

# 福建省福州第一中学

## 2023 届高三第一次调研测试

### 英语

第一部分 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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

##### Cool Inventions

##### For Light Sleepers

Millions of people have trouble falling asleep each night, which is why LightSleeper was created.

Developed in the United Kingdom, LightSleeper's makers say it can help a person fall asleep and also help a person fall back to sleep after waking up in the middle of the night.

LightSleeper works by projecting (投射) a light onto the ceiling while the person is lying down. The idea is to watch the light, because the light moving in a circle has a relaxing effect.

One of the advantages of the product is that it won't disturb other people in the room. The product can be easily moved and will switch itself off after 30 minutes to save power.

##### Stop the Snoring (打鼾)

Here's a new product designed to slow down the frequency and level of your snoring. The Snore Stopper has a sensitive instrument that will detect when you're snoring. Once it does that, it will send a very mild electronic signal to your wrist. This consequently changes your sleeping position to stop you from snoring. The Snore Stopper won't cause any damage to your body.

##### Get Your True Colors

Photoshop features a pen that will copy the color settings of what you are monitoring on screen to use as a color in your program. Now an off-line product allows you to pick a color when not using the computer software.

The Color Picker is a concept pen. After placing the pen against an object, the user just presses the scan button. Color sensors (感应器) inside the pen send information to a box, which then mixes red, green and blue

to produce the desired ink color.

### Keep It Fresh

More high technology products are showing up in the kitchen. A new Bagel dome (圆顶形物) advertises that it will keep your baked goods fresher for longer periods of time. The product, which is able to remove air, works for bread rolls, cakes and other perishables. To use it, you just push a button at the top.

1. How can LightSleeper help a person fall asleep?
  - A. Its light makes people feel calm.
  - B. It doesn't make any noise.
  - C. It is fixed on the ceiling.
  - D. Its light moves fast.
2. What do we know about the Snore Stopper?
  - A. It will cause slight damage to a person's body.
  - B. It will wake a person up once he starts snoring.
  - C. It can make sure a person doesn't snore all night.
  - D. It can make a person snore less by changing his sleeping position.
3. The Color Picker will probably be used while you're \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. using the computer
  - B. drawing pictures
  - C. collecting information
  - D. designing a program
4. The underlined word "perishables" in the last paragraph refers to foods which \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are easy to keep
  - B. go bad easily
  - C. are rich in vitamins
  - D. keep you thin

### B

An artist in Oakland, California is using his skills to help the homeless. Greg Kloehn builds very small shelters that make life on the streets a little more comfortable. The structures offer the homeless some safety and protection from bad weather. Each little house also has wheels on the bottom so it can go wherever its owner goes.

Greg Kloehn has given away at least 20 tiny houses. Several are on the roadside near an active railroad. On a recent day, Mr.Kloehn stops at one to visit Oscar Young. The two men hug. Inside his little shelter Mr.Young gets

relief from cold nights on the streets. Mr.Kloehn also visits Sweet-Pea, another friend who also lives in one of the little homes the artist built. She says it keeps her safe and protects her belongings.

In the mornings, Mr. Kloehn searches the streets for building materials. He gathers what he can and takes it to his studio. There, he puts the houses together. Empty coffee bags become roof material. A washing machine door and refrigerator part become windows. Nails,screws and the sticky glue hold all the pieces together. The artist also attaches a small electrical device to the house. The device is powered by the sun.

Some of the people living on the streets once had normal houses of their own. But some of the people say they have learned to live with less and they are thankful to that man.

Mr.Kloehn says his work is not a social project. He says he is just someone using his skills to help his homeless neighbors.

5. The following are the advantages of the small shelters EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. saving power and energy
- B. protecting possessions of the homeless
- C. decorating the streets where they are
- D. keeping the homeless safe and comfortable

6. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Greg Kloehn has sold at least 20 tiny houses
- B. an act of kindness has made people simple and grateful
- C. the shelters are immovable
- D. the government has got involved in the action

7. The passage is likely taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an official report
- B. an art review
- C. a science magazine
- D. a news report

8. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. An artist creates homes for the homeless.
- B. A more comfortable shelter on the streets.
- C. A successful social project in Oakland. 公众号高中僧课堂
- D. An artist makes a living by designing small shelters.

C

Researchers at the University of Scotland have discovered a protein that can influence viruses developing and even can control cancer. Now the fight is on to fully understand how it works in the hope of turning the laboratory research into a treatment.

The protein is called Hira. Technically it is a histone(组蛋白) complex, but it is easier to understand in terms of what it can do. Three years ago Dr Taranjit Singh Rai and colleagues at the Beatson Cancer Institute and Glasgow University reported that Hira could possibly suppress the division of cells that causes cancer. In the course of that research, Dr Rai found out something unusual. In the lab they have established that the Hira protein has a role to play in the anti-viral fight, thus, making it have a fundamental role to play in fighting against cancer.

The trick in using it to fight diseases may lie in increasing Hira levels in our cells. "I think what researchers might be interested in is how we can increase levels of this protein to deal with the viruses better, Dr Rai said.

Dr Rai has led an international study and support has come from Cancer Research UK and the results are published in the journal Nucleic Acids Research. But there is a major concern that the research is still limited to the laboratory.

It is going to take some time, probably years, before this work can move out of the lab and into clinics and hospitals. But the researchers are excited Hira will one day be the basis of a new approach in medicine.

9. What does the underlined word "suppress" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Motivate.      B. Monitor.      C. Control.      D. Improve.

10. What can be known from the text?

- A. Hira has been used in the medical treatment.  
B. More studies should be done on Hira.  
C. The levels of Hira in cells are unchangeable.  
D. Hira can bring about side effects..

11. What is the researchers' attitude to the future of Hira?

- A. Cautious.      B. Optimistic.  
C. Disapproving.      D. Doubtful.

12. What's the text mainly about?

- A. A new way to use the protein.  
B. A new approach to improving the division of cells.

- C. A new medicine that can fight diseases.
- D. A protein that can stop viruses developing.

**D**

There has been a lot of publicity (宣传) recently surrounding 5G, the next generation of wireless technology for the world. But what is this technology and how might it change our lives?

What is 5G?

5G stands for fifth generation, meaning the next step in the progression of technology to replace the current 4G system. 4G was the replacement for 3G, which came after 2G, and so on. These systems are wireless computer networks. Earlier “G” systems were designed to improve mobile communication operations. Each new technology brought major improvements in speed and greatly increased network capacity. The new 5G system promises more of the same. It is expected to permit more users to do more things-at a faster rate. Higher internet speeds and larger network capacity should result in better performance for device users connected to 5G. However, technology experts say there is a major way that 5G is different than the earlier systems. It will move well beyond mobile network technology to affect many more devices and industries than other “G” versions.

When will it be available?

Before we can all use 5G, wireless companies and phone makers will have to complete and deploy (部署) a whole new system. New phones and communication equipment must be built. American wireless companies have been preparing for the new system for some time. They have been creating new network equipment and buying broadcasting space to carry 5G signals. They have built new 5G antennas (天线) to serve American cities and towns. Wireless providers will invest at least \$275 billion in 5G-related networks in the United States, the industry group CTIA reported. The first U.S. launch of 5G is expected to happen sometime this year. Industry experts expect it will take a few more years to go nationwide. It will take even longer to reach rural areas. China is expected to launch 5G sometime in 2020, while European nations are likely to build their systems more slowly over time.

13. Which system is widely used nowadays?

- A. 5G.
- B. 2G.
- C. 3G.
- D. 4G.

14. Which of the following is NOT 5G system's advantage to the other Gs?

- A. It will allow more users to do more things.
- B. The internet speed will be much higher.
- C. The users will spend much less money on it.
- D. It will affect more devices and industries

15. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. 5G system has nothing to do with phone makers.  
B. There is much work to do before 5G comes into use.  
C. New phones will be much smarter than those used now.  
D. 4G system will be stopped as soon as 5G comes into use.
16. In which order will the following countries use 5G system according to the passage?  
A. USA→China→European nations.      B. China→USA→European nations.  
C. USA→European nations→China.      D. European nations→China→USA.

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。

**Avoid These Mistakes in Your Social Interaction**

**Breaking into an existing conversation**

Timing is everything. If you see two or more people actively engaged in conversation, they're probably not ready for you to cut in. First, wait for a rest. 17, that's your chance.

**Starting talking without having something to say**

If someone appears distant or lost in thought, moving into their personal space and saying "hello" is hardly a way to start a conversation. Try asking permission (e.g., "Excuse me, do you mind if I ask you something?") and make sure you have a fully formed question or comment in mind (e.g., "Are you having a good time?").

18.

**Bringing up controversial(有争议的) topics**

If you're talking to someone new, it's generally best not to talk about weighty or of-putting topics.

19 Maybe it's the music you're both hearing, or the food you're both tasting.

20

Once you've made a connection with each other, keep that connection going by making yourself easy to understand. If you speak different languages, for example, slow your speech and pronounce clearly. If they ask you what you do for work, don't use a lot of technical expressions.

**Talking too much about yourself - or about the other person**

It's often said that people love to talk about themselves, and that asking questions is the secret to good conversations. 21. Nobody likes to feel interrogated(审问), so if you sense that questions aren't welcome, back off.

- A. Being hard to follow

- B. Making too much connection
- C. But that's not true for everyone
- D. They will lead to a deeper interaction
- E. Then once you have someone's attention or receive a nonverbal go-ahead
- F. Aim for something simple that you and the other person can observe together
- G. It's all about creating a comfortable opportunity for the other person to respond

第二部分 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, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When things around the house stop working, what do you do with them? If you're like a lot of people, you probably just 22 them away.

In some areas, it's difficult to find people who can make repairs, and 23 things can be expensive. Also, some small objects are so inexpensive that it's easier to 24 buy a new one.

In 2009, Martine Postma from Netherlands decided there must be a better way. Her 25 was Repair Cafés: places where people can take damaged items. There they will find tools, 26 and volunteer experts to help with repairs.

Postma's first Repair Café opened on Oct. 18, 2009, in Amsterdam, and was a huge 27. News of the café spread, and people began asking how they could 28 their own. In 2011, Postma established the Repair Café Foundation. This 29 organization provides guidance to those hoping to begin their own neighborhood repair group. Today, there are roughly 2,000 Repair cafés around the world. Everything is free, but donations are greatly 30.

The cafés not only provide help with repairs, they also 31 community ties. Neighbors 32 one another as they work together on projects. In addition, valuable 33 is passed along and preserved.

In an interview, Postma described how 34 it is watching people who really want to help one another. Postma summed up the 35 of Repair Cafés best in the following words: "Everyone is a/an 36 and a receiver."

- 22. A. put                      B. throw                      C. give                      D. take
- 23. A. fixing                      B. buying                      C. making                      D. renting
- 24. A. seldom                      B. usually                      C. just                      D. ever

25. A. solution      B. curiosity      C. motivation      D. result
26. A. rooms      B. money      C. chances      D. resources
27. A. luck      B. fame      C. attempt      D. success
28. A. buy      B. find      C. make      D. start
29. A. nonprofit      B. international      C. cultural      D. civil
30. A. responded      B. suggested      C. appreciated      D. refused
31. A. test      B. strengthen      C. affect      D. earn
32. A. spy on      B. chat with      C. get to know      D. compete with
33. A. wealth      B. knowledge      C. habit      D. instruction
34. A. exciting      B. tiring      C. surprising      D. embarrassing
35. A. custom      B. mission      C. journey      D. experience
36. A. host      B. owner      C. organizer      D. giver

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。

Organic farming (OF) is a farming system 37 uses environmentally friendly methods of weed, pest, and disease control. The principles and practices of OF 38 (express) in the standards of International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) as the principle of health, ecology, fairness, and care. The organic movement began after 1920, as 39 reaction by individual agricultural scientists and farmers against industrialized agriculture. Three important movements have been received within first half of the twentieth century: biodynamic, organic, 40 biological agriculture. In 1998, IFOAM 41 (adopt) basic standards for OF and processing. Organic production 42 (method) are those where at least 95% of the ingredients of 43 (agriculture) origin are organic. Organic content less than 70% in products may not refer 44 organic production methods.

All countries have established special logos for organic production 45 (indicate) that products are covered by the inspection scheme. Certified OF is now practiced in approximately 120 countries of the world. According to the last survey, more than 31 million ha is currently managed organically by at least 623 174 farms worldwide.

Enhanced soil fertility and higher floral and faunal (动物群的) 46 (diverse) were found in OF experiments.



第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

47. Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假设你是浦润中学高三学生李青, 你校校刊上的“展望未来”栏目正在征文, 请以“50 年后的学校”为题写一篇文章投稿。你的稿件必须包括:

描述 50 年后的学校里的一个场景; 谈谈现在的你置身其中的感受。

(注: 文中不得出现真实的姓名及学校名称。)

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第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 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。

Steve, a twelve-year-old boy with alcoholic (酒鬼) parents, was about to be lost forever by the education system. Obviously, he could read, yet, in spite of his reading skills, Steve was failing. He had been failing since first grade, as he was passed on from grade to grade. Steve was a big boy, looking more like a teenager than a twelve year old, yet, Steve went unnoticed... until Miss White appeared.

Miss White was a smiling, young, beautiful redhead. Steve admired her actually. Yet, he never did his homework, and he was always in trouble with Miss White. Oddly, Steve never missed a day of school.

One day, Miss White's impatient voice broke into his daydreams. "Steve!!" Frightened, he turned to look at her. "Pay attention! You all did pretty well," she told the class, "except for one boy, and it breaks my heart to tell you this... The smartest boy in the seventh grade is failing my class!"

After that, it was war! Steve still wouldn't do his homework. Even as the punishments became more severe, he remained stubborn.

"Just try it! ONE WEEK!" He was unmoved.

"You're smart enough! You'll see a change!" Nothing happened.

"Give yourself a chance! Don't give up on your life!" Nothing.

“Steve! Please! I really care about you!” Wow! Suddenly, Steve got it!! Someone cared about him? Someone, totally unreachable and perfect, CARED ABOUT HIM??!!

注意：1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按下列格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Steve went home from school, thoughtful, that afternoon.

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Miss White, immediately, gave a quiz on the weekend homework.

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