, and participants receive medals for outstanding results.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是校中国画协会会长李华，你校新来的交换生 Jason 有意加入该协会，写邮件向你咨询相关情况，请你给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 协会介绍；
3. 加入方式。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，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。

Baskin was a 20-year-old sophomore at the University of South Carolina whose parents ran a small restaurant. As he was the only college student in his family, his family tried their best to support him. Baskin always worked as a waiter in the restaurant to lighten his parents' burdens. He was so hardworking that many customers praised his hospitable service. His parents also appreciated and trusted him a lot.

It was a busy night at the restaurant. After a few guests walked in and sat down, they ordered a bottle of the Chateau Pichon Longueville Comtesse 2001 — a valuable wine worth almost €6,000.

Having to serve another table, Baskin then asked a workmate to fetch the bottle. However, since the employee was new, she accidentally took the wrong bottle of wine. Instead of the wine that was ordered by the customers, she served the Chateau Pichon Longueville Pomerol 2001, which cost about €5,000. As the bottles and names were similar, no one noticed the mistake.

Baskin didn't realize the mistake until the customers wanted to order a second bottle after finishing the first one. He checked the order quickly and understood what was wrong. He cleverly suggested they order a different one, without letting them know what had happened, which could give him time to think about how to solve the problem.

Everything seemed normal, but Baskin was lost in thought. "What should I do to solve this problem?" he asked himself. If he didn't tell the customers the mistake, he could keep the extra €1000 secretly. As he was also the cashier of the restaurant, no one would know what happened. €1000 was the tuition fee for the whole school year and his parents needn't work hard to earn money for him. Or he could use the money to buy his favorite laptop which his parents couldn't afford. This extra money was really a huge temptation to him. But in this way, he would lose his honesty and dignity.

注意：1.所续写的短文词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Para 1:

While he was struggling with his options, his father came over. _____

Para 2:

When the customers came to pay the bill, with father's advice in mind, Baskin decided to do the right thing. _____

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