

(在此卷上答题无效)

2023年5月福州市普通高中毕业班质量检测

英语试题

(完卷时间 120 分钟;满分 150 分)

友情提示:请将所有答案填写到答题卡上! 请不要错位、越界答题!

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and employee. B. Teacher and student. C. Husband and wife.
2. Why does the man speaker make the call?
A. To offer a hand.
B. To discuss a plan.
C. To give an invitation.
3. What does the man do?
A. A police officer. B. A taxi driver. C. A construction worker.
4. What will the woman probably do tomorrow evening?
A. Write an essay. B. Meet Harry. C. Watch a game.
5. How does the woman sound?
A. Excited. B. Disappointed. C. Encouraged.

高三英语 — 1 — (共 12 页)

第 6 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 did the (man) plan to do on Sunday?

- A. Move house. B. Go shopping. C. Wash clothes.

7. How does the woman feel about a refrigerator?

- A. It's a luxury.
B. It's a bargain.
C. It's a necessity.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where are the speakers now probably?

- A. In Xiamen. B. In Brussels. C. In Shanghai.

9. How did the man get to know Brian?

- A. They worked together.
B. They traveled together.
C. They visited the same department.

10. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is studying for a law degree.
B. He has been to the Netherlands.
C. He finds an opportunity to work abroad.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is Michael doing in the library?

- A. Searching for books.
B. Surfing the Internet.
C. Consulting the teacher.

12. What does the girl think of the suggestions on the Internet?

- A. They're helpful.
B. They're detailed.
C. They're unreliable.

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Parental controls. B. Seeking advice. C. Internet safety.

高三英语 — 2 — (共 12 页)

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Why does the man speaker refuse to take up boxing?

- A. He is too busy.
- B. He is afraid of practising.
- C. He is fond of team sports.

15. What does the woman want to get by joining the club?

- A. A sum of money.
- B. The ability to defend herself.
- C. Support from her favorite athlete.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A sport.
- B. A club.
- C. A player.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Who are the listeners?

- A. Students.
- B. Residents.
- C. Workers.

18. How many hours will the work last each day?

- A. Four.
- B. Five.
- C. Seven.

19. What are the workers expected to do on the third day?

- A. Clean the parking lot.
- B. Cut the tree branches.
- C. Repair the road surface.

20. Why is the speaker making the speech?

- A. To make an advertisement.
- B. To make notice in advance.
- C. To make an apology in public.

第二部分 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

These science-themed field trips will offer you fantastic experiences.

London's sites of scientific interest

Explore London's notable sites of scientific interest along the River Thames, starting at Kew Bridge and walking to the Thames Barrier during the day with talks in the evening with some professors.

Visit the London Wetland Centre, Kew Gardens, Battersea Power Station, and the Greenwich Observatory. You will never be far from the river as you experience a wide range of topics including wildlife, medicine, power generation, engineering, physics and astronomy.

The science history of Scotland

Discover Edinburgh and Glasgow's most famous scientific thinkers, and learn how their ideas supported our emerging understanding of the world from the 16th century onwards.

Enjoy expert talks and explore key sites from the Scottish Enlightenment (启蒙). Learn about the wide cast of advocates and hear from guest speakers, take part in walking seminars (研讨会) and enjoy several museum trips, as well as visits to two industrial wonders, the Falkirk Wheel and the Whitelee Windfarm.

Pre-Historic Southwest England

Involve yourself in the early human periods of the Bronze and Iron Ages. A gentle walking tour that explores the pre-historic origins and evidence across Wiltshire and Dorset.

Visit several National Trust, English Heritage and UNESCO listed sites including Stonehenge and Maiden Castle and hear talks from the directors of the Wiltshire and Salisbury museums.

21. Which site can you visit along the River Thames?
- A. Maiden Castle.
 - B. The Falkirk Wheel.
 - C. The Wetland Centre.
 - D. The Salisbury museums.
22. What is the visit to the Southwest England aimed at?
- A. A closer look at the past.
 - B. A brief exposure to nature.
 - C. A new view about mysteries.
 - D. A deeper understanding of art.
23. What can visitors expect during all the three trips?
- A. Talks with experts.
 - B. Visits to museums.
 - C. History explorations.
 - D. Scientific researches.

C

1 One summer midnight, standing outside a wooden house in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, I looked up. The sight of thousands of stars was almost enough to make me, a non-believer, offer a word of gratitude up into the star-filled sky. But to whom? Perhaps to Johan Eklöf, author of *The Darkness Manifesto*.

2 A bat scientist, Eklöf works in the night shadows in western Sweden. His work requires an absolute kind of darkness unpolluted by light. But this category of darkness is threatened. In the 1980s, Eklöf tells readers, two-thirds of the churches in Sweden housed bat caves. Not any longer. "Today, this number has been reduced by a third due to light pollution, because the churches all glow brightly in the night," he writes.

3 We have all noticed it when driving through any city at night. Empty places are floodlit. The night sky in Hong Kong is 1200 times brighter than an unlit one. Citizens of some large cities, writes Eklöf, have never allowed their eyes to adapt to true night vision. But we are only now beginning to understand the effects.

4 Too much light is incredibly destructive to the complex eco-systems many animals inhabit. It scares away the bats that Eklöf studies; reef fish eggs go unhatched; birds forget to even sing.

5 So how can we deal with the too much light? In 2019, France passed laws limiting how much light can be sent into the sky. In Vienna, Austria, the city's lights are turned off at 11 p.m. Some measures, like artificial lights that do not reflect light upward, are already within our grasp. "We could just turn it all off, but I guess we don't want to, because darkness is not safe for everyone," said Eklöf in a recent interview. "So it's vital we find a middle way."

6 Right now, it's hard to know what that middle way might look like. In 50 years, every city could be lit by environmentally low-impact lights, or we might have completely forgotten what darkness is — the sky filled with little moons.

28. What do we know about Eklöf's work?

- A. It reduces light pollution.
- B. It focuses on stars and sky.
- C. It strengthens people's belief.
- D. It requires a specific condition.

29. What can replace the underlined "it" in meaning in paragraph 3?

- A. Darkness.
- B. An unlit city.
- C. Floodlighting.
- D. The night sky.

30. What are paragraphs 4 and 5 mainly about regarding light pollution?

- A. Cause and damage.
- B. Effect and solution.
- C. Consequence and disadvantage.
- D. Analysis and potential.

31. What is the writer's attitude toward lighting management?

- A. Balanced.
- B. Negative.
- C. Unclear.
- D. Conservative.

D

Feeling a hug from each other via the internet may be a possibility in the near future. A research team led by City University of Hong Kong recently developed a wireless, soft e-skin that can both detect and deliver the sense of touch, and form a touch network allowing one-to-multiuser interaction. It offers great potential for improving the distance touch communication.

While there are numerous devices in the market to simulate (模拟) the sense of touch in the virtual world, they provide only touch sensing or touch response. The uniqueness of the novel e-skin is that it can perform self-sensing and touch reproducing functions on the same interface.

The e-skin is a 7cm×10cm, 4.2mm-thick device containing 16 flexible actuators (驱动器), a microcontroller unit, a Bluetooth module, and other electronics on a flexible circuit board. The actuator serves as the core part of the e-skin. Once the actuator is pressed and released by a force, a current is produced to provide electrical signals that are turned into digital signals by a converter (转换器) and then sent to another e-skin via Bluetooth. When the signals are received, a current is caused to reproduce the touch response on the receiver's e-skin through mechanical vibration (振动). The process can be reversed to deliver vibrations from the receiver's e-skin to the corresponding actuator of the sender's.

The e-skin can communicate with Bluetooth devices and send data through the internet with smartphones and computers to perform long-distance touch, and to form a touch Internet of Things (IoT) system, where one-to-one and one-to-multiple touch delivery could be realized. Friends and family in different places could use it to “feel” each other. This form of touch overcomes the limitations of space and greatly reduces the sense of distance in human communication.

Next, the research team will focus on practical applications for people with visual disability, who could wear the e-skin to gain remote directional guidance and read Braille messages.

32. What is the unique feature of the e-skin?

- A. It provides hugs for users.
- B. It builds a social network.
- C. It provides touch sensing and copying.
- D. It monitors the process of self-sensing.

33. What does the underlined word “reversed” mean?

- A. Started.
- B. Disturbed.
- C. Completed.
- D. Exchanged.

34. What can we learn about e-skin?
- A. It strengthens bonds across distance.
 - B. Its converter vibrates when working.
 - C. It sends electrical signals to receivers.
 - D. Its system delivers touch with phones.
35. What would be the best title of the text?
- A. A signal-sending application
 - B. An invention for the disabled
 - C. A device for virtual interaction
 - D. A long distance communication

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。

Traveling itself is an experience hard to be described in words. 36 Especially the solo (独自) traveling experience is so transforming that it lives with you forever. Here I am sharing some lessons.

37 Thinking how I would manage my entire day among strangers on campus, I pretended to be sick. Then I had the same feeling when I was planning to travel alone. Exploring a city on my own was a big fear for me but I successfully managed it all and now, I seek out new opportunities and experiences. I love to push myself. 38

Having grown up and lived all my life in a single place, I had a small set of friends since my school days which continued till my college days. 39 I met a few very interesting people with whom I could feel an instant connect and got some new friends for life.

I totally agree that traveling with family and friends is fun and enjoying. But traveling alone is satisfying too. It's among those few things that you do for yourself and nobody else. 40 During my solo travels I have explored my inner self and have expanded my boundaries which people around me have acknowledged at times.

- A. I want to experience more.
- B. But all this changed with my first solo trip.
- C. I never thought I would travel alone in my life.
- D. I was so scared when I went to school first time.
- E. Every journey prepares you for the journey of life.
- F. The farther you travel, the more independent you become.
- G. After all you need to take care of yourself a bit too at times.

第三部分 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。

Little Oliver was Mason and Rebecca's miracle child. Rebecca suffered three miscarriages (流产) before Oliver was born. When they were still in extreme _____, Rebecca accidentally found the little boy never reacted to any sound. After examination it was confirmed that Oliver was born

Facing such a blow, Mason and Rebecca never felt ____43____. A few weeks later, Oliver got his first hearing aid. Despite several _____, Oliver could at last hear! Rebecca and Mason were delighted.

Three years passed, and it was time to send Oliver to ____45____. But the first day Oliver returned home ____46____. "I don-don't want to go to school... I have no friends..."

One day, Rebecca and Mason were called to the school, where Oliver's teacher, Sophia told them Oliver never ____47____ with his classmates. He was afraid that his classmates would ____48____ him over his deafness. Though Sophia talked to him again, he was ____49____ to communicate.

Rebecca and Mason told her their son was _____ for friendship inside. Sophia decided they had to do something to help Oliver out of his ____5____. They made a plan and put it into action on his sixth birthday. Oliver ____52____ his classroom and found it decorated with balloons. He was surprised and sat in his chair, ____53____ what was happening. Suddenly, all his classmates marched inside. They all wore colorful birthday caps and smiled at him. Oliver's eyes rose with tears as he watched them sing a happy birthday song in ____54____. They had learned sign language to surprise the birthday boy and make him feel ____55____. Oliver was touched. It felt like heaven to be surrounded by friends.

41. A. sorrow B. happiness C. surprise D. loss
42. A. dumb B. blind C. deaf D. one-handed
43. A. discouraged B. annoyed C. embarrassed D. confused
44. A. operations B. tests C. worries D. struggles
45. A. school B. hospital C. station D. work

46-55 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

从每题所给的四个选项中, 从四中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 46. A. laughing | B. crying | C. adding | D. explaining |
| 47. A. debated | B. agreed | C. studied | D. interacted |
| 48. A. punish | B. scold | C. complain about | D. laugh at |
| 49. A. unwilling | B. cautious | C. confused | D. unable |
| 50. A. grateful | B. desperate | C. responsible | D. concerned |
| 51. A. doubt | B. failure | C. insecurity | D. reach |
| 52. A. locked | B. cleaned | C. entered | D. designed |
| 53. A. confirming | B. concluding | C. ignoring | D. wondering |
| 54. A. gesture | B. return | C. deed | D. word |
| 55. A. independent | B. sensible | C. included | D. praised |

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。

China unveiled (公布) a list of the country's top 10 scientific achievements for 2022. It featured breakthroughs in basic research 56 (range) from space science to agriculture. China completed the in-orbit construction 57 its space station, with two manned spaceships and two 20-tonne-level lab modules 58 (send) into orbit. The Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope (FAST), also known as the "China Sky Eye", achieved a number of 59 (discovery), including a new repeating fast radio burst it detected. In October, China 60 (launch) a solar exploration satellite called Kuafu-1 into space to settle the mysteries of the sun, producing 61 (it) first solar image in November.

In the field of agriculture, Chinese researchers identified yield-related genes in corn and rice, 62 allows for their grain output to be increased by about 10 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

This year's list of the country's top 10 scientific advances is the 63 (twenty-nine) annual event of its kind. The goal of the list is to showcase China's 64 (late) achievements of basic research in some fundamental fields 65 encourage Chinese scientists and engineers to work hard for achieving quality self-reliance in science and technology.

(在此卷上答题无效)

2022年5月苏州市普通高中学业水平测试

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 在全国防灾减灾日 (National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Day) 即将到来之际, 你校开展了一系列活动。请你写信和你的国外笔友 Jack 分享一下活动开展的情况。内容包括:

1. 活动内容;
2. 个人收获。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jack,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Jim dreams of becoming a famous artist to help lift his family from poverty. However, an illness in the family forces Jim to give up everything he worked so hard for.

Jim used to draw skyline on the roof of the school building, with broken piece of pencil lead he'd found in a rubbish can. His drawing was close to perfect except for some color. His family lived from hand to mouth so Jim could only rely on himself. He had to help out on the local farm after school and saved some of the money for paints.

One day Mom fell seriously ill and was rushed to hospital at once. While the rest of his family were still at the hospital waiting, Jim ran back home to get the household emergency money. But his heart sank when he saw the pitiful money. It'd never be enough to pay for Mom's medical treatment. He ran into his bedroom and reached for his savings.

"Goodbye, paints and brushes," Jim said as he added his to the emergency money.

One night on the way home, thinking of Mom in hospital he wanted to do something for her. He bent down beneath a streetlight and put his fingers in the dirt on the roadside. Before he knew it, he drew a portrait (肖像) of Mom.

He found red dust and mixed it with mud to add shadow, then picked up some grass and turned it into some kind of paint. He used this to add definition around Mom's nose, eyes and hair.

When he was finished, Jim stood back up to study his work. The linework and shading were fine, but the colors...

"It's still no good," Jim shook his head.

"I disagree."

Jim turned around and found a stranger standing behind him. He gave Jim a friendly smile and introduced himself as Mr. Finn.

注意:

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。

"I am an editor for an art magazine." Mr. Finn continued.

With the payment from the magazine, Jim could not hide his joy.