

绝密★启用前

# 普高联考 2022—2023 学年高三测评(四)

## 英 语

### 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和试卷指定位置上。
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。
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)

#### 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. Why does Jack look unhappy?

A. He didn't get good grades. B. He quarreled with his mother.

C. He failed the midterm exam.

2. What is the weather probably like now?

A. Cloudless. B. Rainy. C. Dull.

3. Who will the woman probably choose?

A. Jenny. B. Olivia. C. Tim.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Whether Anna likes the dress. B. What to buy for someone.

C. Who can assist the man.

5. What are the speakers going to do next?

A. Look for jobs. B. Visit the man's uncle. C. Have some coffee.

#### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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至7题。

6. What kind of food will the speakers try for lunch?

A. Moroccan food. B. Mexican food. C. Thai food.

7. How does the woman sound in the end?

A. Confused. B. Impatient. C. Excited.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What did David usually do when he was a child?

A. He cleaned the bathroom. B. He cleaned his bedroom.

C. He did the dishes.

9. How often did the woman wash the dishes?  
A. Once a day. B. Twice a week. C. Once a week.

10. Who used to get paid for the chores?  
A. The woman. B. David. C. Andrew.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What might the man be?  
A. A student. B. A reporter. C. A tour guide.

12. Where does the woman come from?  
A. Spain. B. China. C. Japan.

13. Where does the woman use her second language the most?  
A. In her school. B. In the restaurant. C. In the supermarket.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. When does Mike usually read books?  
A. In the evening. B. In the afternoon. C. In the morning.

15. What kind of books does Mike like best?  
A. Those about school life. B. Those about rural life. C. Those about history.

16. How long will it probably take Mike to read a 600-page novel?  
A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. Three weeks.

17. Where will the speakers go this Saturday?  
A. A bookstore. B. A library. C. A cafe.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What has the highest temperature been in Argentina?  
A. About 45 degrees Celsius. B. About 42 degrees Celsius.  
C. About 31 degrees Celsius.

19. How did Jose Casabal cool his children down?  
A. By turning on the air conditioning for them.

B. By asking them to drink much water.

C. By taking them to do a water sport.

20. What is Lucas Berengua?

A. A weather expert. B. A local leader. C. A weatherman.

## 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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

**The Books of Jacob** By Olga Tokarczuk. Translated by Jennifer Croft.

928 pages; £ 20; To be published in America by Riverhead Books in February; \$35

The novel that secured its author the Nobel prize of 2018 covers a "fantastic journey across seven borders, five languages and three major religions, not counting the minor sects" At the centre of this fiction of faith, the book presents a real-life 18th century mystic.

**Great Circle** By Maggie Shipstead.

608 pages; \$28.95; Doubleday; £ 16.99

A sweeping story that alternates between the life of a persistent female pilot in the 1930s and

It did not win a Nobel Prize until 1938, but in an early twentieth-century novel, it depicts a world of unending suffering. The words "the author intended" and "the author intended" are a moving reflection on the will to survive.

**Answer for Q20: D. Muggie Shipstead**  
The Nobel Prize-winning playwright for 30 years is both a complex character and a man of great political ideas. The author is a doctor who won a Nobel Prize 50 years ago. The author is a doctor who won a Nobel Prize 50 years ago. The author is a doctor who won a Nobel Prize 50 years ago.

**Answer for Q21: D. Muggie Shipstead**  
If you want to know about a doctor who won a Nobel Prize 50 years ago, which book should you turn to?

- A. *Alara and the Sun*
- B. *The Books of Jacob*

C. *A character from the Land of the Happest People on Earth*

- 21. What can be concluded from the passage?  
A. Kazuo Ishiguro originally won the Nobel Prize for *Alara and the Sun*.  
B. *The Books of Jacob* conveys the psychological aspects of 18th-century mystic.  
C. Wole Soyinka writes a doctor who won a Nobel Prize 50 years ago.  
D. Muggie Shipstead adapted her book into a drama.

It is widely acknowledged that we live in a world which is increasingly dominated by science. Since elementary school, I have always allowed great interest in subjects like science and math. To me, these subjects, full of fascinating discoveries and constant innovations, seem to play a more significant role in human progress than humanities. And I always automatically thought of these subjects as more solid and serious than classes like English. If there was no right answer, I thought, why bother to find it? But recently I had a thought that taught me my academic interests are more flexible than I had ever thought. I took my first philosophy class.

Before I entered the classroom, I was still full of doubt. I waited outside the classroom with the other students and wondered what exactly philosophy would involve. I imagined getting into pretty long as well as boring conversations naturally intended to reflect on the meaning of life. However, what I got was something quite different.

A young man in jeans, Mr. Jones, said "but you can call me Rob" — was far from the white-haired, buttoned-up old man that I had expected in my mind. Rather than pulling us into dull

arguments about difficult-to-understand philosophical points, Hub eng... was on our level. To talk about free will, we looked at our own obstacles. To talk about moral dilemmas, we had faced ourselves. By the end of the class, I'd discovered that questions with no right answer can turn out to be the most appealing ones.

It struck me that if I let go of my prejudice, I can actually get a lot out of the subjects I once thought little of. The class taught me in more ways than one to look at things with an open mind.

24. What did the author think of the subjects like science and math?  
 A. Appealing. B. Complex. C. Boring. D. Ambiguous.
25. What's the author's feeling when he meets Mr. Jones for the first time?  
 A. Dejected. B. Satisfied. C. Astonished. D. Scared.
26. Without prejudice, the author would  
 A. think little of some subjects he isn't keen on.  
 B. obtain a great deal from the subjects he has chosen.  
 C. think the lessons like philosophy boring.  
 D. ignore the questions with no right answer.
27. What's the best title of the passage?  
 A. Be receptive to what we observe.  
 B. A young man in jeans I admire most.  
 C. My first philosophy class.  
 D. Let go of our opinion.

Chinese companies are ramping up (提高) production capacity in Europe, as local customers' demand for Chinese heating products ranging from electric carpets and heat pumps (热泵) to heaters and hot-water bags has boomed. Europe faces an enormous gap in fuel supplies that makes the winter intolerably cold for many households.

European firms have been actively sourcing warming equipment from Chinese sellers in recent months to help get through the winter, as the region faces tight energy supplies after relations with Russia soured. Russia used to be Europe's biggest supplier of natural gas.

Data provided by Chinese Customs showed that in July, the EU imported about 1.29 million electric carpets from China, up nearly 100 percent from June.

The energy crisis in Europe is boosting the heat pump market, Cheng Lin, general manager of MBT overseas business with Midea Group, said in an online video conference, along with Europe's efforts to realize carbon neutrality.

Luo Lanxian, manager of a hot-water bag shop in Yiwu, told the *Global Times* on Thursday that orders from Europe were up about 20-30 percent this year. "European customers used to be conservative in placing orders, but this year they're bolder (大胆的)," she said.

Experts said that the rising popularity of Chinese "heating gadgets (小器具)" is another example of Chinese private economy helping overseas households get through the energy supply crunch (短缺). That is to say, without China, it's hard for Europe to find other sources to meet the mounting market demand, as factories elsewhere can't adjust supply chains as fast as China.

28. What does the underlined word "sourcing" mean in Paragraph 2?  
 A. Originating. B. Obtaining. C. Providing. D. Selling.
29. Which word can best describe European customers in the past?  
 A. Fearless. B. Courageous. C. Traditional. D. Adventurous.



- A. To introduce the topic.  
 B. To show Swedes' favourite scent.  
 C. To stress the part of culture.  
 D. To illustrate people's preference for scent.

To the Swedes, a new smell is more pleasant than that of most non-Swedes think. In fact, a study has shown that people find pleasant and which they do not, suggesting that culture must play a large part. New research, however, suggests that might not be the case. Armin Arshamian, a psychologist, began with the expectation that culture would play an important role in determining pleasant smells. They had noticed from their own previous work that people from different cultures described smells differently. They also knew from past experiments by other researchers that culture was important in determining which sorts of faces people found beautiful. Thus, they expected to see a similar phenomenon with smells.

To study how scent and culture relate, Dr. Arshamian and Dr. Majid presented nine different groups of people with ten smells. The participants varied widely. They included hunters, farmers, gardeners, and city folk. All 235 participants were asked to rank smells according to pleasantness. The team compared their results to earlier work on New Yorkers who had been exposed to the same scent.

The researchers noted that pleasantness rankings of the smells were remarkably consistent regardless of where people came from. Overall, the chemical composition of the smells that the researchers presented explained 41% of the reactions that participants had. In contrast, cultural factors accounted for just 6% of the results. Dr. Arshamian and Dr. Majid point out that this is very different from how visual perception (感知) of faces works — in that case, a person's culture accounts for 50% of the explanation for which faces they find beautiful.

While culture did not shape perception of smells in the way that it is known to shape perception of faces, the researchers did find an "eye of the beholder" effect. Randomness, which the researchers suggest has to be coming from personal preferences learned from outside individual culture, accounted for 54% of the difference in which smells people liked. The "eye of the beholder" effect does not slip off the tongue so easily but it appears to be a real phenomenon also.

32. Why did the author mention the Swedes in the first paragraph?

- A. To introduce the topic.  
 B. To show Swedes' favourite scent.  
 C. To stress the part of culture.  
 D. To illustrate people's preference for scent.

- Which is true according to the results of the study?
- A. The British like the New Yorker book more than the Japanese.
- B. The survey shows that people from different cultures don't have the same culture.
- C. When people read the book, they don't impact the pleasantness rankings of the words.
- D. Cultural factors have little to do with visual perception (感知) of the words.
34. Which of the following is NOT a cause of the "beholder's effect"?
- A. The "beholder's effect" is a result of the beholder's effect.
- B. People find faces beautiful differently because of their identical cultures.
- C. The "eye of the beholder" effect is a mistake different from its original meaning.
- D. Personal preferences have nothing to do with people's preferences for beauty.
35. Where is the passage most likely from?
- A. A news report.
- B. A biology textbook.
- C. A diet brochure.
- D. A science magazine.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We often try to save money for a variety of reasons. It might be to save up for a new computer, put money aside into a rainy day fund or put a deposit (存款) down for a loan on a house. 36 but a recent study showed that over half of all 22-29-year-olds living in the UK have no savings at all. Did they splurge (挥霍) and splash out (花大笔钱) on too many things, or are there other factors? And how can we become better savers?

Many young people in the UK choose to live far away from home, and the cost of renting can impact the amount we can put away in our savings. On top of that, according to a 2017 study, there is a huge pay gap in people in their twenties in the UK, with the top 10% earning 4.3 times per week as the lowest earners. 37 However, there was positive news with the number of people in debt, not including student loans for university, having fallen from 49% 10 years ago to 31%.

First of all, put a stop to those impulsive (冲动的) buys. Ask yourself if you really need to buy something, even if it is on sale or looks like a bargain. One way you could control your spending urges is by using cash rather than card. Withdrawing cash before you go to a restaurant or go shopping sets a fixed budget you must adhere (遵守) to. 38 Finally, setting up a standing order from your current account into your savings just after you receive your salary will ensure you have some money set aside for a time that you might need it. 39 Just after getting paid is a good idea for this as it means you save before you've had the chance to spend.

While there is some good news about debt for the twenty-somethings in the UK, the fact that over half have no savings is seen as a cause for concern. While it could be due to some economic disparity (不均), there may be some other factors at play. 40

- A. Sometimes we get the urge to spend money.
- B. Also, any change when you're using cash can be put in the jar or into your account.
- C. Possibly the idea of "saving more when I earn more" has happened.
- D. If we want to improve our ability to save, there are several ways.
- E. However, there are some steps we can take to help us all become better savers.
- F. Learning how to save is important.
- G. Therefore, it is important for us to be good savers.

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I began my first year of work as a doctor, towards the end of my job in surgery. That time was filled with   41   but the prospect of this one was the worst. A young,   42   lady had been brought in after a road traffic accident. The surgeon had been unable to   43   her life and she died on the table. They   44   me to talk with the family about organ   45  . It felt strongly   46   and all times to be considering this kind of conversation while they were being absorbed in   47  . But the problem with organ donation is that every   48  . The sooner organs can be   49  , the better the chance they will   50   in the body of the   51  .

I began to feel   52  . I opened the door and sat opposite them.   53   myself that I was only going to make things worse for them. "It's what she'd   54  ," the mother said before I'd   55   finished. The father nodded. While I had imagined they might be angry with me for   56   such a delicate subject in their moment of   57  , in fact they seemed pleased. "She was always so   58  ," her father added.

As we left them, it   59   to me that I'd been wrong in thinking it would be an awkward conversation. Nothing could take away the pain of   60   lost their daughter. Yet this last, final act   61   them and helped them feel that the spirit of their daughter lived on in this act of   62  .

  63  , it was one of the most   64   conversations I ever have had.

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|--|--|---|--|
| 41. A. exercises                                     | B. expectations                                    | C. experiences                                    | D. lessons                                     |
| 42. A. get   | B. cure  | C. save   | D. relieve                                     |
| 43. A. transport                                     | B. removal   | C. commitment                                     | D. donation                                    |
| 44. A. strange                                       | B. awkward   | C. thrilling                                      | D. delightful                                  |
| 45. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. grief        | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. disappointment | C. astonishment                                   | D. relief                                      |
| 46. A. views   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. counts         | C. means  | D. deserves                                    |
| 47. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. transplanted | B. transformed                                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. moved         | D. operated                                    |
| 48. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. recipient    | B. donor   | C. customer                                       | D. doctor                                      |
| 49. A. annoyed                                       | B. patient   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. uncomfortable | D. pleased                                     |
| 50. A. requested                                     | B. argued  | C. told   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. convinced  |
| 51. A. held  | B. wanted  | C. learned  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. guaranteed |
| 52. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. just         | B. never   | C. yet  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. even       |
| 53. A. putting up                                    | B. putting out                                     | C. bringing up                                    | D. bringing out                                |
| 54. A. sadness                                       | B. memory  | C. struggle                                       | D. delight                                     |
| 55. A. selfish                                       | B. surprised                                       | C. positive                                       | D. generous                                    |
| 56. A. happened                                      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. occurred       | C. seemed   | D. appeared                                    |
| 57. A. calmed  | B. persuaded                                       | C. comforted                                      | D. reflected                                   |
| 58. A. bravely                                       | B. sacrifice                                       | C. devotion                                       | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. generosity |
| 59. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Strangely    | B. Ultimately                                      | C. Un fortunately                                 | D. Significantly                               |
| 60. A. mind-blowing                                  | B. heart-warming                                   | C. breathtaking                                   | D. heartbreaking                               |

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。

With the continuous changes of road signs and the presence of fire prevention warnings,

Saihanba, known as the "miracle on earth", begins to come into view. However, Saihanba was a wasteland 59 years ago, which nowadays (visitor) to Saihanba can hardly imagine.

Watchmen Liu Jun and Wang Juan are observing the forest area on a watchtower in Saihanba Forest Farm in Hebei Province. Simple at work, the job is quite a burden (负担) on their shoulders. Since the establishment of the first farm, over 70 couples (guard) the watchtower, and there has been no fire reports in the farm.

Today, Saihanba is not only a "Green Great Wall" for windbreak and sand fixation (固定), but also a wood source for factories. Why the trees here are to be cut down in a planned way is (定), but also a wood source for factories. Why the trees here are to be cut down in a planned way is (定), but also a wood source for factories.

Some people would doubt. A staff member explains the cutting of plantation forests is more like (定), but also a wood source for factories. Why the trees here are to be cut down in a planned way is (定), but also a wood source for factories.

6. It is not value immediate benefits. Saihanba's success has allowed this "miracle on earth" (launch) (copy) across the country. The construction of the "three more Saihanba" project (launch) (copy) across the country. The construction of the "three more Saihanba" project (launch) (copy) across the country.

in 1999 has already seen green barriers built in Chengde Yudaokou, Qiansongba, and Zhangjiakou Saibei, 70 (sand and dust from going south).

#### 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: 在错的词下划一横线, 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。

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union. I am writing to invite you take part in an evening party of the Mid-Autumn Festival. The party will be hold at 6:00 p. m. on September 30th at Room 515 on the five floor. During the party, you will appreciate some plays what are performed by students. Enjoying moon cakes and admiring the full moon are also significant on this special occasion. Why not to join us? I am convincing that you will have a good time on this Mid-Autumn Festival. By celebrating the festival together, our relationship will develop much close. Also you are certain to gain better insight into this Chinese traditional festival in the meanwhile. Please write to me at your earliest convenient.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是高中生李华。在春节期间不断有市民燃放烟花爆竹, 给人们带来一些影响, 同时也引发了争论。你深入社区进行了一场关于燃放烟花爆竹的调查, 请就此写一份报告, 要点如下:

1. 赞成及理由;
2. 反对及理由;
3. 你的看法。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

提示词: 燃放烟花爆竹 set off fireworks and firecrackers

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