

青岛市2023年高三年级第一次适应性检测

英语试题

2023.03

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, 本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 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

London can be an expensive city to visit if you go unprepared. If you go sightseeing in London for the first time, it is suggested investing in a London Pass. The London Pass is a digital sightseeing credits package that gives you access to 80+ attractions in the city with a relatively lower cost. For many attractions on the pass, there's no need to pre-book. (However), some may have limited capacity, so you'll need to book in advance.

What do you get with The London Pass?

- Incredible savings.
- Access to more than 80 top London attractions.
- Fast entry at selected attractions and sights.
- 90-day money-back guarantee.

Go to The London Pass booking page and choose a duration that suits your trip – The London Pass is available for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or 10 consecutive (连续的) days. Download the pass to your phone and plan your sightseeing tours with the app. When you get to the gate of any participating attraction, show your London Pass and head straight inside.

What are our bestsellers?

- 2 Day Pass: Child £65.00 Adult £99.00
- 3 Day Pass: Child £77.00 Adult £116.00
- 5 Day Pass: Child £94.00 Adult £144.00

1. Why is The London Pass recommended to travelers?

- A. It offers money-saving tips.
- B. It helps to visit London on a budget.
- C. It provides access to more attractions.
- D. It promises to return money if unused.

2. What should you do before using The London Pass?

- A. Sign up on the page.
- B. Download the app.
- C. Book your tours.
- D. Update your information.

3. How much should you pay if you want a 3 Day Pass for two parents and a kid?

- A. £154.
- B. £263.
- C. £309.
- D. £382.

B

A six-year-old longing to keep a unicorn (独角兽) in her backyard figured she'd get the hard part out of the way first.

Last November, Madeline wrote a letter to the Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control with a straightforward request. "Dear LA County, I would like your approval if I can have a unicorn in my backyard if I can find one. Please send me a letter in response." 赞同

Director Mayeda replied two weeks later. The department does in fact license unicorns, she said, under certain conditions. Those include polishing the unicorn's horn at least once a month with a soft cloth, feeding it watermelon at least once a week, covering it with only nontoxic (无毒的) and biodegradable sparkles and giving it regular access to sunlight, moonbeams and rainbows. And, because unicorns are indeed very rare to find, the department is also giving Madeline a toy unicorn to keep her company during her search, as a token of appreciation.

"It is always rewarding to hear from young people who thoughtfully consider the requirements of providing a loving home for animals," Mayeda wrote in the letter. "I like your sense of responsible pet ownership to seek permission in advance to keep a unicorn in Los Angeles County."

Mayeda told the Washington Post that this is the first time the department has received a request for a license for a unicorn – or any mythical (神话的) creature. They were impressed with the first-grader for wanting to ask permission in the first place, and doing her research to work out how to go about that. She and her colleagues deal with a lot of "life-and-death" issues on the job, whether that's seeing cases of animal abuse or animals hurting people or making decisions about having to put down dangerous or sick animals. So Madeline's letter has considerably brightened their spirits, and she is due to visit the department this week to discuss her unicorn license application. Safe to say, she's in for a magical surprise.

4. Why did Madeline write the letter?

- A. To apply to visit a unicorn.
- B. To learn to provide animal care.
- C. To ask permission to keep a pet.
- D. To figure out how to find a unicorn.

5. What can we learn from paragraph 3?

- A. Her application was disapproved.
- B. Requirements should be met for the license.
- C. She was presented with a live unicorn.
- D. Guidance was given for her search.

6. Which of the following best describes Mayeda?

- A. Imaginative.
- B. Sensitive.
- C. Flexible.
- D. Convincing.

7. Why does the department think the letter “has brightened their spirits”?

- A. Because it is the first application letter for a pet.
- B. Because animal protection is a life-and-death issue.
- C. Because they are worn out with their daily work.
- D. Because they are touched with the girl’s deeds.

C

Imagine a plate holding two strawberries, identical in appearance. One came out of a supermarket box, meaning it was probably harvested when it was still unripe. By the time it reached the plate it may have been off the vine (藤) for two weeks. The other strawberry was picked from a garden minutes before being eaten.

Supermarket strawberries are ~~not~~ entirely without advantages: they are convenient and still available even in winter months. But the two berries differ from each other in the same way that hearing music in a concert hall differs from listening to it on an old CD player. The home-grown fruit is an eatable case for making a home garden.

Your columnist, who long considered gardening a complete waste of time, advances this argument with great enthusiasm. Planting cool-weather greens, as gardeners across the north-east of America are now doing, can seem nonsense, since convenient, continuously well-stocked supermarket shelves are available all week. But the same could be said of cooking: there are many cheap and decent restaurants around, so why bother to make your own meals?

That attitude misconstrues the ultimate appeal of gardening: it mistakes the product for the purpose. It is true that a garden can produce tomatoes and carrots of incomparable sweetness, and celtuce (芹苣) and herbs that taste like themselves rather than the plastic they are usually packaged in. While finding, let's say, celtuce in the shops can take some time, effort, and expense, growing your own vegetables ensures a reliable supply.

On the other hand, a garden, especially in the early years, can produce little but frustration. Green hands may plant the wrong crops for their soil. And even expert gardeners can lose a season's harvest to unco-operative weather.

No matter. The real joy of gardening is the time spent doing it. The deepest pleasure – as with cooking, writing or almost anything worthwhile – is in the work itself. To garden is to patiently, lovingly (and diligently) help life become strong and healthy, in the ground and above it.

8. What can we know about the supermarket strawberries

- A. They look distinct from home-grown ones.
- B. They give out pleasant and fresh smell.
- C. They are picked days before fully grown.
- D. They are planted typically in winter.

9. What does the underlined word “misconstrues” mean in paragraph 4

- A. Misinterprets.
- B. Transforms.
- C. Mistrusts.
- D. Highlights.

10. Why does the author mention the failures in gardening?

- A. To warn readers not to take up gardening easily.
- B. To advise readers to work in harmony with nature.
- C. To make readers reflect on the methods of gardening.
- D. To help readers have a whole picture of gardening.

11. What is the author's opinion on gardening?

- A. It's a difficult and time-consuming process.
- B. Products of gardening make it worthwhile.
- C. The time and efforts invested make it a delight.
- D. It reduces the cost of purchasing vegetables.

D

Everyone knows what makes a good story. Our hero starts their journey as a flawed (有缺陷的) being. In scene after scene, they face challenges that push them down new paths. By the end of the tale, they overcome setbacks and become a better person in the process.

We love these plots in the novels we read but the principles of a good story offer much more than entertainment. Recent research shows that the narratives (叙述) we tell ourselves about our lives can powerfully help us recover from stress. People who generate tales of struggling and turning over a new leaf from their own lives appear to have much better mental health. Professor Dan McAdams put forward this idea and discovered that whether someone can describe having had some control over events in their past is an important predictor of mental health. Another key theme involved is finding some kind of positive meaning after stressful events.

McAdams invited 14 and 15-year-olds to join in an experiment to write about their experiences of failure and success. Half of them were then given extra instructions to describe the ways they had made their success a reality and how the failure had changed them for the better. Eight weeks later, members of this group reported greater persistence (坚持) and better grades in their schoolwork.

Exciting as these results are, some experts sound a few notes of caution. They worry that, hearing about the power of self-narratives, many people may feel they have to find a positive turning point in life. If they can't, they could end up feeling guilty about having somehow "failed".

Clearly, self-narratives aren't the panacea. Nevertheless, if you hope for self-improvement, you can use the findings to good effect. By recognizing ourselves as the hero at the center of our own struggles, we can all become the author of our own destiny and change ourselves for the better.

12. What does the research focus on?

- A. The causes of stress.
- B. The principles of narrative.
- C. The connection between struggle and well-being.
- D. The link between mental health and self-narratives.

13. What is the experiment mentioned in paragraph 3?

- A. To give proof.
- B. To make predictions.
- C. To draw a conclusion.
- D. To make comparisons.

14. What does the underlined word "panacea" in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Attempt to get rid of worries.
- B. Means of recognizing yourself.
- C. Solution to adolescent problems.
- D. Guarantee to become better people.

15. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Embrace Life Struggles
- B. Be your Own Hero
- C. Ways to Make a Good Story
- D. The Power of Self-improvement

读材料，完成小题：每小題2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you think that creativity is the ability you were born with? 16

Many people believe that creative thinking is difficult and favors only some talented individuals and not most others. 17 Researchers have also identified certain personal qualities associated with creativity such as openness to new experiences and ideas. Together, they seem to paint an unattractive picture for those who consider themselves conventional thinkers.

18 Creative thinking is actually something you engage in every day, whether you realize it or not. Moreover, creativity is a skill that can be strengthened. This relieves people who don't consider themselves creative.

Defined as novel and useful ideas, creative thoughts are original and unexpected, but also predictable. 19 For example, combining leftover food to make a tasty new dish, coming up with a new way to accomplish chores, or mixing old outfits to create a new look.

Researcher Chris Bauman found that simply redefining a frustrating situation can improve the creativity of conventional thinkers. Say you're anxious about a presentation for work, you can deal with the anxiety by viewing it as a new opportunity to share ideas, rather than as a high-risk performance that could result in a shame if handled poorly. 20

All people can unlock their creativity. Although the outside circumstances may not always be controlled, they do have the freedom to choose how to deal with life in ways that creatively promote their productivity and well-being.

- A. Think again.
- B. You've got it.
- C. Everyday examples of creativity are plentiful.
- D. These beliefs miss a key part of how creativity works.
- E. The further you look into the situation, the better you can see.
- F. The media often presents creatives as those with striking personalities and gifts.
- G. Giving up your existing ideas and hitting on a new way of thinking make a difference.

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。

Each year, eight children in an average class in the UK are unable to read well when they leave primary school. Volunteers are welcome to join Bookmark, a non-profit organization to help 21 this. With Bookmark you will brighten the futures of primary school children. Sally, a Bookmark volunteer, has a story to 22 .

Sally joined Bookmark as a volunteer in 2021 when she had retired and wanted to 23 her time to others. Before volunteering with Bookmark, she had never worked with 24 , so beginning the sessions was indeed a step out of her 25 zone. Sally felt a real 26 to Bookmark's mission and believed the challenge would 27 .

"Volunteering has made me feel more 28 . I feel I am making a difference, however 29 it is. I get huge 30 from engaging with children and making them laugh as we read in a(n) 31 way. All the pupils I have read with so far have become 32 and eager to learn. The sessions do make you think on your feet somewhat, trying to explain what words mean and trying to 33 a child's comprehension of a story. I've also really 34 chatting to them and listening to them making up stories. Reading for pleasure is providing a 35 into learning and a world of opportunities."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. observe | B. protect | C. judge | D. change |
| 22. A. write | B. unfold | C. invent | D. outline |
| 23. A. lend | B. pass | C. show | D. take |
| 24. A. books | B. children | C. readers | D. volunteers |
| 25. A. friend | B. favorite | C. comfort | D. time |
| 26. A. connection | B. thought | C. entrance | D. admission |
| 27. A. keep on | B. pay off | C. work out | D. pick up |
| 28. A. patient | B. curious | C. serious | D. content |
| 29. A. fantastic | B. interesting | C. small | D. ordinary |
| 30. A. joy | B. praise | C. respect | D. result |
| 31. A. normal | B. funny | C. similar | D. awkward |
| 32. A. honest | B. kind | C. enthusiastic | D. confused |
| 33. A. focus on | B. distinguish | C. improve | D. discover |
| 34. A. continued | B. minded | C. remembered | D. enjoyed |
| 35. A. route | B. look | C. reason | D. search |

第三节 (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。

In Ningbo city, a young woman has made the bamboo product brand of her family's company famous around the world, and it (help) a fair number of bamboo farmers increase their income.

Wang Xiaoqing, born in the 1990s, found (find) that in the US, Chinese bamboo products were popular among customers. But many of them carried foreign brands, despite China being the "kingdom of bamboos". She decided to return to China and build a bamboo product brand after finishing her education abroad in 2013.

In 2018, a bamboo table produced (produce) by the company of Wang's family shined at the first Global Bamboo Congress. "The thing fascinates westerners is the Chinese bamboo culture and its long history. It provides a sound foundation for the global expansion (expand) of China's bamboo industry", Wang said. Her company is now 42 (currently) engaged in the design, manufacturing and sales of bamboo products. It produces over 10 million bamboo products each year, 85 percent of which is (sell) in the global market.

Serving as vice president of the entrepreneurship promotion association for returned overseas students in Ningbo city, Wang plans to contribute more to rural vitalization. "I hope that we can turn villages into more beautiful places and make villagers get richer (rich)," Wang said.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

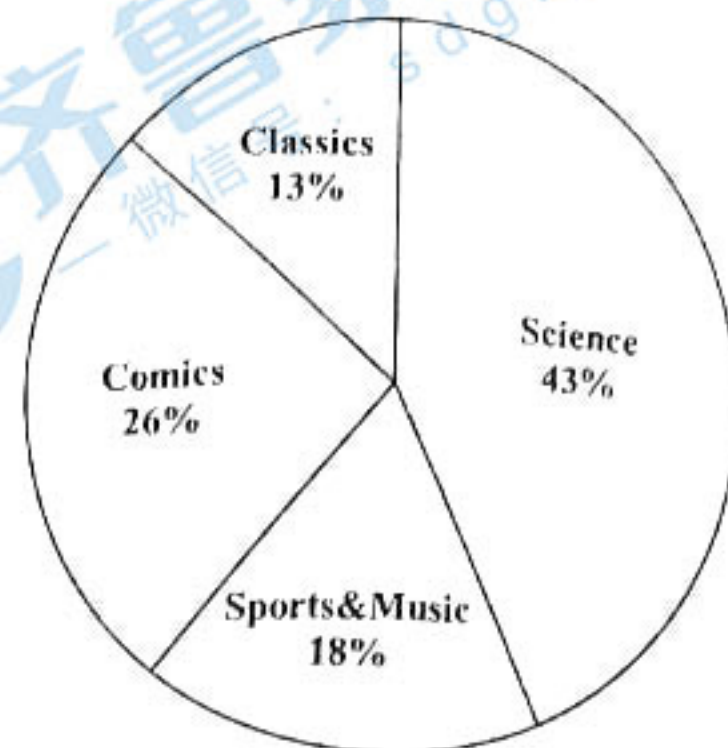
第一节 (满分 15 分)

学校英文报正在开展以 Popular Books among Students 为题的讨论。请依据图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 读书状况描述;
2. 简单评论;
3. 你的建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 180 左右;
2. 请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。

Melati and Isabel deeply love their home on the island, surrounded by tropical rain forests, green fields, and a vast ocean. Enjoying a swim at their local beach was once a daily pleasure for them. (But) when Melati was fifteen, and Isabel just ten, the sisters started to lose their enthusiasm for swimming in the waters near their home. More often than not, plastic bags would be around them as they swam and some were scattered on the beach. They got really upset about that.

Melati didn't think much about it until one day her teacher gave a lesson on some world heroes. Each of those people had sparked movements of positive changes in the world. They believed in the impact they could have and they did inspire more people to do something meaningful. After school, Melati walked home slowly in silence, concerned about the vast amount of plastic rubbish on the beach. The heroes crossed her mind. If they could do it, we could do it too, she thought. The idea lit her up. She couldn't wait to share what she thought with Isabel and quickened her pace.

"So many plastic bags around! The beach is dirty and messy! It's so terrible! We have lost the clean and beautiful beach. Can't we do something to get it back?" Melati said heartily. Isabel felt a bit puzzled at what to do, but she also had a strong desire to do something. Picturing a beach as fascinating as before in mind, the pair jumped with joy.

They talked a lot, anxious to know how Dad and Mom would respond to their ideas. That night when the family sat by the dinner table, the sisters eagerly got their ideas across. While Mom and Dad listened to the girls carefully, their eyes shone. "How amazing that would be! We are so proud of you!" Dad exclaimed. Mom came up, gave them a thumb up and hugged the sisters.

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。

Melati and Isabel decided to make a positive impact straight away.

One month later, Melati received a call from the local newspaper.

青岛市2023年高三年级第一次适应性检测

英语试题参考答案

第一部分 阅读

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. A | 14. D | 15. B |
| 16. A | 17. F | 18. D | 19. C | 20. G |

第二部分 语言运用

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 21. D | 22. B | 23. A | 24. B | 25. C |
| 26. A | 27. B | 28. D | 29. C | 30. A |
| 31. B | 32. C | 33. C | 34. D | 35. A |
| 36. helping | 37. found | 38. but | 39. produced | 40. What |
| 41. expansion | 42. currently | 43. are sold | 44. as | 45. richer |

第三部分 写作

(略)