

绝密★启用前

试卷类型：A

## 2023 年茂名市高三级第一次综合测试

# 英语试卷

试卷共 8 页，卷面满分 120 分，折算成 130 分计入总分。考试用时 120 分钟。

- 注意事项：**
1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
  2. 选择题的作答：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。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡的非答题区域均无效。
  3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡的非答题区域均无效。
  4. 考试结束后，请将答题卡上交。

### 第一部分 阅读理解（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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

Here are some of the prettiest small towns across Europe, from humble fishing towns to hilltop medieval power bases.

#### Giethoorn, Netherlands

They call it the Dutch answer to Venice, but Giethoorn lacks one crucial thing that the Italian city has in spades: overtourism. As in Venice, life revolves around the water, here — there are no cars in the center so the only way to get around is on foot or on the water.

#### Roscoff, France

Port towns can be rather dirty. Not lovely little Roscoff, though, in France's Brittany region, which built its fortune on maritime trade. Today, it's a center of thalassotherapy, using seawater to treat medical conditions, as well as a beautiful Breton town. Tiny fishing boats rest in the small harbor—with a larger one, where ferries leave for Plymouth in the UK, further out.

#### Dinkelsbühl, Germany

A cute historic center, wooden houses and large towers—Dinkelsbühl has it all. Wrapped by medieval walls with a vast Gothic church, St George's Minster, it was the setting for Werner Herzog's film "The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser."

#### Clovelly, UK

Donkeys used to be the only way to get up and down the steep streets of Clovelly, a pretty fishing village in Devon, southwest England.

Today, they still haven't managed to bring cars in — it sits at the bottom of a 400-foot cliff(悬崖). Instead, goods are transported by man-powered sledges(雪橇) — and if tourists can't face the walk back up to the car park, they can grab a ride in a Land Rover instead.

英语试卷 第 1 页 (共 8 页)

1. Where should visitors go if they want to receive a health treatment?  
A. Giethoorn.                      B. Roscoff.                      C. Dinkelsbühl.                      D. Clovelly.
2. What can visitors do at Clovelly?  
A. Take a boat tour.                      B. Drive a car.  
C. Get around on foot.                      D. Take a man-powered sledge.
3. What is the purpose of the text?  
A. To amuse readers.                      B. To tell the history.  
C. To educate tourists.                      D. To introduce sights.

### B

Imagine the most English-English person you can think of. Now I'm fairly certain that no matter what picture you just thought up, that person comes complete with a stiff upper lip and a cup of tea in their hand, because that's what the English do. They carry on and they drink tea. Tea is so utterly English, such a rooted part of the culture, that it's also rooted in how everyone else around the world perceives that culture.

And while it's fairly common knowledge that Westerners have China to thank for the original cultivation of tea drinking, it's far less known that it was the Portuguese who inspired its popularity in England in particular, one Portuguese woman.

Travel back in time to 1662, when Catherine of Braganza (daughter of Portugal's King John IV) won the hand of England's newly restored monarch, King Charles II, with the help of a very large dowry (嫁妆) that included money, spices, treasures and the highly profitable ports of Tangiers and Bombay. This made her one very important lady: the Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland.

When she relocated up north to join King Charles, she is said to have packed loose-leaf tea as part of her personal belongings; it would also have likely been part of her dowry. A fun legend has it that the boxes were marked *transporte de Ervas Aromaticas* (Transport of Aromatic Herbs) later shortened to T.E.A.

That last bit probably isn't true (experts believe the word "tea" came from a Chinese character), but what is for sure is that tea was already popular among the upper class of Portugal due to the country's direct trade line to China via Macau.

4. What do people think of tea drinking in Britain?  
A. Typical.                      B. Fashionable.                      C. Incredible.                      D. Unusual.
5. Who promoted the fashion of tea drinking in England?  
A. Common Westerners.                      B. The Chinese people.  
C. Portugal's King John IV.                      D. The Queen of King Charles II.
6. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?  
A. Tea was part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza.  
B. The word 'tea' came from Portuguese marks on the boxes.  
C. Tea became popular in Portugal earlier than it did in England.  
D. The direct trade line between China and England developed because of tea.

英语试卷 第2页(共8页)

7. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. The story behind British tea drinking.
  - B. The legend of tea drinking in Portugal.
  - C. The origin of Westerners' tea drinking.
  - D. The history of tea trade between China and Britain.

C

1 Will skipping breakfast make me fat?

The good news for those who don't have breakfast is that putting on weight isn't inevitable—as long as you control those high-calorie desires and stay active.

Research shows that although avoiding breakfast will make you hungrier and you might make up for that with a bigger lunch, this won't necessarily make you “fatter”—on average, those who skip breakfast don't eat more across the whole day than if they didn't skip it. Some researchers have found that you may even eat fewer calories overall, and end up using your body's fat reserves for energy, which can actually help you lose weight.

However, weight isn't the only consideration: studies show that breakfast-skippers are likely to exercise less. This may be because they have lower energy levels—after eight hours or so without food, the body will have used up most of its stores of easy-to-access energy during sleep. Morning fasters are also more likely to have unhealthy, but appetite-suppressing habits, such as smoking or drinking a lot of coffee.

If you want to ensure that you eat a regular, nutritious breakfast, try preparing it the night before don't leave it until the morning, when your brain struggles to make good decisions.

If you do skip breakfast...

■ Don't make up for it with a huge lunch, otherwise you'll suffer overeating.

■ Make sure you eat something before you exercise, or you risk “hitting the wall”.

■ Don't make up for lack of energy with coffee—it can make you lose your appetite and make you anxious and nervous.

8. What does the underlined word “inevitable” mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Unbelievable.
  - B. Unavoidable.
  - C. Uncomfortable.
  - D. Unbearable.
9. Why do some breakfast-skippers lose weight?
- A. They do more exercise.
  - B. They stay active all day.
  - C. They reserve their body fat.
  - D. They take in fewer calories.
10. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. Aims of the studies.
  - B. Ways of losing weight.
  - C. Effects of skipping breakfast.
  - D. Suggestions for breakfast-skippers.
11. What is the author's attitude towards skipping breakfast?
- A. Objective.
  - B. Positive.
  - C. Negative.
  - D. Doubtful.

D

The wires, screens and batteries that make up our devices—not to mention the plastic, metal and other materials that package them—are filling up landfills. Some e-waste is relatively large: old phones and air conditioners, for instance. Other e-waste is more hidden, such as electronic single-use medical diagnostic kits, environmental sensors, and smart labels that contain one-off batteries and other equipment.

“It’s these small batteries that are big problems,” says public health scientist Delé Ogunseitán, who was not involved in developing the battery. “Nobody really pays attention to where they end up.”

Researchers at the Cellulose & Wood Materials Laboratory at the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology (Empa) are working to address this problem. Their new paper in Scientific Reports describes a paper battery developed from environmentally friendly materials that could eventually present a sustainable alternative to the more harmful batteries common in low-power devices.

The paper battery has the same key components as standard batteries but packages them differently. Like a typical chemical battery, it has a positively charged side called a cathode (正极), a negatively charged side called an anode (负极), and a conductive material called an electrolyte (电解质) between the two. A traditional battery’s components are packaged in plastic and metal; in the new battery, the anode and cathode are inks printed onto the front and back of a piece of paper. That paper is filled with salt, which dissolves (溶解) when the paper is dampened with water. The resulting saltwater solution acts as the electrolyte.

When the paper is dry, the battery is shelf-stable. Add just a couple of drops of water, however, and the salt dissolves, allowing electrons to flow. Once the paper is dampened, the battery becomes active within 20 seconds. The new battery’s operating performance declines as the paper dries. When the scientists rewet the paper during testing, the battery regained functionality and lasted an hour before beginning to dry out again.

12. What can we infer about small disposal batteries according to Delé Ogunseitán?

- A. They are no big problems.
- B. They need to be addressed.
- C. They should be made larger.
- D. They are environmentally friendly.

13. What’s special about the new battery?

- A. It has a cathode and an anode.
- B. It has different key components.
- C. Its cathode and anode are printed on paper.
- D. Its components are packaged in plastic and metal.

14. What is used to make the new battery start to operate?

- A. Salt.
- B. Metal.
- C. Ink.
- D. Water.

15. In which section can we find the text?

- A. Advances.
- B. Reviews.
- C. Culture.
- D. Opinion.

英语试卷 第4页(共8页)

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Four surprising ways to boost your heart health

As much as 80 percent of premature heart disease is preventable by making specific lifestyle choices. Some strategies, such as exercising and managing weight, are well known. 16 “A small change in your everyday routine can potentially have a big impact in the long run,” says preventive cardiologist Dr. Beth Abramson, a spokesperson for the Heart and Stroke(中风) Foundation of Canada.

#### Get eight hours of sleep.

If we don't have enough sleep, our bodies also have more difficulty controlling blood pressure, inflammation and glucose levels. 17

18  
Doing good for others helps your self-respect and relieves stress. Research issued in Psychosomatic Medicine in 2016 showed that a feeling of purpose in life is linked to a lower likelihood of heart attack and stroke. Depending on the type of work you do, volunteering might even increase your physical activity.

#### Avoid polluted air.

Exposure to this kind of pollution over time raises your risk of heart disease. 19 Try to get your outdoor exercise far away from highways and industrial districts, and spend more time indoors when the air quality index is poor.

#### Laugh.

A 2016 study in the Journal of Epidemiology of more than 20,000 people over the age of 65 found a lower risk of cardiovascular(心血管的) disease in those who reported laughing every day. 20 It may also serve as a mini-workout, helping your circulation and protecting the health of your arteries(动脉).

- A Be kind to others.
- B Engage in volunteer work.
- C You should laugh everyday.
- D Laughter reduces stress and depression.
- E. But others may not have crossed your mind.
- F These factors can all have an impact on heart health.
- G. Even short periods of it are unhealthy for people with other cardiovascular risks

英语试卷 第 5 页 (共 8 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)

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。

One day, a vendor (小贩) came to our doorstep, selling bundles of vegetables priced at one dollar per bundle. My mom's 21 was 50 cents, no more than that, but she 22 to buy four bundles at that price. Politely declaring that she wouldn't even 23 the cost at that price, the vendor walked away.

After taking four steps ahead, however, she 24 and shouted, "Make it 75 cents a bundle, and I will sell it to you." Mom shook her head and 25 to her original offer of 50 cents. 26 for a while, the vendor came back to our doorstep. The deal was 27 at my mom's bid. My mom paid the money. The vendor took it without even counting. As she 28, she swayed (摇晃) due to apparent dizziness. My mom held her hands and asked whether she had had any 29 in the morning. The vendor said, "No, I will need to buy some with today's earnings."

My mom asked her to sit down, 30 inside came back swiftly with some food and drink and offered them to the vendor. The vendor hungrily and 31 finished them all. Thanking my mom for all the food, she went on her way.

I was 32. I asked my mom why she was so mean in bargaining for 50 cents but was 33 in offering food of a much higher price to that vendor.

Mom smiled and said, "There is no kindness in business, but ~~my~~ treating the vendor kindly is from my morality, which is different from 34. Remember, there shall 35 be any business in kindness."

- |                  |              |                  |                |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. offer     | B. money     | C. change        | D. discount    |
| 22. A. refused   | B. failed    | C. promised      | D. decided     |
| 23. A. cut       | B. cover     | C. share         | D. shift       |
| 24. A. walked on | B. passed by | C. went away     | D. turned back |
| 25. A. stuck     | B. objected  | C. referred      | D. responded   |
| 26. A. Counting  | B. Preparing | C. Wandering     | D. Hesitating  |
| 27. A. canceled  | B. settled   | C. interrupted   | D. suggested   |
| 28. A. rose      | B. ate       | C. entered       | D. refused     |
| 29. A. rest      | B. food      | C. money         | D. medicine    |
| 30. A. looked    | B. hurried   | C. pointed       | D. moved       |
| 31. A. carefully | B. patiently | C. embarrassedly | D. gratefully  |
| 32. A. moved     | B. shocked   | C. puzzled       | D. troubled    |
| 33. A. polite    | B. honest    | C. friendly      | D. generous    |
| 34. A. interest  | B. kindness  | C. business      | D. friendship  |
| 35. A. never     | B. always    | C. usually       | D. sometimes   |

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。

Chinese structural biologist Yan Ning announced on November 1st, 2022 that she would resign \_\_\_\_\_ Princeton University in the US and join in the establishment of Shenzhen Medical Academy of Research and Translation (SMART) in the near future.

“In the near future, I will return to China full-time \_\_\_\_\_ (assist) in establishing a new research and development institution in Shenzhen called SMART, I \_\_\_\_\_ (integrate) several functions including scientific research, transformation, education and financial support, Yan said at the Shenzhen Global Innovation Talent Forum.

While teaching at Tsinghua University in 2014, Yan Ning \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) a team to analyze the three-dimensional crystal structure of the human glucose transporter GLUT1 initially. After the achievement \_\_\_\_\_ (nature, it \_\_\_\_\_ (immediate) received widespread attention and praise from the international academic community

Yan earned her Ph.D. at Princeton in 2004 \_\_\_\_\_ returned in 2017 as the \_\_\_\_\_ (one) Shirley M. Tilghman Professor of Molecular Biology.

Yan said she wanted to support more outstanding \_\_\_\_\_ (scholar) and tackle the various health threats facing mankind. Shenzhen offered \_\_\_\_\_ right opportunity, and the city can build its place in the global biomedicine field, Yan said.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你的英国好友 Mary 给你发来邮件, 说居家上网课时注意力难以集中, 她担心成绩落后, 因此向你求助。请你回复她, 内容包括:

1. 安慰;
2. 建议;
3. 祝愿。

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 Mary,

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Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

英语试卷 第 7 页 (共 8 页)

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。

Helen was a young girl. Her parents taught her to be kind, and she always was. And she lived a happy life. Unluckily, one day, her mother had an accident. Her right leg was hurt badly and needed an expensive operation.

Her family couldn't afford to pay for it. Although their friends and relatives all tried their best to offer help but it was far from enough. And they were unsure what to do next.

One day, walking down the street to a bookstore nearby, Helen noticed an old man trying hard to climb the steps to a nearby park. The old man with Alzheimer's disease (阿尔茨海默氏症) left home days ago and ended up wandering around the streets while his son, Dr. Smith, a doctor of the City Hospital, had been trying to find him but in vain.

"He can't climb the steps. He looks so weak." Helen said to herself. Without hesitation, she ran over to him.

"Sir, let me help you!"

The man made no response, then Helen repeated it. Slowly raising his head, the man looked at her, surprised. Helen gave him a smile and then helped him climb the steps. "Your hands are shaking!" Helen said anxiously. "Are you okay?"

"I'm so hungry," he murmured. "I want to walk ... to the park for ... a rest." After helping him sit on a park bench, Helen rushed home and returned with some food, only to find the man was lying on the ground, unconscious. "Sir, please wake up!" she cried in anxiety. "What should I do?" she wondered.

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。

Looking around, she noticed a woman standing meters away talking on the phone.

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"He's my dad! Where did you find him?" Dr. Smith cried.

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