

座位号 _____ 考场号 _____ 准考证号 _____ 姓名 _____ 班级 _____

绝密★启用前

江西省 2023 届新高三入学摸底考试

英语

命题：上进教育研究院 审题：上饶中学

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。公众号拾遗者的杂货铺。

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移到答题卡上。

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你将有 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. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a shop. B. In a bank. C. In a theater.
 2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A cat. B. Traffic jam. C. An accident.
 3. When does the class begin?
A. At 7:40. B. At 8:00. C. At 8:10.
 4. What is the woman's study tip?
A. Learning while playing. B. Having breaks while studying. C. Studying for an hour each day.
 5. What does the man mean?
A. He has a gift for teaching. B. Teaching is a challenging job. C. Many people have received his help.
- 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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。
- 听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。
6. What does the man think of London?
A. Its living cost is high. B. It is modern and fashionable. C. Life there is peaceful.
 7. Where are the speakers?
A. In New York. B. In London. C. In Paris.

英语 第 1 页(共 8 页)

答题卡上读

英语 第 2 页(共 8 页)

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How often are children's workshops held?
A. Every day. B. Once a week. C. Once a month.
9. What is the age limit?
A. Above two. B. Above five. C. Above eight.
10. What will the woman bring?
A. Some glue. B. Model castles. C. Bottle tops.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the woman annoyed?
A. The man ignores her. B. The man speaks to her rudely. C. The man doesn't order coffee for her.
12. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues. B. Wife and husband. C. Friends.

13. What will the man do next?

- A. Turn off his phone.
- B. Meet with a friend.
- C. Send a quick message.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How many people have been invited?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Five.
15. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Keep a secret. B. Give him a chance. C. Look after Marco.

16. What are the speakers doing?
A. Having a barbecue. B. Sending out invitations. C. Making a plan.

17. Who will fail to attend the barbecue?
A. Leah. B. Sam. C. Carla.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why is the speaker familiar with Prague?
A. He spent his university life there. B. He once stayed there for five days. C. He once read about it at university.
19. What did the speaker do in Prague?
A. He learned to make biscuits. B. He had his old house repaired. C. He tasted many different foods.
20. From where did the speaker see the baby statues?
A. Petrin Hill. B. The TV Tower. C. Charles Bridge.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,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A、B、C和D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Here are a few impressive balloon displays.

Bristol International Balloon Fiesta

Starting in 1979, the Bristol International Balloon Fiesta in the UK is an annual balloon festival kicking off at the start of August for four days. Stealing a little bit of the attention, the RAF's Red Arrows also squeeze in a sky performance just to keep things interesting.

Albuquerque Balloon Festival

Starting off with just 13 balloons in 1972, this 9 day-long October event now pulls in 550 balloons. That makes Albuquerque, New Mexico, home to the biggest hot air balloon festival in the world.

While you can jump in a basket any day of the week, take part in the photo contest or listen to live music. Mass Ascension days are the best ones to drop by.

Saga International Balloon Fiesta

In early November, by the Kase River in Japan, over a million people and 100 balloons touch down for the Saga International Balloon Fiesta. Going strong for over 40 years, it's an annual showcase of the best balloon creations.

The event is entirely free and includes access to the Hot Air Balloon School where you can learn what it takes to run a balloon.

QuickClick New Jersey Festival of Ballooning

Further north at the Solberg Airport in Readington, New Jersey, you'll find the QuickClick New Jersey Festival of Ballooning. Over the last weekend in July, it runs a schedule of live music and special shape gatherings. But not just about the balloon, this festival helps you blow off your own steam with sessions of stretch classes and a 5-kilometre run alongside the balloons too.

21. What is special about Albuquerque Balloon Festival?

- A. It's free of charge.
- B. It's the largest globally.
- C. It's the oldest.
- D. It lasts the longest.

22. Which festival can you attend in Asia?

- A. Albuquerque Balloon Festival.
- B. Bristol International Balloon Fiesta.
- C. Saga International Balloon Fiesta.
- D. QuickClick New Jersey Festival of Ballooning.

23. What can visitors do at the QuickClick New Jersey Festival of Ballooning?

- A. Enjoy live music.
- B. Run a balloon.
- C. Blow up balloons.
- D. Take part in a contest.

B

"Why do you always apologize before you ask a question? I don't get it." Dan asked. I looked at him blankly, not understanding what he meant but felt that there was more than a trace of annoyance in his tone.

I felt defensive. I thought for a moment. "There's no reason for it, you shouldn't do that," he said. "Sorry if it annoys you," I responded. I probably annoyed him again by apologizing again.

This happened over 35 years ago. I thought about it then, and I still reflect on it now. Asking questions in class or in conversation isn't that simple, at least not to me.

英语 第3页(共8页)

智慧之选

As I thought about it, many things came into play. First was self-consciousness and insecurity. Maybe I had missed something the professor said. I knew some students, as a result of those doubts, didn't ask questions. I had enough confidence to ask, but not enough to not soften it. I realized, as Dan pointed out, that I likely did start with something like, "Sorry, maybe I missed this, but can you explain..." I wondered whether there was anything so wrong with that.

I don't think it occurred to me at the time, but it did years later, that it also probably related to being female. I knew that as a woman there was a line of not coming across too aggressively.

Besides, I became conscious of not implying judgment—I didn't want a professor to think I was questioning their expertise, or suggesting they were a bad teacher. It seemed like a reasonable strategy to start by acknowledging that I could be wrong or uninformed.

Before Dan's comment, I hadn't thought about it consciously, much less considered that there could be a downside to doing it. But I was learning that there was. If Dan was any example, it could be unpleasant. I didn't want to go around apologizing for my existence. As I've gotten older, I think I've done it less.

24. How did the author feel at hearing Dan's question at first?

- A. Sorry.
- B. Funny.
- C. Puzzled.
- D. Annoyed.

25. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 5 probably refer to?

- A. The reason for lacking confidence.
- B. The author's habit of saying sorry.
- C. The importance of asking a question.
- D. The author's attitude towards females.

26. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Making comments is risky.
- B. Dan broke up with the author.
- C. The author no longer said sorry.
- D. Saying sorry may annoy others.

27. What is mainly talked about in the text?

- A. The art of asking a question.
- B. The technique of apologizing.
- C. The conflicts between classmates.
- D. The reasons for asking a question.

C

Noisy neighbors or sisters? Loud construction right outside your window? A flexible new loudspeaker could help you rest easy. It could someday turn your walls into noise-canceling systems. And when you're ready to liven things up, use the same wallpaper—or the surfaces of other ordinary objects in your room—to play music.

The new loudspeaker is super thin—about as thick as a few sheets of paper. It's lightweight and flexible enough to stick to most surfaces. And you can make it big, as in wall-sized, notes Jiroshi Han. He's an electrical engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

Lots of dome-shaped(圆顶状) microstructures cover the surface of the speaker. The researchers start with a thin, flat sheet of some material. Then they use pressure to pull that material through openings to create the dome shapes. When squeezed, the material they use creates an electric charge. But applying an electric field across the material will also cause the domes to expand and contract, Han explains. That can generate sound.

英语 第4页(共8页)

Han points to another benefit of this tech. Large expanses of the new material could make controlling noise a lot easier. Noise-canceling systems already exist. But whether it works for a listener depends on where that listener's ears are in relation to the approaching sound waves.

Trying to cancel noise this way everywhere inside a room would be tricky, Han points out. It would take lots of microphones and speakers, which can be expensive.

Here, each dome works as a tiny speaker. The domes can generate sound waves in groups or individually. Wallpapering your bedroom with this material would create speakers all around you. Those same speakers also could cancel unwanted sound. When desired, you could turn any space into "a quiet zone where you could sleep or study without too much noise," Han says. He also sees applications in cars, airplanes, apartments or anywhere unwanted noise is a problem.

28. What is the new feature of the loudspeaker?

- A. It is very big in size.
- B. It is made of a kind of paper.
- C. It can produce high quality sound.
- D. It can stick to most objects easily.

29. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. What the speaker looks like.
- B. How the sound is produced.
- C. How the domes are created.
- D. What functions the domes have.

30. What decides the effect of the old noise-canceling systems?

- A. The number of domes in the loudspeakers.
- B. The length of the approaching sound waves.
- C. The distance between ears and sound waves.
- D. The frequency of the newly produced waves.

31. Which word can be used to describe this technology?

- A. Popular.
- B. Promising.
- C. Complex.
- D. Expensive.

Want to help butterflies? A new study suggests turning off the lights.

Light pollution at night can disturb its abilities to recognize directions, researchers have found. Artificial light can disrupt their circadian (昼夜) rhythms and affect their sense of directions. That can make the butterflies **disoriented** when they try to fly the next day.

"Darkness is important to butterflies since the internal circadian clock of butterflies functions normally when they are exposed to natural day-night lighting cycles," study author Patrick Goerni, an assistant professor at the University of Cincinnati, tells *Treehugger*.

Monarch butterflies migrate (迁徙) by the millions each year, making the trip from northern areas of the continent to California and Mexico and back. Because most butterflies only live for a few weeks to a few months, it takes several generations of butterflies to complete the migration. But too much light at the wrong time can urge the butterflies to take off when they should be resting instead for their voyage.

"As monarch butterflies are a threatened species with their population numbers in decline, we wanted to see what types of environmental stress might be linked to their decline," Goerni says.

For their study, researchers conducted lab studies where they reproduced the effects of artificial light pollution with butterflies using a flight simulator (模拟器).

They first tested if monarchs treated a single, artificial light source as if it were the actual sun during the day. Once they established that they did, they then tested how the monarchs would behave when exposed to this same artificial light source during their night.

英语 第5页(共8页)

阅读上卷

Butterflies stayed quiet and unmoving when they were first placed in the flight simulator in the dark. But as soon as scientists turned on the light, they started flying. The light made them believe that night was day and this can cause them to fly longer at night or start flying too early.

"These findings demonstrate how urbanization can negatively affect important biological phenomena, and therefore allow us to understand how human activity impacts the rest of nature," Goerni says.

32. What does the underlined word "disoriented" in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Slow down.
- B. Die off.
- C. Feel sleepy.
- D. Get lost.

33. What did not do in the study?

- A. Why the monarch butterflies migrate.
- B. What reduced the number of monarch butterflies.
- C. Why darkness is important to monarch butterflies.
- D. How monarch butterflies adapt to the environment.

34. What might be used in the experiment?

- A. A flashlight.
- B. The sun.
- C. The moon.
- D. A clock.

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

- A. Natural Light Is Important to Insects
- B. Monarch Butterflies Are in Great Danger
- C. Butterflies React Actively to Air Pollution
- D. Light Pollution Can Affect Butterfly Migration

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择填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Helping Your Teen Understand the Value of Money

It seems that there are more things for teens to spend money on than ever. There are expensive clothes, video games, MP3 players, and more. 36 That's why it's important to help them understand the value of money.

Start teaching your children about money early. Starting around age 10, give them a few dollars every week for them to spend however they want. 37 But let them choose what they want to do. Don't set limits on what they can spend it on, and don't continually buy them things they want. They'll soon learn that if they spend all their money as soon as they get it, they won't be able to afford more expensive things they want.

You should also start early introducing your children to budgets (预算) and how much things cost. Have them go to the store with you or watch you pay the bills. 38

As your child gets older, about 13 or 14, increase their pocket money as you increase their responsibility. Once they're more responsible, give them a budget for something bigger like clothes and make them stick to it.

Eventually, your child will probably get a job. 39 Have them put some into a savings account to use for college or other pursuits. Let them use the rest as mad money to spend however they want. If you're worried about what they're buying, open them a checking account you can monitor.

40 It takes many small steps. Remember that they will probably mess up along the way, but mistakes are how they learn.

- A. Help them choose a well-paid job.
- B. And you can also encourage them to pay the bills.
- C. Take this opportunity to teach them about savings.
- D. Soon they'll realize how much some things really cost.
- E. Make the pocket money dependent on doing housework.
- F. Teaching your child the value of money will not happen overnight.
- G. If you aren't made of money, it's hard to give your kids everything they want.

英语 第6页(共8页)



第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

We were designing a wheelchair for the engineering course. Based on my experience, I believed steel would be too 41 and aluminum(铝) would be lighter. But the student who insisted on using steel once worked at a bike shop; 42 I didn't know better, having used 43 only for carts(手车). A few days later, when the steel wheelchair arm kept 44 because of its weight, I felt I had been 45.

I liked cycling, but when I took engineering in college, I put this 46 aside because I didn't think it was 47 to my academic work. I told myself engineering adequately fed my creative side and I didn't 48 the hobby.

Although the wheelchair project was a 49 that my cycling might be important and relevant, I continued to 50 bringing it up in professional spaces.

My 51 didn't change until one day when I felt restless and 52 cycling as an outlet. While getting brought into a mall, I 53 "jection molding"—a standard engineering manufacturing process. I suddenly realized that in the 54 sense, this art is not injection molding, but it shares the spirit and probably some 55. Maybe my cycling was something I should hug rather than hide.

Soon I saw more examples of 56 between engineering and craft that I had previously 57. I am how crafting taught me not to quit when my product didn't 58 my initial vision and to consider the failed 59 as a learning experience, just as an engineer must.

So, I look up cycling again and also stopped 60 it from others.

41. A. expensive
B. sturdy
C. ugly
D. heavy

42. A. originally
B. surely
C. personally
D. enthusiastically

43. A. metal
B. tools
C. wheels
D. technique

44. A. falling
B. warning
C. shaking
D. breaking

45. A. lucky
B. confused
C. right
D. disappointed

46. A. hobby
B. hobby
C. idea
D. opportunity

47. A. relevant
B. equal
C. new
D. similar

48. A. like
B. develop
C. abandon
D. novel

49. A. chance
B. hint
C. possibility
D. demand

50. A. try
B. keep
C. practice
D. avoid

51. A. goal
B. method
C. attitude
D. fate

52. A. referred to
B. looked for
C. held on
D. turned to

53. A. pointed out
B. stated at
C. thought of
D. focused on

54. A. mental
B. benefits
C. examples
D. materials

55. A. skills
B. benefits
C. advantages
D. differences

56. A. conflicts
B. connections
C. similarities
D. differences

57. A. overlooked
B. discovered
C. used
D. learned

58. A. meet
B. match
C. suit
D. improve

59. A. test
B. agreement
C. creation
D. project

60. A. keeping
B. knowing
C. separating
D. hiding

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个适当的单词或短语并写出单词的正确形式。

Recently, a short video went viral. 61 (show) a Chinese schoolgirl analyzing the Russian-Ukrainian crisis with reference to *Romans of the Three Kingdoms*, 62 Chinese classic.

英语 第7页(共8页)

This video even attracted attention from the Philippine Foreign Secretary Teddy Lacsá Jr. He was so impressed by it that he tweeted it and he 63 (report) to have even thought of sending his granddaughter 64 (study) in China after that.

Indeed, some Chinese ancient classics consist of Chinese 65 (wise) and philosophy which still have referential significance for contemporary society. For example, Teddy told *the Global Times* that 66 he took away from *The Art of War* are three lessons. The first is only to enter battles you know you can win 67 (complete), second is to do everything you can, and third is to plan secretly.

"This amazing book leaves me 68 (impress). It gives me life lessons. I have learnt how to manage all things through this book," he said.

According to analysts, these books share universal values. The core(核心) of 69 (they) is peace-loving, harmony and a win-win attitude which the Chinese nation attaches importance 70. These values are in the DNA of Chinese people and people in other countries should learn from them.

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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉;修改:在原文中划出并写出正确的词。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

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

My grandpa has been in hospital for one and a half week. He has just received the operation and is very weak. Seeing his low spirits, so I often come to accompany him after school. Obviously, he is more than happier every time I come. The other patients in the same room are also extremely helpful. They talk many with my grandpa and comfort him, say he will be well soon. The nurse, she is in charge of my grandfather, also encourages him. I am so grateful to what they have done. Gradually, my grandfather cheers up. Yesterday, he even asked me bring him a book as he want to read to kill time.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你校报的英语版正在征集同学们的意见,请你写封邮件给出你的建议和想法。内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 提出建议;
3. 希望采纳。

注意:1. 写作字数为100左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear editor,
I'm Li Hua, a student from Senior 3.
Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

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