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贵阳市 2023 年高三适应性考试 (二)

英语

2023 年 5 月

本试卷满分 120 分。考试用时 100 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、报名号、座位号填写在答题卡上。考生要认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“姓名、报名号、考试科目”与考生本人姓名、报名号是否一致。
2. 选择题: 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 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, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 非选择题: 用黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上书写作答。在试题卷上作答, 答案无效。
3. 请保持答题卡平整, 不能折叠。考试结束, 监考员将试卷、答题卡一并收回。

第一部分 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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Michelle Yeoh won best actress at the 95th Academy Awards on Sunday night becoming the first Asian woman to win the award.

Yeoh, who earned the award for her excellent performance in *Everything Everywhere All at Once*, is the fifth Asian to win an Oscar in an acting category and the first to win in a lead acting category. “For all the little boys and girls who look like me watching tonight, this is an example of hope and possibilities. This is evidence to dream big, and dreams do come true,” Yeoh said while accepting her Oscar.

In *Everything Everywhere All at Once*, Yeoh played Evelyn Wang, an immigrant mother and laundromat owner who’s unexpectedly tasked with saving the multiverse (多元宇宙) from destruction. “And, ladies, don’t let anybody tell you that you are ever past your prime. Never give up.” Yeoh said in her acceptance speech. “I have to dedicate this to my mom—all the moms in the world. Because they are really the superheroes, and without them, none of us would be here tonight.”

Yeoh first made a name for herself in Hong Kong cinema, becoming a prolific and respected martial arts action star in the late 1980s and the 1990s. As an actor who managed not to play the typical “damsel in distress” stereotypes in action movies and instead often played crime-fighting heroes, Yeoh became known as a feminist pioneer in entertainment.

“We believe in our Asian talent. We believe all of us have stories that need to be told and need to be embraced,” Yeoh said in an interview with NBC.

1. What is *Everything Everywhere All at Once*?
 - A. A book.
 - B. An actress.
 - C. A film.
 - D. An award.
2. Who does Michelle Yeoh owe her success to?
 - A. Her friend.
 - B. Her mother.
 - C. Her superhero.
 - D. Her teacher.
3. Where does the text probably come from?
 - A. A news report.
 - B. A business report.
 - C. A science magazine.
 - D. A research plan.

B

The fact that touch can be highly influential in successful sales has led researchers to call the phenomenon the Midas Touch, named after King Midas in Greek mythology (神话) who was said to turn everything he touched into gold.

While touching a product is clearly not going to make it golden, it can make the person connect so strongly with the item that they take psychological ownership of it. This means that the consumer is much more likely to purchase it as they feel as if it already belongs to them. Partially, this will be caused by the emotions that they experience when they engage in interaction, as there is a close relationship in our brains between touch and emotions.

In a world where online shopping is almost unavoidable, and people can't touch what they buy, it begs the question of how touch can work in consuming.

The reality is that many consumers have a high need for touch, and when they can't touch, they become upset and often feel dissatisfied. This will, at least partially, contribute to the high online return rates, as people don't feel satisfied with the products when they arrive.

Presenting shoppers (直播带货者) with visually-based concrete signs can help overcome the lack of touch. For example, if the goods are clearly described, it helps the purchaser know the product more accurately. However, such descriptions only work if they are specific.

Furthermore, using moving imagery, such as a brief film of a model moving around in a clothing item, also helps with touch-related visualisation (形象化) as it becomes a mental understanding of touch. Actual textures (质地) of products can also help provide signs for what the products are like.

In fact, it appears that concrete input is primarily processed subconsciously, meaning that it is not something you can necessarily ask consumers about, as they simply don't know that it affects them. Thus, the examples mentioned here are the kind of research findings that online sellers should take note of. With some creative input, they can be used to create more satisfied customers when touch is absent.

4. What is the purpose of Paragraph 1?
- A. To inform people of a story. B. To introduce the subject.
 C. To provide the background. D. To give a definition.
5. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. Touching and consuming. B. The process of touching.
 C. Brains and emotion. D. The problem of selling.
6. What causes the high online return rates?
- A. Products' arriving late. B. Customers' thinking little of products.
 C. Products' not meeting the requirements. D. Customers' not describing products.
7. How can online buyers overcome the lack of touch?
- A. By knowing specific descriptions visually.
 B. By making brief films of moving models.
 C. By making notes of the research findings.
 D. By asking consumers something necessary.

C

The topic of China's "slash youth" has fueled heated debate on social media recently, drawing attention to the diverse pursuits of the younger generation.

The slash youth, which could also be called slashers or slash-generation—means those who refuse to be defined by just one personal identity. They are keen to present themselves as multiple and sometimes distinct identities, such as a nurse and model, a teacher and stand-up comedian, and an engineer and band player. Rather than material comforts, they look for meaningful achievement.

A diverse career can enable them to develop new experiences and talents as well as social and professional networks, leading to greater flexibility in life and work, recognition and satisfaction.

A study on "slash youth" published in the *China Youth Research* magazine analyzes the background of this phenomenon with part of modern society's structured organization and stability norms (规范) are broken, flexible labor markets and structural unemployment has appeared, eliminating the sense of job security of the young people in employment. Young people also face the dilemma of self-actualization (自我实现), including the sense of powerlessness, lost sense of value and lack of self-identity in the profession, which forces them to re-find the meaning of work.

"The 'slash life' shows that our society is becoming more and more diversified and inclusive, and it welcomes everyone's self-fulfillment," said Shi Yanrong, an associate researcher from Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences. "Young people no longer have to rely on work and money for their sense of self-worth. They tend to create their own identities." The researcher added that against the background that people have multiple interests and are willing to pay for these interests nowadays, the "slash life" of the youth would drive the growth of a new economy, just as animation (动漫) culture affected the market.

8. What does the slash youth refer to?
 A. Those liking to show off. B. Those having different identities.
 C. Those liking material comforts. D. Those changing different jobs.
9. Why does the slash youth like to work on various careers?
 A. To prove they are talented. B. To enable them to experience a lot.
 C. To show others full of energy. D. To know more from different areas.
10. What does the underlined word "eliminating" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
 A. strengthening B. increasing
 C. forgetting D. removing
11. What does the author think of "slash life"?
 A. Meaningless. B. Uncaring.
 C. Favorable. D. Naughty.

D

Scientists have developed a blood test to diagnose (诊断) Alzheimer's disease without the need for expensive brain imaging or a painful lumbar puncture (腰椎穿刺), where a sample of CSF (脑脊液) is drawn from the lower back. If effective, the test could enable faster diagnosis of the disease, meaning treatments could be done earlier.

Alzheimer's is the most common form of dementia (痴呆), but diagnosis remains challenging—particularly during the earlier stages of the disease.

Current guidelines recommend detection of three distinct symptoms: abnormal accumulations of amyloid and tau proteins, as well as neurodegeneration—the slow and progressive loss of neuronal cells in specified regions of the brain. This can be done through a combination of brain imaging and CSF analysis. However, a lumbar puncture can be painful and people may experience headaches or back pain after the procedure, while brain imaging is expensive and takes a long time to schedule.

Prof. Thomas Karikari at the University of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, US, who was involved in the study, said: "A lot of patients, even in the US, don't have access to MRI and PET scanners. Accessibility is a major issue."

The development of a reliable blood test would be an important step forwards. "A blood test is cheaper, safer and easier to administer, and it can improve clinical confidence in diagnosing Alzheimer's and selecting participants for clinical trial and disease monitoring," Karikari said.

The next step will be to confirm the test in a broader range of patients, including those from varied racial and ethnic backgrounds, and those suffering from different stages of memory loss or other potential dementia symptoms.

Karikari also hopes that monitoring levels of brain-derived tau in the blood could improve the design of clinical trials for Alzheimer's treatments.

12. What can we learn about blood test from Paragraph 1?
 A. It can cause financial problems. B. It is helpful to start treatment earlier.
 C. It is helpful to control the medicine. D. It can increase lower back's pain.

A
A
A

13. What is the priciest way of detecting the symptoms?
 A. CSF analysis. B. A lumbar puncture.
 C. Blood test. D. Brain imaging.
14. How is the blood test developed?
 A. By expanding more clinics.
 B. By raising patients' confidence.
 C. By testing in diverse groups.
 D. By monitoring memory's stages.
15. What is the best title for the text?
 A. An Approach to Diagnose Alzheimer's Disease
 B. Some Different Symptoms of Detecting the Disease
 C. The Potential Problems of Alzheimer's Disease
 D. A Few Guidelines to Use the Medical Devices

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。

Keeping memory fresh

Ancient poems, English words, historical events ... you must have a lot to remember at school. What if you could have a photographic memory? Scientists have done many experiments to find ways to improve our memories. Here are some tips based on their findings.

16. Scientists asked people to either ride a bike slowly for 90 minutes or do it really fast for 6 minutes. It showed that the short but intense exercise made the brain produce more of a chemical called "brain-derived neurotrophic factor (脑源性神经营养因子)". 17. Its amount goes to the highest point after six minutes of intense workout. That's the time when you should get down to remembering things!

Sleeping in a rocking bed. When we were young, we slept soundly in our mom's swaying arms. Scientists have found that if we sleep in a bed that gently sways back and forth, we can have a deeper sleep, which improves our memory as well. 18.

Becoming emotional. 19. The moment you become emotional, you can remember things really well. This is because the amygdala (杏仁核) in our brain is responsible for dealing with both emotions and memories. The brain wants us to remember what makes us so sad or happy. 20. Then, just take out your book to learn new things!

- A. Having a relaxed work out
 B. Having an intense workout
 C. Emotions can affect memories
 D. So maybe, you could buy a rocking bed
 E. This chemical can do harm to people's memories
 F. This chemical helps people remember things quickly
 G. So next time you want to remember some knowledge, try to get yourself excited or angry

第二部分 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)

Milu is also known as Pere David's deer. They are herd animals (群体动物) that usually 21 from humans, but when Diandian comes into contact with people at a nature 22 in Yueyang, Hunan province, she is 23.

Eight years ago, one-week-old Diandian was left behind by her 24. When people found her in the reeds of a lake, she looked too weak and thin to 25.

26 by keepers at the East Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve, Diandian 27 started treating people as her friends. Today, she is the mother of three milu, thanks to the 28 and care shown to her by 29 members at the reserve. "Most milu run away 30 someone approaches, but Diandian is deliberate (从容的) in her 31 and unhurried," said Li Zheng, a keeper at the reserve who has taken care of Diandian for years.

With the help of people like Li Zheng from a milu 32 association in Yueyang, 11 deer, including Diandian, have their families. The staff have done many things to help protect and expand the 33 of the animal. Each member has a 34 research role, with some flying drones (无人机), some 35 the number of milu and some estimating the age of the males 36 the shape and size of their antlers (鹿角).

Thanks to their efforts, the past several years have 37 the gradual 38 of the milu population. Once 39 in China, its native land, and with only 18 40 surviving in the world, the milu deer is now prospering in its home country.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. prevent | B. escape | C. benefit | D. differ |
| 22. A. reserve | B. interest | C. landscape | D. attraction |
| 23. A. curious | B. lonely | C. nervous | D. calm |
| 24. A. organization | B. enemy | C. herd | D. keeper |
| 25. A. survive | B. perform | C. rescue | D. monitor |
| 26. A. Found | B. Trained | C. Ruled | D. Raised |
| 27. A. constantly | B. gradually | C. extremely | D. especially |
| 28. A. advice | B. attention | C. research | D. command |
| 29. A. party | B. free | C. staff | D. senior |
| 30. A. unless | B. until | C. though | D. once |
| 31. A. actions | B. options | C. tone | D. thought |
| 32. A. commercial | B. advertisement | C. conservation | D. transformation |
| 33. A. capability | B. company | C. knowledge | D. habitats |
| 34. A. specific | B. complicated | C. noble | D. wonderful |
| 35. A. making | B. imagining | C. counting | D. predicting |
| 36. A. based on | B. named by | C. owing to | D. apart from |
| 37. A. changed | B. promoted | C. witnessed | D. experienced |
| 38. A. recovery | B. decline | C. limitation | D. study |
| 39. A. famous | B. extinct | C. important | D. prosperous |
| 40. A. females | B. groups | C. males | D. individuals |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 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。

Would you like to have your own satellite? You can now buy one on Taobao! Commsat, a Chinese commercial space company, has 41 (recent) put three commercial satellites on the shelves of 42 (it) store on Taobao.

The simplest satellite, weighing less than 5 kilograms, 43 (call) the 1U cube satellite (1U 立方星), 44 costs 2 million yuan. It looks like a magic cube on the outside, but it is equipped with space cameras and solar panels (太阳能板). Targeted at school education, it could enable students to operate satellites like space 45 (scientist), according to Commsat. It can also be used for research purposes.

The company also offers satellite services, such as taking selfies (自拍照) with the Earth. The customer only needs to upload their own photos, 46 the satellite will show the photo on a screen or in space. It will take the selfie using Earth 47 the background.

Chinese internet celebrity Luo Yonghao sold Commsat's satellite in his livestreaming (直播) event on March 31st. A buyer 48 (buy) the first satellite six minutes after the event started, 49 (mark) the first purchase of a satellite on an e-commerce platform in the world, according to *Beijing Daily*. Although buying such high-end products seems far away from most people's lives, it will help popularize space technology, 50 (comment) *Global Times*.

第三部分 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。

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。

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。

One morning, I was cleaning the storage room but saw my skateboard. I took it out and wiped away the dust. Unconscious, I put my foot on it and tried to get back that feeling I had for the first time I rode it. But since so much time had passed, it didn't come easily. I was so disappointing that I couldn't find a point of balance. I grew frustrated. It took me several years to learn how to skateboard, but it took so few years forget all of these skills.

I start with the basics and tried over and over again. As you concentrated on the board, I found it quite magically that all I was thinking was about how to skateboard well, instead of comparing my skills now and before. Hour later, I found that my ability had returned.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Tom 来信和你交流记录旅行的方式。请你根据以下内容, 选择一种给他回信。

1. 方式: 拍照、拍视频、写日记、利用社交平台, ……;
2. 具体做法;
3. 理由。

注意:

1. 词数 100 字左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

All the best!

Yours,

Li Hua