

英语

2023. 5

考生注意：

1. 本试卷共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

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. How will the woman probably go to the library?
A. By subway. B. By bus. C. By car.
2. What does the man think of Bill?
A. He's thoughtful. B. He's humorous. C. He's forgetful.
3. What's the girl doing?
A. Reading a newspaper. B. Writing a story. C. Watching the news.
4. How does the man like the suit?
A. It is too expensive. B. It is of low quality. C. It is too large for him.
5. Why is the man excited?
A. His mom bought him a car.
B. His mom gave him the new car.
C. His mom will give him the old car.

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。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's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Workmates.

B. Classmates.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

7. Why does the man look different?

A. He has lost some weight.

B. He's wearing a new coat.

C. He's wearing glasses.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What is the man doing?

A. Trying to make an appointment.

B. Expressing his dissatisfaction.

C. Asking the woman for advice.

9. What is the woman's advice to the man?

A. Working hard.

B. Keeping relaxed.

C. Ignoring his problem.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What did Mr Sharp go to California for?

A. Visiting friends.

B. Traveling around.

C. Doing business.

11. What did Mr Sharp get for the woman?

A. A cellphone.

B. A watch.

C. A pair of headphones.

12. How will the woman learn to skateboard?

A. From the web.

B. From the man.

C. From a sports club.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the man?

A. A teacher.

B. A student.

C. A repairman.

14. Why might people be eating insects in the future?

A. They are easy to catch.

B. They are rich in fat.

C. They are nutritious.

15. What does the man say about work in the future?

A. People won't operate machines.

B. There will be much fewer jobs.

C. More taxi drivers will be needed.

16. What will the man do next?

A. Describe space in the future.

B. Let other students ask questions.

C. Finish the class by concluding.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the project intended for?

A. Helping students prepare for the real life.

B. Showing students how to write applications.

C. Getting students to know of some good jobs.

18. Which of the following jobs for students is mentioned?
A. Computer teacher.
B. Recycling officer.
C. Writer assistant.
19. Who will help students to write the application letters?
A. A teacher.
B. The headmaster.
C. A member of the committee.
20. What is the last step of the project?
A. Listing the suitable jobs.
B. Collecting students' opinions.
C. Reviewing the applications.

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

Activities for National Manufacturing Day

The STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) Careers Coalition (职业联盟) offers students and families new STEM resources to explore the world of modern manufacturing. With over 4 million manufacturing roles predicted to be available in the next ten years, the new resources from the coalition connect today's students to the manufacturing careers of tomorrow.

National Manufacturing Day occurs annually on the first Friday of October to motivate today's students to become the next generation of innovators leading the manufacturing industry. In order to support this celebration, the coalition offers three different collections to all students, educators, and families on modern manufacturing that support learning wherever it takes place. The following resources are available to all at no cost:

Manufacturing-focused Career Profiles (简介)

Explore the profiles of excellent manufacturing professionals who used the skills they learned at school to become the kind of problem solvers that make a difference. Make the connection from the classroom to careers and find out how all students can make it in manufacturing.

Hands-on Student Activities

From innovating food packaging to discovering the principles of accurate design to exploring water sustainability, at-home, hands-on learning activities help students take STEM skills from theory to practice.

Classroom Activities

Access the no-cost, standard classroom activities to support future career success for all students. Each activity features important STEM skills and a step-by-step guide for promoting activities into classroom.

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Virtual Interactive Field Trips

Each virtual experience features accompanying educator resources and student activities that make it easy for teachers to put these manufacturing events into the learning experiences they design and deliver daily.

All resources are available at no cost at stemcareerscoalition.org.

21. What is the purpose of the STEM Careers Coalition?
 - A. To count the vacant jobs in manufacturing.
 - B. To report the current state of manufacturing.
 - C. To guide students to work on manufacturing.
 - D. To offer students pre-job training in manufacturing.
22. Which activity will introduce manufacturing masters to students?
 - A. Classroom Activities.
 - B. Hands-on Student Activities.
 - C. Virtual Interactive Field Trips.
 - D. Manufacturing-focused Career Profiles.
23. What do the activities have in common?
 - A. All of them are virtual.
 - B. They are free of charge.
 - C. Only students practice in them.
 - D. They are only experienced online.

B

Wildlife photographer Sam Turley and his wife Vera found a two-week-old blesbok (南非白面大羚羊)—whom they named Meme—on her own. She was spotted wandering around on her own after her mother passed away.

The pair took Meme in and raised the animal themselves for seven months before releasing her back out into the wild. Neither of them had ever raised a blesbok before. So it required a huge amount of patience and compassion to keep her fit and healthy but it deserved the effort. Meme would follow Vera wherever she went and sometimes the couple would have a blesbok, a dog and a cat all walking together. In the right areas, blesbok are a really common antelope to see and they are therefore often overlooked and under-appreciated. It was a privilege to be let into blesbok's secret world and they learned more about blesbok than they thought was ever possible.

After releasing Meme back out into the wild, the couple were convinced they would never see her again, until several months later when they were driving around a reserve and happened to come across a herd of blesbok.

Vera called out Meme's name in the hope of finding Meme. Blesbok all look very similar to one another, which makes it very difficult to distinguish individuals. When Vera started to talk, the herd raised their heads and looked over. Vera continued to call Meme and as all the other blesbok lost interest, one individual held her gaze and ran straight

After rescuing the lonely animal, Sam and Vera found it extremely emotional to have to release her back out into the wild to fend for herself—even though they knew it was the right thing to do. But after having such a strong bond with an animal, it was really difficult to see her go. They had put so much time, effort and energy into raising her but to see her walking in a herd of blesbok made it all worthwhile.

24. What happened to Meme when she was spotted?
- A. She was lost in the forest.
B. She became an orphan.
C. She was hunted by a couple.
D. She was abandoned by her mother.
25. What was Meme's life with the couple like?
- A. She was rare to be seen outside.
B. She was hard to be artificially fed.
C. She fitted in well with the whole family.
D. She was under-appreciated in the family.
26. Which word can best replace the underlined word "fend" in paragraph 5?
- A. Care. B. Look. C. Search. D. Hunt.
27. Which of the following can best describe the act of rescuing the blesbok?
- A. Unsatisfactory. B. Heartbreaking.
C. Effortless. D. Rewarding.

C

Some 20 percent of adults are procrastinators (拖延症患者). Everyone might put off a task or two, but long-term procrastinators do it at home, at school, at work and in their relationships.

For years, researchers have focused on the personalities of people who procrastinate. The results suggest procrastinators may be impulsive (冲动), worriers and have trouble regulating their emotions. But procrastinators are not lazy. They're actually very busy doing other things than what they're supposed to be doing. Though procrastinators may think they perform better under pressure, studies have reported the opposite. And when deadlines are uncertain, procrastinators tend to delay their work.

When people put off a tough task, they feel good—in the moment. Procrastinating is a way to avoid the negative emotions linked to the task. But the relief it provides is only temporary, and many seek out ways to stop procrastinating.

In fact, most research today suggests procrastination is a behavioral pattern, which means it's something you can change, regardless of whether you're impulsive. What works best is still under research. Some scientists have reported success with time management. But the evidence for that is all over the map. That's because poor time management is a symptom not a cause of procrastination.

For some procrastinators, seemingly obvious tips can work. Researcher's statements

to simply put down their smartphones. Silencing notifications or studying in the library rather than at home can regulate distractions and keep people on task. But that won't be enough for many people. Stubborn procrastinators may benefit from cognitive behavioral therapy (认知行为疗法). This type of therapy, which involves managing thoughts and emotions and trying to change behavior, seemed to be the most helpful. Still, not many studies have examined treatments, and there's room for improvement.

28. What does procrastination mean to longtime procrastinators?

- A. A habitual behavior.
- B. A personal advantage.
- C. A working motivation.
- D. An excuse for laziness.

What do experts think of procrastinators?

- A. They are inactive.
- B. They are efficient.
- C. They are anxious.
- D. They are careful.

What causes people to procrastinate?

- A. Their imperfection in personalities.
- B. The temporary relief from the stress.
- C. Poor time management.
- D. Their high ability to deal with hard work.

29. What may be the best procrastination treatment according to the text?

- A. Avoiding smartphones.
- B. Proper studying places.
- C. Good time management.
- D. Cognitive behavioral therapy.

D

From the moment we are born, we interact with the world through movement. We move our lips to smile or to talk. We extend our hand to touch. How does our brain remember this wide range of motions? How does it learn new ones? How does it make the calculations necessary for us to grab a glass of water, without dropping it, squashing it, or missing it?

Technion Professor Jackie Schiller from the Ruth and Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine and her team examined the brain at a single-neuron (单神经元) level to shed light on this mystery. They found that calculation happens not just in the interaction between neurons, but within each individual neuron. Each of these cells, it turns out, is not a simple switch, but a complicated calculating machine.

This discovery, published recently in the *Science*, promises changes not only to our understanding of how the brain works, but better understanding of conditions ranging from Parkinson's disease to autism. And if that weren't enough, these same findings are expected to advance machine learning, providing inspiration for new architectures.

"We used to think of each neuron as a sort of whistle, which either rings, or doesn't," Schiller explains. "Instead, we are looking at a piano. Its keys can be struck at the same time, producing an infinity (无限) of different tunes." This complex machine



playing in our brains is what enables us to learn and perform an infinity of different, and precise movements.

These same findings can also serve as an inspiration for the machine learning community. Deep neural networks, as their name suggests, attempt to create software that learns and functions somewhat similarly to a human brain. Although their advances constantly make the news, these networks are primitive compared to a living brain. A better understanding of how our brain actually works can help in designing more complex neural networks, enabling them to perform more complex tasks.

- 32. Why does the author raise the questions in paragraph 1?
 - A. To pursue answers.
 - B. To raise his puzzles.
 - C. To introduce the topic.
 - D. To share his interest.
- 33. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
 - A. The result of the research.
 - B. The aspects the discovery can be applied to.
 - C. The way the research was conducted.
 - D. The function of a single neuron.
- 34. What does Schiller stress in her explanation in paragraph 4?
 - A. The way that neurons work.
 - B. The music that neurons play.
 - C. The difficulties that researchers encountered.
 - D. The process where neurons produce memory.
- 35. What might be the best title for the text?
 - A. Individual neuron works like a piano
 - B. Calculation happens between neurons like a machine
 - C. Complex neural networks in the brain enable people to learn
 - D. The mystery of learning and remembering movement has been uncovered

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。

Virtually, there is nothing that man cannot do. Only what he has to do is keep doing and doing without being discouraged. Success will come someday or other, though it may apparently be the conception about something that it cannot be done. 36 But the reality is that man's success depends on whether he can do the toughest tasks successfully. It is because our life is complicated and tough. And to succeed in this tough battle, perseverance and hard work is a must. 37 We can prove this fact when we look at the reality of life and the history of man's success. Perseverance helps us do what we otherwise would consider impossible to do.

What the world-famous scientist Sir Isaac Newton had done by twelve years' constant hard work was burnt out by his pet dog. But that could not discourage him a little. 38 is only for his undefeated perseverance that we have been able to have many inventions.



discoveries.

39 He went through thick and thin to reach his destination after months of the strenuous voyage on the sea. He discovered the way from Spain to America and offered the world a new route of communication with America. This outcome of his perseverance will be perpetuated by the world forever.

All the great men in history have written their names in golden letters by means of perseverance. 40 If we all are perseverant in whatever we do, we are sure to stand out as a successful nation in the near future.

- A. Every action has its reaction.
- B. It is a unique precondition to success in life.
- C. In human life, perseverance plays a very important role.
- D. Their success will always remain as perfect examples to us.
- E. Columbus has left us an adventurous story of perseverance.
- F. The task that is easily done at the first attempt is undoubtedly very easy.
- G. He was able to do it again through years of hard work and perseverance.

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。

For his entire life, Sergio Peralta dreamed about playing catch. When he was born, his right hand didn't fully 41. After he enrolled at a new high school, he 42 it in his sleeve (袖子). Ever since he was a child, his classmates have asked about his hand, and some have even 43 him. A few weeks later, computer science teacher Jeff Wilkins noticed Peralta was the only student who 44 his mouse to the left side of his keyboard. He then saw Peralta didn't have a right hand.

When Wilkins 45 to build a prosthetic hand (假手) for Peralta, he expressed 46 but knew building one could be 47 for a high school class. In early November, Wilkins 48 assigned three of his students to the project. They bought 3D printing equipment and 49 a model image of a prosthetic hand on some design software. "I didn't want to get his 50 up. I'd rather under-promise and over-deliver than over promise and under deliver on something like this," Wilkins said. The group did so while keeping their 51 a secret. They measured classmates' hands to calculate Peralta's 52 size.

After working for about a week, the students used the school's 3D printer to 53 a model. Students said they 54 Peralta wouldn't like or use the hand, but as soon as he 55 the model, he could bend his fingers. Then Wilkins threw him a yellow rubber ball, Peralta 56 to catch the first few throws. However, students yelled in 57 when he finally caught the ball. Peralta said he only 58 the prosthetic hand when he showed just showed me a different way to 59 the community," said Jaramillo, a senior who was 60 the class project, "even by using 60 that I learned at school."

41. A. rise
42. A. hid
43. A. convinced
44. A. cycled
45. A. offered
46. A. concern
47. A. rewarding
48. A. randomly
49. A. found
50. A. fears
51. A. attention
52. A. ideal
53. A. select
54. A. remembered
55. A. turned up
56. A. tended
57. A. satisfaction
58. A. removes
59. A. fit
60. A. manners

- B. change
B. tied
B. teased
B. reserved
B. refused
B. requirement
B. inspiring
B. deliberately
B. started
B. hopes
B. memories
B. typical
B. create
B. argued
B. put on
B. promised
B. excitement
B. returns
B. move
B. credit

- C. develop
C. lost
C. defeated
C. moved
C. observed
C. interest
C. approving
C. temporarily
C. repaired
C. demands
C. progress
C. normal
C. deliver
C. worried
C. searched for
C. pretended
C. hesitation
C. researches
C. view
C. awareness

- D. connect
D. cleaned
D. admired
D. kicked
D. advertised
D. difference
D. challenging
D. secretly
D. posted
D. doubts
D. conflicts
D. familiar
D. save
D. regretted
D. threw away
D. failed
D. anxiety
D. replaces
D. help
D. skills

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
Greenpeace is not satisfied 61 the EU move, saying in a statement that the 2035 deadline is too late 62 (limit) global warming below 1.5 °C.

"Europe desperately needs to decarbonize transport (交通运输减排), but ministers missed a 63 (gold) opportunity. It is now in 64 hands of national authorities to cut car usage, boost public transport, and make more livable cities and towns where more people can cycle or walk," Greenpeace EU transport campaigner Lorelei Limousin said.

Greenpeace criticized EU national governments for 65 (open) the door to further promote "expensive and inefficient synthetic (合成的) fuels that are harmful to the environment and the climate".

The Czech Republic, which 66 (take) the rotating (轮流) six-month presidency of the Council of the EU from France last Friday, has listed energy sector 67 (transform) as a priority but said that it must be carried out in a socially and 68 (economic) sensitive manner so as not to ruin the living standards of EU citizens and the competitiveness industry.

European Commission Executive Vice-President, Frans Timmermans, 69 is in charge of the European Green Deal initiatives, applauded the agreement by EU environment minister as setting EU on a path toward 70 (it) goals.

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(Λ),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。

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。

Last Saturday, all the seniors of our school visits a digital exhibition. The exhibition was named "A Panorama of Rivers and Mountains 3.0", what is a perfect combination of traditionally art techniques and innovative digital technology.

The exhibition hosting by the City Art Gallery, enjoyed huge popularity between us. The highly immersive experience allowed us admire one of the most treasured work of art from the Song Dynasty with our own eyes. The highlight was the real-time interaction, enabling us to lose ourselves in the vast and beautiful scenery in the person. This experience will stick in your minds, for we felt the charm of both Chinese magnificent landscape or high tech.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,新西兰某高中校长 Mr Smith 将来你校参观并洽谈交换生项目,期间会出席你校举办的外语合唱节(Chorus Festival of Foreign Languages)。请你作为学生代表致欢迎词,内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍合唱节活动;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 120 左右;
2. 开头已为你写好。

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自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



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