

## 2023年4月高中毕业班第三次联合调研考试

### 英语

2023.04

#### 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.                                      B. £ 9.15.                                      C. £ 9.18.

答案是B。

1. How is the weather in the man's place?  
A. Rainy.                                      B. Sunny.                                      C. Cloudy.
2. What does the man mean?  
A. The woman should be honest.  
B. The woman can buy a new mirror.  
C. The woman can escape punishment.
3. Where does the woman want to have dinner?  
A. Chinese restaurant or Mexican restaurant.  
B. Chinese restaurant or Italian restaurant.  
C. Italian restaurant or Mexican restaurant.
4. How much should the woman pay for the coffee?  
A. \$ 3.                                      B. \$ 4.                                      C. \$ 6.
5. What does the man want to do?  
A. Buy a bike.                                      B. Have his bike fixed.                                      C. Return the bike.

##### 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 complain about?  
A. His handwriting.                                      B. His grades.                                      C. His temper.

【英语试卷 第1页(共8页)】

7. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Have a rest for several weeks. B. Be satisfied with small progress. C. Keep on practicing.  
听第7段材料,回答第8至10题
8. Who will drive Mandy home?  
A. Brendan. B. Her aunt. C. Her parents.
9. What does Brendan say about Mimi's Cafe?  
A. It serves the best coffee in town. B. Its atmosphere is nice. C. Its service is perfect.
10. When will the speakers go to Mimi's Cafe?  
A. On Mandy's birthday. B. During winter break. C. Uncertain.  
听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. Which of the following is the man's favorite chocolate?  
A. White chocolate. B. Milk chocolate. C. Dark chocolate.
12. Who brought cocoa powder to Europe?  
A. The Indian. B. The Mexican. C. The Spanish.
13. How does the woman feel about chocolate?  
A. It's quite tasty. B. It's too bitter. C. It's too sweet.  
听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。
14. When does the man plan to have a get-together?  
A. This weekend. B. Next weekend. C. Next month.
15. What do we know about Botanix Nature Resort?  
A. It's full of adventure sports. B. It covers 300 acres. C. It's about 55km from Delhi.
16. What does the woman decide to do next?  
A. Prepare for a picnic. B. Go to the park. C. Talk with her friends.  
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. What does the speaker do?  
A. He's a host. B. He's an engineer. C. He's a guide.
18. How did the speaker get to know about the job at Six Flags?  
A. From his friend. B. From the Internet. C. From his teacher.
19. What are the speaker's colleagues doing right now?  
A. Making roller coasters accessible to the disabled.  
B. Designing a record-setting ride.  
C. Solving the visitors' problems.
20. What does the speaker often do when he works in New Jersey?  
A. He often tries a variety of roller coasters.  
B. He often visits different national parks.  
C. He often observes visitors.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

It's that time of year, again, somehow time for the list of UK LEGO events of this year 2023. Here is a rough guide.

**Discovery Brick Show**

Date: 30th, April - 1st, May

Place: Discovery Museum

Description: This LEGO show in central Newcastle returns, with LEGO models from builders across the UK, activities and a marketplace for LEGO-lovers.

Cost: Some free activities; entry to the marketplace requires a paid ticket.

【英语试卷 第2页(共8页)】

**Thirsk Brick Show**

Date: 12th February

Place: Thirsk & Sowerby Town Hall

Description: A small LEGO show in this town hall, back for its third year. The money that is made from the show goes to an aged care centre in the town. LEGO displays and some activities.

Cost: A small entry fee in aid of charity.

**Hull Brick Festival**

Date: 13th – 14th August

Place: Guildhall

Description: This show is in its seventh year and this time it's in town for the whole weekend! Awesome LEGO creations from the best builders in the UK, fun activities plus several specialist LEGO traders with everything from new bargain sets, loose bricks to custom accessories.

Cost: Free entry; ticket booking is recommended.

**Caterham Model Show**

Date: 17th September

Place: Sacred Heart Centenary Hall

Description: This remarkable LEGO and model show is back again this year. LEGO as well as non-LEGO displays, activities and traders who buy and sell a lot of unique LEGO creations.

Cost: Paid tickets are required for entry; see the event page for details.

21. Whose profits will be used to help people in need?  
 A. Discovery Brick Show's. B. Thirsk Brick Show's.  
 C. Hull Brick Festival's. D. Caterham Model Show's.
22. Where will a free but ticketed LEGO event be hosted?  
 A. In Discovery Museum. B. In Thirsk & Sowerby Town Hall.  
 C. In Guildhall. D. In Sacred Heart Centenary Hall.
23. What do the four events have in common?  
 A. They have been held before. B. They are aimed at selling LEGO models.  
 C. They have their marketplace. D. They include some non-LEGO activities.

**B**

In 1973, when Melissa Greene was in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, her parents bought the first apartment on Hutchinson Island on the southeastern Atlantic coast. The first time she and her siblings ran down to the wild shore, they were shocked by the seashells there. Every tide left a wrack line of seashells. Today, on the same stretch of beach, she rarely finds the large, undamaged shells that were common in her childhood. "It's a shocking difference," she says, "what you don't see any more are the deep piles of whole shells, quarter-sized and above, and the largest shells that we saw for years."

Among the most admirable natural objects throughout human history, seashells contain both the surprise and wonder still promised by a trip to the beach and the profound changes underway on our coasts. Some of the largest and best-known marine mollusks (软体动物) have declined under fishing pressure. They are also harmed by rising ocean temperatures and acidifying waters and by other pollution. They can be reduced by the severe erosion – a persistent problem on Hutchinson Island.

With beaches seeing record tourism numbers, more people can mean fewer shells. "It is not as much individual collecting as the many ramifications of massive tourism," says the paleo-biologist Michal Kowalewski at the Florida Museum of Natural History. "Mass tourism means more boats, more beach maintenance, more machinery, all contributing to changes in shorelines."

Over twenty years ago, Sanibel became the first city in the U.S. to ban the practice of collecting and killing mollusks for their shells. Delaware's state parks are among increasing numbers of state and national parks taking so-called low-impact beachcombing a step further: Asking visitors to leave

【英语试卷 第3页(共8页)】

empty shells alone, too. At Delaware Seashore State Park, signs advise visitors to “Leave shells where they lay or snap a photo of a marine critter in the sand. After all, the point of enjoying nature is because it is in a natural state”.

24. Why is the story of Melissa Greene mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A. To introduce readers to an Atlantic coast.  
B. To share Melissa’s attitude towards shells.  
C. To show an ocean village’s development.  
D. To lead in the topic of seashells’ disappearance.
25. How does the author state the reasons for the great decline of mollusks?
- A. By comparing different conclusions.                      B. By collecting the supporting data.  
C. By listing the related factors.                                D. By quoting the opinions of experts.
26. What does the underlined word ramifications in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Consequences.                      B. Industries.                      C. Branches.                      D. Benefits.
27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. The common phenomenon of shell collecting.  
B. Different measures taken to protect the seashells.  
C. Future anticipation of seashells’ condition.  
D. The effectiveness of bans on seashells’ development.

C

Humans have two different ages. There is chronological age(时序年龄), which measures how much time a person has spent on Earth, and then there is biological age, referring to how old a person seems. Many lifestyle factors like diet, exercise and psychological state can impact someone’s biological age.

A new study from Deep Longevity, the Chinese University of Hong Kong and Stanford University found that feelings that cause poor mental health like sadness, loneliness and general unhappiness add an extra 1.65 years to a person’s biological age. Meanwhile, smoking can add up to 1.25 years and suffering from restless sleep can add 0.44 years to a person’s biological age, according to the study.

As part of the study, researchers said they came up with a new “aging clock” based on data from 4,846 Chinese adults in 2015 as part of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS).

The data included 16 blood biomarkers like cholesterol and glucose levels as well as other health information like blood pressure, body mass index, lung function and sex.

Researchers compared the chronological age of CHARLS participants with the ages predicted by their new “aging clock.” The results found that the new age was roughly 5.6 years older than the CHARLS participants’ actual ages. The team also found that smokers and those with a history of stroke, liver or lung disease were predicted to be older than the remaining 4,451 healthy adults in the cohort.

“Chronological age isn’t how old we really are,” said Professor David Sinclair, co-director of the Paul F. Glenn Center for the Biology of Aging at Harvard Medical School. We all age biologically at different rates according to our genes, what we eat, and how much we exercise. Biological age is what determines our health and ultimately our lifespan. Biological age is a number of candles we really should be blowing out. In the future, with advances in our ability to control biological age, we may have even fewer candles on our cake than the previous one.”

28. Which of the following has the biggest negative effect on our biological age?
- A. Smoking.                      B. Poor sleep.                      C. Being married.                      D. Feeling lonely.
29. What’s Professor David Sinclair’s attitude to the future of human’s biological age?
- A. Concerned.                      B. Indifferent.                      C. Optimistic.                      D. Ambiguous.
30. Where can the text be found?
- A. In a novel.                      B. In a health magazine.                      C. In a biography.                      D. In a travel brochure.

【英语试卷 第4页(共8页)】

31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. What Decides a Person's Chronological Age.
  - B. What Adds Years to a Person's Biological Age.
  - C. Chronological Age – How Old Are You Really?
  - D. Biological Age – You May Be Older than You Are.

D

A robot created at Stanford University in California is diving down to shipwreck and sunken (沉没的) planes in a way that humans can't do. Known as OceanOneK, the robot allows its operators to feel like they're underwater explorers, too.

OceanOneK is similar to a human diver from the front, with arms and hands and eyes that have 3D vision, capturing the underwater world in full color. The back of the robot has computers and eight multi-directional thrusters (推进器) that help it carefully explore the sites of fragile sunken ships. When an operator at the ocean's surface uses controls to direct OceanOneK, the robot's touch-based feedback system causes the person to feel the water's resistance as well as the forms of artifacts (人工制品).

OceanOneK's realistic sight and touch capabilities are enough to make people feel like they're diving down to the depths – without the dangers or immense underwater pressure a human diver would experience.

The idea for OceanOneK came from a desire to study coral reefs in the Red Sea at depths beyond the normal range for divers. While OceanOneK was designed to reach maximum depths of 656 feet, researchers had a new goal: 1 kilometer, hence the new name for OceanOneK.

The researchers changed the robot's body by using special foam (泡沫) to increase buoyancy (浮力) and fight the pressures of 1,000 meters – more than 100 times what humans experience at sea level. OceanOneK also got two new types of hands and increased arm and head motion.

During OceanOneK's deep dive in February, team members discovered the robot couldn't rise when they stopped for a thruster check. Floatation on the communications and power line had collapsed, causing the line to pile on the top of the robot.

They were able to pull the loose parts, and OceanOneK's going down was a success. It dropped off a memorial marker on the seabed that reads, "A robot's first touch of the deep seafloor – A vast new world for humans to explore."

Khatib, a professor, called the experience an "incredible journey". "This is the first time that a robot has been capable of going to such a depth, interacting with the environment, and permitting the human operator to feel that environment," he said.

32. What can we know about OceanOneK?
- A. It works underwater with remote control.
  - B. It works underwater like a human diver.
  - C. It can repair fragile sunken ships underwater.
  - D. It can make human divers work better underwater.
33. Where does the idea for OceanOneK originate from?
- A. The failing experience of previous experiments.
  - B. The eager desire of deep sea exploration.
  - C. The academic research into treasures from shipwrecks.
  - D. The inspiration from coral reefs in deep oceans.
34. What problem did the researchers meet during OceanOneK's deep dive in February?
- A. Failure to go up normally.
  - B. Loss of touch with the operators.
  - C. Floatation with sea current.
  - D. Collapse of a thruster at the seafloor.

【英语试卷 第5页(共8页)】

35. What's the text mainly about?
- A. Robots help people become ocean explorer.
  - B. Robots explore shipwrecks on the ocean bottom.
  - C. Robots search the ocean floor for sunken treasures.
  - D. Robots dive into the deep ocean to locate minerals.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑,选项中有两项为多余选项。

When high school students spend time memorizing and reciting a poem, they develop confidence by engaging deeply with language. Here are my five Cs – things I've observed from several years of teaching students through Poetry Out Loud, from selecting a poem to performing at the state competition.

Choice. 36 Students learn how to search for poems, and they have complete discretion (判断力) over the poem they will perform. Students often gravitate (被吸引) to poems that fit their reading level and also match a personal interest or philosophy, which is great. But there are also lots of unexpected mismatches that end up stretching students' skills in ways a teacher could not work out.

Concrete learning task. Learning just one poem well gives students a finite and concentrated experience with language. 37 I've seen students with all manner of challenges get up and do something they thought was impossible, in large part because it involves a single, repeated exercise.

Continuing learning. Students learn a poem that will likely stay with them for years, if not forever. Poems contain mysteries and complexities that reveal themselves slowly – and sometimes even suddenly – over time. 38

Confidence. Recitation is the perfect introduction to public speaking skills. All students need to be able to speak effectively in front of others. 39 Students learn elements of physical presence, voice, speed, volume, and tone without having to present their own work, which is more frightening for most students.

40 Students are not asked to memorize much anymore, yet many of them take pleasure in the act of repetition and remembering. They like testing themselves and realizing that they can in fact recall lines. For English language learners, many autistic students, and other exceptional learners, reciting poetry is an especially powerful way to understand language and build confidence. For our kids who need small victories, mastering one poem is a welcome relief.

- A. Practice memorizing poems.
- B. Challenging memory and recall.
- C. This is the first step of the exercise.
- D. Performing a poem is a bit like acting.
- E. Any and every student can learn one poem.
- F. Therefore, it is a lasting course to learn poems.
- G. As a result, it is beneficial for students to learn poems.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The other day, Dino, our neighbor across the road, saw me in front of our new home in Italy and called out, "Good evening!" His English, though 41, is much better than my Italian. "You OK?" he asked.

He had 42 me before, usually with a good morning or a good evening. Once, seeing him trying to 43 a tall street lamp, I'd held the ladder for him to climb. But that was pretty much it for us: a general air of 44, nothing more.

【英语试卷 第6页(共8页)】

I'd just 45 46 years living in New York City. But now I'm living in a town in Italy's Puglia region, and everyone here except my family is a 46. And, living in the countryside as we do, I've started to feel pains of rural 47.

This moment therefore seemed an 48 to get to know Dino a little. I could have stayed behind our gates to talk with him through his gates. But 49 I crossed the road toward him. I stood in the street talking with Dino and his wife, Grazia—I in English, they in Italian. One minute later they 50 me in for a tour.

Here was a fig(无花果) tree, 51 ripe figs. Dino picked a few of the fruits, tore one in half, and put one half in his mouth. He handed me the other half and 52 to me to follow suit, and I did.

"Delicious!" I 53.

I once saw a wonderful documentary about Gregory Peck. In it, the older actor travels to Ireland to meet his new grandson. But first, wandering a field, he 54 a fig tree. He picks a fig and eats it with 55 delight. To me, the 56 captures the sweetness of life and how such sweetness is all around us if only we'd 57 to reach out and taste it.

Dino and I 58 this sequence with trees bearing plums and walnuts, too — he picking, I sampling. In spite of our 59 in language neither of us knew many of the other's words — nothing important was lost. Both of us understood all we needed to understand: that now we were 60 neighbors.

- |                    |                  |                 |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. advanced    | B. fluent        | C. limited      | D. authentic    |
| 42. A. greeted     | B. welcomed      | C. taught       | D. understood   |
| 43. A. sell        | B. fix           | C. practice     | D. assist       |
| 44. A. cooperation | B. comprehension | C. strangeness  | D. friendliness |
| 45. A. started     | B. continued     | C. delayed      | D. concluded    |
| 46. A. stranger    | B. colleague     | C. friend       | D. guest        |
| 47. A. belonging   | B. satisfaction  | C. isolation    | D. curiosity    |
| 48. A. approach    | B. opportunity   | C. influence    | D. example      |
| 49. A. yet         | B. even          | C. instead      | D. otherwise    |
| 50. A. awarded     | B. invited       | C. entertained  | D. amused       |
| 51. A. bearing     | B. containing    | C. facing       | D. hiding       |
| 52. A. signaled    | B. explained     | C. announced    | D. declared     |
| 53. A. suspected   | B. complained    | C. attempted    | D. declared     |
| 54. A. deals with  | B. puts off      | C. happens upon | D. cuts down    |
| 55. A. slight      | B. ordinary      | C. familiar     | D. obvious      |
| 56. A. tree        | B. delight       | C. scene        | D. neighbour    |
| 57. A. urge        | B. bother        | C. pretend      | D. plan         |
| 58. A. practiced   | B. repeated      | C. copied       | D. exchanged    |
| 59. A. differences | B. benefits      | C. levels       | D. difficulties |
| 60. A. brave       | B. elegant       | C. common       | D. true         |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入一个适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The food commonly associated with Qingming Festival is Qingtuan, a glutinous rice dumpling dyed green with mug-wort juice or wormwood grass. The tradition of serving Qingtuan at Qingming Festival is believed 61 (date) back to the Zhou Dynasty more than two thousand years ago, 62 the food was a common ritual in memory of the ancestors.

Up till now, the practice 63 (stand) the test of time. Time-honoured brands of Qingtuan have struggled to show off 64 (they) inventiveness. In recent years, Chinese consumers have

【英语试卷 第7页(共8页)】

gone wild for time-honoured brands of Qingtuan. Before Qingming Festival, customers stand in lines stretching down city blocks, 65 (wait) to get a taste of these variations before they sell out. 66 their smallest similarity to the classic variety, many people still believe that the 67 (innovate) helps to keep the ancient food tradition alive by getting younger people interested in them. Time-honoured brands need to stay fresh by evolution and novelty. Otherwise, they'll get left behind by more 68 (creation) brands.

However, many Chinese people 69 (simple) aren't interested in the debate about 70 these novel products are appealing or objectionable. Many are quietly used to eating Qingtuan the way they've been served for hundreds, or thousands of years.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Yuan Longping is known for the father of hybrid rice. He devotes his life to make not only China but also the world free from hunger. He has two dreams. One is to enjoy the cool under the rice tree. The other is that his hybrid rice can be grown global. But turning dreams into reality are hard to achieve, what takes a lot of time and efforts. For me, my dream is to be English teacher. I wish to spread these story of some Chinese heroes to the world. And I wish my students can value food or be grateful to Yuan Longping as well. In order to make my dream came true, all the things I have to do it is to work hard.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假如你是校中国传统文化社团的负责人,为招募新社员和更好地弘扬中国传统文化,你打算给校英文报投稿。

内容包括:1. 简要介绍社团;

2. 加入该社团的益处;

3. 表达期待。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 短文的首句已为你写好;

3. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

For better promotion of our traditional Chinese cultures, we are in great need of new members who have a strong preference for Chinese cultures.

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【英语试卷 第8页(共8页)】



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