

铜川市 2023 年高三第二次质量检测

英 语

注意事项:

1. 本试题分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分, 用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔将答案答在答题卡上, 考试结束后, 只收答题卡。
2. 全卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 100 分)

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How many students are there in the woman's class?
A. 40. B. 48. C. 50.
2. What does the man want to do now?
A. See a film. B. Go shopping. C. Get something to eat.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. Outside a gallery. B. Inside a stadium. C. Beside a bookstore.
4. Why does the man go to the bank?
A. To apply for a credit card. B. To open a savings account.
C. To open a checking account.
5. What does the woman imply?
A. She likes drinking tea. B. She doesn't like chemistry.
C. Applied math is very difficult.

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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What did the woman do last night?
A. She joined a club. B. She attended a meeting. C. She bought some furniture.
7. What does the man think of the woman's proposal?
A. Practical. B. Creative. C. Unreasonable.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. Why does the woman want to get up early?

- A. To go jogging. B. To have an early breakfast.
C. To see her parents around 7:00 a.m.

9. What will the speakers do on Sunday morning?

- A. Make plans. B. See a play. C. Sleep late.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What is Mary looking for?

- A. A student apartment. B. The student dormitory. C. The Student Union building.

11. What does Sam major in?

- A. Psychology. B. Business. C. Medicine.

12. What can be inferred from the conversation?

- A. Mary lives outside the school.
B. Sam has just arrived in the States.
C. The speakers know each other well.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. What kind of party will the girl have?

- A. A pool party. B. An ice-skating party. C. A roller-skating party.

14. Who will the girl invite to her party?

- A. Melinda. B. Kelly. C. Mike's friend.

15. What is the boy's advice about?

- A. How much to spend. B. How to decorate a place. C. Where to rent winter animals.

16. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Brother and sister. B. Neighbors. C. Friends.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. When did the speaker buy his tickets?

- A. Three weeks in advance. B. Three months in advance. C. Five to ten days in advance.

18. How much does a guide generally pay for a plane ticket?

- A. Half of the regular fare. B. Two-thirds of the regular fare.
C. One quarter of the regular fare.

19. Where can senior and youth passes be used?

- A. In India. B. In Europe. C. In Japan.

20. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. How to travel by air. B. How to travel for less. C. How to buy train tickets.

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 和 D 中，选出最佳选项。

A

Let's play games from different countries and learn about different cultures.

Otedama (Japan)

It is played alone with five small sandbags. The player kneels down behind the sandbags, throws one in the air, then uses the same hand to quickly pick up another bag and catch the first. Keep going until you're holding all five. Too easy? Throw up all the bags and catch them on the back of your hand.

Fengzheng (China)

Fengzhengs or kites are believed to have been invented in China during the fifth century BC by Mozi and Lu Ban. By the fifth century AD, paper kites were being used for military purposes such as signaling and measuring distances. These days, locals commonly fly handmade kites to mark the arrival of spring. In Beijing, the kite string is traditionally cut to allow bad luck to be blown away by

the wind.

Topfschlagen (Germany)

Germany is the world's top exporter of chocolate, so no wonder this game is based on the sweet reward. Put some chocolate under an overturned cooking pot. Kids take turns crawling on the ground blindfolded and lightly strike whatever's in their path with a wooden spoon. When the spoon hits the pot, the chocolate hunter gathers up the treasure.

El Gatoy El Raton (Costa Rica)

It is a favorite group circle game for kids. One plays el gato (the cat); another is el raton (the mouse). The rest hold hands, forming a circle around the mouse. As the group skips and sings "the cat wants to get the mouse", the cat runs outside the circle trying to touch the mouse. The players forming the circle raise and lower their arms to block the cat, and the mouse runs around to avoid being touched. When the cat "gets" the mouse, start over with a new cat and mouse.

21. Which game was once used for wars?

A. Otedama. B. Fengzheng. C. Topfschlagen. D. El Gatoy El Raton.

22. What is the reward for the Topfschlagen players?

A. Kites. B. Beans. C. Meat. D. Chocolate.

23. What is special about El Gatoy El Raton?

A. It requires at least four players in each round.
B. It is related with a country's top exported goods.
C. It must be played by children and adults together.
D. It started in the East and spread all around the world.

B

Li Jianguo, a 49-year-old teacher at the Tianjin Vocational Institute, is set to be named as one of the "2022 most beautiful teachers" — an annual public award sponsored by the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Ministry of Education.

Li has stood out by taking the lead in the training of students in vocational skills, gaining a number of honors including being named a national role model teacher. He has mentored seven national-level technique experts and a team of 14 technique "masters". One of his students, Guo Jinpeng, who graduated from the institute in 2007, became a college teacher at the Chengdu Auto Vocational and Technical School and was named a national role model teacher in 2019.

Li's nomination as one of the "most beautiful teachers" reflects that China is focusing on the importance of vocational education and aims to foster more leading personnel with the spirit of craftsmanship in the manufacturing industry.

At an international vocational and technical education conference in Tianjin last month, Li noted that there is no difference between vocational education and ordinary education, and "vocational education is not "secondary" nor should it ever be treated as less than ordinary education". "Vocational education has the mission of fostering a quality workforce and technical experts for the country. The hardworking spirit is the key to building any ordinary people into leading personnel," he said.

Li joined the institute in 1993 and later founded a machinery engineering practice center, providing free training to 7,500 people a week. In 2015, he led a team of teachers to work for 40 days to renovate 124 machine tools in the center. Li has devoted himself to building the country's first additive manufacturing technique and application center at the institute to satisfy the thirst for the country's human resources in 3D printing.

24. Why does the author mention Guo Jinpeng in Paragraph 2?

A. To make a comparison with Li Jianguo. B. To show the achievements of Li Jianguo.
C. To praise national-level technique experts. D. To publicize national role model teachers.

25. What is Li's opinion about vocational education?

- A. It is a good way of winning awards.
 B. It is not as good as ordinary education.
 C. It should develop qualified and skilled talent.
 D. It has nothing to do with hardworking spirit.
26. Which of the following best describes Li's job at the institute?
 A. Boring. B. Well-paid. C. Difficult. D. Creative.
27. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
 A. China Sponsoring Annual Award for Teachers
 B. China Aiming to Develop More Leading Personnel
 C. A Vocational Teacher to Be Awarded as One of the "Most Beautiful Teachers"
 D. Different Education Training Different Kinds of Students

C

It is an ancient Chinese tradition to cherish grain. In ancient China, farming promoted the development of civilization so people regarded grain as a God. The ancient people firmly believed that "food is the most important thing for the people". The earth God "She" and the grain God "Ji" were the earliest gods worshipped by our ancestors and the country was called "Sheji".

Chinese believe in food conservation. Scholars have strongly advocated that "every single grain is fruit of hard work" and nothing should be wasted. Strong daily practices are associated with "respecting" the grain. Families that run out of rice never leave their container completely empty. There is always a little rice left in it. Parts of the poultry (家禽) and livestock that are unsuitable to be the main dishes are always deliciously cooked.

Food also helps bring people together. In Chinese culture, "Ju" (get together) is a very particular word. There are many ways to get together, but the word "Can" is usually added to it in case of festivals, birthday celebrations, moving to new houses, weddings and funeral. "Ju Can"(get together and have dinner) is an important way for Chinese families to bond.

But these ordinarily frugal (节俭的) people often end up wasting food during "Ju Can". Some reports show that the annual waste of grain in China is close to 6% of the total grain output, of which, the waste rate of a large party is as high as 38%. The food waste is driven by people's flamboyant nature—they think the plates must be full and taking away packed food from a party is "disgraceful". The dishes at a dinner party have become a symbol of a person's wealth and having too many dishes at the menu has become fashionable, thus promoting waste.

Small to a person, a family, big to a country, the whole human race, to survive, to develop, we have to be frugal. Being frugal does not mean being mean, it simply means one is wise enough not to waste food. If the culture of diligence and frugality is more widespread in all countries, it would provide for a stronger foundation for national security and family happiness.

28. Why does the author mention "Sheji" in Paragraph 1?
 A. To prove China enjoys a long history.
 B. To explain Chinese tradition of cherishing food.
 C. To show farming promoted Chinese civilization.
 D. To clarify who is the earliest god in China.
29. What does the author intend to show with the example of parts of the poultry and livestock?
 A. Chinese cuisine is diverse. B. Chinese don't waste food.
 C. The ancient Chinese lived a difficult life. D. Chinese are skillful at cooking delicious food.
30. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
 A. The disgraceful behaviour in "Ju Can".
 B. The human nature revealed in food waste.
 C. How much food Chinese people waste in "Ju Can".
 D. The food waste in "Ju Can" and the reason behind it.

31. What does the author most likely want to tell us?
- A. Farming is crucial to China's development.
 - B. Food plays a vital role in bringing people together.
 - C. We should cherish food and form the habit of frugality.
 - D. We mustn't leave the container completely empty in case of running out of food.

D

Imagine driving behind a huge truck shooting clouds of smoke into the air while your new fully electric vehicle cleans up its carbon emissions (排放). This dream may soon be a reality. A team of students in the Netherlands has created an electric car that not only doesn't produce carbon dioxide when driving, but actually pulls it out of the air.

The two-seater sports car was designed and built in less than a year by a team of 32 students at Eindhoven University of Technology. Called "ZEM", which stands for "zero emission mobility", the car is equipped with special devices that remove carbon dioxide from the air as it drives. The team says if ZEM is driven about 32,000 kilometers, it can remove 2 kilograms of carbon dioxide from the air. That's not a huge amount. The team calculates that 10 ZEM cars on the road for a year would remove as much carbon dioxide as a typical tree does during that time. However, they also point out that there are over a billion passenger cars in the world that could be using this technology. And if a billion cars were removing carbon dioxide instead of producing it, the result would be huge.

ZEM also has several other innovations that help to make it more capable of being sustained: the car's frame and panels (面板) are 3D printed to reduce waste; it was built using recycled and recyclable materials; and it can be easily taken apart so that many of its parts can be reused. ZEM's battery is also reusable, and has another handy feature: it can be charged with solar panels on the car's roof—and can even be used to provide power to your house when the car isn't on the road.

According to the statistics, transportation was responsible for over 20% of global carbon dioxide emissions in 2020—and of those emissions, cars were responsible for 41%. The Eindhoven team says its goal is to challenge the electric car industry: If 32 students can build a car like this in less than a year, then surely car manufacturers (生产商) are expected to adopt these innovations, too.

32. What is special about ZEM?
- A. It can end the world's CO₂ release.
 - B. It can cut the truck's CO₂ emissions.
 - C. It can reduce the level of CO₂ in the air.
 - D. It can absorb dirty air as well as CO₂.
33. Why does the team run the calculation of ZEM in Paragraph 2?
- A. To demonstrate a superb vision of ZEM cars.
 - B. To explain how ZEM removes CO₂ as trees do.
 - C. To illustrate the ongoing change in car making.
 - D. To show the influence of ZEM on the car market.
34. What do we know about all the components of ZEM?
- A. They are of high quality.
 - B. They are easy to process.
 - C. They are convenient to print.
 - D. They are environmentally friendly.
35. What does the Eindhoven team hope to achieve in the future?
- A. Sharp decline in fuel consumption.
 - B. Mass production of ZEM cars.
 - C. Big success in beating other car makers.
 - D. Dramatic changes in transportation.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Jumping rope is popular but we tend to ignore (忽视) its benefits. 36. _____ A study found that college men who spent 10 minutes jumping rope daily for six weeks improved their cardiovascular (心血管的) fitness just as much as college men who spent thirty minutes jogging for the same time. Here are some benefits of jumping rope.

37. _____

Since most of your major muscles are working when you jump rope, the exercise creates a lot of heat in the body. Your body needs to burn more fuel to produce this energy, so it burns lots of calories. It burns more calories than any other exercises, such as jogging, cycling and swimming.

Improves coordination (协调)

Jumping rope requires good coordination, especially as you advance to more skilled moves. 38. _____ It improves coordination by requiring several body parts to communicate in order to complete one movement. The feet must jump in time with the wrists turning in order to create a continuous jumping motion.

Reduces injury risk

With your improved coordination from jumping rope, you'll be less likely to get hurt either during exercise or in daily activities. 39. _____ As a result, you are more agile (灵活的) and your body awareness is improved greatly. This guarantees fewer injuries.

Improves heart health

Since jumping rope gets your heart pumping, it's great for your cardiovascular system and heart health. Jumping rope can increase your VO_2 Max (最大摄氧量), the measure of the maximum amount of oxygen a person can breathe during exercise. The higher someone's VO_2 Max, the more cardiovascular endurance (耐受力) they have.

Jumping rope gives us a full-body workout with just one piece of equipment and one move. 40. _____ Jump to some music, or take your rope to a nearby park to enjoy the fun.

A. Burns calories

B. Improves muscles

C. It benefits us not only physically but also mentally.

D. You can quickly swing the rope twice within each jump.

E. It may even be more effective than other forms of exercise.

F. Jumping rope forces you to move your upper and lower body together.

G. So jumping rope helps you stay calm, clear and focused in everything you do.

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。

Children know the difference between right and wrong before they reach the age of two, according to new research 41 recently.

Scientists have 42 that babies aged between 19 and 21 months understand fairness and can 43 it in different situations. They say it is the first time that having a 44 of fairness has been identified in children at such a young 45.

Researchers say babies will watch a 46 for longer if they think it contains something unfair, so in two experiments the babies were 47 on how long they watched a live scenario (情景) about fairness.

In the first, 19-month-olds 48 two giraffe puppets (玩偶) given either a toy each or both toys to one of the giraffes. Longer looking times 49 that something was unusual or 50 to

the baby. In this experiment, three-quarters of the babies looked longer when one giraffe got 51 toys.

In a second experiment, two women 52 each other with a pile of small 53 between them and an empty plastic box in front of each of them. In one scenario, one woman 54 put the toys away, while the other kept playing, but both women were given 55. In another scenario, both women put the toys away and both got a reward. The 56 21-month-old babies looked reliably 57 when the worker and the slacker (偷懒的人) were rewarded equally.

Psychologist Stephanie Sloane, who led the study at Illinois University, said: "We discovered that 19 and 21-month-old babies have a general 58 of fairness, and they can apply it 59 to different situations."

The 60 appear in Psychological Science, a journal published by the Association for Psychological Science.

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|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. conducted | B. reviewed | C. published | D. processed |
| 42. A. hoped | B. found | C. warned | D. agreed |
| 43. A. apply | B. feel | C. prove | D. access |
| 44. A. range | B. matter | C. sense | D. combination |
| 45. A. life | B. market | C. age | D. class |
| 46. A. performance | B. tape | C. scene | D. play |
| 47. A. timed | B. tested | C. educated | D. placed |
| 48. A. received | B. included | C. took | D. saw |
| 49. A. recommended | B. noted | C. stated | D. indicated |
| 50. A. unique | B. unexpected | C. difficult | D. unknown |
| 51. A. several | B. other | C. both | D. no |
| 52. A. faced | B. helped | C. treated | D. touched |
| 53. A. books | B. stones | C. clothes | D. toys |
| 54. A. dutifully | B. simply | C. quickly | D. eventually |
| 55. A. instructions | B. options | C. credits | D. rewards |
| 56. A. growing | B. watching | C. crying | D. sleeping |
| 57. A. farther | B. longer | C. closer | D. deeper |
| 58. A. pattern | B. description | C. expectation | D. explanation |
| 59. A. directly | B. early | C. creatively | D. appropriately |
| 60. A. limitations | B. requirements | C. theories | D. findings |

第II卷 (非选择题 共50分)

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。

Sanfutie, or Sanfu medicinal patch, is a bandage with traditional Chinese herbal medicine. Practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) believe that 61. _____ (receive) Sanfutie during the hottest summer days is an effective way 62. _____ (prevent) and treat diseases occurring or being worse in winter, such as coughs, asthma and arthritis.

The treatment is based on the TCM principle of yin and yang, 63. _____ believes the balance of both elements in the body 64. _____ (be) vital for good health. Sanfutie contains a paste of herbal 65. _____ (extract) that are "hot" in nature, and when 66. _____ (apply) to specific acupuncture points (穴位), usually on the back and neck, they replenish (补充) the yang elements.

These patches 67. _____ (use) in TCM since the earliest recorded times of Chinese history, as it is found in the Huangdi Neijing (The Inner Canon of the Yellow Emperor), 68. _____ must-learn textbook for TCM practitioners, compiled at least 2,000 years ago. Sanfutie treatment became 69. _____

(extreme) popular in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and has enjoyed a revival in recent years as more patients turn to TCM treatment.

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. 每处错误及其修改仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

During this year's Tomb-Sweeping Festival, I stay at home with my parents. Besides finishing my homework, I read a lot of article online about the Festival, what increased my knowledge a great deal. On the third day an idea sudden struck me. Why not make the poster about the history and customs of the Festival? Without delay, I began to involve me in making the poster. When I went back to school, I showed it to my class but they all thought highly it. Our teacher praised me for it, suggest putting it up in the English Learning Garden. It made me to have a sense of achievement.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

学校英文报正在开展以 "How to Spend Our National Holiday" 为题的讨论。请根据表格中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 调查结果描述;
2. 简单评论;
3. 你的建议。

方式	学习	娱乐	社会实践, 志愿活动
人数百分比	60%	15%	25%

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
3. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

How to Spend Our National Holiday

Our National Holiday is a special time for us students to have our own life. _____
