

2023 届高三年级苏州八校联盟第二次适应性检测

英语试卷

(试卷满分: 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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, 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 did the woman do in the summer?
A. She picked fruit. B. She delivered packages. C. She took care of babies.
2. How did the man first learn about the idea?
A. From a business meeting. B. From a speech. C. From a news report.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Fellow workers. B. Friends. C. Strangers.
4. What did the man just do?
A. He called an ambulance. B. He fell down from his bike. C. He jogged with the woman.
5. What are the speakers probably doing?
A. Creating paintings. B. Exploring a museum. C. Taking an art history course.

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 speakers' party probably be held?
A. In 22 days. B. In 20 days. C. In 18 days.
7. What are the speakers planning to do?
A. Decorate their home. B. Clean the house. C. Plant a tree.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does Geoffrey call Kate?

- A. To help her with the homework.
- B. To talk about their teacher.
- C. To solve a question.

9. What can we say about Kate?

- A. She's regretful.
- B. She's grateful.
- C. She's helpful.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. At a subway station.
- B. At a bus station.
- C. At their house.

11. What does the man suggest doing?

- A. Waiting for a subway.
- B. Catching a bus.
- C. Calling a taxi.

12. What is the woman concerned about?

- A. Her heavy bags.
- B. The distance to the airport.
- C. Her glasses.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What makes the man being interviewed ?

- A. Acting in a movie.
- B. Publishing a book.
- C. Filming a TV series.

14. How did the man become successful?

- A. By doing many different jobs.
- B. By studying at many schools.
- C. By learning from a great coach.

15. What was the man's biggest challenge?

- A. Avoiding failure.
- B. Getting a stable job.
- C. Learning not to give up.

16. What will the woman do next?

- A. Discuss her future plans.
- B. Talk to the next guest.
- C. Pass out some books.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where can the talk probably be found?

- A. On a website.
- B. In a magazine.
- C. In a newspaper.

18. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. Describing a disease.
- B. Explaining a recent event.
- C. Putting forward a positive view.

19. Who does the speaker mainly get medical information from?

- A. His family doctor.
- B. A news reporter.
- C. Some relatives.

20. What does the speaker think is the most important?

- A. Making medicine more available.
- B. Providing access to medical education.
- C. Investing more money into medical research.

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

Master Gardener Volunteers Wanted

Why Become a Master Gardener?

The Master Gardener program is an all-volunteer organization where you can develop your own leadership and teaching skills while teaching the younger youth about healthy eating, agriculture, and so on! Master Gardeners involve people in activities to improve their general well-being and overall enjoyment of life by helping them find sound management practices for home and urban natural resources, by creating pleasing environments through people-plant interactions and horticultural therapy (园艺疗法), and by contributing to a safe, abundant food supply through home fruit and vegetable production.

What Qualifications Must You Meet?

Anyone can apply to be a Master Gardener—you don't need to be an expert or have a degree. You do, however, need to:

- Have certain experience or know a little about gardening or landscape management.
- Be willing to share horticulture information with others.
- Be willing to attend a training program and can devote time to volunteering and continuing education.

Besides, to become a Master Gardener volunteer, each applicant needs to complete an application, prepare background screening paperwork and schedule an interview with Extension staff.

What Does the Training Involve?

Training sessions are offered one day a week over a three-month period and are led by expert educators in the region. Approximately 60 hours of classroom instruction and field study and 60 hours of volunteer internship (实习) work are required to complete the program and become certified. In order to remain a certified Master Gardener, 30 hours of volunteer work and 10 hours of continuing education or advanced training are required each year.

21. What does a Master Gardener do?
- A. Help raise people's quality of life by horticulture.
 - B. Teach the youth about diets and agriculture.
 - C. Promote horticultural practices at home.
 - D. Train volunteers to help with gardening.
22. What is required if you want to apply to be a Master Gardener?
- A. Acquiring excellent teaching skills.
 - B. Having some relevant knowledge.
 - C. Completing given training sessions.
 - D. Obtaining rich volunteer experience.
23. How long will it take to become a qualified Master Gardener?
- A. A year.
 - B. Three months.

C. About 160 hours.

D. About 120 hours.

B

At 1:43 a.m. October 5, 2022, Stanford chemist Carolyn R. Bertozzi was awakened by a phone call from a Nobel committee representative who told her, “You have 50 minutes to collect yourself and wait until your life changes.” Instructed not to share the announcement outside of her tightest inner circle, the first person Bertozzi called was her father, a retired physics professor from MIT. “He’s 91 and, of course, he was just overjoyed,” said Bertozzi.

Carolyn Bertozzi, born October 10, 1966, Boston, was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry for her development of bioorthogonal reactions, which allow scientists to explore cells and track biological processes without disturbing the normal chemistry of the cell. She shares the \$10 million Swedish kronor (about \$1 million USD) prize equally with Morten Meldal, professor at University of Copenhagen and K. Barry Sharpless, professor at Scripps Research “for the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry.”

Carolyn received a bachelor’s degree in chemistry from Harvard University in 1988 and a doctorate in the same subject from the University of California, Berkeley in 1993. She was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, San Francisco, from 1993 to 1995. She became an assistant professor at Berkeley in 1996 and a full professor of chemistry and molecular and cell biology in 2002. She also held an appointment as a professor of molecular and cellular pharmacology from 2000 to 2002 at the University of California, San Francisco. In 2015 she became a professor of chemistry at Stanford University.

“I could not be more delighted that Carolyn Bertozzi has won the Nobel Prize in chemistry,” said Stanford President Marc Tessier-Lavigne. “In pioneering the field of bioorthogonal chemistry, Carolyn invented a new way of studying biomolecular processes, one that has helped scientists around the world gain a deeper understanding of chemical reactions in living systems. Her work has had remarkable real-world impact, providing new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to treat disease. Carolyn is so deserving of this honor, and all of us at Stanford are too proud to call her one of our own.”

Carolyn’s bioorthogonal reactions have been used to study how cells build proteins and other molecules, to develop new cancer medicines, and to produce new materials for energy storage, among many other applications.

24. Why does the author mention the phone call Carolyn received in Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the background information of Carolyn.
- B. To reveal a conversation between two scientists.
- C. To arouse the readers’ interest in the passage.
- D. To show the urgency about the information.

25. What can we learn about Carolyn from paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. Her education and success.
- B. Her delight and pride.
- C. Her kindness and devotion.
- D. Her dream and ambition.

26. What can we infer from Marc Tessier-Lavigne’s words?

- A. He wants to cooperate with Carolyn.
- B. Carolyn has found a new cure for cancer.
- C. He benefits greatly from Carolyn’s findings.
- D. Carolyn’s findings are of great significance.

27. What is the text?

- A. A profile.
- B. A news report.
- C. A journal.
- D. A book review.

C

Nowadays, bamboo growth cycles and the dietary needs of lemurs (狐猴) are out of sync. Findings show rainfalls are changing annually. Over the past two years, there has been a three-month delay in the rainy season and new tender shoots that lemurs consume for nutrition are appearing in January and February—14 days after the first rainfall, says Patricia Chapple Wright, a primatologist, anthropologist, and conservationist at Stony Brook University. “Lemurs eat a food source that is very adaptive,” Patricia Wright told PBS NewsHour. “It’s able to stand climate change, but the lemurs, unfortunately, can’t adapt quickly to this changed cycle.”

Since baby lemurs are born in November, the delayed rainy season is dangerously affecting the survival of them for lack of nutrition available for both the mothers and offspring. “This is why, for extreme feeding specialists like the greater bamboo lemur, climate change can be an unknowing killer,” Wright says. “Making the lemurs rely on bamboo stems(茎) for just a bit longer may be enough to tip the balance from existence to extinction.” The lemurs’ highly specialized teeth are also similar to the pandas’ teeth. Both are the mammals able to chew up stems. But this diet can’t last for more than a season or two because the stems can wear away their teeth.

The researchers believe that climate change is affecting the lemurs. The fossil record shows that the lemurs once lived throughout the island. Today, the mammals are cornered on the eastern side, where the dry season at present is the shortest. And if people continue the deforestation practice in the area, the lemurs will have nowhere to go.

The situation is serious, so Wright and her colleagues plan to create bamboo corridors within the rainforests, which will provide available bamboo to eat. They want to work with local villagers to plant more bamboo and manage automatic watering systems when dry seasons last long. They also want to build the local economy by allowing people to harvest a part of bamboo while the rest remains with the lemurs, so people will be interested. Wright’s conservation plans include moving lemurs back to other places on the island as well.

28. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 1 most probably mean?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Go with each other. | B. Occur at different times. |
| C. Lead to a heated discussion. | D. Call for effective protection. |

29. Why will lemurs get hungry if the dry season continues?

- A. They may run out of bamboo.
- B. They can’t adapt to the hot season.
- C. They dislike the less delicious stems.
- D. They can’t chew the stems for a long period.

30. What mainly caused the living area of lemurs to narrow?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. The climate change. | B. Their teeth protection. |
| C. The decreasing forest. | D. Their special dietary habits. |

31. Which of the following may Wright approve of to protect lemurs?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. Shortening the dry season. | B. Forbidding the cutting of bamboo. |
| C. Strengthening people’s motivation. | D. Finding other islands for lemurs to live on. |

D

The burning of coal may be falling out of favor as a means of generating heat and electricity, but that doesn't mean it no longer has valuable uses. The team of King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) is using coal for a new economy.

The project is led by Associate Professor Andrea Fratolocchi. While reading about challenges of ending the use of coal in power generation, Fratolocchi was struck by a novel possible use for coal. "Why don't we use coal for seawater desalination (脱盐)?" Fratolocchi recalls, still excited. Capable of taking in sunlight, the black mineral adds to the list of substances in dark colors serving the purpose, which the team is on a long-standing hunt for.

Fratolocchi and his team began to explore the use of a material known as carbonized compressed powder (压缩粉末), also CCP, which is created by breaking coal into powder, and then pressing that powder back into a solid that has more tiny holes—it can also be made into a desired shape. The team mixed CCP with natural cotton fibers, producing a block which was then placed within a seawater-containing container, with its bottom touching water surface. While sunlight heated the black surface of the block, the inside fibers helped water flow in and through the block from the bottom. When that liquid water reached the hot surface, it turned into steam which rose and condensed (冷凝) on the inside of a specially shaped cover. That condensation then flew down the cover and was collected as fresh, drinkable water. The seawater's salt content remained behind within the CCP. A simple wash was enough to remove most of it, so the material could be reused multiple times.

KAUST has partnered with the Dutch start-up PERA Complexity to promote the technology. The material will see its first use in a pilot plant in Brazil. "CCP is abundant in nature and reasonable to use, besides being lightweight and highly changeable," says team member Marcella Bonifazi. "The device's desalination rate per unit of raw material is two to three times higher than that of any other solar desalination system, but it produces fresh water at around one-third the expense of current state-of-the-art technologies.

32. What has Fratolocchi's team been seeking for?"

- A. Fibers functioning well with CCP.
- B. Green ways to desalinate seawater.
- C. New industrial applications of coal.
- D. Dark-colored materials for desalination.

33. How did the seawater get into the CCP block?

- A. Through the tiny holes.
- B. Through CCP.
- C. Through cotton fibers.
- D. Through a special cover.

34. Which feature of CCP does Marcella Bonifazi stress?

- A. Being eco-friendly.
- B. Being low-cost.
- C. Being efficient.
- D. Being flexible.

35. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. Drinkable water will be got from the sea.
- B. CCP is expected to be in real-life use soon.

- C. Coal finds new use in desalination technology.
- D. Scientists have made a breakthrough in desalination.

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。

Searching for a new cat to add to your family? If your home already has a cat, you may wonder how your cat will welcome a new partner. 36 Continue reading for tips on how to do that.

Your existing cat's needs come first. 37 Does your cat prefer female cats over male cats? If he/ she enjoys the company of female cats, adopting a female cat can help. If you adopt a young kitten as a companion for your older cat, it can work well as kittens get along with a cat of any age.

Shower your existing cat with extra attention. Cats can be territorial when it comes to their space; the same can be true for their owners as well. 38 Giving your cat more hugs and care during the introduction of a new cat can help ease his/ her bad feeling. This also helps your cat accept and trust the new one more quickly.

39 When you bring your new cat home, it's best to keep the cats in different rooms. This way they won't try to defend their territory. Each should have their own space with bowls and cat furniture so he/ she don't feel the need to compete. And do spend time with the new cat as he/ she can also be stressed in a new environment.

Introduce the new cat slowly. Your cats will have the chance to get used to each other's smell through the door. When they seem interested in meeting, you can bring one into the other's territory. 40 If you notice either of the cats getting uncomfortable, separate them.

- A. Separate the cats initially.
- B. Make sure your cat feels at home.
- C. Do this at least a few days after the new cat arrives.
- D. Think about your existing cat's personality and habits.
- E. Your cat can get envious of a newcomer easily if feeling ignored.
- F. Give both cats a special treat when they first meet to encourage peace.
- G. There is a process to make the change less stressful for both you and the cats.

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。

After graduation I managed to work at a news organization. As I was new to the world of 41, I was often sent to finish 42 assignments, but I was eager to 43 myself in tough things. All I wanted was to make a 44 impression on my seniors.

I 45 a senior colleague named Joy to let me follow him to his meeting with a major leader. Joy 46 me with recording the process on tape. After we got back to the office, Joy asked me to 47 the tapes for editing. To my 48 they were all blank! Was this going to cost me my job? Tears welled up in my eyes. I could imagine him angry at my 49 and asking me to leave.

When Joy asked me for the tapes, I 50 and cried, apologetic and embarrassed. "I think I saved them, but..." I said. However, Joy, with a lot of 51 as a journalist, had strange 52 on his face.

“You have to make 53 to learn how you can do the job better next time, right?” he smiled.

I was shocked and grateful. He taught me the most important lesson in my life: Mistakes are 54 and what we learn from them is what 55 the course of our success.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. writing | B. communicating | C. socializing | D. reporting |
| 42. A. boring | B. tiring | C. easy | D. heavy |
| 43. A. involve | B. express | C. bury | D. enjoy |
| 44. A. subjective | B. positive | C. vivid | D. general |
| 45. A. convinced | B. expected | C. dared | D. reminded |
| 46. A. assisted | B. occupied | C. inspired | D. tasked |
| 47. A. make | B. replay | C. pause | D. erase |
| 48. A. disappointment | B. annoyance | C. regret | D. horror |
| 49. A. carelessness | B. weakness | C. silliness | D. rudeness |
| 50. A. got away | B. gave in | C. broke down | D. held back |
| 51. A. enthusiasm | B. experience | C. responsibility | D. creativity |
| 52. A. astonishment | B. hesitancy | C. calmness | D. appreciation |
| 53. A. errors | B. statements | C. decisions | D. commitments |
| 54. A. unavoidable | B. unacceptable | C. controllable | D. predictable |
| 55. A. perfects | B. reflects | C. changes | D. determines |

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 about half of the vast country covered in wilderness, China is the world's third most species-rich country. Therefore, China's 56 (achieve) in biodiversity conservation and wilderness protection are important to the future of global biodiversity conservation.

The vital biodiversity, 57 (combine) with a large population, has led the government to reconsider its protected area system and transform some wilderness areas such as the rainforest in Hainan 58 formal national parks. The new national park system will make it more practical 59 (preserve) habitats and species. The aim is to preserve biodiversity and ensure a 60 (harmony) relation between humans and nature.

The national parks cross China's vast ecosystems, from the Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park in the south 61 the Hainan gibbon—a critically endangered species live, the Giant Panda National Park, the Northeast Tiger and Leopard National Park, the Wuyi Mountain National Park to the Sanjiangyuan National Park on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau—62 source of the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and the Lancang River. The diversity of species and habitats under protection 63 (reflect) in these parks' names.

The national parks are open to all. Visitors can make reservations online in advance 64 book on the spot. They should acquire a little local knowledge to get 65 (they) ready for the amazing trip and maximize their enjoyment.

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, 你校英语俱乐部拟邀请 David Brown 教授来做一个关于英国节日文化的讲座。请用英语写一份主持该讲座的开场白, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 介绍 David 教授;
3. 听讲座要求。

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。

Boys and girls,
May I have your attention, please?

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。

On a winter Sunday good for skiing, Sue arrived at their holiday chalet (棚屋) with joy. Sue's skis were sticking out behind her. Mark, another skier, tripped over Sue's skis. Before Sue could apologize, Mark shouted, "Your skis are in the way. You've got big smelly feet!" In view of his attitude, Sue ignored him. Mark lost face and was angrier.

The ski lift took all the skiers to the top of the mountain. The hard snow of the piste (滑雪道) was below them. Then Sue skied down the mountain. As a good skier, she didn't fall over. Mark, along with his good friend David, was watching her with envy and anger. They were also good skiers but they didn't know Sue very well. "She's good," David said. "But we're better," Mark responded with dissatisfaction.

The young people skied all day. They enjoyed themselves and forgot everything. On Wednesday morning, the young people were waiting for the ski lift when their teacher announced a ski race. The race would be arranged for the last day of the holiday on a long and difficult ten-kilometer piste. Everybody wanted to win! They went up the mountain, put on their skis and skied down the piste, practicing for the race. Sue skied fast, so did Mark and David. Obviously, these three became powerful opponents.

It was Saturday and the race was going to be held in the afternoon. Sue was hungry and left her skis at the side of a café. She sat down and ordered lunch. Later, David and Mark came in. They also headed to the side to put their skis there. Mark noticed Sue's skis and aimed a kick angrily at them. Then he found a

screw (螺丝) on Sue's ski was loose, unsure whether it was caused by the force or it was like that originally. "Sue's skis won't work. We're sure to win," Mark said and pointed. They smiled knowingly at each other.

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。

Finally came the time of the race and everyone was excited.

Maybe feeling guilty or nervous, Mark made a mistake and fell down when Sue approached him.

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