

2022—2023 衡水中学下学期高三年级一调考试

英 语

本试卷 8 页。总分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。

1. Why does the man suggest a dog as a pet?
A. It is friendly. B. It is cheap to raise. C. It doesn't need exercise.
2. When will the train leave?
A. At 7: 30. B. At 7:45. C. At 7:55.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. An email, B. Homework. C. A weekend plan.
4. What is the woman asking for?
A. Help. B. Advice. C. Permission
5. What does the man mean?
A. His favorite team failed.
B. He likes watching soccer matches.
C. He missed the second round of the play.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. In a hotel. C. On campus.
7. What's the woman's name?
A. Sophia. B. Susan. C. Sharon.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man doing?
A. Posting a package. B. Buying a package. C. Weighing a package.
9. What is in the package?
A. Glasses. B. Books. C. Cups.
10. How much will the man pay?
A. \$5. B. \$15. C. \$20.25.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the woman buy?
A. A camera. B. A backpack. C. Three books.
12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Policeman and thief. C. Dad and daughter.
13. How did the woman most likely pay?

- A. By check. B. By credit card. C. In cash.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. How does the man feel?

- A. Worried B. Excited. C. Annoyed.

15. What happened to the man?

- A. He was seriously ill. B. His car broke down. C. Someone attacked him.

16. Who is the man?

- A. A taxi driver. B. A telephone operator. C. A police officer.

17. What will the man do next?

- A. Have a meal. B. Wait patiently. C. Send an ambulance.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Where can you hear this announcement?

- A. on the radio. B. On the phone. C. On the Internet.

19. Which film lasts the longest?

- A. *Friends Forever*. B. *Road Trip*. C. *Return to Mars II*.

20. Who can buy tickets at the lowest price?

- A. Seniors. B. Sponsors. C. Children of 3.

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

Every year, *Time* magazine picks out what it calls "The 25 Best Inventions" of the year. Here, this magazine has chosen some of the most interesting ones.

Ember Mug

It's hard to always keep coffee at the right temperature, especially in winter. It's too hot to drink at first, but before we know it, it gets too cold and loses all its taste. The perfect level of warmth for a cup of coffee only lasts for 37 seconds, which makes the Ember Mug a great invention. It keeps your coffee or tea at a certain temperature, anywhere between 45°C and 62°C, once you set it through a smartphone app.

Tasty One Top

TV cooking shows make cooking look so easy, but it's almost impossible to get the recipes to cook the same as how the professionals cook. However, the Tasty One Top DIY cooking companion is here to help. Developed by BuzzFeed, the cooker can be connected to a smartphone app, which has more than 1,700 recipes and videos. You choose a recipe and the app will let the cooker know what to do. For example, it'll tell you when to turn your steak or when to add certain ingredients.

Jibo

Smart speakers from companies like Amazon and Xiaomi have added a lot of fun to our lives, but they're still just faceless speakers. However, Jibo, developed by MIT professor Cynthia Breazeal, has brought smart technology to life. Said to be "the world's first social robot for the home", Jibo looks like a cartoon character. Inside its "head", there are various sensors and cameras, which allow it to recognize faces and speech. It can also set alarms, remind you of important things, tell you the weather and read news or messages from your friends and family.

21. How can Tasty One Top help people?

- A. Boring. B. Well-paid. C. Difficult. D. Creative.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. China Sponsoring Annual Award for Teachers
B. China Aiming to Develop More Leading Personnel
C. Different Education Training Different Kinds of Students
D. A Vocational Teacher to Be Awarded as One of the "Most Beautiful Teachers"

C

One third of adults over 65 in America have never used the Internet, and half don't even have Internet access at home. In San Francisco, "the center of technology", 40% of older adults do not have basic digital literacy skills.

This situation is becoming appalling as over 10,000 Americans turn 65 every single day. By 2050, 22% of Americans will be 65 or older. Meanwhile, technology is developing very fast. This means that a large number of people will be unable to proficiently use emergent technology.

Many people believe that seniors aren't required to participate in our technological future because they'll be retired and relaxed soon. But this is the farthest thing from the truth. Baby boomers are currently experiencing a different boom; With more people getting older than ever before, their life expectancies are also increasing dramatically. With medical advancements, the number of American people projected to live into their 90's has doubled since 1965.

However, they don't have strong financial or educational support. It is not a problem, it's a crisis. More than half of employees over 50 have been laid off in what's being called "forced retirement". And few organizations are actively helping older employees make the transition from full-time jobs to part-time ones. For those fortunate enough to be employed, 3 out of 5 older workers experience prejudice.

The easiest solution is to teach digital literacy. If baby boomers want to survive the forthcoming retirement crisis, they should get enough digital knowledge and skills to operate today's tools and tomorrow's platforms. With every crisis comes an opportunity. Tutoring, customer service, editing, research, book-keeping, and other virtual assistance-based work open the doors. But again, digital knowledge is first required to live in our high-tech society and gig economy. So try to get more online and navigate the growing number of sites and apps.

28. What does the underlined word "appalling" probably mean in paragraph 2?

- A. Confusing. B. Terrible. C. Controllable. D. Inspiring.

29. What problem may baby boomers face?

- A. A crisis after retirement. B. Being knocked out in the future.
C. Failing to receive good healthcare. D. Tending to double their life expectancies.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. The features of high-tech jobs. B. The way out for baby boomers.
C. Potential industries in the future. D. The importance of developing technology.

31. What does the author advise baby boomers to do?

- A. Have a good sense of crisis. B. Avoid retiring at an early age.
C. Look for many part-time jobs. D. Improve digital literacy actively.

D

The deep-sea oil and gas industry has vast and costly facilities to maintain. Wells, other equipment, and thousands of kilometers of pipelines must be inspected and repaired.

Now, cutting-edge underwater drones(无人机) and robots are being developed. That could

make the work safer and cheaper. Among them is Eelume, a six-meter-long, snake-like robot equipped with sensors and a camera at each end. It can be kept at a station at depths of up to half a kilometer for six months, without being brought back to the surface. The robot can travel up to 20 kilometers before needing to return to its station to recharge.

Maintenance work at many deep-water wells and pipeline systems is already carried out by unmanned vehicles. But these vehicles typically need to be transported to the offshore site on a fully crewed ship and then remotely operated by the surface ship. That can cost up to \$100,000 per day, according to Pal Liljeback, chief technology officer with Eelume Subsea Intervention, which developed the robot. Liljeback says that by "enabling the robot to become a subsea resident living at a station, it can be mobilized at any time to do inspections, thereby reducing the need for costly surface ships".

Eelume can work autonomously on tasks assigned from a control room onshore, and send back videos and data. Its snake-like design allows it to work in small spaces and wriggle(扭动) its body to stay in place in strong currents. By staying under the sea, it can carry out tasks whatever the conditions on the surface of the ocean.

The global underwater robotics market is expected to be worth around \$7 billion in 2025, according to analysts, and other companies are in the process of commercializing new deep-sea drones and robotic technology, Eelume Subsea Intervention will carry out final testing on the seabed later this year at the Asgard oil and gas field. It expects to put its first snake robots into use next year and hopes to have up to 50 in oceans around the world by 2027.

32. What is one feature of Eelume?
- A. It can travel nearly 40 kilometers before recharging.
 - B. It can dive as deep as 500 meters.
 - C. It works mainly around the station.
 - D. It works for 6 months on one charge.
33. What is the problem with unmanned vehicles?
- A. They are too costly to maintain.
 - B. They are hard to operate remotely.
 - C. They require transportation to and from work.
 - D. They have to work on a fully crewed ship all the time.
34. What can be expected of Eelume in the future?
- A. It will require no further tests.
 - B. It will be worth around \$7 billion.
 - C. It will be put on the market in 2027.
 - D. It will face a lot of competitors.
35. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. A snake robot is on its way for underwater tasks.
 - B. Eelume is the new choice for constructing pipelines.
 - C. Maintenance work on the ocean floor is a risky job.
 - D. Unmanned vehicles market has seen strong growth.

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。

The Science of Risk-Seeking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking. ___36___ Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare the rest of us. Why? Experts say it may have to do with how our brains work.

The reason why any of us take any risks at all might have to do with early humans. Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting, or exploring. ___37___ As the quality of risk-taking was passed from one generation to the next, humans ended up with a sense of adventure and a tolerance for risk.

So why aren't we all jumping out of airplanes then? Well, even 200,000 years ago, too much risk-taking could get one killed. A few daring survived, though, along with a few stay-in-the-cave types. As a result, humans developed a range of character types that still exists today. So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it. ___38___

No matter where you are on the risk-seeking range, scientists say that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years. ___39___ To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences. New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your tolerance for risk as well.

___40___ For the risk-seekers, a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active.

- A. It all depends on your character.
- B. Those are the risks you should jump to take.
- C. Being better at those things meant a greater chance of survival.
- D. Thus, these well-equipped people survived because they were the fittest.
- E. This is when you start to move away from your family and into the bigger world.
- F. However, we are not all using the same reference standard to weigh risks and rewards.
- G. New brain research suggests our brains work differently when we face a nervous situation

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。

"Believe in yourself, and there will come a day when others will have no choice but to believe with you."

—Cynthia Kersey

Enur Pakashtica has been a(n) ___41___ to the young generation as he has developed ___42___ over the years to push his limits. Born into a poor family in 1994, Pakashtica has been singing since the age of six. As he ___43___ for the other kids in school for events, it built his self-esteem (自尊) and helped him ___44___ his confidence. Pakashtica is a singer and producer, who has used his skills to ___45___ the world with his passion and commitment. Pakashtica has ___46___ more than 15 songs and joined forces with artists such as Adrian Caxha for the remake of the song *Ajshë*.

Pakashtica officially started his ___47___ when he was 12, and since then, he has never ___48___. As he performed on TV in front of thousands of people, he made it to the top ten, which gathered ___49___ and built his will to achieve more and more. There is ___50___ that can hold people back if they have the ___51___ attitude, and Pakashtica has been channeling positivity throughout his life. Pakashtica has taken part in Season 2 of *X Factor Albania*, where he reached the semifinals and performed ___52___.

Pakashtica follows a 53: "People who want to succeed have to 54 between whether they want to go far or fast. If you want to go far—be yourself, never 55, and if you want to go fast, and go down fast, fake it till you make it."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. inspiration | B. joke | C. image | D. lesson |
| 42. A. mind | B. wealth | C. business | D. confidence |
| 43. A. danced | B. performed | C. made a speech | D. raised money |
| 44. A. sustain | B. lose | C. lack | D. regain |
| 45. A. shape | B. puzzle | C. move | D. control |
| 46. A. copied | B. collected | C. created | D. adapted |
| 47. A. career | B. school | C. company | D. service |
| 48. A. looked back | B. calmed down | C. turned up | D. signed up |
| 49. A. feedback | B. envy | C. sympathy | D. appreciation |
| 50. A. everything | B. nothing | C. something | D. anything |
| 51. A. correct | B. critical | C. aggressive | D. casual |
| 52. A. patiently | B. perfectly | C. helplessly | D. proudly |
| 53. A. policy | B. regulation | C. belief | D. requirement |
| 54. A. choose | B. abandon | C. hesitate | D. struggle |
| 55. A. challenge | B. adventure | C. wander | D. change |

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。

Running for more than 20,000 kilometers, the Great Wall is 56 historical landmark of unparalleled glory, but climbing it is hard work. Not everyone has the strength or 57 (determine) to climb its tall steps and steep slopes (斜坡), while only a handful may have the special skills to 58 (physical) participate in the restoration of this UNESCO World Heritage Site.

However, a recently 59 (launch) miniprogram is allowing every history enthusiast to be a hero in a virtual world, 60 one not just climbs the Great Wall, but also protects it. Great Wall E-tour, co-produced by the China Foundation for Cultural Heritage Conservation and Internet giant Tencent, among others, 61 (go) online on June 11, 2022 to mark the annual 62 (nation) Cultural and Natural Heritage Day. Offering an almost simulated (模拟的) experience of climbing the Great Wall and helping in preservation work, the program has created a lot of enthusiastic 63 (response) in recent weeks and won a large fan base.

Thanks 64 cutting-edge digital technology, the virtual model is "detailed to millimeters". Around 50,000 high-definition pictures have been used 65 (offer) users the remarkable experience.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

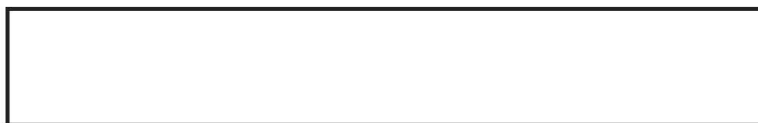
第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学校英语报记者李华, 你们学校近期举行了一次校体育运动会。请你写一篇短文, 报道此次校运会。内容包括:

1. 活动简介;
2. 你的感想。

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。



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。

Edward walked slowly past the school blacktop where his older brother, Leon, was playing basketball with his friends. Leon didn't notice Edward until he turned to shoot the ball. Leon really loved basketball and was good at it. But Edward was another story.

Edward would beg to play with them but Leon's friends complained a lot. For some reason, in that last game, Edward's playing was worse than ever. He couldn't do anything right. He was completely unable to keep possession of the ball. He missed even the easy rebounds. His dribbling(控球) was useless, and none of his throws were anywhere near the basket. Leon had to turn his brother away.

Edward was always a genius at maths. He was so advanced that he already knew how to solve long division problems before he was taught in school. Word problems, even the complicated ones with several steps, were no problem.

One day, Leon's maths teacher pulled him aside. "You need to do better, a lot better, or you're not going to pass this class. There's a big test coming up."

Leon's heart sank. When he got home, he talked with Edward about it. The boys agreed that over the next two weeks they intended to spend an hour each day after school working on maths problems and then an hour playing basketball.

"Here is a good one," Edward said and pointed to a word problem. "Why don't you read it?"

Leon looked at the book for several seconds. "I'm dizzy already!" he exclaimed.

"Do you know what the first step is?" asked Edward. "The first step is to stay cool and focused," Edward talked Leon through the problem. "Think about what you need to find out. Don't let the problem trick you." Step by step, together they figured it out and got the right answer. Leon soon discovered that Edward was really good at helping him.

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。

Soon it was time for basketball practice.

The morning of the maths test came all too soon for Leon.

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