

# 2023 届新高考基地学校第五次大联考

## 英语

### 注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求。

1. 答题前，请您务必将自己的姓名、学校、考位号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在答题纸上。
2. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号与你本人的是否相符。
3. 答题时，必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔写在答题纸上的指定位置，在其它位置作答一律无效。

### 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 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. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Which day did the woman get her laptop?

- A. On New Year's Day.      B. On Singles' Day.      C. On her birthday.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What did the man probably do yesterday?

- A. He watched a film.  
B. He went to a dinner party.  
C. He saw a dance performance.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

When was the appointment due?

- A. 60 minutes ago.      B. 30 minutes ago.      C. 15 minutes ago.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the woman heat her house with?

- A. Solar.      B. Water.      C. Electricity.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the woman considering?

- A. Living in her sister's house.  
B. Becoming a teacher.  
C. Starting a family.

#### 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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. How did Julie get in touch with the woman today?

- A. By phone. B. By email. C. In person.

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

- A. Call Julie. B. Watch a TV show. C. Put the book in her bag.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What happened to the man on his journey?

- A. He was late arriving.  
B. He couldn't find his bags.  
C. He lost his way to the destination.

9. How long has the man been traveling?

- A. For 17 hours. B. For 20 hours. C. For 24 hours.

10. Why did the hotel change the man's room?

- A. He paid to have a better room.  
B. The hotel has made a mistake.  
C. He has experienced a tough time.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What are the speakers playing?

- A. An animal game. B. A car game. C. A war game.

12. What did the woman think of the driving game?

- A. It was amusing. B. It was simple. C. It was violent.

13. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a game center. B. At home. C. At school.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is looking for a new house.  
B. He hopes to fill an empty apartment.  
C. He spent lots of money on changing his room.

15. What is the woman?

- A. A home decorator. B. A furniture saleswoman. C. A painter.

16. What will the man buy?

A. A bed.

B. Paintings.

C. A sofa.

17. What is the woman's main concern?

A. Cheap cost.

B. High quality.

C. Quick action.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

18. What is the main topic of the talk?

A. A camera-like insect.

B. An insect-like camera.

C. A power-saving battery.

19. What is the most unusual about the camera?

A. Its value.

B. Its power.

C. Its weight.

20. How did the researchers use their knowledge?

A. They created a robot.

B. They raised the insects.

C. They protected the privacy.

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，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

#### Technology use in class

You will be allowed to use your favorite type of technology (e. g. , laptop, iPad) in class if you choose to do so, since some people prefer taking notes that way. If you decide to use it, please avoid distractions, like e-mail checking or accessing social media during class.

#### Academic integrity

You will be expected to be the author of the assignments you turn in for this course. Your papers will require you to draw upon existing research to inform and lend credibility (可信度) to your arguments. To credit the ideas of others properly, you must follow two main rules:

● Always cite the source of a finding, idea, or argument that is not your own, no matter how much rewording you have done.

● Always put the findings, ideas, and arguments you cite into your own words. If a direct quote is absolutely necessary, put the text in quotation marks (引号) and include a page number in your citation.

#### Absences and late assignments

You are expected to attend every class, since your participation in class will count towards your final grade. Students with excused absences will have a chance to complete missed class assignments (and participation) without punishment. Otherwise, class participation can only be

completed during class. Assignments submitted after the deadline will be considered late assignments. Late assignments will be graded with ½ of the grade if submitted by no more than one week following the original deadline. If not submitted within one week following the original deadline, late assignments will not be graded.

21. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A school regulation.      B. A college textbook.      C. An exam paper.      D. An academic article.

22. To achieve academic integrity, what are you expected to do?

- A. Avoid assessing media during class.      B. Submit your totally original work.  
C. Present others' ideas as your own.      D. Cite others' ideas in a proper way.

23. What will happen if you submit an assignment within one week after the due date?

- A. You will be punished.      B. You will get a half grade.  
C. You will receive a zero.      D. You will have to rewrite it.

### B

Howard Schultz wasn't the first person to be carried away by the pleasant smell of a well-roasted coffee bean. But the Starbucks Coffee Co. leader was undoubtedly the first to turn that dream into a billion dollar retail business:

Schultz's adventure started in 1981 when he traveled from New York to Seattle to check out a popular coffee bean store called "Starbucks". It had been buying many of the Hammarplast Swedish drip coffeemakers (滴滤式煮咖啡壶) he was selling.

There was that great smell, sure, but what caused him to fall in love with the business was the care the Starbucks owners put into choosing and roasting the beans. He was also impressed with the owners' devotion to educating the public about the wonders of the coffee.

It took Schultz a year to convince the Starbucks owners to hire him. When they finally made him director of marketing and operations in 1982, he had another idea. This one occurred in Italy, when Schultz noticed the coffee bars that existed on almost every block. He learned that they not only served excellent espressos (蒸馏咖啡), they also served as meeting places or public squares, and there were 200,000 of them in the country.

But when he came back to Seattle, the Starbucks owners resisted Schultz's plans to serve coffee in the stores, saying the restaurant business was competitive, and it was costly to hire waiters. After all, economic benefits were their primary motivator. Frustrated, Schultz quit and started his own coffee-bar business in 1985, named "Il Giornale". It was successful, and two years later, the original Starbucks management sold its Starbucks retail unit to Schultz for \$3.8 million.

As the company began to expand rapidly in the 1990s, Schultz always said that the main goal was "to serve a great cup of coffee". Asked about the secret of his success, Schultz told us the principles: "Don't be threatened by people smarter than you. Compromise anything but your core values."

24. What caused Schultz to join the Starbucks?

- A. The pleasant smell of its coffee bean.
- B. His strong desire to improve himself.
- C. The owners' impressive work attitude.
- D. His eagerness to sell more

coffeemakers.

25. Which of the following can best describe Schultz's personality?

- A. Committed and generous.
- B. Sociable and helpful.
- C. Motivated and considerate.
- D. Determined and creative.

26. Why did the Starbucks owners refuse to serve coffee in the stores?

- A. Many coffee bars had existed in Seattle.
- B. People preferred tasting coffee at home.
- C. Workforce was insufficient in the market.
- D. They tried to avoid high cost of labor force.

27. What does Schultz think contributes to his success?

- A. Learning from smarter people.
- B. Sticking to his own core values.
- C. Keeping his business a secret.
- D. Remembering a set of principles.

C

I need a new phone. Like many of us with older model iPhones, my battery life is just a few hours and I've stopped updating the operating system to extend the phone's life. But I'm having a tough time making the final decision. It's not the cost. It's not the inconvenience either. It's the environment.

Making smartphones, laptops, and other tech products takes a lot of resources. This is partly due to the carbon emissions from the producing process. Still, the most negative impact comes from the mining of the rare earth metals that make your phone work. If you're reading this on your phone right now, you're holding about 0.034 grams of gold, 0.34 grams of silver, and smaller amounts of other rare elements. These are tiny amounts, but consider the demand for smartphones around the world.

All of these rare elements have to be mined from inside the Earth, in places like China and some African countries. Mining is hugely environmentally destructive: forests are destroyed, the ground is disturbed, and water quality in the area takes a dive.

Now take these environmental risks, and combine them with the fact that the average lifespan (使用寿命) of a smartphone is just two years, the length of your contract with your cell phone company. After that, if you're lucky, you get a "free" upgrade. Awesome, right? Sure, if you ignore the fact that the environmental impact of a new phone is about the same as using your old one for a decade.

It's nearly impossible to live in the 21st century without contributing to the destruction of the environment and climate change. I am guilty as well — eat meat and occasionally fly. But that doesn't mean that we should stop trying to do better, or ignore the consequences of our actions. I urge you to think carefully about your next smartphone purchase no matter what those Black Friday ads may be trying to tell you.

28. What does the author's final decision refer to?
- A. Going ahead with getting a new phone.
  - B. Taking action to help reduce pollution.
  - C. Updating your phone's operating system.
  - D. Raising money for anew smartphone.
29. Why does the author list specific numbers in paragraph 2?
- A. To reveal the consequences of making smartphones.
  - B. To analyze the causes of making new smartphones.
  - C. To emphasize the huge demand for smartphones.
  - D. To provide solutions to cutting smartphone use.
30. What message does the author convey in paragraph 4?
- A. It is economical to upgrade your device.
  - B. The lifespan of smartphones is narrowed.
  - C. The upgrade comes at the expense of the environment.
  - D. Signing a contract spares users from economic pressure.
31. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To push for environmentally friendly smartphones.
  - B. To discourage businesses from making smartphones.
  - C. To advise readers not to change smartphones often.
  - D. To demonstrate the negative effects of smartphones.

#### D

Experts used to believe that people assess risk like actuaries (精算师), figuring out cost-benefit analyses every time a car came too close or local crime rates rose. But a wave of psychological experiments in the 1980s denied this thinking.

Researchers found that people use a set of mental shortcuts for measuring danger. And they tend to do it unconsciously, meaning that instinct (直觉) can play a much larger role than they realize. Ideally, these shortcuts help people figure out which ones to worry about and which to disregard. But they can be imperfect.

When you encounter a potential risk, your brain does a quick search for past experiences with it. If it can easily pull up multiple alarming memories, then your brain concludes the danger is high. But it often fails to assess whether those memories are truly representative.

A classic example is airplane crashes. If two happen continuously, flying suddenly feels scarier—even if your conscious mind knows that those crashes are a statistical aberration (统计异常) with little influence on the safety of your next flight. But if you then take a few flights and nothing goes wrong, your brain will most likely start telling you again that flying is safe.

That tendency can cut in both directions, leading to either alarm or complacency (自大). Though flu kills tens of thousands of Americans every year, most peoples' experiences with it are relatively ordinary. "We're conditioned by our experiences," said Paul Slovic, a University of

Oregon psychologist. “But experience can mislead us to be too comfortable with things. We are also conditioned to focus heavily on new threats, looking for any cause for alarm.”

Maybe the most powerful shortcut of all is emotion. Our brains translate emotional reactions into what we believe are reasoned conclusions, even if hard data tells us otherwise. The world in our heads is not a precise copy of reality. Our expectations about frequency of events are misinterpreted by the popularity and emotional intensity of the messages to which we are exposed.

32. What does the underlined word “disregard” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Fear. B. Ignore. C. Support. D. Prevent.

33. Why does the author give an example of airplane crashes?

- A. To demonstrate how to take a shortcut.  
B. To emphasize the importance of experience.  
C. To prove people are good at measuring risks.  
D. To explain memories can be misleading.

34. What makes mental shortcut imperfect?

- A. Representative memories. B. Reasoned conclusions.  
C. Scary reports. D. Misinterpreted messages.

35. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. How we stick to our beliefs B. How our brains evaluate threat  
C. How our past experiences shape us D. How we make our best choices

## 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。

Fitness tracking devices often recommend we take 10,000 steps a day. But the goal of taking 10,000 steps is not, as many of us believe, rooted in science. 36

The 10,000-steps target became popular in Japan in the 1960s. A clock maker, hoping to benefit from interest in fitness after the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, mass-produced a pedometer (计步器) with a name that, when written in Japanese characters, resembled a walking man.

37 Therefore, it created a walking aim that, through the decades, somehow got planted in our global consciousness — and fitness trackers.

But today’s best science suggests we do not need to take 10,000 steps a day. 38 In that study, people who walked for about 8,000 steps a day were half as likely to die prematurely (过早地) from heart disease or any other cause as those who had 4,000 steps a day. 39

The extra steps did not provide much additional protection against dying young, either.

40 If, like many people, we currently take about 5,000 steps a day during the course of everyday activities like shopping and housework, adding the extra 2,000 to 3,000 steps would take us to a total of between 7,000 and 8,000 steps most days, which seems to be the step-count sweet spot.

- A. It also translated as “10,000-steps meter”.

- B. Really many of us reach that 10,000-step goal.
- C. In fact it is based on history rather than research.
- D. But the statistical benefits of additional steps were slight.
- E. The 8,000-steps a day could be a reasonable and achievable goal.
- F. A study found that 10,000 steps a day are not a must for a long life.
- G. The risks for early death continued to drop among those taking more steps.

### 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。

#### My Dad's Jeep

When my father died, I got his car. Eight years later, it's 41. How am I supposed to say good-bye 42? "Why does our car look so dirty?" my 5-year-old daughter, Fianna, recently asked. "This car is super 43." I replied.

"Because it's Grandpa Jack's?" Fianna asked as we 44 out of the school parking lot. I smiled and nodded. It has kept him 45 ever since.

To Fianna, Grandpa Jack is a concept, not a(n) 46 person she knows. Fianna's saying my father's name reminds me of his current 47. It's then — and all the times I 48 his warm hugs or the gent let one of his voice — that the car 49 me. It's 50 on wheels that my father existed and that, for a period, he 51 my life with love.

One recent morning, I pulled up into our driveway after 52 Fianna off at school. Then I parked, played Ben King's "Stand By Me" loudly over the old speakers, and stayed 53.

I let every 54 of my dad that the song and the Jeep created sit with me in the car. I wish I 55 had to say good-bye to my father. At least I still have time to learn how to say good-bye to a car.

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|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. fading away | B. shooting up  | C. falling apart | D. dying      |
| 42. A. often       | B. occasionally | C. obviously     | D. again      |
| 43. A. original    | B. special      | C. ordinary      | D. adjustable |
| 44. A. left        | B. broke        | C. ran           | D. pulled     |
| 45. A. alive       | B. conscious    | C. warm          | D. quiet      |
| 46. A. tough       | B. real         | C. honest        | D. innocent   |
| 47. A. situation   | B. absence      | C. state         | D. job        |
| 48. A. meet        | B. receive      | C. miss          | D. recognize  |



49. A. shocks                      B. tolerates                      C. surrounds                      D. comforts
50. A. proof                      B. advice                      C. progress                      D. news
51. A. occupied                      B. balanced                      C. filled                      D. replaced
52. A. keeping                      B. knocking                      C. dropping                      D. showing
53. A. puzzled                      B. alarmed                      C. refreshed                      D. seated
54. A. version                      B. memory                      C. view                      D. treatment
55. A. ever                      B. somehow                      C. never                      D. seldom

## 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。

Every day, Duan Lianru spends several hours sitting in her office in Hunchun, Jilin province to make a 56 (compare) of hundreds of photos of Siberian tigers on the computer.

“It seems a little boring, but 57 (basic) I enjoy the work, which makes a connection between me and the big cats,” said the 36-year-old monitor from there search monitoring center of the Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park. The park 58 (stretch) across the provinces of Jilin and Heilongjiang.

Duan is responsible for identifying the tigers according to patterns on 59 (they) fur and giving them something like 60 identity card.

The park, 61 size exceeds (超过) 1.4 million hectares, is the most important habitat for wild Siberian tigers and Amur leopards in China.

The Siberian tigers’ “ID cards” come 62 a lot of important basic data that aids scientific conservation. 63 (base) on such information, Duan draws the family trees of the tigers.

Recent years 64 (see) a remarkable increase in the variety and number of wild animals and more tiger families have been found, including some back two or three generations.

“I feel quite honored to be involved in such significant work.” Duan said. “65 (create) a more beautiful world, humans and wild animals, I hope, can live in harmony.”

## 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是李华, 你校学生会决定发起一项慈善活动, 号召同学们帮助老年人学会使用智能手机, 请你在学校英文报上写一封倡议信。内容包括:

1. 活动的原因;
2. 活动的内容。

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。

Dear fellow students,

Smartphones are essential in today's world.

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The Students' Union

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

67. 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。

Another term had started and I had to attend the first lecture of the new course. The lecturer told us to make groups of two students for a project. I looked to the right and there was my classmate Jack sitting there. And I decided myself that he would be my group member. On the left side, there was an older woman who was from an open university. We talked about the project and decided to make a group of three. During the break, she told me that, last year, she didn't manage to pass the course, so she would try again.

Later we got an email from our lecturer saying it was not allowed to make groups of three students. The old lady then tried to find some groups, but failed. I knew she wouldn't find other groups, so I told her that we could do the project together. I had to say good bye to Jack.

After many meetings, we finished the project. In the last meeting, I told her I had difficulty in finding a summer job. I was living in a small town and there weren't many jobs available and neither had I any previous experience. She advised me to keep doing it, as one would finally answer someday. She then thanked me for helping her and before leaving she said "see you".

Two weeks later, I got an email from a company saying they had received my job application and decided to call me for a job interview. I appeared for the interview and answered the questions interviewers raised. In the end, they asked me where I had learned about the open job position. In fact, I had no idea so I told them I didn't remember well. They called me three days later and told me I could start in May. That would be the first time I would be working as a software engineer and I couldn't describe what I felt like.

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。

*One day, I arrived at work and I noticed one familiar car.*

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*She told me that she really understood me at that time.*

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