

2023 年 10 月份过程性检测

## 英语试题

2023.10

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡相应位置上。
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。

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束后, 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 woman want to do?  
A. Climb a mountain.      B. Buy a pair of boots.      C. Travel with her husband.
2. Why has the man returned?  
A. He's lost.      B. He likes the view.      C. He's forgotten something.
3. What happened to the woman probably?  
A. She went for a run.  
B. She missed the train.  
C. She came across an old friend.
4. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Family members.      B. Dentist and patient.      C. Waiter and customer.
5. Why can't the man go to the party?  
A. He is ill.      B. He has work to do.      C. He doesn't like parties.

高三英语试题第 1 页 (共 1 2 页)

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 woman want to do?  
A. Buy a tin.                      B. Open a bottle.                      C. Eat some meat.
7. How does the woman feel?  
A. Hot.                              B. Angry.                              C. Thirsty.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where did the speakers meet last time?  
A. In the office.                      B. At university.                      C. At high school.
9. What's Paul doing now?  
A. He's working in a factory.  
B. He's studying in a college.  
C. He's teaching in a high school.
10. What has remained the same with Tony?  
A. His bike.                              B. His hair.                              C. His height.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a castle.                              B. In a museum.                              C. In a gallery.
12. How old was the woman when she got married?  
A. 12.                                      B. 20.                                      C. 24.
13. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Have some coffee.                      B. Get an ice cream.                      C. Buy a hot dog.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the woman's main concern?  
A. Paying a fair price.  
B. Having a comfortable room.  
C. Getting respect from the man.

高三英语试题第 2 页 (共 12 页)

15. Why is the woman traveling?  
A. For business.                      B. For a vacation.                      C. For attending a relative.
16. What made the woman angry the most?  
A. The man's attitude,  
B. The noise in the hotel.  
C. The smelly water in the room.
17. How will the man help the woman?  
A. Fixing a window.  
B. Changing a room.  
C. Upgrading her room for free.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?  
A. Secrets to success.                      B. Tips for being happy.                      C. Suggestions about jobs.
19. Which person might expect to receive more?  
A. A giver.                      B. A receiver.                      C. A supporter.
20. Which kind of work does the speaker recommend?  
A. Enjoyable work.                      B. Cooperative work.                      C. High paid work.

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

Millions of travelers daily have the opportunity to get refreshed in the following airport terminals (航站楼).

**Singapore Changi Airport (SIN)**

Commonly referred to as a destination in itself, it's no surprise that 65 million people pass through Singapore Changi Airport annually. At night, the 130-foot-tall Rain Vortex, the world's largest indoor waterfall, comes alive with an eye-catching light show that lasts around five minutes. With one-of-a-kind attractions, its very own hotels and more than 280

高三英语试题第 3 页 (共 12 页)





It wasn't popular until the 70s but has been around for over 100 years. The first dishwasher was invented by Joel Houghton in 1850, made of wood, slow and forgotten. In 1865, L. A. Alexander patented a hand-cranked system, more useful but still no profitability.

It was not until 1886 that the first commercially successful dishwasher was invented. This version was designed by an American woman named Josephine Cochrane after the death of her husband, which left her with no source of income and a significant amount of debt. Her machine included wire compartments (隔间) that were designed to fit plates, cups, and saucers, and these racks (置物架) were fitted inside a wheel that was placed inside a copper boiler. Rather than rely on a hand crank, Cochrane's version used a motor to turn the wheel. Meanwhile, hot soapy water was sprayed up from the boiler, which subsequently ran down the dishes.

Cochrane made the design herself and then received help from mechanic George Butters to produce the model machine. After she received her patent, she founded Garis-Cochrane Manufacturing Company to start creating her machines. However, her road to success was not a smooth one. Due to the labor and materials involved with making these early dishwashers, they were ultimately too pricey for average households.

Cochrane finally found a platform for her invention when she displayed her dishwasher at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. There, she found interested buyers in the form of restaurants and hotels. These establishments could afford the cost of her products and were looking for ways to relieve the load of labor.

Throughout her later years, Cochrane continued to grow her business. She died in 1913, and several years later, in 1926, her company was acquired by KitchenAid, which is now part of the Whirlpool Corporation.

24. What caused early dishwashers not to be accepted?

- A. Price.                      B. Material.                      C. Efficiency.                      D. Appearance.

25. What can we learn about Cochrane's dishwasher?

- A. It was powered by hand.  
B. It appealed to housewives.  
C. It held the dishes inside the boiler.  
D. It was designed with the help of George Butters.

高三英语试题第 5 页 (共 1 2 页)



26. How did Cochrane open up her market?
- A. By Targeting potential clients.
  - B. By improving her design of the dishwasher.
  - C. By creating a platform to show the dishwasher.
  - D. By cooperating with the World's Columbian Exposition.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The development of the dishwasher.
  - B. The woman who invented the dishwasher.
  - C. The factors contributing to Cochrane's success.
  - D. The invention of the first commercially successful dishwasher.

C

Children's minds often drift away to a peaceful place during playtime (or whenever they want!). However, a recent study published in the journal *Emotion* found that daydreaming is actually ~~more difficult~~ for adults; we often lose this imaginative practice as we age. To actually daydream, ~~our brains have to~~ create positive thoughts—which can be a challenge.

Erin Westgate, Ph.D., a University of Florida psychology professor and her team noted that since daydreaming is associated with ~~our emotions~~, people who do so can better tolerate pain and boost their overall wellness. They rounded up ~~a group of volunteers to~~ test this theory. The researchers asked participants to think positive, meaningful thoughts. While the team supposed that this would help volunteers daydream, the participants in the study didn't like the process and wanted a guided experience, instead. "It was heavy stuff. It didn't seem to occur to them that they could use the time to enjoy their own thoughts," Westgate said.

According to the study's results, volunteers thought about things that actually didn't have strong ties to their memories or emotions, like ice cream. Participants noted a 50-percent boost to their creative thinking when study authors gave them topics to choose from, like future goals, anticipated events, and favorite memories. Ultimately, thinking positively through daydreaming has incredible mental benefits. "It's something that sets us apart. It defines our humanity. It allows us to imagine new realities, however, that kind of thinking requires practice," noted Westgate.

To accomplish this on your own, try to have enjoyable thoughts. "This is something all of us can do once you have the concept. But keep in mind this is hard for everybody.

高三英语试题第 6 页 (共 1 2 页)

There's no good evidence that some types of people are simply better thinkers. The encouraging part is we can all get better." Lastly, daydreaming at the right times, like during day-to-day tasks, brushing your teeth, or bathing, will make the process smoother. "The next time you're walking, instead of pulling out your phone, try it," said Westgate. "As you build your ability to daydream, you'll have a source of enjoyable thoughts at your disposal during stressful times."

28. What do we know about daydreaming?  
A. It can make people younger. B. Children are better at it.  
C. It kills adults' imagination. D. A daydreamer is pain free.
29. What's the problem for adults to daydream according to the study?  
A. They lack guidance. B. They can't concentrate.  
C. They struggle with positive thinking. D. They think it a waste of time.
30. What might be the result of daydreaming under guidance?  
A. More creative. B. More emotional. C. More confident. D. More generous.
31. What's the author's purpose in writing the text?  
A. To show the benefits of daydreaming.  
B. To erase the doubts about daydreaming.  
C. To teach people to reclaim daydreaming.  
D. To compare adults with children in daydreaming.

D

Some 72% of American consumers say that product packaging influences their purchase decisions—a statistic not lost on food producers. This applies to not just the appearance design of packaging but what the labels say as well.

Louis Biscotti, the National Leader for Food & Beverage (饮料) Services Group, says that when the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) updated its nutrition facts label for packaged foods in 2020, companies found new opportunities to increase sales. "The information on the FDA label and what you pack onto your label and packaging can be important factors in boosting sales." He adds that 30% of U. S. consumers surveyed are more likely to buy products with sustainable certificates and that "clean label" characteristics can "win over consumers."

A new report from the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) Economic

高三英语试题第7页(共12页)







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。

Napping (小睡) at midday keeps afternoon sleepiness away. 36 Shortly after lunch, silence fills the whole office building, for the employees are now taking a nap break. An unspoken agreement is shared that each deserves a personal napping space without disturbance.

37 Liu Zongyuan, a famous poet in the Tang Dynasty, once impressed us by a vivid description of a joyful and leisurely nap time. Napping at noon might date from the late Eastern Han Dynasty. According to the story "San Gu Mao Lu", Zhuge Kongming was in a sound nap when Liu Bei came visiting him for the third time.

Some researchers interpret the Chinese napping habit in the light of eating habits. Chinese people in the north eat wheaten food primarily and those in the south rely on rice. ~~Biology tells us that~~ wheaten food and rice contain a lot of glucose (葡萄糖). Normally we Chinese get on a ~~full stomach~~ after lunch, so the glucose-rich Chinese diet raises the level of blood glucose. 38

These explanations are seemingly reasonable. 39 Even days of conversation to Western diet, instead of wheaten food or rice, cannot ~~ease my post-lunch~~ laziness, hence a nap at a quiet place is desperate.

Noon nap occurs everywhere; customers napping on a sofa or Simmons, park-goers on a bench or on the lawn, are frequently noticed on newspapers and the Internet. 40 Those who nap in public places embarrass passers-by, which is not socially tolerable. On the contrary, a self-disciplined person preferring to nap in a private space is regarded as a napper with decency.

- A. It leads to sleepiness.
- B. They, however, do not work on me.
- C. It casts its spell on summer days particularly.
- D. Noon-time napping is a kind of self-protection.
- E. Napping is also a cultural behavior with a long history.
- F. Be that as it may, your napping places make a difference.
- G. Otherwise, only a lie-in in the morning could help me get enough energy for the whole afternoon.

高三英语试题第 9 页 (共 12 页)

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。

The Sierra Nevada range is incomparable in scale and magnificence. There's no better way to see it than to appreciate every spectacular view with your own hard 41. My husband, Will, our kids (Herbie, 5 and Artley, 11), and I planned to 42 the northern half of the John Muir trail in two weeks, which 43 along the backbone of the High Sierra, past lakes, and through dusty pine forests.

We set 44 before we started; this would be tough, but worth it. To get our kids more 45, we let them have the map and decide when to stop and rest. In this way, they felt empowered. This 46 also resulted in Herbie nearly standing on a 4 feet snake on our first day, though 47 it was early morning and the snake was half asleep.

For two weeks, the boys enjoyed the 48. They built dams and bridges across streams, climbed and swam. Sometimes, they refused to carry their packs and 49 about feet ~~hurting~~. But these moments were far outweighed by extraordinary bursts of 50 and ~~enthusiasm~~—particularly when we'd been slogging (艰难前行) uphill for hours and a mountain ~~top~~ finally came ~~into~~ view, our kids even decided we needed to 51.

By the time we finished, we had 52 countless mosquitoes, suffered foot pain and had terrible sleep. But we were right to be 53 about our kids' abilities. Through the 54, they will, I hope, understand what they are truly capable of, how perseverance leads to bigger 55 later on, and what it feels like to be encouraged and supported so that they can achieve something great.

- |                    |               |               |                     |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. driving     | B. riding     | C. running    | D. walking          |
| 42. A. assess      | B. cover      | C. survey     | D. measure          |
| 43. A. flies       | B. returns    | C. snakes     | D. disappears       |
| 44. A. choices     | B. chances    | C. situations | D. expectations     |
| 45. A. involved    | B. encouraged | C. relieved   | D. convinced        |
| 46. A. conclusion  | B. strategy   | C. attitude   | D. belief           |
| 47. A. luckily     | B. strangely  | C. casually   | D. cheerfully       |
| 48. A. competition | B. task       | C. journey    | D. cooperation      |
| 49. A. bothered    | B. inquired   | C. complained | D. forgot           |
| 50. A. energy      | B. laughter   | C. trust      | D. interest         |
| 51. A. draw off    | B. take over  | C. help out   | D. push on          |
| 52. A. caught      | B. borne      | C. observed   | D. smoked           |
| 53. A. confident   | B. anxious    | C. serious    | D. disappointed     |
| 54. A. training    | B. accident   | C. adventure  | D. experiment       |
| 55. A. challenges  | B. rewards    | C. honors     | D. responsibilities |

高三英语试题第 10 页 (共 12 页)



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。

A black slate (石板), an alloy steel needle and decades of practice are 56 Li Yahua needs to create the perfect Huihe stone shadow carving work of art. With her left hand 57 (gentle) leaning against the mirror-like stone to support the heavy chisel (凿子) she's holding in her right hand, the artist creates a black-and-white landscape by intensively chiseling dots in various sizes and density on the stone.

58 (difference) from traditional Chinese art types that emphasize the beauty of lines, stone shadow carving highlights the size and 59 (deep) of dots.

"We use an alloy steel needle to chisel white dots to create images on a polished and smooth black slate," Li explained, adding the pressure 60 (use) to chisel them was the key to getting the carving right.

"On an A4-paper-size black slate, we need to chisel about 100 million dots 61 (create) an image," she continued, adding it would take 7 to 20 days to complete the work ~~depending on~~ its level of complexity.

Born into a family of stone carvers, stone and alloy steel needles 62 (be) Li's best friends since childhood and the sound of chisel 63 (knock) on the slate is the soundtrack to her life. 64 56-year old has devoted nearly 40 years to the craft. For her, shadow carving is about preserving history, culture and art, 65 recording the stories of the times.

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, 你班本周 Class Report 的主题是 A Man of Perseverance。请你写一篇发言稿。内容包括:

1. 人物事迹简介;
2. 给你的启示。

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。

Good morning, everyone. Today, I'd like to share a story about a man of perseverance.

Thanks for your listening.

高三英语试题第 11 页 (共 12 页)

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。

It had been only two weeks since my family moved to the new house near the woods during my senior 2 holiday. Yesterday I heard a new noise in the woods, not drowned out by bird calls. My first thought, a hopeful one, was a deer. What if I had a deer family living in the woods behind my house? A peaceful animal to symbolize the gentleness of our new life? Or could it be something dangerous, even terrifying? A dangerous animal, a wild man? But no. This was our new home. Our new life. There would be no monsters (怪物).

It could be a groundskeeper. Who was I kidding with monsters? We moved to rural. This wasn't an absolute wilderness. There were trails in these woods, maintained by the Homeowners' Association. So, what was it in the woods?

I made a plan. I put on long pants and boots and announced that I would walk into the woods and find the trail. I would look for signs of life—animal droppings, fur, satanic (邪恶的) symbols. My sister, Roger, wanted in. My brother, Ben, was busy showing all his toys to our grandfather, who came to visit us.

Roger and I went to the edge of the property line and kept going. Birds got quiet, sensing strangers. We walked on, not paying particularly good attention to landmarks. Without much trouble, we found the trail and a banyan tree with multiple trunks shooting out from the ground. Roger immediately climbed it and declared, "This is the fairy tree!" She threw her arms in the air, and asked me to take a picture with my smartphone. She was in boots and a dress and looked perfect among the trees.

Walking deeper into the woods, we found a clearing with some downed trees and declared it the "play area." She climbed the fallen tree trunks and jumped off them, sent up a puff of dust. We continued our adventure until it was getting dark, but found nothing. We decided to go back.

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Soon, I realized we were lost and couldn't find the fairy tree.

We promised to take Ben to adventure the next day.

高三英语试题第 12 页 (共 1 2 页)



## 关于我们

齐鲁家长圈系业内权威、行业领先的自主选拔在线旗下子平台，集聚高考领域权威专家，运营团队均有多年高考特招研究经验，熟知山东新高考及特招政策，专为山东学子服务！聚焦山东新高考，提供新高考资讯、新高考政策解读、志愿填报、综合评价、强基计划、专项计划、双高艺体、选科、生涯规划等政策资讯服务，致力于做您的山东高考百科全书。

第一时间获取山东高考升学资讯，关注**齐鲁家长圈**微信号：**sdgkjzq**。



微信搜一搜

齐鲁家长圈

打开“微信 / 发现 / 搜一搜”搜索