

2023 届高三年级第一次调研测试

英 语

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 girl like about her parents?
A. They are strict. B. They are rich. C. They are caring.
2. How much does the keyboard cost now?
A. \$40. B. \$50. C. \$20.
3. Why does the boy refuse the girl's offer?
A. He has a doctor's appointment.
B. He needs to go to see his family.
C. He has been to the beach before.
4. What are the speakers doing?
A. Making dinner. B. Ordering some food. C. Shopping for a party.
5. What does the man want to know?
A. How to make desserts.
B. How to solve problems.
C. How to understand expressions.

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 is the man's advice for the woman's trip?

- A. She really should go to Pisa.
- B. She should only stay in Rome.
- C. She should also check out Venice.

7. How much time will the woman probably spend in Rome?

- A. Two days.
- B. Five days.
- C. Seven days.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a restaurant.
- B. At home.
- C. At office.

9. What is the woman most worried about?

- A. Missing the snacks.
- B. Failing to finish her financial report.
- C. Leaving a bad impression on the man's parents.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How did the man feel when he went back to his hometown?

- A. Bored.
- B. Awkward.
- C. Excited.

11. Where does the man live now?

- A. In France.
- B. In England.
- C. In Germany.

12. What does the man decide to do?

- A. Visit his family regularly.
- B. Go back home and get a job.
- C. Keep in touch with his friends more often.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates.
- B. Strangers.
- C. Teammates.

14. What is the girl afraid of?

- A. Losing at sports.
- B. Failing the test.
- C. Missing some classes.

15. What game wouldn't the boy like to play anymore?

- A. Soccer.
- B. Baseball.
- C. Basketball.

16. Where is the library?

- A. On the third floor.
- B. On the second floor.
- C. On the first floor.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why will Mr. Jenkins be leaving?

- A. He is sick.
- B. He has found a new job.
- C. He will take care of a family member.

18. When will Mr. Jenkins be leaving?

- A. At the end of the week.
- B. At the end of the month.
- C. At the end of the semester.

19. What will the school do to appreciate Mr. Jenkins?

- A. Hold a party for him.
- B. Send him on vacation.
- C. Name something after him.

20. Who is Mr. Ryan?

- A. A teacher.
- B. An athlete.
- C. A basketball c

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

Madrid's Incredible Museums

CaixaForum

CaixaForum is a museum and cultural center that occupies an old power plant. From the outside the building appears to be floating, and there's a vertical (垂直的) garden with 15,000 plant species growing on the side of one wall. Inside are four floors of paintings, photos, and multimedia exhibitions, as well as workshops and a theater-auditorium. Even if you don't enter any exhibitions, it's worth stopping by to admire the building's striking outer and inner architecture.

Hours: 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM daily

Free admission: May 15, 18, and November 9

Museo Sorolla

This small art gallery is dedicated to the Impressionist painter Joaquín Sorolla (1863-1923). The gallery is in his former home and studio, and they've preserved the original atmosphere well so you get a feel for what it was like when he was living and working there.

Hours: Tuesday to Saturday from 9:30 AM to 8:00 PM

Sundays and holidays from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM, closed Mondays

Free admission: Saturdays after 2:00 PM and Sundays

Museo del Romanticismo

This small museum focuses on the history and daily life of the Romantic period. The museum recreates the Romantic atmosphere in its room displays with furniture, carpets, jewelry, paintings, and other antiques of the time period.

Hours: Tuesday to Saturday from 9:30 AM to 6:30 PM

Sundays and holidays from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM, closed Mondays

Free admission: Saturdays after 2:00 PM and Sundays

Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza

The Thyssen Museum began as the Thyssen family's private collection of seven centuries of European painting, regarded as one of the most important collections of the last century. In 1992, it was converted into a public museum. It has a great variety of artists, styles, and time periods.

Hours: Mondays from 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM,

Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM

Free admission: Mondays from 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM

21. What is special about CaixaForum?

A. Its room displays.

C. Its striking structure.

B. Its historic exhibits.

D. Its original atmosphere.

22. When can we visit Musco Sorolla for free?
A. 9:30 a.m. Sunday. B. 2:30 p.m. Saturday.
C. 6:00 p.m. Tuesday. D. 10:00 a.m. Monday.
23. What can be seen in both Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza and Museo del Romanticismo?
A. Paintings. B. Carpets. C. Jewelry. D. Furniture.

B

By my mid-20s, I'd finished my master in psychology, and I was working in Dublin as a health researcher. It was mostly data and statistics work staring at a screen. I was earning more than most of my friends, living the city life, going out at weekends. I had a good pension (养老金) and annual leave but it caused a lot of anxiety and worry. I was really unhappy.

I wanted to get back to feeling passionate about something so I started thinking about the things I used to love. As a child, I'd always been involved in the outdoors, and I used to love hiking but all that had stopped after secondary school. I decided to volunteer with a local youth group and within a month, I'd gone camping with them. I absolutely loved it. It was like switching on a lightbulb. This was what I'd been missing.

I started taking courses in mountain skills and wilderness first aid, and by August I was working my usual job in the week, and I was a climbing club leader at weekends. I loved connecting with nature, connecting with other people.

Through all this, I learnt about the whole field of nature-based therapies (疗法). It was the perfect fit to combine my psychology background with my passion for the outdoors. I began taking courses in wild therapy, forest bathing and ecopsychology. I left my government job and in July 2020 I launched my business Nature Therapy Ireland, which is booming now.

I'd thought I'd always live in a city but last year, I moved to Tipperary to live at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by nature. If I'm feeling stressed, I can step outside in my bare feet and stand on the grass to ground myself. In Dublin, the front door felt like a barrier—I had to have my keys, my phone, my jacket before I could even go out and find a green space. My life now is leading nature connection hikes and forest bathing walks. My salary has halved for the moment but I've adjusted. I've never looked back.

24. What did the writer think of her job in Dublin?
A. Stressful. B. Valueless. C. Insecure. D. Demanding.
25. What does the underlined sentence mean in paragraph 2?
A. She enjoyed her voluntary work. B. She realized what she really loved.
C. Recalling the past made her happy. D. A bright future was in store for her.
26. What drove the writer to launch her business Nature Therapy Ireland?
A. Her adventurous experience. B. Her leadership and background.
C. Her connection with other people. D. Her major and passion for nature.
27. Why did the writer compare her life in Dublin with that in Tipperary?
A. To highlight how boring city life was.
B. To call on people to get back to nature.
C. To show her satisfaction with her change.
D. To indicate how successful her business was.

C

Animals can adapt quickly to survive unfavorable environmental conditions. Evidence is mounting to show that plants can, too. A paper publishing in the journal *Trends in Plant Science* details how plants are rapidly adapting to the effects of climate change, and how they are passing down these adaptations to their offspring (后代).

Plants are facing more environmental stresses than ever. For example, climate change is making winters shorter in many locations, and plants are responding. "Many plants require a minimum period of cold in order to set up their environmental clock to define their flowering time," says Martinelli, a plant geneticist at the University of Florence. "As cold seasons shorten, plants have adapted to require shorter periods of cold to delay flowering. These mechanisms allow plants to avoid flowering in periods when they have fewer opportunities to reproduce."

Because plants don't have neural (神经的) networks, their memory is based entirely on cellular (细胞的), molecular (分子的), and biochemical networks. These networks make up what the researchers call somatic memory (体细胞记忆). "It allows plants to recognize the occurrence of a previous environmental condition and to react accordingly," says Martinelli.

These somatic memories can then be passed to the plants' offspring via epigenetics (表现遗传). "Several examples demonstrate the existence of molecular mechanisms modulating plant memory to environmental stresses and affecting the adaptation of offspring to these stresses," says Martinelli.

Going forward, Martinelli hopes to understand even more about the genes that are being passed down. "We are particularly interested in decoding the epigenetic alphabet without changes in DNA sequence (序列)," he says. "This is especially important when we consider the rapid climate change we observe today that every living organism, including plants, needs to quickly adapt to survive."

28. What adaptations have plants made to shortened cold seasons?

- A. They have shortened their flowering time.
- B. They have got more chances to reproduce.
- C. They have avoided flowering in cold seasons.
- D. They have adjusted their environmental clock.

29. What can we learn about somatic memory?

- A. It is entirely based on neural networks.
- B. It can help the plants' offspring to survive.
- C. It can help relieve environmental stresses.
- D. It disturbs the plants' biochemical networks.

30. What does the underlined word "modulating" mean in paragraph 4?

- A. Adjusting.
- B. Treasuring.
- C. Recording.
- D. Sharing.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Plants are smart about flowering time
- B. Plants can also adapt to climate change
- C. Environmental stresses challenge plants
- D. Mysteries of plant genes are to be unfolded

This year, in March, I jumped into a heated pool in California to meet a dolphin named Delle. As I approached her, Delle turned towards me and became playful, greeting me by splashing me with her beak. Delighted, I reached out to pat her shiny skin. It felt rubbery, which was the main giveaway that Delle the dolphin was a robot.

Just as fake (假的) animals are becoming very realistic, it's becoming increasingly less acceptable to use live animals for entertainment purposes. Documentaries like *Blackfish* (2013) and *The Cove* (2009) have exposed some of the horrific treatment and suffering of ocean mammals. The resulting public protest has made aquariums (水族馆) controversial, attracting less visitors.

Arguably, entertaining people with captive (圈养的) animals is vital for animal conservation. Many zoos and aquariums actively try to promote conservation efforts by providing educational experiences and encouraging interest in the natural world. This type of entertainment is useful, because it inspires people to care.

At first, this seems like a reason to avoid replacing the animals with technology. However, research in the rapid-developed field of human-robot interaction is showing astonishing results on engagement with robots that can imitate lifelike behaviour. When physically interactive, robots attract a lot of attention. People tend to treat them like they're alive, even though they know perfectly well they're just machines.

If we start to replace the animals in our theme parks with machines, will this trend decrease our wonder for the natural world? A bunch of people expressed negative gut reactions (本能反应) after I posted video of the robot dolphin on Twitter. And yet, I don't believe that using this robot animals will cause us to forget the worth of living creatures.

32. Why does the author mention Delle in paragraph 1?

- A. To share a special experience.
- B. To promote rubbery dolphins.
- C. To draw attention to robot animals.
- D. To describe a dolphin performance.

33. What can we learn about live animals in zoos?

- A. They are cruelly treated.
- B. They make zoos popular.
- C. They are well entertained.
- D. They deserve conservation.

34. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. Reasons for replacing animals with robots.
- B. Benefits of entertaining people with robots.
- C. Research results on interaction with robots.
- D. Public concerns over engagement with robots.

35. What's the author's attitude to replacing animals with machines?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Intolerant.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Unclear.



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。

Many people lead busy lives and think they barely have time to work out every day. 36 They are short workouts that often involve high-intensity (高强度的) exercises. Here we explore some reasons to do micro workouts.

Require Less of a Time Commitment

Committing to exercising for a certain amount of time per week can be difficult, especially when you do not have the time or motivation to work out for an extended period. Micro workouts are good alternatives. They take up only 10 to 30 minutes of your day. Many people spend much longer scrolling through social media each day. 37

Make Scheduling Workouts Easier

It can be challenging to commit the time needed to exercise every day, but it can also be hard to fit a workout into a tight schedule. However, a study suggests that it may be possible. 38 For example, walking your dog, using the stairs, parking farther away from a destination, or walking during your lunch break are all ways you can try.

Need No Equipment

Investing in expensive home gym equipment can be a real burden. When you decide to do micro workouts, though, you don't need a bunch of equipment. 39 For example, you may choose to do steps on your stairs, run on the spot, or even do some star jumps. Since you can choose what type of workout you'd prefer to do, it means that you can exercise whenever you please.

40 Now that you know all about micro workouts, you can add them to your day. Get as creative as you please and think about the types of movements that suit you. You never know—it might just boost your health and wellness.

- A. Ready to get moving?
- B. You just fit it into your routine.
- C. Fitness should be simple and convenient.
- D. So it should be a relatively easy time commitment.
- E. If you feel this way, you may be interested in micro workouts.
- F. Can micro workouts give the same benefits as longer workout sessions?
- G. Instead, you can use things around your home to empower your workout.

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

My nine-year-old daughter, Vivien, is a little princess. Under 41 circumstances, she can't even pour herself a glass of milk. So when I came home with fever, my first thought was, "How would Vivien react?"

When we arrived home, I 45 back to bed. Every now and then, I would wake from a feverish sleep to find a little angel 46 over me with some goodwill offering. A cool washcloth to wipe my hot brow. A bell to ring if I 47 anything. A picture she had drawn to 48 me up.

Then at bedtime, Vivien 51 a little book she made, entitled "I LOVE YOU MOMMY." The first page 52, "Thank you for all you did for me MOMMY."

41. A. extreme B. special C. certain D. normal

43. A. urged B. advised C. dragged D. threw

45. A. dashed B. fell C. marched D. rolled

47. A. said B. forgot C. dreamed D. wanted

49. A. program B. news C. weather D. routine

51. A. published B. wrote C. showed D. bought

53. A. accident B. night C. report D. illness

55. A. relax B. escape C. appreciate D. imagine

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。

Consisting of a bamboo frame and a 56 (delicate) painted paper surface, Chinese oil-paper umbrellas have long been viewed as a symbol of China's tradition of cultural craftsmanship and poetic beauty. Not just are they an instrument to keep off rain or sunlight, but also works of art 57 (possess) rich cultural significance and aesthetic (美的) value.

The first oil-paper umbrellas appeared during Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220). Later, they
 _____ 58 _____ (bring) overseas to Japan and ancient Korea during the Tang Dynasty (618-907),
 which is _____ 59 _____ they were known as "Tang umbrellas".

It takes quite a lot of time and effort to make a traditional Chinese oil-paper umbrella
_____60_____ hand. For example, in Fenshui township in Luzhou, Sichuan Province, craftsmen
must complete more than 90 steps and use over 100 different tools _____61_____ (create) a single
handmade oil-paper umbrella.

Since the appearance of modern mechanical umbrellas, traditional oil-paper umbrellas
62 (suffer) from declining sales, while 63 number of craftsmen has been on the
decrease. Fortunately, with the 64 (include) of Fenshui oil-paper umbrellas as one of
China's national intangible cultural heritages in 2008, things have been improving. These great
items appear in many fashion shows and media publications due to the positive publicity 65
they have received.

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，上周你校举办了中国传统文化周活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动反响。

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。

A Traditional Chinese Culture Week

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。

Sista raced ahead, the sea breeze streaming against her face. Rafi finally caught up and then they rested in the shade.

"Now I'm hungry. I know where there's a great apple tree," Sista said, "It belongs to an old lady called Susan who lives in the little house by the hill. I heard she's stubborn, but that sometimes she gives fruit in return for an errand (跑腿)."

"Let's go," Rafi said. They crossed a stream by hopping from rock to rock. Finally, upon a hilltop, they saw a splendid apple tree with bright red fruits.

A small farmhouse stood at the bottom of the hill. Rafi's heart pounded as Sista knocked on the door. An elderly woman answered.

"Yes?" the lady asked, staring at the girls.

"We heard ..." said Sista, her voice shaky, "that we could run an errand for you in exchange for apples."

Susan raised one eyebrow. "Ah, yes." She clicked her tongue. "Nothing is free, eh?"

She led the girls into the kitchen. When passing the living room, Sista found that the wall was decorated with colourful crayon drawings, which seem to be children's. She wondered who drew these since Susan was alone, with no grandchildren, even no families or relatives. The lady grabbed two baskets, one large and one small, and pushed them into the girls hands. "Go fill these with apples. Come right back."

The girls raced up the hill to the tree, climbed the branches, and picked the ripest apples. After filling the baskets, they returned to the house.

Susan filled a bag with rice and dried beans, and then she handed it to Sista. "Take this bag and the large basket of apples to the Gomez family. Do you know them?"

The girls nodded. Sista had heard that Mr. Gomez has been sick in bed for a long time and Mrs. Gomez has to raise three little kids.

"Good. And ask them for the payment," Susan added with a tight smile.

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。

The girls hit the road.

When Susan opened the envelope, the girls saw the payment!