

姓名: _____ 准考证号: _____
(在此卷上答题无效)

2023年江西省高三教学质量监测卷

英 语

说明:1. 全卷满分150分,考试时间120分钟。
2. 全卷分为试题卷和答题卡,答案要求写在答题卡上,不得在试题卷上作答,否则不给分。

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. Where are the speakers?
A. In a shop. B. At the bus stop. C. In a restaurant.
2. What will the speakers do tomorrow?
A. Watch the basketball game.
B. Buy tickets for the game.
C. Join in the basketball game.
3. When does the shop close on Saturday?
A. At 9:00 p. m. B. At 10:00 p. m. C. At 11:00 p. m.
4. Why does the man go to Beijing?
A. To see his friends. B. To work. C. To travel.
5. What do we know about the man?
A. He is regretful. B. He is anxious. C. He is angry.

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 happened to the man?
A. He lost the key on the way to work.
B. His car key was locked in the car.
C. He got up late and missed the early bus.
7. Who helped get the door open?
A. His mother. B. His father. C. His brother.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Who will pay for the meal?
A. The man. B. The woman. C. The woman's sister.

英语试题 第1页(共8页)

9. What will the man have to do before class tomorrow?
A. Give a daily report. B. Discuss a report. C. Talk about his teacher.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man go to see the woman?
A. To wake her up. B. To repair the computer. C. To repair the clocks.
11. Which clock has the right time?
A. The red one. B. The black one. C. The white one.
12. What do we know about the woman's clocks?
A. There's something wrong. B. They show different times. C. They are quite expensive.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How did the man feel about his colleagues?
A. Understanding. B. Encouraging. C. Convincing.
14. How long will they stay in America?
A. One month. B. Two months. C. Three months.
15. What will be their second stop?
A. Asia. B. America. C. Africa.
16. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Teacher and student. C. Father and daughter.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why are the three tests given to the students?
A. To decide the students' level.
B. To improve the students' speaking.
C. To overcome the students' weakness.
18. Who will give out books to the students?
A. Stewart. B. Rebecca. C. Anna.
19. What will the students do at midday?
A. Meet the manager. B. Get their timetables. C. Go to the Learning Centre.
20. What is the main purpose for this talk?
A. To describe the tests at the school.
B. To introduce the English teachers.
C. To say what students will do today.

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

Shadow Play: *Mulan*

Date: Jan 19—27, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Venue: Ciro's Performing Arts Theater, Shanghai

The story of Hua Mulan has been adapted for numerous film and television works. This new shadow play version of the beloved story includes stunning sets and fantasy elements that breathe fresh life into an age-old art form. Shadow plays using silhouette puppets (木偶) have a history of more than 2,000 years in China. The new show directed by Sherwood Hu combines filmmaking techniques and modern visual effects.

Heartbeat of Home

Date: Jan 22—29, 2 p. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Venue: Shanghai Grand Theater

Heartbeat of Home, created by the director of *Riverdance* and produced by Moya Doherty, is a music and dance spectacular featuring the dynamic components of traditional

Irish, Latin and Afro-Cuban music and dance. The world-class cast of 37 includes a 10-piece band creating a new and electrifying sound written by Golden Globe-nominated (提名) composer Brian Byrne.

Riccardo Muti & Chicago Symphony

Date: Jan 25—26, 7:30 p. m.

Venue: National Centre for the Performing Arts, Beijing

Born in Naples, Italy, Riccardo Muti is one of the outstanding conductors of our day. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra's distinguished history began in 1889, when Theodore Thomas, the leading conductor in the United States at the time was inspired to establish a symphony orchestra. The symphony under the conduct of Riccardo Muti with more than 50 years of experience is believed to impress all the audience.

Inspire

Date: Feb 2—3, 7:30 p. m.

Venue: Shanghai International Dance Center Experimental Theater

Inspire is a gala performance with five independent ballet pieces created by three young choreographers from Shanghai Ballet. Fearless, pure and passionate, based on each individual's own background and diverse characteristics, the three manage to project their understanding and perspective of the world through ballet languages.

21. Which program can you watch on 21st, January?

A. *Mulan*.

C. Chicago Symphony.

B. *Heartbeat of Home*.

D. *Inspire*.

22. What can we know about Brian Byrne?

A. He is a creative artist.

C. He is a Golden Globe's winner.

B. He is a productive director.

D. He is an Irish composer.

23. What do *Mulan* and Chicago Symphony have in common?

A. The target audience.

C. Experienced directors.

B. A long history.

D. Applied techniques.

B

Every day, little Laika searched for food and shelter through the streets and markets. One day, a man was approaching her and held out some food in one hand. Laika sniffed (闻) and slowly crept (爬) towards the treat. Whoosh! Laika was caught in the dogcatcher's net. She struggled to get free but it was no use. The scientists needed homeless dogs for some tests.

Life in the laboratory was difficult. Machine after machine, the scientists tested how Laika would handle the situation. The scientists liked Laika as she always stayed calm and did whatever they asked her to. Soon, Laika became one of the three dogs considered for a special mission in space. A rocket would be launched in less than a month and there would be a dog on board. No person or animal had been to outer space. Vets and scientists were unsure if it was safe. Dr. Vladimir Yazdovsky recalled that before heading to the launch pad, he took the dog home to play with his children. "I wanted to do something nice for her. I was afraid she had little time left to live."

In October 1957, the rocket was ready. A special space suit was made just for Laika. The scientists said a teary goodbye and wished Laika good luck. Then, they put her in a tiny cabin in the rocket that was specially set up for her. Soon the engines roared to life. The noise was deafening and Laika's heart pounded. However, there was no turning back.

A small crowd watched as the gleaming rocket sped up through the sky and out of sight. People across the country cheered for the world's first true astronaut who carried on such a difficult and dangerous job. This tiny hero paved the way for many human astronauts

to come. After a few other flights with dogs, the Soviet Union put the world's first human—Yuri Gagarin—into space on April 12, 1961.

24. What can be inferred about Laika?
- A. She wasn't ready to go with the dogcatcher.
 - B. She wasn't used to the life in the laboratory.
 - C. She had been taken good care of by its owner.
 - D. She didn't get along well with the scientists.
25. Why did the man catch Laika?
- A. He wanted to give her some food.
 - B. She was needed to play with children.
 - C. He wanted to keep her as a pet.
 - D. She was needed for scientific tests.
26. Why did the scientists say a teary goodbye to Laika?
- A. They felt sorry for their strict training.
 - B. The loud noise would make her deaf.
 - C. She probably wouldn't come back alive.
 - D. She would suffer heat problems in the rocket.
27. In what way was Laika's role in space tasks important?
- A. She was small enough for the space task.
 - B. She could get used to noisy environment.
 - C. She helped to make human space tasks possible.
 - D. She was able to continue living in the space task.

C

Exams cause a lot of worry: the silence of the hall; the ticking of the clock; the confident expression of the student who has finished 15 minutes early. It therefore seems hardly surprising that those who worry about taking tests do systematically worse than those who do not. What is, perhaps, unexpected, according to research published by Maria Theobald, is that it is not the pressure of the exam hall which causes the problem. It is the pressure of revision.

Dr. Theobald theorised if anxiety was truly intervening (干预) a student's ability to transfer known information from brain to paper, then those with high levels of it would perform worse in a real exam than in a mock (模拟) or during online practice sessions.

She therefore invited 309 German medical students to participate in a test which consisted of 230 questions. During the 100 days before the actual papers, volunteers used a digital-learning platform which presented them with old exam questions and recorded their performance. They also sat a mock examination, clearly presented to them as such, 40 days before the real exam. To assess their levels of anxiety, they were asked, every day for 40 days in the run-up to the real exam and also on the test day, to respond on a five-point scale to statements like, "I feel tense and nervous."

Dr. Theobald found that anxiety on the day of the test did not predict exam performance at all. What it did predict was the level of knowledge a student displayed in the mock exam and the digital-learning activities. What actually **hampered** students, it turned out, were high levels of anxiety during the weeks before the exam took place. The greater a student's anxiety in the days before the exam, the lower his or her knowledge-gain was during that period, leaving that student with less material to recall during the exam itself.

28. What does Paragraph 2 talk about?
- A. The testing assumption.
 - B. The experimental result.
 - C. The theoretic basis.
 - D. The research method.
29. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?
- A. What Dr. Theobald found was not what she expected.

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- B. Students with test-anxiety perform worse in real exams.
 C. Students should have mock exams before the final exam.
 D. A moderate level of stress brings better exam performance.
30. What does the underlined word "hampered" in the last paragraph mean?
 A. Motivated. B. Confused. C. Restricted. D. Encouraged.
31. What is one of the findings of Dr. Theobald's research?
 A. The exam is the source of students' anxiety.
 B. Anxiety during exams does not cause bad results.
 C. Those who worry about exams do worse than those who don't.
 D. A change of approach to revision might help improve the results.

D

Technology has been around for a long time, and we've used it as a tool to communicate more rapidly and effectively. But in the past few years, technology has almost taken the place of conversation. People send messages back and forth, not realizing that they never have live contact with the other person. "That's OK, right?" one might ask. "We're still communicating. The relationship looks a little different, but we're still connecting back and forth." One study showed that only 7 percent of communication is the words we use. Thirty-eight percent is our tone of voice, and 55 percent is body language. In face-to-face conversation, we're using all three. On the phone, we've lost the body language—so we're down to two. When our communication is completely through email, texting or social media, we're down to one.

Some people assume that technology is the enemy because it's robbing people of their conversational skills. Indeed, sharing words in print is a form of communication, but it doesn't convey the emotion that comes through tone of voice, facial expression, and body language. Written words can't hold or hug. Written words can't listen or make eye contact. When I wrote *You Can't Text a Tough Conversation*, I interviewed a lot of people. Most of them loved their technology. But most of them also felt like it had got out of control, and it was messing up their relationships in some way.

Technology isn't the enemy; it's just a tool. It's like a small sharp knife used by a doctor for doing an operation. In the hands of a skilled surgeon, it's good. In the hands of a crazed criminal, it's bad. Technology isn't going anywhere either. The key is figuring out how to get them to work together. It's like two porcupines(豪猪) that fall in love. They need each other, but have to learn how to keep from sticking each other and causing pain.

32. What could be the best title for the text?
 A. Technology—the enemy or the tool?
 B. Technology—the past or the future?
 C. Technology—the traditional or the fashionable?
 D. Technology—the modern or the ancient?
33. What will happen if our communication is completely through texting?
 A. We'll lose 55 percent of the tools that help us connect.
 B. We'll lose 45 percent of the tools that help us connect.
 C. We'll lose 62 percent of the tools that help us connect.
 D. We'll lose 93 percent of the tools that help us connect.
34. What does the author tend to agree about sharing words in print?
 A. It becomes popular. B. It lacks human touch.
 C. It destroys many relationships. D. It makes life much easier.
35. What can be inferred about technology from the last paragraph?
 A. It can not go too far in relationships between people.
 B. It can not take the place of traditional conversation.

C. Whether it's positive or negative depends on how we use it.

D. It should be used more smartly in the fields of medical care.

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。

The QR-code menu—which you access by scanning a black-and-white square with your smartphone—has taken off. 36 But I hope not, because I hate those digital menus.

For restaurants, QR-code menus offer potential benefits beyond putting germ-averse(厌恶细菌的)customers at greater ease. In the near future, restaurants might use dynamic menus. 37 Besides, the prices of some dishes could also rise or fall to better match supply with demand.

38 QR-code menus will force a distraction during the dining. You may just be checking to see what you want your next drink to be. However, from there it's easy to start checking texts and emails.

Research conducted before the pandemic suggests that, even if everyone resists the temptation to check an incoming text message, merely having a phone out on the table makes a meal less fun for all involved. 39 The social-psychology researcher Ryan Dwyer and his colleagues randomly assigned some people to keep their phone out when dining with friends and others to put it away. "We found that groups assigned to use their phones enjoyed the experience less than groups that did not use their phones," Dwyer said, "primarily due to the fact that participants with phones were more distracted."

QR-code menus reduce privacy, too. 40 Many of the codes are actually generated by a different company that collects, uses, and then often shares your personal information. In fact, companies that provide QR codes to restaurants like to talk about all the personal information you are sharing along with that food order: your location, your gender, your age group, and other information about you and your period.

A. QR codes have been around for a while.

B. I came across a study published in 2021.

C. QR-code menus are not really an advance.

D. Dishes disappear from them when kitchen runs out.

E. It seems that they are likely to replace restaurant menus.

F. Diners who use them aren't just communicating with the restaurant.

G. QR codes also present a great data collection opportunity for restaurants.

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。

"What will we be singing for contest this year?" a student from my choir (合唱团) asked 41. "Maybe we will 42 the contest." I said. "NO!" the kids 43 my idea. "We should go to contest! We can do it!"

I looked at the medals 44 the front wall of the music room from the past successes of large, talented classes. A(n) 45 in educational policies, with a stress on academics, had 46 my choir to thirty-two students. My section leaders had graduated or been forced to 47 music classes, leaving me with young, 48 kids who couldn't read music and could sing only a simple melody (乐曲).

"I'll think about it," I said, hoping their enthusiasm would 49 in a couple of weeks. I couldn't tell them they weren't 50 enough because I had to protect their self-esteem. 51, the kids practiced each morning, working on sight-reading (视唱) and

learning musical terms, I was amazed at the 52 force that kept pushing them on. Their 53 was so remarkable even I began believing in their dream.

The contest day finally arrived. The results were 54 two very long hours later. I stood there, 55, staring at the list in disbelief; a First Place award with the highest 56 of all. "We 57 it!" All around kids were screaming with delight. Warm tears wet my cheeks and my heart swelled with 58 for these kids who had a 59. They refused to give up and taught me to never 60 the possibility of success for any student or any class ever again.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. eagerly | B. confidently | C. casually | D. calmly |
| 42. A. cancel | B. skip | C. hold | D. deny |
| 43. A. blamed | B. claimed | C. confirmed | D. opposed |
| 44. A. clearing | B. filling | C. lining | D. polishing |
| 45. A. battle | B. change | C. analysis | D. chance |
| 46. A. banned | B. abandoned | C. reduced | D. divided |
| 47. A. disturb | B. attend | C. give | D. drop |
| 48. A. inexperienced | B. powerless | C. careless | D. imperfect |
| 49. A. take off | B. die off | C. give in | D. take over |
| 50. A. good | B. old | C. brave | D. enthusiastic |
| 51. A. Therefore | B. Besides | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 52. A. alarming | B. comforting | C. driving | D. confusing |
| 53. A. progress | B. energy | C. faith | D. goal |
| 54. A. judged | B. posted | C. broadcast | D. changed |
| 55. A. terrified | B. annoyed | C. embarrassed | D. frozen |
| 56. A. concerns | B. expectations | C. opinions | D. marks |
| 57. A. helped | B. got | C. made | D. hit |
| 58. A. approval | B. pride | C. anxiety | D. embarrassment |
| 59. A. dream | B. plan | C. hero | D. wish |
| 60. A. acknowledge | B. accept | C. explore | D. doubt |

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。

On the eve of the Chinese Lunar New Year, 61 falls on Sunday, Xinhua gathered some of the most famed rabbits in China. Xinhua also offered explanations of 62 (they) changing symbolism in modern-day China.

Jade Rabbit is probably the most famous rabbit in China. It features on the special stamps 63 (issue) by China Post to celebrate the Year of the Rabbit and was mentioned when the Chinese leadership extended Lunar New Year greetings. Legend has it that Yutu, or Jade Rabbit, is the pet of Lunar Goddess Chang'e. The rabbit's common association with Earth's only 64 (nature) satellite led China to name its first moon rover "Yutu".

The image of a white rabbit often leaves 65 sweet taste in the minds of Chinese children. Born in 1959 in Shanghai, White Rabbit milk candies are a household name in China. The 64-year-old rabbit sweets have enjoyed renewed 66 (popular) among young consumers in recent years.

Lord Rabbit, known as Tu'er Ye in Chinese, is an auspicious (吉利的) clay toy for children in Beijing. 67 a human body and a rabbit's ears and mouth, Lord Rabbit is actually a god 68 (govern) health and medicine, and an alternate version of the jade rabbit. The legend goes that Beijing once 69 (suffer) a plague (传染病) before the Mid-Autumn Festival. The goddess Chang'e sent the rabbit to cure the disease. In gratitude, Beijing people made small clay statues 70 (pay) their respects to the rabbit that plague dispeller.

英语试题 第 7 页(共 8 页)

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:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

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。

Dear David,

I had something what was unexpected at the last minute. My parent were injured in a car accident. So I have to look after him and can't meet you and Black Smith in Monday. I am available late Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and I'd like to arrange for our meeting to held later in the week. As a matter of fact, the early morning of Wednesday or Friday would actual be best for me. We could still meet at the Black's office as we planned. Or we could meet somewhere else whether it's more convenient for you. I am sorry that I had to cancel the meeting. Please calling me as soon as you can after you read this.

Yours,

Ted

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你是高三年级学生李华,最近班上同学在讨论毕业前最后一次集体公益活动,推选你拟一封信,邀请你们的外籍老师 Mr. Smith 参加。内容包括:

1. 发出邀请;
2. 告知活动安排;
3. 请老师给予建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 信的格式已经给出,不计入总词数。

April 3rd, 2023

Dear Mr. Smith,

Sincerely,

Li Hua

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