

## 2022—2023 学年度上学期高三年级六调考试

### 英 语

本试卷共 8 页, 总分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

#### 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. When will it get dark?  
A. At 5:00 p.m.                      B. At 6:00 p.m.                      C. At 8:00 p.m.
2. Which platform should the speakers reach?  
A. No. 2.                              B. No. 4.                              C. No. 8.
3. What will the speakers probably do next?  
A. Wait for another boat.      B. Leave the island.                      C. Catch a train.
4. What does the woman probably want to buy?  
A. Clothes.                              B. Colorful lights.                      C. Skin care products.
5. Why is the woman unhappy with Jason?  
A. He was absent from work.  
B. He broke a company rule.  
C. He lost an important report.

##### 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. When will the exam results be announced?  
A. Tomorrow.                      B. Next week.                      C. At the weekend.
7. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Have some coffee.                      B. Go shopping.                      C. Take a holiday.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. On a construction site.      B. In an office.                      C. At a gym.
9. What does the man think about the planned running track?  
A. It is modern.                      B. It is exciting.                      C. It is dangerous.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. How to comfort Joyce after her loss.  
B. How to look after Joyce's kids.  
C. How to visit Joyce's brother.
11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Strangers.                      B. Colleagues.                      C. Neighbors.
12. What will the man do for Joyce?  
A. Buy her a pet.                      B. Do some gardening.                      C. Help her clean her house.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a gym. B. In an office. C. In a restaurant.
14. When does the conversation take place?  
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
15. How is the woman feeling?  
A. Pleased. B. Anxious. C. Confident.
16. Which department does the woman probably work in?  
A. Support services. B. Technology. C. Marketing.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?  
A. Must-see books. B. Places to travel. C. Important travel experiences.
18. Which tourist attraction comes first in the list?  
A. The rock. B. The islands. C. The ancient city.
19. What is Petra famous for?  
A. The coast. B. Sand stones. C. Its culture.
20. What is the best time to visit Petra?  
A. In the early morning. B. At late night. C. At noon.

## 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

Choosing the right toys can be the missing piece in helping your 4-year-old meet developmental milestones(里程碑). These toys will be so fun that they won't even realize that they are sharpening their essential skills.

#### Best Overall: Magna-Tiles

##### Pros(优势)

- Great for solo or group play
- Encourage open-ended play/STEM exploration

##### Cons(劣势)

- Costly
- No storage included

Magna-Tiles are well-loved 3D magnetic building blocks. The overall value of these toys is what makes them a winner. You can rest assured they will last a long time without posing any injury to your little one. Not to mention, this set will encourage open-ended play and engage young minds through math, science and creativity.

#### Best Reading: Zingo! Sight Words

##### Pros

- Easy to play
- Up to six players can play

##### Cons

- Must have at least two players
- Spanish version sold separately

Developed by educators, this award-winning game is like bingo, but with sight words. Appropriate for pre-readers through early readers, Zingo is easy to play and lots of fun. Parent reviewers love that kids can play this game all on their own while practicing reading and having fun.



### Best Tech: Orboot Earth

#### Pros

- Globe is interactive
- Engaging and educational

#### Cons

- Must have app

Learn geography, history, environmental science, and more with this tech-enhanced interactive globe. Kids download an app that will help them explore and learn about hundreds of highlights and facts across six categories: cultures, monuments (遗迹), inventions, animals, maps, and weather. With play, puzzle, and activity mode, the globe will keep curious kids busy.

### Best Science: GeoSafari Jr. Talking Wildlife Camera

#### Pros

- Two modes of play
- Camera can be removed from base

#### Cons

- Require three batteries

Get ready for a wildlife adventure tour with this interactive talking toy. Perfect for animal-loving kids, simply look through the camera to view high-resolution images of animals while learning cool facts. Use the included map to virtually travel around the world while learning about animals from each region.

21. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A travel brochure.
- B. A game guide.
- C. An exam paper.
- D. An academic article.

22. What do Best Overall and Best Reading have in common?

- A. They are very expensive.
- B. An app must be downloaded.
- C. Several kids can play together.
- D. The copyrights are to be bought.

23. Which of the following needs an additional charge during your play?

- A. Best Overall.
- B. Best Reading.
- C. Best Tech.
- D. Best Science.

### B

It was June a few years ago right around the summer solstice(夏至), the longest day of the year. A few weeks earlier the first fireflies had appeared flickering(闪烁) their lights on and off in the woods around my house. What a joy it was seeing them again. Their little flickers of light made me smile with delight.

Now as the daylight was starting to fade I saw out of my window some of the neighborhood children attempting to catch the slow moving lightning bugs. One of the girls went inside and came back with a clear, glass jar. After chasing a few without success she finally caught a firefly inside it. All the other children gathered around to watch it blinking its light on and off inside the jar. Soon darkness started to fall and the children's mom walked over to them and told them it was time to set the firefly free. One of the girls protested but the mom explained that the firefly would die if left in the jar. Then she said something that still stays in my heart to this day: "It is time to let this little guy go so he can share his light with the rest of the world!"

I remember when I was a child we all used to sing the song, "This little light of mine, I'm going to let it shine!" But as adults we find it hard to do so. We abandon ourselves to the

darkness too much and in fear keep our light hidden away. Don't hide your light. Don't keep it in a jar. Share your flickers, no matter how small they may be. Let the love inside you out. Let the glow within you drive the darkness away.

24. Why did the author feel happy in paragraph 1?
- A. He could have the longest day of the year.  
B. He could walk outside in the light of fireflies.  
C. Fireflies came back and blinked their lights.  
D. It became warmer and everything came to life.
25. What did the children want to do with the firefly?
- A. Feed it with leaves. B. Raise it in the jar.  
C. Release it in no time. D. Kill it with water.
26. What characteristics can we know about the girl's mother?
- A. Caring. B. Calm. C. Demanding. D. Generous.
27. Why does the author mention his childhood in the last paragraph?
- A. To show us his innocent years. B. To warn us not to hurt animals.  
C. To tell his thought about summer. D. To express his attitude to sharing.

### C

Wildlife conservation is the practice of protecting animal species and their habitats. It is achieved partially through legislation (立法). For example, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the establishment and protection of public lands, and responsible public practices that conserve wild animal populations.

The ESA of 1973 is America's strongest law protecting wild plants and animals. It is enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Under the ESA, a species can be designated as "threatened" or "endangered". Threatened and endangered species are protected under the provisions (条款) of the ESA, which restricts human activities that may harm these species and their habitats. Due in part by protection under the ESA, many species have been brought back from the edge of extinction.

In order to survive, a species requires enough food, water, shelter, space, and opportunities to reproduce. In the United States, as elsewhere in the world—habitat destruction is a primary threat to the continued survival of species. Without the existence of suitable habitat, a species will eventually face extinction. Public lands include parks managed by the National Park Service and national wildlife refuges operated by the USFWS. These lands are set aside to protect animal and plant species, as well as future generations.

The introduction of invasive (侵入的) species from faraway continents can bring havoc to native plant and animal species. The sudden increase of chemicals in the environment including pesticides (农药), PCBs, and oil spills, has the potential to poison wild animals and damage their reproductive capacities. Wild animal populations can also be threatened by overhunting, wildlife illegal trading, and military weapon testing.

28. What can we know from paragraph 2?
- A. ESA's duty is to classify the species of wildlife.  
B. ESA has made great achievements in wildlife protection.  
C. Humans' actions posed little threat to wildlife survival.  
D. Threatened and endangered species increase greatly.
29. Which of the following is vital in protecting wildlife from extinction?
- A. Enough space. B. Proper temperatures.  
C. Good living conditions. D. Vast wetlands.





30. What does the underlined word “havoc” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Harm. B. Advantage.  
C. Nutrition. D. Inspiration.

31. What is the suitable title for the text?

- A. The main reasons why wildlife is dying out  
B. Efforts made by humans to protect wildlife  
C. Wildlife conservation's effects and challenges  
D. Efficient ways to keep wildlife from extinction

D

Even tree-planting can increase health risks to local human populations if it focuses too narrowly on a small number of species, as is often the case in commercial forests. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are more likely in areas of monoculture plantations, according to a new study.

The researchers of the study said this was because diseases are filtered(过滤) and blocked by a range of predators(食肉动物) and habitats in a healthy, biodiverse forest. When this is replaced by a palm oil plantation or soy fields, the specialist species die off, leaving generalists such as rats and mosquitoes to thrive(繁殖) and spread pathogens(病菌) across human and non-human habitats. The net result is a loss of natural disease regulation.

The researchers examined the correlation between trends for forest cover, plantations, population and disease around the globe using statistics from international institutions such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization. Over the period of study from 1990 to 2016, this covered 3,884 outbreaks of 116 diseases that crossed the species barrier and 1,996 outbreaks of 69 vector-borne(媒介传播的) infectious diseases, mostly carried by mosquitoes, ticks or flies.

The new study adds to a growing body of evidence that viruses are more likely to transfer to humans or animals if they live in or near human-disturbed ecosystems. This is shaped by trade patterns and consumer behavior. A quarter of global forest loss is driven by the production of commodities such as beef, soy, palm oil and wood fibre.

Morand, lead-author of the study, said his study showed that disease risks need to be added to risk-benefit analysis of new projects. “We should take the costs of public health into account when considering new plantations. The risks are first to local people, and then worldwide because we have seen with COVID-19 how quickly diseases can spread.”

Morand is now working on a more detailed study that will use satellite analysis of forest cover to examine links with disease. With more information, he believes it may be possible to predict future outbreaks and to work with local communities to build ecologically diverse and economically productive landscapes that reduce the risks.

32. Why are outbreaks of infectious diseases more likely in areas of monoculture plantations?

- A. The specialist species are wiped out by their predators.  
B. Biodiversity decline destroys natural disease regulation.  
C. Local human populations have no knowledge of health risks.  
D. Commercial forests provide food for disease-carrying insects.

33. How did the researchers get their findings?

- A. By conducting data analysis. B. By referring to another study.  
C. By making field investigation. D. By consulting authoritative agencies.

34. What does Morand intend to do by his words in paragraph 5?

- A. Criticize policy-makers. B. Offer a solution to COVID-19.  
C. Make a suggestion. D. Support evidence for his findings.

35. What does the last paragraph talk about concerning Morand-led study?

- A. Its theoretical basis. B. Its appeal to the public.  
C. Expectations for future studies. D. Researchers with new perspectives.

## 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。

Sometimes it seems like there are never enough hours in the day. But with a bit of time management, you can make time for the things you need to do, like housework. Here are some tips on how to manage your time for housework.

36 Don't try to do too much in one day or week. Spread out your housework over a period of days or weeks so that it doesn't seem so overwhelming. "I'm going to clean the entire house today" rarely goes well and will just make you feel defeated.

Make a list. Once you know what needs to be done, make a list of the tasks and prioritize them. 37 You can also create checklists for things throughout the house so you can just move from one task to another.

Try to clean as you go. Have you ever noticed dishes are easier to wash if you wash them immediately? This doesn't mean that you have to clean up every single thing as soon as you finish using it. 38 This will save you time in the long run and help keep your house more organized.

Use your time wisely. 39 For instance, if you are vacuuming(用真空吸尘器清扫), move all the furniture in the room first so that you don't have to keep stopping and starting. Don't dust before you vacuum; you'll just have to redo everything later.

Reward yourself. When you've finished all your tasks, give yourself a pat on the back or a good treat like a good cup of coffee. 40 You will look forward to the next time you have to do housework. Housework is always going to be a bit of a heavy task, but it shouldn't be terrible.

- A. Set realistic expectations.
- B. This will help you stay motivated.
- C. Set aside some time each day or week for housework.
- D. This will help you focus on what needs to be done first.
- E. But if you can, try to put things away and tidy up as you go.
- F. Ensure you use your time wisely and take breaks between tasks.
- G. Make sure you are using your time efficiently while you are cleaning.

## 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。

"Mother Serious. Start Immediately," said the express telegram(加急电报), throwing our entire house into pandemonium(混乱). My mother began crying, while my father began 41 quick-fire instructions to my two brothers and me to 42 for the six-and-a-half-hour journey to our village in Rajoli.

At 12, 11 and 9 years old, we boys were too 43 to sense the mood, and were excited at the 44 holiday. After a long bus ride, we had to cross a river to reach our 45. But the river was full and there were no boats to 46 us across.

Clearly we were in a dilemma, 47 to move forward or go back home. The only 48 in the area was an old inspection bungalow(平房). Its doors were locked. My brothers and I remained 49 our difficult situation—we played in the garden until 50 and tiredness overtook us.





By dusk, our father was a 51 man, with no clue about our next move. Suddenly, we 52 a lone man walking towards us. He was the bungalow 53. As Father explained our 54 situation, he let us into the building and asked us if we had had anything to 55 all day. The three of us shook our heads. He then 56 to the riverbank with a towel, where he 57 a couple of fish using it as a net, made a fire and started cleaning and cooking the 58.

It was a simple meal, but the watchman's 59 and selfless generosity made it a 60 I've never forgotten over 50-odd years.

- |                       |               |                   |                   |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. reporting      | B. reading    | C. delivering     | D. relaying       |
| 42. A. pay            | B. pack       | C. plan           | D. wait           |
| 43. A. sick           | B. stupid     | C. good           | D. young          |
| 44. A. unexpected     | B. annual     | C. desired        | D. adventurous    |
| 45. A. country        | B. house      | C. destination    | D. exit           |
| 46. A. drive          | B. push       | C. follow         | D. ferry          |
| 47. A. unable         | B. likely     | C. ready          | D. afraid         |
| 48. A. place          | B. chance     | C. structure      | D. difference     |
| 49. A. satisfied with | B. unaware of | C. interested in  | D. confused about |
| 50. A. loneliness     | B. fear       | C. sadness        | D. hunger         |
| 51. A. worried        | B. surprised  | C. proud          | D. calm           |
| 52. A. recognised     | B. spotted    | C. greeted        | D. stopped        |
| 53. A. host           | B. visitor    | C. designer       | D. watchman       |
| 54. A. ideal          | B. stable     | C. unpleasant     | D. unchanged      |
| 55. A. order          | B. eat        | C. leave          | D. find           |
| 56. A. gave up        | B. set off    | C. looked forward | D. held on        |
| 57. A. caught         | B. farmed     | C. kept           | D. prepared       |
| 58. A. eggs           | B. lunch      | C. fish           | D. vegetables     |
| 59. A. kindness       | B. patience   | C. honesty        | D. wisdom         |
| 60. A. moment         | B. gift       | C. lesson         | D. feast          |

## 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。

In a first of 61 (it) kind in China, Shenzhen, a city that pioneered reform and opening-up in China, will allow fully autonomous vehicles 62 (run) on roads in certain areas without human control equipment. 63 city in Guangdong Province revealed a new regulation tailored for smart connected vehicle management in China, which is scheduled to come into force on August 1.

The new regulation, which is set to fill the legal gap for domestic intelligent connected vehicles, said automakers don't 64 (necessary) have to equip fully autonomous vehicles with manual driving mode and corresponding devices, and nor do they have to have human drivers.

But such fully autonomous vehicles can only drive on certain roads and sections 65 (select) by Shenzhen's traffic management department, according to the regulation, which was published on the official website of Shenzhen Municipal People's Congress.

The regulation classified autonomous vehicles 66 three types: conditionally autonomous driving, highly autonomous driving, and fully autonomous driving. Conditionally autonomous and highly autonomous vehicles must have manual driving modes and

corresponding devices, and 67 (equip) with drivers.

Meanwhile, the regulation 68 (clarify) rules for responsibilities and auto insurance coverage in the event of car accidents 69 involve autonomous driving, which is expected to promote the fast 70 (develop) of self-driving vehicles.

#### 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(Λ),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。

Dear John,

I'm greatly honouring to share with you my opinion of further my study in Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) at that famous university.

With history of over 2,000 years, TCM is wide known, for it has formed a unique system to diagnose and cure diseases. Generations of Chinese people as well as foreigners benefit from them. I feel really pride whenever I see patients of my father and grandfather to leave the clinic with satisfaction and hope. Just like me, many classmates of mine have made up their mind to succeed traditional Chinese doctors' career and majored in TCM to become doctors. I believe it'll turn up an excellent cause for me to pursue.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

最近你校学生会经常组织学生到乡村小学与那里的学生举办一系列的活动,请你写一篇报道,在校英文报上讲述举办的活动。内容包括:

1. 活动内容(捐书、书信交流等);
2. 活动意义;
3. 号召加入。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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