

## 2022-2023 学年度下学期高三年级第四次综合素养测评

### 英语试卷

本试卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

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纸上。

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 is the woman good at?

- A. Singing.                      B. Playing the piano.              C. Playing the drums.

2. Why is the man late?

- A. Because of the heavy traffic.  
B. Because of the bad weather.  
C. Because of the basketball match.

3. What will the woman probably do?

- A. Charge her phone.              B. Leave the house.              C. Call her mother.

4. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. A souvenir.                      B. A place.                      C. A piece of cloth.

5. How much will the woman pay to rent the car?

- A. 200 dollars.                      B. 210 dollars.                      C. 240 dollars.

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. What does the man want to do?

- A. Pay taxes.                      B. Get information.              C. Answer questions.

7. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Call back later.              B. Send an email.              C. Speak to someone else.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the weather probably like now?

- A. Rainy.                      B. Cloudy.                      C. Sunny.

9. What happened last year at the get-together?

- A. No one wanted to play any games.  
B. People ran out of food and drinks.  
C. People just wanted to stay warm.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How many nights will the woman stay at the hotel?

- A. One.                      B. Three.                      C. Five.

11. When did the woman reserve the room?

- A. On the 11th.              B. On the 12th.              C. On the 13th.

12. What does the woman request be sent to her room?

- A. Breakfast.              B. A newspaper.              C. A guest book.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where will the two speakers have the party?

- A. In a garden.              B. In a hotel.              C. In their house.

14. What food will the man prepare for the party?

- A. Pizzas.                      B. Salad.                      C. A birthday cake.

15. What kind of birthday present will the woman get for Grandpa?

- A. A scarf.                      B. A book.                      C. A hat.

16. When will the party be held?

- A. On Thursday.              B. On Friday.              C. On Saturday.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long is the lecture about ants?

- A. 60 minutes.              B. 45 minutes.              C. 30 minutes.

18. Where will the film The Great Migration be shown?

- A. In Theater A.              B. In Theater B.              C. In Theater C.

19. Who will host the event Encouraging Garden Wildlife?

- A. David Crocker.              B. Monica Chaddha.              C. Jane Smith.

20. When will the listeners leave the Exhibition Room?

- A. At 2:00 p. m.                      B. At 2:30 p. m.                      C. At 3:00 p. m.

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

**Weald & Downland Living Museum**

**Fun fact**

Over 50 historic buildings from across the Weald and Downland area have been dismantled（拆除）and then reconstructed across a lovely 40-acre site in the south downs national park.

The collection of buildings represents almost a thousand years of rural life in south-east England: furnished just as they would have been in the past—complete with the homes, farms and public buildings. There's a sense of exploring a real village as you wander between them along green paths, stopping to climb the stairs of a 17th-century craftsman's（工匠）cottage to lie on the straw bed or sheltering from a shower in a smoky, 14th-century hall.

**Getting there**

The Stagecoach 60 bus service from Chichester to Midhurst stops just five minutes away at Grooms Yard, Singleton. The nearest railway stations are Chichester（2 miles）and Haslemere（7 miles）. The museum is on Town Lane in Singleton, reached via the A286 from Chichester to Midhurst. Parking is free and there are disabled parking spaces opposite the museum shop.

**Value for money?**

Yes. It's not cheap but it's a special experience that easily fills a day. Plus it's a valuable cause worth supporting. Adults £14, children 5-17 and students £6. 50, under-4s free, family £38（two adults and two children）or £25（one adult and three children）.

**Opening hours**

Daily 10 a. m. -5 p. m.（last entry 4 p. m.）.

21. What can visitors do in Weald &. Downland Living Museum?

- A. Take a shower in the hall.  
B. Stay overnight at a cottage.

- C. Learn construction techniques.  
D. Explore rural life centuries ago.
22. How much would a couple with their 5-year-old twin sons pay for admission?  
A. £25.    B. £34.5.    C. £38.    D. £41.
23. What do we know about Weald & Downland Living Museum?  
A. It charges parking fees.  
B. It has varied opening hours.  
C. It is inconveniently located for bus riders.  
D. It offers the disabled thoughtful service.

B

On a hot summer afternoon along the Mandavi River, Shweta Hule wraps her sari around her ankles and bends to pick wild "weeds" from the river and drop them into a bowl. The plants will be made into fritters (炸果饼), to be served at the little restaurant attached to the B& B, which Hule manages in the Indian coastal town of Vengurla.

Wild edible (可食用的) plants are common in kitchens here. Hule's weed is juicy, which is found in mangrove forests. Harvesting some of the plant is helping conserve the mangroves, a globally endangered ecosystem of salt-tolerant trees that stop coastal erosion (侵蚀) and absorb storm damage.

Hule is head of Swamini, a self-help group set up by nine women from a fishing community in Vengurla who started Mandavi Eco Tourism in 2017. Vengurla is known for its beautiful beaches and seafood, but the climate crisis has made fishing for a living unsustainable, so people are trying to find other sources of income. They came up with the idea of running mangrove safaris (观光游) for tourists in Vengurla's Mandavi River.

The safaris offer visitors a unique hour-long tour of the mangroves. Food has also become a key attraction: local spicy coconut curries, with homegrown or wild vegetables. Tourists are encouraged to go crabbing, and their catch is cooked and served.

Hule only discovered recently that the weed was edible when she met tourists from another coastal city. She researched these leaves and learned that the salty plant is rich in vitamins. She made her own version of the fritters, with chickpea flour, and presented it at the wild vegetable festival. "It was an instant hit. This boosted the confidence to include these fritters in our restaurant menu," says Hule.

Swamini's lodging house also serves vegetarian meals and plates of fish and crab sourced from the river. "The satisfaction after the visitors enjoy our meal is the real currency. We had guests from London who were so happy with our food that they took down the recipe. Such people help our business grow. What more can we want?" says Hule.

24. Which of the following can best describe the example of Shweta Hule?

- A. Do as the Romans do.
- B. Strike while the iron is hot.
- C. Kill two birds with one stone.
- D. Bite off more than you can chew.

25. What does Swamini offer to visitors?

- A. Eco-tours and accommodation.
- B. Fishing guide service.
- C. Vegetable growing techniques,
- D. Hands-on cooking classes.

26. Why were Hule's fritters well-received?

- A. They were less expensive.
- B. They were traditional.
- C. They had their own features.
- D. They got strongly promoted.

27. How did Hule feel about tourists' obtaining her food recipe?

- A. Lost.    B. Proud.    C. Worried.    D. Curious.

C

Fruit farmers in Okayama, Japan, have managed to make peeling (剥皮) a banana optional by developing a special variety with edible skin. The peel of their "Mongee bananas" isn't tastier, but it's much thinner and far less bitter than that of regular bananas, making it 100% edible.

Scientists at D&T Farm in the country's Okayama Prefecture released the social media-ready news following months of experimenting with a freezing-and-thawing (解冻) method, which keeps the banana tree at extremely cold temperatures followed by a dramatic heat increase. The result is soft and thin skin that hasn't fully developed. They froze young banana trees to -60 degrees Celsius, planting them again as they began to thaw. This apparently activated an ancient part of their DNA, which not only allows the plant to

grow in Japan's cool climate, but also accelerates its development. While tropical varieties of bananas require two years to grow large enough for consumption, the Mongee banana needs just four months.

The first batch (一批) of Mongee bananas hit department store shelves in November of last year, but getting your hand on one of these incredible fruits remains a huge challenge. D& T Farm only produces 10 bananas per week, and they only deliver them to the Fruit Corner of Tenmanya Okayama, a local department store. But even if you happen to find one available, you'd probably be a bit put off by the price—648 yen (\$5.70) per fruit.

Banana peel is an excellent ingredient that can contain vitamin B6 and magnesium related to the production of serotonin (血清素). At the same time, it's rich in substances called "tryptophan" (色氨酸), a raw material of serotonin which stabilizes the mind and has a positive effect on sleep. Research results that ripe fruit peels have a good effect on treating certain diseases have also been published.

John Guterman, a botanist, says, "And what about shipping? For most of the fruit's history, the peel has provided protection, allowing it to travel long distances. A softer, more bruise-prone (容易擦伤的) banana would be a step back from hardy banana varieties that travel thousands of miles." In this sense, the day we all stop peeling bananas and instead bite straight through their skin may still be a long way away.

28. Compared with regular bananas, Mongee bananas

- A. are far easier to peel
- B. have much sweeter flesh
- C. are much more thin-skinned
- D. have a longer growth period

29. Why is it hard to buy a Mongee banana now?

- A. It isn't affordable at all.
- B. It isn't in mass production.
- C. It is made for certain people.
- D. It hasn't come into the market.

30. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. The varied flavors of banana peel.
- B. How to make banana peel eatable.
- C. How to make banana peel sweeter.
- D. The medical value of banana peel.

31. What does John think of the Mongee banana?
- A. It won't be widely spread soon for some reasons.
  - B. It should not be widely grown because of climate.
  - C. It has advantage over regular bananas on transportation.
  - D. It proves fruits with skin will be produced on large scales.

D

Swot satellite is scheduled to be launched Thursday morning to conduct a comprehensive survey of Earth's vital resource. By using advanced microwave radar technology, it will collect height-surface measurements of oceans, lakes and rivers in high-definition detail over 90% of the globe. It's really the first time to observe nearly all water on the planet's surface.

The major mission is to explore how oceans absorb atmospheric heat and CO<sub>2</sub> in a natural process that adjusts climate change. Oceans are estimated to have absorbed more than 90% of the extra heat trapped in the Earth's atmosphere by human-caused greenhouse gases. Swot will scan (查看) the seas and precisely measure fine differences in surface elevations (高度) around smaller currents and eddies (漩涡), where much of the oceans' decrease of heat and carbon is believed to occur. "Studying the mechanism will help climate scientists answer a key question: What is the turning point at which oceans start releasing, rather than absorbing, huge amounts of heat back into the atmosphere and speed up global warming, rather than limiting it," said Nadya Shiffer, Swot's program scientist.

By comparison, earlier studies of water bodies relied on data of rivers or oceans taken at specific points, or from satellites that can only track measurements along a one-dimensional line, requiring scientists to fill in data gaps through extrapolation (外推法). Thanks to the radar instrument, Swot can scan through cloud cover and darkness over wide ranges of the Earth. This enables scientists to accurately map their observations in two dimensions regardless of weather or time of day and to cover large geographic areas far more quickly than was previously possible.

"Rather than giving us a line of elevations, it's giving us a map of elevations and that's just a total game changer," said Tamlin Pavelsky, Swot fresh water science leader.

32. What do the underlined words "vital resource" in the first paragraph refer to?
- A. Technology.
  - B. Climate.
  - C. Oceans.

- D. Water.
33. What is the major mission of Swot satellite?
- A. To explore where oceans absorb heat and CO.  
B. To explain why greenhouse gas comes into being.  
C. To identify when global warming is worsened.  
D. To study how oceans influence climate change.
34. What makes it possible for Swot to measure precisely?
- A. The high-definition computer.  
B. Advanced radar technology.  
C. The three-dimensional image.  
D. An accurate map of elevations.
35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. First Global Water Survey from Space B. Successful Launch of Swot Satellite  
C. A Breakthrough in Space Travel  
D. A Solution to Climate Change

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。

For making contact and communicating with a person, effective eye contact is essential to our everyday interaction with people, and also to those who want to be effective communicators in public places. 36

Generally, in Western societies and many other cultures, eye contact with a person is expected to be regular but not overly persistent. 37, causing the person who's the object of a person's stare to feel overly studied and uncomfortable.

38. The New Zealand Medical Journal reported that one reason so many young children fall victim to attacks by pet dogs is their overly-lasting eye contact with pets, which causes them to feel threatened and defensive.

Overly lasting eye contact is also a sign of a person's over-awareness of the messages they are giving. In the case of people who try to lie to someone, they may distort（扭曲）their eye contact so that they're not avoiding it. 39. But on the contrary, evasive（逃避的）eye contact is a sign of discomfort. Why do we avoid looking at a person? It may be because we feel ashamed to be looking at them if we're being dishonest of trying to take them in. Evasive eye contact may also a sign of dishonesty.



However, Scotland's University of Stirling found that, in a question-and-answer study among children, those who maintained eye contact were less likely to come up with the correct answer to a question than those who looked away to consider their response. 40, when this energy could be spent on deep thinking.

- A. This is a widely recognized indicator of lying
- B. Constant eye contact is often considered to be rude
- C. Eye contact is the act of looking into someone's eyes
- D. But there's something you may not know about eye contact
- E. Overpowering eye contact can make the other person excited
- F. Even between humans and non-humans, lasting eye contact is sometimes inadvisable
- G. Eye contact, as a socializing device, can take a surprising amount of effort to maintain

### 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。

It was just a typical morning of an ordinary workday. I was at the 41, on my way to the lab where I was a postdoctoral fellow. But something began to 42 inside me as I watched the people around me—headphones hanging from their ears, 43 cast down, unsmiling faces. They looked unhappy. And I realized that I was one of them. Suddenly, I could no longer 44 with my work life and booked a one-way ticket to fly home.

Over the years, I had grown more 45 due to the pressure of finishing my Ph. D. Those who could have been partners became competitors I disliked and the effect of this competition was exactly the 46 of what I had hoped for. I began to feel lonely and 47. I became less and less productive in my scientific work. I 48 my breaking point that day at the bus stop. I had to end this. I emailed my professors, explaining that I had put the 49 first and myself second for too long.

Shortly after I got back home, I started to receive some emails from my workmates—I guessed they expected me to join them again soon. After a few 50 asking how I was, in the emails many expressed their stress of academic life. Vulnerable researchers were 51 their heads out of their shells (壳), seeking help. It occurred to me that we all 52 sometimes, and our vulnerability seemed so much alike that I 53 myself from all that had bothered me for days. Actually it can be a 54 game, instead of one where one side gains

while the other side loses. Working with others and asking for help doesn't make my contributions 55 It means we can all succeed.

- |     |                |                      |                  |               |
|-----|----------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. | A. cafe shop   | B. bookstore         | C. supermarket   | D. bus stop   |
| 42. | A. awaken      | B. tackle            | C. settle        | D. Disappear  |
| 43. | A. nose        | B. eyes              | C. neck          | D. arms       |
| 44. | A. go          | B. continue          | C. combine       | D. exchange   |
| 45. | A. mature      | B. academic          | C. competitive   | D. positive   |
| 46. | A. output      | B. alternative       | C. case          | D. opposite   |
| 47. | A. inspired    | B. lost              | C. pure          | D. guilty     |
| 48. | A. spotted     | B. marked            | C. hit           | D. set        |
| 49. | A. evaluation  | B. adaptation        | C. comprehension | D. occupation |
| 50. | A. jokes       | B. lines             | C. calls         | D. accounts   |
| 51. | A. sticking    | B. standing          | C. bringing      | D. figuring   |
| 52. | A. choke       | B. urge              | C. suffer        | D. hesitate   |
| 53. | A. discouraged | B. banned            | C. freed         | D. prevented  |
| 54. | A. brand-new   | B. non-controversial | C. so-called     | D. win-win    |
| 55. | A. unimportant | B. improper          | C. irregular     | D. illogical  |

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。

Jigging Taiping Drum is a traditional form of dancing. With its display of profound cultural elements, it 56 (include) in the first batch (批次) of China's national intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) items in 2006.

The 57 (early) historical references of this art date back to the Spring and Autumn Period. At the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, it started to gain 58 (popular) in and around the capital, and then it was introduced to Mentougou District of Beijing.

In ancient times, the drums were played 59 New Year's Eve at the imperial palace to bring peace. As a result, the performance also became known as the "New Year Drum" by Beijingers. This type of drum dance is commonly seen 60 (perform) during the last and first month of the lunar year in many local festive activities, thus expressing people's hope of 61 peaceful and prosperous year to come.

During a given performance, drummers perform various dance moves while 62 (hold) the drum in their left hands and a mallet (球棍) in their right hands. Traditional Chinese aesthetic (美学的) concepts are reflected in the drum playing, all of 63 represent distinctive local features.

In the past decades, efforts 64 (make) by Mentougou District to preserve this signature folk dance culture. Today, the time-honored folk art of the Jingxi Taiping Drum is being taken up by the young people 65 is presenting its lively artistic charm (魅力) on a global stage.

第一节（满分 15 分）

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

近期你校将举办一场“用英文讲好中国故事”的英文演讲比赛，请你代表学生会在学校公众号上用英语写一则通知，内容包括：

1. 比赛目的；
2. 比赛信息；
3. 欢迎报名。注意：
  1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
  2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

NOTICE

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。

Having worked at a small food store for two years, I thought I had become successful at what our manager called "customer relations". I firmly believed that a friendly smile and an automatic "sir", "madam", "thank you" and "sorry" would see me through any situation. But on a Christmas night an old woman shook my belief that such a glib（油嘴滑舌的） response could smooth over any difficulty while dealing with other human beings.

The moment she entered the store, the woman presented a sharp contrast to our shiny store with its bright lighting and neatly arranged shelves. Walking as if each step were painful, she slowly pushed open the glass door. On such a zero-degree night, she was wearing only a faded print dress, a thin sweater too small to button, and black slippers with the backs cut out to expose heels. There were no stockings or socks on her blue-veined（青筋的） legs.

After walking around the store for several minutes, the old woman stopped in front of the rows of canned vegetables. She looked at the row of cans, finally picked up a can of corn and stared at the label. At that point, I decided to be a good and polite employee and asked her if she needed help. As I stood close to her, my smile became harder to maintain. An unpleasant smell of sweat rose from her torn clothing.

"I need some food," she muttered in reply to my bright "Madam, can I help you?"

"Are you looking for corn, madam?"

"I need some food," she repeated, looking down at the can in her hand "Any kind."

"Well, the can of corn is ninety-five cents, madam. " I said in my most helpful voice. "Or if you like, we have a special on bread today. "

After a short pause, she lifted her head and said, "But I can't pay. "

For a second, it was on the tip of my tongue to tell her that she could take the corn. Then the employee rules flooded into my mind: Remain polite but do not let the customers take advantage of you.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

At the thought of that, I managed a friendly smile.

Instantly I rushed out of the door with the can of corn and stopped the old woman.

## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信信号：**zizzsw**。

