

## 2022 - 2023 学年度第一学期期末学业水平检测 高三英语

(时间:100分钟,满分:120分)

### 注意事项:

- 1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生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,将答题卡交回。

## 第一部分 阅读 (共两节,满分50分)

第一节 (15个小题, 每题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 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

Some are attracted to museums by the art and the culture—but if that isn't enough, there is always the strange!

## Cancún Underwater Museum

No need to hold your breath to see this one. The Cancún Underwater Museum is, as the name suggests, underwater. More than 500 sculptures anchored in the ocean off Mexico are meant to illustrate the interplay of art and nature. Visitors can either admire the works through a glass-bottom boat or take a scuba diving tour.

## **Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre**

With great attention to detail, New Zealand built the Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre, which exhibits original aircraft from the First and Second World Wars. Some belong to film director Sir Peter Jackson, who helped create the set designs with his team. Anyone interested in the pioneers of aviation should pay a visit to the museum in Blenheim.

## **Tenement Museum**

At New York's Tenement Museum, visitors can gain an insight into what life was like for immigrants and the working class in the city from the 1860s through to the 1980s. The museum opened in 1992 and offers guided tours of two tenement buildings with recreated rooms, where costumed 'residents' enact the daily lives of the city's newcomers and workers over the period—leaps and bounds from the money makers of Wall Street.

高三英语试题 第1页 (共10页)

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#### **Cupnoodles Museum**

The Cupnoodles Museum in Yokohama, Japan, offers a treat: exhibits can be not only admired, but eaten. Visitors can work in the museum's noodle workshop, refining creations with their favourite ingredients. While doing so, one can also learn the history of the ramen noodle, one of Japan's most popular foods.

1. What is special about the Cancún Underwater Museum?

A. The strange name. B. The number of sculptures.

C. Works about art and nature. D. Ways of visiting it.

2. Which museum will attract visitors interested in hands-on activities?

A. Cancún Underwater Museum.

B. Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre.

C. Tenement Museum. D. Cupnoodles Museum.

3. What do the four museums have in common?

A. They are about art and history.

B. They display aircraft from world wars.

C. They have unusual features.

D. They record immigrants' daily lives.

B

Elon Musk is a businessman, inventor and engineer and is undoubtedly, one of the leading figures in the world of technology. Musk was born in Pretoria, South Africa in 1971. At the age of 12, he taught himself how to programme computers. He was accepted to university in the United States where he completed a degree in Arts. After this, he started a PhD in physics at Stanford University. However, he dropped out to pursue his interest in startups and technology.

He founded an online payment site that eventually would become a global company. In 2001 Musk began meeting with scientists to discuss the possibility of human habitation on Mars. Using his own fortune, Musk founded his company that designs rockets and space vehicles. It was the first privately owned company to do so. In 2012, the rockets made by the company docked with the International Space Station. Musk also received contracts from NASA, thus making history by proving that the concept of commercial space exploration was both possible and affordable.

Another one of Musk's innovations is the electric car. Musk started a company and became the CEO in 2008. The company is named after Nicolai Tesla, the Serbian-American inventor and physicist, who is best known for designing the AC electrical system. The cars made by Musk's company are designed to end the dependence on fossil fuels and so reduce the negative effects of climate change and air pollution from cars.

高三英语试题 第2页 (共10页)

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Why does Musk devote himself to such innovations? By creating opportunities to explore new planets, Musk believes that in the event of a major catastrophe on Earth, there would be the potential for the human race to continue elsewhere. On Earth, Musk's inventions are designed to find renewable, environment-friendly solutions to meet the challenge of an ever-growing global population.

- 4. What can we learn about Musk?
  - A. He learnt computer programmes from his teacher at 12.
  - B. He graduated from Stanford University with a degree in physics.
  - C. He received government support to found the space company.
  - D. He named his company after a well-known scientist.
- 5. According to the author, what event was historic in Musk's career?
  - A. Getting achievements in arts.
  - B. Founding an online payment site.
  - C. Receiving contracts from NASA.
  - D. Becoming CEO of two companies.
- 6. What is Musk's motivation for his innovations?
  - A. To expand human reach and protect the earth.
  - B. To stimulate people's curiosity about space.
  - C. To realize his dream of becoming a leading figure.
  - D. To make more profit and set up more companies.
- 7. Which of the following best describes Musk?
  - A. Gifted and humorous.

- B. Curious and honest.
- C. Generous and considerate.
- D. Creative and responsible.

C

Though they may not know it, about half a billion people depend on the ecosystems created and sustained by corals. And with climate change threatening coral's survival, marine scientist Enric Sala had a goal that might have seemed impossible.

"We wanted to get into a time machine, go back hundreds of years and actually see a coral reef like they used to be everywhere, before we started exploiting, polluting and killing them," Sala said.

The goal was made possible during an expedition Sala led in 2009. The team traveled to a corner of the South Pacific Ocean, to see if the almost untouched reefs held any clues to bringing damaged reefs in other parts of the ocean back to health.

高三英语试题 第3页 (共10页)

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"The bottom was covered by thriving coral. Vivid colors surrounded me — purples, reds, oranges, yellows and greens. It was so beautiful," Sala said.

His team presented their findings to officials in the island country of Kiribati. The government took steps to protect the waters from fishing. But between 2015 and 2016, record levels of ocean warming damaged half the coral reefs the team had been studying.

After hearing that news, they lost hope for the health of coral reefs. Last year, they went in for another dive. Despite the reported conditions, the reef had somehow restored itself, filled with life and color once more. Sala and his team were overjoyed. This is something that Sala says can be owed to two key factors.

The first is, thankfully, half of the corals had not died. Despite the rise in temperatures, there were enough surviving corals left behind to help reproduce the reefs. The second was the Kiribati government's decision to fully protect those waters.

"It has an abundance of fish. So they were eating all the algae (藻类) that would cover the dead corals, and make it impossible for the corals to come back, which is what happens in other places like the Caribbean," Sala explained.

- 8. What seemingly impossible goal does Sala have?
  - A. Educating the public to protect the ecosystems.
  - B. Calling on people to actively respond to climate change.
  - C. Going to old days when corals were in healthy condition.
  - D. Leading an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean.
- 9. What does the underlined word "This" in paragraph 6 refer to?
  - A. The bad news.

B. The second diving.

C. The reef's restoration.

- D. The cheerful mood.
- 10. What can we infer about Caribbean from Sala's words?
  - A. There is abundant fish in its ocean.
  - B. Algae lie thick over corals there.
  - C. Global warming does little harm to its marine life.
  - D. Corals come back to life thanks to government's efforts.
- 11. What is the best title for the text?
  - A. Kiribati—A Country of Biodiversity
- B. A Scientist's Love for Diving
- C. The Coral Reef Restored Itself

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D. Ocean Warming Bothered Government

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高三英语试题 第4页 (共10页)

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D

"Practice makes perfect" is a very popular expression. However, can we take this saying literally? Many scientific studies have sought to either prove or disprove this idea.

One popular theory is that if a person practises for at least 10,000 hours, they will reach "perfection", or become an expert in their field. This theory was made famous by Malcolm Gladwell in his 2008 best selling book, *Outliers: The Story of Success*. He mentioned the music group The Beatles and Microsoft co-creator Bill Gates. Although they all seemed to have lots of natural talent, they also clearly put in over 10,000 hours of practice before they became successful.

Gladwell's work was largely based on research done by Anders Ericsson, who argued that Gladwell misinterpreted his research. Firstly, Ericsson stated that 10,000 hours was an average figure. Some people needed far fewer than 10,000 hours, and others many more. More importantly, Ericsson said that just practising a lot was not enough; the type and quality of practice was also essential. He went on to explain the importance of "deliberate practice", which is when a person practises a specific part of a skill in depth rather than practising a skill as a whole.

A more recent study from Princeton University stated that practice only accounted for up to 26% of reaching an expert level. Many people say that natural talent has a large influence on becoming an expert. Another natural factor is physical superiority, which is especially evident in sports. IQ, personality, attitude, and starting age are decisive, too. But becoming an expert doesn't equal instant success, which also relies on social and environmental factors.

In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead to significant improvement. Based on Ericsson's research, here are some tips on how to practise effectively: be motivated; make specific and realistic goals; work outside your comfort zone; be consistent and persistent; and get plenty of rest! For those wanting to become an expert in something, remember that being motivated is key — enjoy what you do and follow your passions.

12. How did Gladwell support his idea?

A. By listing numbers. B. By using examples.

C. By interviewing famous people.

D. By mentioning other researchers.

13. Which of the following may Ericsson disagree with?

A. Practice alone is far from enough.

B. 10,000 hours of practice leads to success.

C. Practice hours vary from person to person.

D. Deliberate practice is much more effective.

高三英语试题 第5页 (共10页)

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6

14. What does paragraph 4 mainly ta	ılk about?				
A. The role of practice.		B. Factors in creating experts.			
C. The importance of natural talent.		D. Warnings for experts.			
15. What is the author's attitude to the	ne idea "Practic	e makes perfect"?			
A. Favorable. B. Intolera	int. C.	Doubtful.	D. Objective.		
第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分 阅读下面短文,从短文后的设 余选项。			选项。选项中有两项为多		
If you have never grown your	own transplant	s for your garden	, perhaps this is the year to		
try16 In gardening, transp	lant is the proc	ess of planting se	eds inside and then moving		
the new growth outside.					
If you are new to this type of g	gardening, do no	ot worry. A garder	n expert Lee Reich recently		
shared this advice17 Flor	wers such as zi	nnia, calendula, a	and cosmos are some of the		
easiest. Good choices for vegetables	are lettuce, kal	e, cabbage, and th	e ever-popular tomato.		
To get started, you need a con	ntainer and soi	I. The container s	should be between 5 to 10		
centimeters deep. What's most impo	rtant is that the	container should	have holes in the bottom so		
that some water can drain out (排出	1). Garden soil	, says Riech, will	not work. It does not drain		
quickly enough in a container.	18 Potting	g soil has addition	nal material such as perlite		
vermiculite, or sand to improve drain	nage.				
Fill the containers with the pott	ting soil and pu	sh it down. Then	plant seeds. Cover the seed		
with the potting soil and press gently again. Place the containers in a pan which holds water tha					
reaches halfway up the containers w			emove them from the water		
Most seeds do not need light to germ	ninate (发芽)	19			
Now for the exciting part — w	_				
strongest sprout from each contain					
survive a move to the outside garde					
three times the height of their contain	ners20	Now they are re	ady to go into the garden!		
A. First, what is a "transplant"?					
B. Have you ever grown your own	r transplants?				
C. So, you can place them anywhe	ere in your hom	e.			
D. Experts suggest using a special	mix called pot	ting soil.			
E. He suggests starting with flower	rs or vegetable	s that are easy to g	grow from seed.		
F. However, Reich warns that som	e vegetables sh	ould not be grown	as transplants.		

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G. Get them used to their future environment with a week of being outside in the containers.

高三英语试题 第6页 (共10页)



## 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)

world's population will be facing water \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_.

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的  $A \times B \times C$  和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A tree-planting initiative led by young people in Kenya has seen over 30,000 tree seedlings (小苗) being planted. The Green Generation Initiative is a charity that has been planting trees and \_\_21\_\_ deforestation (毁林) and climate change since 2016.

Founded by climate activist Elizabeth when she was twenty-one years old, the initiative's primary \_\_\_\_22\_\_ is on training young climate activists through \_\_\_23\_\_ education in schools and addressing \_\_\_24\_\_ insecurity in the region through planting fruit trees. Since its foundation, thousands of schoolchildren have not just planted trees but learned the \_\_\_\_25\_\_ of acting as a guardian over the \_\_\_26\_\_ of the environment.

The trees have recorded a \_\_\_27\_\_ rate of over 98 percent, \_\_\_28\_\_ they are taken good care of from seedling to maturity. Speaking to world leaders at the recent United Nations

She added, "\_\_\_32\_\_\_ by the great environmentalist Wangari Maathai, I founded a tree growing initiative that \_\_\_33\_\_ food security for young Kenyans. So far, we have grown 30,000 fruit trees to maturity, providing desperately needed \_\_\_34\_\_ for thousands of children. It is our 35\_\_\_ to ensure that the children have food and water."

Climate Conference in Glasgow, Elizabeth issued a <u>29</u> on the threat of climate change: "Over two million of Kenyans are 30 climate related starvation. In 2025, half of the

21. A. resisting	B. protecting	C. increasing	D. keeping
22. A. need	B. result	C. effect	D. focus
23. A. advanced	B. environmental	C. moral	D. strict
24. A. personal	B. food	C. property	D. public
25. A. importance	B. method	C. difficulty	D. culture
26. A. problems	B. beauty	C. health	D. issue
27. A. decline	B. planting	C. survival	D. success
28. A. when	B. but	C. or	D. as
29. A. warning	B. letter	C. suggestion	D. hope
30. A. afraid of	B. fighting for	C. suffering from	D. leading to

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31. A. shortage	B. waste	C. pollution	D. damage			
		* CO. 1 C.				
32. A. Forced	B. Noticed	C. Inspired	D. Discouraged			
33. A. encourages	B. enhances	C. monitors	D. controls			
34. A. profit	B. shelter	C. nutrition	D. solution			
35. A. worry	B. responsibility	C. right	D. luck			
第二节(共 10 小题;每小 阅读下面短文,在空白		司或括号内单词的正确开	<b></b> /式。			
The 2022 Media Coope	ration Forum (论坛) on I	Belt and Road was36	(grand) held			
on Tuesday in Xi'an, capital	of Northwest China's Sha	aanxi Province.				
In 2013, Chinese Presid	ent Xi Jinping proposed	the Belt and Road Initiat	ive. Over the next			
9 years, the initiative has transformed from vision to37 (real) and become the world's						
(large) international cooperation platform.						
The People's Daily, the	e Shaanxi provincial Pa	rty committee and the S	haanxi provincial			
government39	(host) the forum with t	he theme "Embrace Glo	bal Development			
Initiative and Deeper Connec	etivity".					
More than 120 Chinese	and foreign media repres	sentatives from more than	n 40 countries and			
organizations participated _	40 the forum live, o	n video and through writ	ten speeches. Also			
attending the forum were cer	ntral government officials	, Chinese experts41	Belt and Road			
Initiative company bosses.						
42 (schedule) for	r Tuesday afternoon were	e two sub-forums: Belt a	nd Road Regional			
Cooperation, and Media Dialogue on Global Development Initiative.						
Through arrangements	by forum organizers, for	ur groups of Chinese an	d foreign <u>43</u>			
(reporter) traveled in Shaanx	i Province over eight day	s from August 1 to report	t on the province's			
high-quality development.						
The Media Cooperation	Forum on Belt and Road	144 (hold) six ti	mes since 2014 as			
a platform for media dialogue and pragmatic cooperation between countries,45 has						
greatly deepened international communication and promoted global cooperation.						

## 高三英语试题 第8页 (共10页)

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## 第三部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校即将举行第一届校园科技节,请给你的外教 Frank 写封信邀请他参加,内容包括:

- 1. 活动时间;
- 2. 活动主题;
- 3. 期待他开幕式上发言。

## 注意:

- 1. 词数 80 左右;
- 2. 请在答题卡的相应位置做答。

第二节: (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was September 1966, and I was twenty years old, facing my first class of kids as a new teacher. Like most new, young teachers, I was full of enthusiasm and determined to make a difference. My class was made up of thirty-eight angels and one street kid named Mike, a 10-year-old kid who never knew his parents and lived with an indifferent grandmother. His clothing was in constant need of repair. Compared to the other kids around him, he was at a distinct disadvantage. Being so young, I knew very little about parenting. However, I did recognize a child in need, and decided to reach out and see if I could make a difference. And so it was that early in September, my special "foster father" relationship with Mike began.

Each day as I arrived at school around 7:30 A.M., Mike would already be in the parking lot waiting for me. Because he was usually hungry, I'd take him out for breakfast. I showed him how to sew, and together we began mending his ripped and torn clothes. Each noon hour as I shared my lunch with him, I taught him a host of new skills — for a while we worked on the proper method of using a microscope. On another day we constructed a pinhole camera, then we classified rocks and minerals. One Monday, I taught Mike to play chess. By Friday of that same week, he was giving me a really good game. Mike would then "help" me teach these skills to the rest of the class. We all had a lot of fun, and a kind of unspoken trust began to build up between us.

#### 高三英语试题 第9页 (共10页)

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Then early in October, at a class meeting, the kids were asked to talk about their dreams. Most of them wanted to be doctors, musicians, teachers or some such things while an awkward scene occurred when it was Mike's turn to speak out his ultimate desire in life. Standing before the whole class, he stammered ( $\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\pm$}}{\sqsubseteq}$   $\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\pm$}}{\boxminus}$ ) that he had no idea, with his face turning red. At that moment, the bell rang.

## 注意:

10

- 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Class was over, but my new plan was just beginning.

Ten years passed, and I often thought of him, wondering how his life turned out and what he had become.

高三英语试题 第10页 (共10页)

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# 2022—2023 学年度第一学期期末学业水平检测 高三英语试题参考答案

第一部分 阅读理解 (共20 小题,每小题2.5 分,满分50分)

第一节

1-3 DDC 4-7 DCAD 8-11 CCBC 12-15 BBBD

第二节

16-20 AEDCG

第二部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分30分)

第一节: 完形填空 (共15小题; 每题1分, 满分15分)

21-25 ADBBA

26-30 CCDAC

31-35 ACBCB

第二节: 短文填空(共10小题,每小题1.5分,满分15分)

36. grandly

37. reality

38. largest

39. hosted

40. in

41. and

42. Scheduled

43. reporters

44. has been held

45. which

第三部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节: (满分 15 分)

评分细则(格式错扣1分):

1. 极优档 (15分): 书写规范; 覆盖所有要点,内容充实;词汇丰富,行文流畅,有修辞意识。

2. 优秀档 (12-14分): 漂漂亮亮

紧扣主题,覆盖所有要点,内容充实;语法结构多样,词汇丰富,行文较为流畅,显示出较强的语言运用能力,允许有个别语法错误,但不影响语言表达。

3. 良好档 (9-11 分): 清清楚楚

紧扣主题,覆盖所有要点,内容较充实,语言有少量错误,但基本不影响意思表达。

4. 一般档 (6-8分): 马马虎虎

紧扣主题,基本覆盖所有要点,能够表达基本内容,语言错误已影响了部分意思的表达,但多数句子基本 正确。基本达到预期的写作目的。

5. 较差 (3-5): 稀里糊涂

内容不完整,要点不全,行文不连贯,语言错误(尤其是大错)较多,多数句子基本正确。

6. 差 (1-2分): 一塌糊涂

内容混乱,或主要内容偏离主题,能够写出少数与内容相关的可读句。

7. 极差 (0分): 一塌糊涂

只能写出与内容相关的词语,没有有效信息,抄写其他文章,或只写出与作文无关的内容。

#### 第二节: (满分 25 分)

评分原则

- 1. 本题总分为25分,按5个档次给分。
- 2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
- 3. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右 (词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分)。
- 4. 阅卷评分时, 主要从以下四个方面考虑:
- (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
- (2) 内容的丰富性;

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- (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
- (4) 故事发展的合理性和上下文的连贯性。
- 5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写和词汇用法均可。
- 6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

各档次给分范围及要求:

#### 第五档 (21-25 分)

- 一与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理;
- 一 内容丰富:
- 一 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达;
- 一有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

#### 第四档(16-20分)

- 一与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理;
- 一 内容比较丰富;
- 一 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达;
- 一 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

#### 第三档(11-15分)

- 一与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接;
- 一写出了若干有关内容;
- 一应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义的表达;
- 一应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

#### 第二档 (6-10 分)

- 一与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接;
- 一 写出了一些有关内容;
- 一 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达;
- 一 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

#### 第一档 (1-5 分)

- 一与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差;
- 一产出内容太少;

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- 一 语法结构单调、词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达;
- 一 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

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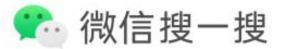


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