

# 合肥市 2023 年高三第二次教学质量检测

## 英语试题

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。

1. What does the man offer to do?  
A. Make an outline.                      B. Prepare some materials.              C. Chair the meeting.
2. How does the woman sound?  
A. Annoyed.                                B. Worried.                                C. Relieved.
3. Which is included in the rent?  
A. The management charge.              B. The Internet bill.                      C. The parking fee.
4. Why does the woman come to the man?  
A. To express thanks.                    B. To make a complaint.                C. To seek consultation.
5. What will the man probably do next?  
A. Buy groceries.                         B. Cook dinner.                         C. Make tea.

#### 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。

准考证号

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听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man plan to do after graduation?  
A. Travel abroad.                      B. Continue his studies.                      C. Find a job.
7. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Collect information online.                      B. Talk with his friends.                      C. Get professional advice.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman doing?  
A. Making an appointment.                      B. Asking for a favor.                      C. Offering an apology.
9. Where are the speakers?  
A. On a plane.                      B. On a train.                      C. On a coach.
10. What does the man ask the woman to do?  
A. Pack the suitcase.                      B. Fasten the seat belt.                      C. Raise the window shade.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Which is the most popular tour in CTS Horizons?  
A. Skydiving.                      B. Mountain biking.                      C. A balloon ride.
12. What is the man's biggest concern about the tour?  
A. The price.                      B. The safety.                      C. The time.
13. How much will the man pay for the tour?  
A. \$400.                      B. \$700.                      C. \$800.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Classmates.                      B. Colleagues.                      C. Neighbors.
15. What does the man think of his early career experience?  
A. Discouraging.                      B. Boring.                      C. Inspiring.
16. What benefits the man most in his career?  
A. His family support.                      B. His wide reading.                      C. His academic background.
17. What does the man do?  
A. A teacher.                      B. A publisher.                      C. A writer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can we know about stretching from the latest research?  
A. It lowers the risk of injuries.  
B. It improves the function of joints.  
C. It changes running performance.

19. Why did James Alexander write the email to *Health*?
- A. To promote effective training.
  - B. To present popular beliefs.
  - C. To advocate regular running.
20. How can runners end the warm-up according to the researchers?
- A. By skipping and high-knee running.
  - B. By walking for 5 to 10 minutes.
  - C. By running fast for a short time.

## 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

Summer Programs are available to students upon application. Please consult individual course descriptions for restrictions and requirements.

#### **Intensive Beginning Swahili**

Intensive Beginning Swahili is a summer abroad course for students who have no prior proficiency (熟练) in the Swahili language. The course is taught in Swahili and focuses on acquiring beginner-level skills to perform basic communication functions in the culture of Swahili speakers.

Open to current first year undergraduates, sophomores (大学二年级学生) and juniors.

Dates: 25 June – 20 August

#### **Intermediate Chinese**

This course is a four-week summer intensive language course, conducted in person at Princeton Theological Seminary. Students work on developing a strong foundation for modern spoken and written Chinese, with emphasis on the reading of contemporary Chinese dialogue.

Enrollment by application or interview.

Dates: 10 July – 6 August

#### **Studies in Spanish Language and Style**

This is an intensive, full immersion (沉浸) course in Spanish language and Argentine history, culture and art. Students develop advanced language skills while studying language in context, through the exploration of the city of Buenos Aires, its architecture, museums, and cultural and political life.

Open to students who have completed the Spanish language requirement.

Dates: 18 July – 20 August

#### **Accelerated Summer Study**

Taught at the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa, Italy, the course will be team-taught by a resident Princeton faculty and an SNS faculty member. The course is designed to increase students' writing and speaking language proficiency levels and enable students to understand Italian culture, history and literature while exploring the foreign city.

Not open to Seniors.

Dates: 24 July – 24 August

21. Which course begins earliest?  
A. Intermediate Chinese. B. Accelerated Summer Study.  
C. Intensive Beginning Swahili. D. Studies in Spanish Language and Style.
22. What can the students taking Intermediate Chinese do?  
A. Attend online lectures. B. Practice spoken Chinese.  
C. Develop people skills. D. Learn classical Chinese.
23. What do the last two courses have in common?  
A. They follow the idea of learning by doing.  
B. They are taught in the same target language.  
C. They last for the whole month of July.  
D. They are open to any college student.

**B**

I am thinking today about my new favorite thing. It's an app that my husband told me a few years ago that helps me bypass all the obstacles (障碍) in my way: potholes, heavy traffic, and even speed cameras.

To be honest, when my husband first told me about it, I didn't pay much attention. I was only going to places I already knew how to get to. Plus, I learned to drive from my father—who never turned to a map. I think I mistakenly absorbed the message that real drivers didn't need a map; you somehow just magically knew where to go. It was only later that I realized that just getting a driver's license didn't mean you knew how to get to places—that was lesson one. Lesson two came when my kids started playing on two different travel teams. The drivers in our household suddenly had the need to head in different directions on the same day.

Suddenly my app became very meaningful to me. How did I ever manage to get to strange playing fields hidden somewhere without it? But the crazy thing I have also noticed is how often I just don't listen to it. Why might that be? Do I just prefer the old routes, even if they are actually worse? I see an analogy (类比) to the present moment. There is evidence that some old ideas and some long familiar ideas will send us into a boring unchanging lifestyle. But for some reason we like them better than an unfamiliar new route that might take us into areas we've never heard of, let alone visited.

It can be hard to admit we don't know everything. As a person who still drives an 8-year-old stick shift and who has never stood in line for anything new, I certainly understand that. But I also try to remember the times I let go of my ego (自负), or my fear, and learned that life could be better. Not perfect—but better. I am glad I finally listened to my husband about that app. He was right.

24. What did the author think of the app at the very beginning?  
A. It was magical. B. It was practically valueless.  
C. It was powerful. D. It was not as good as a map.

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25. What would probably make the author ignore the app's instructions?  
 A. Her desire to explore alone.                      B. Her doubt about the new device.  
 C. Her preference for the new routes.              D. Her refusal to experience changes.
26. What can be inferred about the author from the last paragraph?  
 A. She is willing to challenge herself.              B. She cares little about others' comments.  
 C. She recognizes her problems easily.              D. She is too inflexible to make any change.
27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?  
 A. Real Drivers Know Their Way                      B. It Pays to Take a New Route  
 C. New Apps Make Life Perfect                        D. It Matters to Listen to Inner Voice

C

Researchers set up an experiment in which 5-year-olds were tested with their fellows under different circumstances of transparency (透明) and different audiences. They set up a sticker machine that in some settings was transparent, and other settings in which only the giver of stickers knew how many stickers he could give. They had children give out stickers in both settings. The results were striking: children were consistently generous only when the receiver and audience of the stickers were fully aware of the donation options. Children were notably ungenerous when the receiver of stickers couldn't see the options.

The researchers said, "Children only showed consistently pro-social behavior in our study in the condition when they could see the receiver and their allocations (分配物) were fully visible; in all other conditions, children were statistically ungenerous, giving the receiver the smaller amount of stickers."

They made the conclusions that at a very early age, children are learning how to position themselves socially. Well before they apprehend the sociology of their networks and what social reputation really means, they think strategically about giving as a function of how they can gain a reputation with a peer as a generous citizen or pro-social agent when the receiver observes them.

Children change their behavior in response to having an audience. Help children give to others in full view, delivering meals to families, and in private, dropping off treats or surprises for those who need support without signing their names. Also, children should be reminded that thank-you notes are lovely but unnecessary to receive. When we give gifts or lend help to others, try to help children remember why—to provide something for another. It really doesn't have to be recognized. When a thank-you card doesn't come, it doesn't make a gift any less valuable or meaningful for those who were lucky enough to receive.

28. What did the researchers discover?  
 A. The givers' behavior greatly inspired the receivers to help in return.  
 B. The children gave out an equal number of stickers in both settings.  
 C. The presence of an audience affected children's decisions to give.  
 D. Donating helped children to become more generous in the future.
29. Which is pro-social behavior according to the researchers?  
 A. Observing the givers.                                  B. Donating more stickers.  
 C. Gaining a reputation.                                 D. Receiving more allocations.

30. What does the underlined word “apprehend” in Paragraph 3 mean?  
A. Share.                      B. Predict.                      C. Confirm.                      D. Understand.
31. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?  
A. To suggest recognizing others’ kindness.  
B. To acknowledge the giver’s contribution.  
C. To confirm the benefits of being grateful.  
D. To advise inspiring generosity in children.

#### D

In a new finding that goes against current conservation patterns, re-introducing wolves and other predators (捕食者) to our landscapes does not amazingly reduce deer populations, restore worsening ecosystems or significantly threaten livestock (家禽), according to a new study.

“The hopes and fears that we have on both sides of the debate—neither are realized,” said conservation biologist Bernd Blossey, professor of natural resources and the environment at Cornell University. On the one hand, there is little evidence for claims that re-introducing large predators such as wolves, bears and mountain lions is a major threat to livestock and wild animals such as white-tailed deer and mule deer. When the wolf was taken off the endangered species list, hunters and livestock producers, and some state governments, called for action to safeguard the wildlife they wanted to hunt and the livestock that was their livelihood. But it is nearly impossible to independently evaluate those claims, Blossey said. Other factors also kill livestock, from lightning strikes to extreme weather and diseases.

On the other hand, the claim that wolves and other predators can control deer populations and restore worsening ecosystems lacks evidence as well. “Meaningfully reducing deer populations in Wisconsin alone would require tens of thousands of wolves, which is ecologically and socially impossible,” said Blossey. And wolves alone can’t repair the ecological damage humans have done, he said. A popular video “How wolves change rivers,” which has been viewed more than 43 million times, suggests that the re-introduction of wolves in Yellowstone National Park benefited the entire ecosystem. “I was as fooled like everybody else by the lovely stories that came out of Yellowstone saying, you bring wolves back, and you restore the rivers, and everything’s satisfactory,” said Blossey.

We should see large predators like wolves as a valuable part ecological communities in their own right, Blossey said, and not just for their function. “As long as people learn to live with and tolerate the new (old) neighbors, a careful but not fully conflict-free existence appears possible,” said Blossey.

32. Which of the following does Blossey probably agree with?  
A. The loss of livestock may not necessarily be due to wolves.  
B. People should not take wolves off the endangered species list.  
C. People should take action to protect livestock and wild animals.  
D. The threat to predators comes from climate change and diseases.
33. Which word best describes Blossey’s attitude to the video “How wolves change rivers”?  
A. Tolerant.                      B. Unclear.                      C. Doubtful.                      D. Favorable.

34. What does Bernd Blossey say about large predators in the last paragraph?
- They upset the balance of the ecosystem.
  - They should rightfully stay in their habitats.
  - They are key to restoring the environment.
  - They change people's view about rewilding.
35. What is the text mainly about?
- The value of humans' living together with animals.
  - The importance of restoring worsening ecosystems.
  - A debate over the threat to livestock and wild animals.
  - A clarification of the effects of bringing back the wolves.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The road to learning how to take personal responsibility can be a difficult one, but starting simple really works. 36 Here is some advice you need to follow.

- Focus on the basics of your journey.

Just like the ocean, our life has many ups and downs. If you start building a solid sailboat, you can withstand (经受) the weather. The solid boat represents your basic needs: safety, self-esteem (自尊) and connection with others. 37

- Open your sails and be willing to fail.

Do not lay too much stress on the destination. Just head in the right direction. 38 You're supposed to take the courage to really open your sails. When you devote yourself to what you are doing, you will forget about your insecurities and worries.

- 39

As you sail through life, are you making goals and plans, or are you simply letting things happen and watching life pass? Working on goal setting enables you to measure your progress and take responsibility for all you have and haven't done to achieve them.

- Live in the moment.

As you're moving through the ocean of your life, are you really concentrating on each present moment, or are your thoughts set on the past and future? Do you complain about mistakes others made that forced you into a difficult position? 40 Start taking personal responsibility for each thought and emotion that passes through you.

- Reach your goals.
- Move forward with intention.
- Then begin to tackle the more difficult aspects.
- So check in and make sure that they are being met.
- Stop blaming others or situations if you really want to enjoy each moment.
- Everyone can edge closer to that stage through taking personal responsibility.
- You must enjoy the sail by finding purpose and following that desire to explore.

### 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, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My son Darcy, 10, begged “No more needles”, tears rolling down his cheeks. Seeing him so 41 broke my heart. Darcy had a surgery and the needle would provide a blood transfusion (输血). It looked like the 42 was successful, but Darcy only got sicker.

Darcy often asked, “Mom, when can I see my 43?” “Soon, sweetie,” I’d reply. But with a weak immune (免疫的) system, it was 44 for him to return to school. At first, my words seemed 45 but as the months passed, I watched as Darcy became 46. While he was in hospital, his friends were enjoying their lives without him. I could 47 he was giving up.

I consulted the school about 48 Darcy’s education in the hope of creating more 49 for him and I got the reply “If he’s well enough”. At that point, I wondered if this had happened to thousands of kids around the country. 50, a year later, Darcy got better enough to go back to school!

One day, I talked with some friends, who had 51 kids too. We all agreed that there should be a way to keep them in the classroom 52 with their mates, even if they can’t 53 be there. Later, we got to know some sort of robot, which could just 54 the need. I then became a fundraiser and finally launched a national pilot program. A mother’s pure love now 55 to all children.

- |                     |                    |                 |                |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. embarrassed  | B. upset           | C. rigid        | D. confused    |
| 42. A. procedure    | B. project         | C. medicine     | D. experiment  |
| 43. A. doctors      | B. cousins         | C. classmates   | D. pets        |
| 44. A. natural      | B. necessary       | C. practical    | D. risky       |
| 45. A. supportive   | B. misleading      | C. awkward      | D. familiar    |
| 46. A. convinced    | B. withdrawn       | C. determined   | D. mean        |
| 47. A. sense        | B. promise         | C. argue        | D. question    |
| 48. A. reforming    | B. promoting       | C. assessing    | D. continuing  |
| 49. A. excuses      | B. connections     | C. images       | D. rights      |
| 50. A. Admittedly   | B. Similarly       | C. Thankfully   | D. Generally   |
| 51. A. spoiled      | B. adopted         | C. sick         | D. difficult   |
| 52. A. socializing  | B. competing       | C. struggling   | D. quarreling  |
| 53. A. willingly    | B. secretly        | C. physically   | D. casually    |
| 54. A. stand up for | B. break away from | C. come up with | D. fit in with |
| 55. A. occurs       | B. extends         | C. appeals      | D. belongs     |

#### 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。

Jingxi Taiping Drum is a traditional form of dancing that is popular in Mentougou District of Beijing. The earliest historical references of this art 56 (date) back to the Spring and Autumn Period and describe how it was 57 (initial) used in ceremonies to drive away bad spirits and pray for good fortune. During the Qing Dynasty, the drums were also played on the New Year’s Eve of the lunar calendar at the imperial palace. 58 consequence, the performance also became

known as the "New Year Drum" by Beijingers. Nowadays, this type of drum dance is commonly seen 59 (perform) during the last and first month of the lunar year in many local festive activities, thus 60 (express) people's hope of a peaceful and prosperous (繁荣的) year to come.

A Taiping Drum is usually made up of a shell, a cloth skin, and a handle with 61 handful of decorative rings, and this single-sided drum is usually played with a wooden mallet (木槌). Traditional Chinese aesthetic (美学的) concepts 62 (reflect) in the drum playing, pace and formation changes, all of 63 represent distinctive local features.

With its great 64 (popular), the Jingxi Taiping Drum dance has been performed in local villages as well as on national and international 65 (stage). Today, the time-honored folk art is being taken up by the young generation and is presenting its lively artistic charm.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是红星中学学生会主席李华。学生会准备开展一次“人工智能与未来教育”的专家讲座活动。请你写一则英语通知发布到学校英文网站, 号召同学们积极参加, 内容包括:

1. 活动时间和地点;
2. 专家简介和讲座内容;
3. 报名方式。

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。

Hongxing High School Notice
12th June, 2023
Lecture: AI and Tomorrow's Education
Li Hua Chairman of the Student Union

## 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。

I used to be very active in sports and games when I was in primary school. I won the B Division long jump and was a good sprinter (短跑运动员). As a result, I was chosen to represent the school in the long jump and relay events at the District Sports Meet. Before the sports meet, I had put in a lot of hard work and dedication during the training sessions. I woke up early every morning to go for runs and did countless drills to improve my technique. My teammates and I supported and encouraged each other during training, pushing ourselves to do better and achieve our goals.

The meet lasted two days. I had no events scheduled for the first day. So I kept myself busy by watching the others compete. Large tents were provided for the young competitors on one side of the track. Despite being assigned the last tent that was furthest from the track, I made the best of the situation by decorating it with our school colors and creating a supportive atmosphere.

The next day, I was getting ready for my events. The long jump was scheduled for the early afternoon, followed by the 8×50m relay later in the afternoon. I thought I was a pretty good jumper, but as the competition began, I realized I was vastly outclassed. We finished our jumps, and I came in fourth place, just missing out on a medal.

That was disappointing, but I reminded myself that we still had a chance in the 8×50m relay, for which I was assigned to run the fifth leg. The race date arrived. We filed into our assigned spots and prepared for the race. After a tense minute or so, I heard the starter's gun go off. When the first runners took off, I watched nervously and excitedly as my team runners kept up with the others. As they got closer, I realized we were at least in second place.

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。

My turn arrived and I took the baton (接力棒) cleanly and began my run.

As a result, I left the meet empty-handed.

# 合肥市 2023 年高三第二次教学质量检测

## 英语试题参考答案

### 第一部分 听力 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

1-5 BABCA      6-10 CCBAB      11-15 CABAA      16-20 BCBAC

### 第二部分 阅读 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

21-23 CBA      24-27 BDAB      28-31 CBDD      32-35 ACBD      36-40 CDGBE

### 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)

41-45 BACDA      46-50 BADBC      51-55 CACDB

#### 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. date      57. initially      58. In      59. performed      60. expressing  
61. a      62. are reflected      63. which      64. popularity      65. stages

### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

#### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

(略)

#### 第二节 (满分 25 分)

(略)