

座位号  
考场号  
姓名  
班级  
学校

# 2023届5月质量监测考试

## 英语

试卷满分:150分 考试时间:120分钟

### 注意事项:

- 1.答题前,考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
- 2.全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试题上无效。
- 3.回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B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,将答案用0.5mm的黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
- 4.考试结束后,将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

### 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。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 would the man probably prefer to drink?  
A. Water.    B. Coke.    C. Coffee.
2. How does the woman learn best?  
A. Through pictures.    B. Through writing.    C. Through listening.
3. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Brother and sister.    B. Husband and wife.    C. Co-workers.
4. How does the man probably feel about the restaurant?  
A. The food is of bad quality.  
B. It doesn't have good service.  
C. Its location is too far from his house.
5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. When the man will move.    B. Why the man moved.    C. What kind of flat Cathy wants.

#### 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. Which language does the man want to learn?  
A. French.    B. Japanese.    C. German.
7. Where does the man live?  
A. In France.    B. In England.    C. In Germany.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why does the man dislike that dog?  
A. It has long hair.    B. It looks unfriendly.    C. It is too expensive.

9. What will the speakers buy in the end?  
A. A snake.                                    B. A cat.                                    C. A fish.
- 听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。
10. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. On the way.                                B. In an office.                            C. At home.
11. When will the speakers meet for lunch?  
A. At 12:15 p.m.                              B. At 1:00 p.m.                              C. At 2:15 p.m.
12. What will the woman do first today?  
A. Meet Maria for shopping.                B. Take a class in the gym.                C. Have a hair appointment.
- 听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
13. What will the woman do on Friday afternoon?  
A. Watch a movie.                              B. Take an exam.                              C. See a dentist.
14. What does the woman think of Dr. Bill's service?  
A. Good but expensive.                        B. Nice but cheap.                        C. Bad but cheap.
15. Where will the speakers probably meet?  
A. At the café.                                 B. At the hotel.                                C. At the cinema hall.
16. Who will take some snacks?  
A. Bob.    B. Alice.                                        C. David.
- 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. How many countries in Africa speak Portuguese?  
A. Two.    B. Three.                                        C. Five.
18. What fact about Portugal is the speaker probably most proud of?  
A. It has its own national type of music.  
B. It has the oldest bookstore in the world.  
C. It is the oldest country in Europe.
19. What is the speaker's favorite area of Portugal to visit?  
A. The beaches.                                B. The major cities.                            C. The northern forest area.
20. Why is the speaker giving a speech?  
A. To compare Portugal and Brazil.  
B. To invite others to celebrate the festival.  
C. To explain the reasons for living in China.

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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Ever thought of creating a library with thousands of free books? It sounds impossible, but it's not. Free books on nearly any subject you can think of are all over the internet, ready to be downloaded, read, and shared.

**Librivox**

If you've been looking for a great place to find free audiobooks, Librivox is a good place to start. The site has many volunteers that work to release quality recordings of classic books. All the titles here are absolutely free. Use the New Releases RSS feed with a feed reader service to stay on top of new additions.

### ManyBooks

ManyBooks is one of the best resources on the web for free books in a variety of download formats. Unlike some sites, this one lets you browse (浏览) free books by language. You can also search by author and genre. Downloading books requires a free account login.

### Free Computer Books

There are free textbooks, extensive lecture notes, and more. Some of the genres include computer and programming languages, computer science, data science, computer engineering, Java, and networking and communications. There are also many subgenres, giving you an easy way to find the book you're after.

### Authorama

Authorama offers a good selection of free books from a variety of authors, both current and classic. They're organized alphabetically (按照字母顺序的) by the author's last name and are written in HTML and XHTML. Most books here are featured in English, but there are quite a few German language texts as well. You don't need a user account to read these titles online, and they're all formatted nicely.

21. If one prefers listening to the books, which is the best choice?  
A. Librivox. B. ManyBooks.  
C. Free Computer Books. D. Authorama.
22. Which author will first appear on Authorama?  
A. Mark Twain. B. Charles Dickens.  
C. William Shakespeare. D. Ernest Hemingway.
23. What do we infer from the text?  
A. We can create our own library by downloading free books on the internet.  
B. You can search by language as well as author and genre on the web.  
C. It's hard to search because of too many subgenres on the internet.  
D. It's necessary to apply for a user account to read books on the websites.

**B**  
FitzGerald is a 16-year-old long-distance runner from Devon, England, who has set a national record in the under-17s 3,000 meters, but now she's getting noticed for her commitment to saving the planet.

FitzGerald finished fourth in the under-20s race at the European Cross Country Championships in Italy last December, but her journey to get there made it even more impressive. To reach Turin in Italy, FitzGerald could have taken a quick flight. However, flying releases carbon dioxide. Instead, she took an overnight coach to Lille in France, then trains to first Paris, then Turin, cycling between stations. Despite her tiring journey, she beat athletes three years older than her.

FitzGerald turned down the chance to compete at the World Athletics Cross Country Championships in Bathurst, Australia. She told Athletics Weekly magazine that the decision wasn't easy but that travelling fills her "with deep concern". "To have the opportunity to compete for Great Britain in Australia is a privilege," FitzGerald said. "However, I would never be comfortable flying in the knowledge that people could be losing their livelihoods, homes and loved ones as a result. The least I can do is voice my solidarity (团结一致) with those suffering on the front line of climate breakdown."

FitzGerald's refusal to fly has led people to compare her to the climate activist Thunberg, who once travelled to New York by boat. FitzGerald could travel by ship to Australia, but it would take her more

than a month to get there. FitzGerald knows her choice to put the needs of the Earth first could affect her athletics career, but she has to act as if it's an emergency.

Champions for Earth, an organization for environmentally-friendly athletes, said: "She is looking for sponsors and supporters who can help her with the more expensive public transport, accommodation and eco-friendly kit that she requires. It is clear that FitzGerald has the steely determination and focus, combined with the courage and clarity to face a reality quite different to athletes of previous generations.

24. Why did FitzGerald make headlines?
- A. Because she chose green transport instead of a flight to Italy.
  - B. Because she made a national record in 3,000 meters in England.
  - C. Because she devoted all her time to eco-environment in England.
  - D. Because she won the champion in the cross country race in Italy.
25. What caused FitzGerald to refuse the competition in Australia?
- A. Ungoer travelling.
  - B. Tiring competing in Italy.
  - C. Changeable climate on the way.
  - D. Affected athletics career.
26. What do FitzGerald and Thunberg have in common?
- A. Acting immediately if there is an emergency.
  - B. Preferring taking the ship instead of the flight.
  - C. Spending all their life in protecting the environment.
  - D. Choosing the eco-friendly means of transportation.
27. Which can best describe FitzGerald according to Champions for Earth?
- A. Honest and outgoing.
  - B. Determined and concentrated.
  - C. Attractive and modest.
  - D. Courageous and humorous.

C

Labelled as a vegetable for nutritional purposes, tomatoes are a good source of vitamin C. The fruits are commonly eaten raw in salads, served as a cooked vegetable, and used as an ingredient of various prepared dishes.

The wild species originated in the Andes Mountains of South America, probably mainly in Peru and Ecuador, and is thought to have been grown by humans in pre-Columbian Mexico; its name is from the Náhuatl (Aztec) word *tomatl*. The Spanish and Italians seem to have been the first Europeans to adopt it as a food. In France and northern Europe, the tomato was initially grown as a decoration plant but not edible food because botanists recognized it as a poisonous plant. Indeed, the roots and leaves of the tomato plant are poisonous and contain the neurotoxin solanine (神经毒素龙葵碱).

The Italians called the tomato *pomodoro* ("golden apple"), which has led to speculation that the first tomatoes known to Europeans were yellow but no evidence has been given to support it. Some scholars state firmly, however, that the tomato was at first taken to be a kind of eggplant, of which it is a close relative. The eggplant was called "apple of the Moors (摩尔人)" because it was a favorite vegetable of the Arabs.

Tomatoes were introduced to North America from Europe. Thomas Jefferson is known to have raised them at Monticello in 1781. The tomato was used for food in Louisiana as early as 1812, but not in the northeastern states until about 1835. It did not attain widespread popularity in the United States until the early 20th century. The plant is now grown commercially throughout the world.

28. What made French regard tomato as a decoration plant at first?



密封线

- A. Low production.      B. Bitter taste.      C. Wrong recognition.      D. Poisonous roots.
29. What is the underlined word "speculation" mean in Paragraph 3?  
A. Proof.      B. Advice.      C. Guess.      D. Protest.
30. What can be inferred in Paragraph 4?  
A. Tomatoes appeared earlier in North America than in Europe.  
B. People didn't eat tomatoes in the US until 1835.  
C. Thomas Jefferson raised new species of tomatoes.  
D. It took a long time before tomatoes became popular in the US.
31. Which is the best title of the text?  
A. Tomato's History and Development      B. The Nutritional Functions of Tomato  
C. The Diverse Species of Tomato      D. Tomato's Names and Relatives

**D**

Wildfire, or wildland fire, is the uncontrolled fire occurring in a forest, grassland or bushlands.

Fire danger in a wildland setting varies with weather conditions: drought, heat, and wind. Once a fire is burning, drought, heat, and wind all increase its intensity. Topography(地形) also affects wildfire, which spreads quickly uphill and slowly downhill. Dried grass, leaves, and light branches are considered flash fuels, and fire spreads quickly in them, often generating enough heat to burn heavier fuels such as tree stumps(树桩), heavy branches, and the organic matter of the forest floor. Such fuels, ordinarily slow to burn, are difficult to extinguish. Green fuels—growing vegetation—are not considered to catch fire easily, but an intense fire can dry out leaves and needles quickly enough to allow ready burning. Green fuels sometimes carry a special danger. Evergreens, such as pine and spruce(云杉), contain oils that easily burst into flames when heated sufficiently by the searing drafts(灼热的气流) of a forest fire.

Firefighting forces are specially trained to deal with wildfires. Aircraft were first used in fighting wildland fires in 1919. Now airplanes and helicopters are primarily used for dumping water, for observation, and occasionally for assisting in communication and transporting personnel, supplies, and equipment.

Tools for fighting wildfires range from the standard equipment of urban fire departments to portable pumps, tank trucks, and earth-moving equipment. It can also change the fire's direction as well as slowing its progress. They are maintained by public and private owners of forestlands. Such a force may attack a fire directly by spraying water, beating out flames, and removing vegetation at the edge of the fire to contain it behind a fire line. When the very edge is too hot to approach, a fire line is built at a safe distance, sometimes using strip(长条地带) burning to get rid of the fuel in the path of the uncontrolled fire.

32. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?  
A. What causes wildfire to happen.      B. How topography affects wildfire intensity.  
C. Why wildfire danger hides in green fuels.      D. Where wildfire often breaks out.
33. Why are pines considered to be a special danger?  
A. Carrying thin leaves.      B. Having heavy branches.  
C. Lacking enough water.      D. Containing some oil.
34. In what circumstance will strip burning be used?  
A. When the fire dies down.      B. When the wind blows hard.  
C. When the fuel burns uncontrollably.      D. When the pump works effectively.
35. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. An advertisement brochure. B. A news report.  
C. A sci-fi lecture. D. A geography 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。

#### Why are Chores Important for Children to Do?

You might hold back from assigning your children chores because they already have their hands full with homework and school activities. 36 Consider the benefits of chores.

You've often heard that a "family that prays together, stays together", right? 37 When you and your children work together for the greater good of the family, you'll draw closer together. Assigning your children chores show that you're all working toward the same goal-drawing closer together as a family.

38 In fact, being involved at home helps them to thrive at school. It teaches self-discipline. They'll be better able to manage their time properly and deal with difficult situations. This helps them to handle school and household chores and put them in their proper place. It allows them to be balanced and prioritize what's really important - contributing to the development of their family.

The best way to teach children how to appreciate what they have is to give them age-appropriate household chores. They'll also learn to sympathize with you and learn what's involved in making a home. 39 When you ensure that they have a hand in keeping the home organized and clean, they'll appreciate and understand the sacrifices and hard work you put in at home daily.

When you assign your children age-appropriate household chores, you're teaching them to be responsible. You won't always be around to wash the dishes or set the table for them. They'll have to assume that responsibility on their own, perhaps after leaving home. As a child growing up, you likely learned how to do things around the home from your parents. 40

- A. Chores give them a sense of purpose and usefulness.  
B. Doing household chores influence your child's maturity.  
C. The same applies when handling chores around the home.  
D. Wouldn't it be nice to pass on those skills to your children?  
E. That's understandable, but household chores can benefit your children.  
F. It takes effort, time, and resources to do all the things around the home.  
G. Children learn to cherish only with the experience of doing chores at home.

### 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。

Billy Ray Harris was a homeless old man. He often roamed (漫步) the streets holding an empty cup and asking strangers for spare 41.

At one point, a woman named Sarah Darling 42 him some money. But as she reached into the cup to 43 some loose change, her engagement ring fell into the cup as well without her 44.

When Harris found the ring, he was tempted (引诱) to 45 it. He went as far as having it appraised (评估). It was valued at \$4,000. 46, Harris couldn't get himself to do it. In the end, he decided to 47 the ring to Darling after bumping (遇到) into her a few days later.

But this story doesn't end there.

Darling and her husband were so 48 that they decided to start a crowdfunding 49 with a goal of \$1,000 to help Harris get his 50 back on track. But what the couple didn't 51 was the outpouring of support for Harris' good deed. They were so moved that they donated more than what was 52.

After running the crowdfunding campaign, Darling was able to 53 more than \$190,000. Darling 54 a lawyer who set up a trust for Harris. The money ended up toward Harris' home and car. He's now 55 the rest of it to fix himself up.

The story caught mainstream 56 so Harris was soon featured on the news. And thanks to the 57, Harris' family and friends—who hadn't seen him for 16 years—were able to 58 him down. All that time, they 59 Harris was dead.

Harris is now happily 60 with his family.

- |                           |                 |                      |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. clothes            | B. fruit        | C. change            | D. bread        |
| 42. A. lent               | B. gave         | C. sent              | D. paid         |
| 43. A. take               | B. donate       | C. throw             | D. drop         |
| 44. A. knowledge          | B. commitment   | C. comfort           | D. impression   |
| 45. A. show               | B. hide         | C. sell              | D. share        |
| 46. A. Therefore          | B. However      | C. Meanwhile         | D. Besides      |
| 47. A. return             | B. hand         | C. post              | D. offer        |
| 48. A. honored            | B. touched      | C. confused          | D. embarrassed  |
| 49. A. business           | B. investment   | C. organization      | D. campaign     |
| 50. A. life               | B. work         | C. family            | D. study        |
| 51. A. hope               | B. notice       | C. consider          | D. expect       |
| 52. A. opposite           | B. essential    | C. necessary         | D. possible     |
| 53. A. pocket             | B. raise        | C. manage            | D. distribute   |
| 54. A. showed concern for | B. learned from | C. got in touch with | D. heard of     |
| 55. A. wasting            | B. carrying     | C. maintaining       | D. using        |
| 56. A. attention          | B. imagination  | C. favor             | D. popularity   |
| 57. A. exploration        | B. exposure     | C. expansion         | D. expectation  |
| 58. A. take               | B. turn         | C. track             | D. calm         |
| 59. A. thought            | B. knew         | C. predicted         | D. investigated |
| 60. A. compared           | B. involved     | C. combined          | D. reunited     |

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。

The birthplace of Beijing opera is China's capital Beijing. As the most widely 61 (recognize) type of Chinese opera in the world, Beijing Opera is regarded 62 the quintessence (精粹) of Chinese culture.

When performing Beijing Opera, artists follow the established formats of singing, reciting, acting and martial arts, 63 are the four core elements and skills of Beijing Opera. Usually, performers start practicing these four skills from 64 early age. Perseverance is the key to creating vivid characters on stage.

Beijing Opera combines 65 (wonder) performance with elaborate costumes and makeup. The unique facial makeup art in Beijing Opera is called "Lianpu". It uses a form of exaggeration (夸张) 66 (demonstrate) the personalities, psychological and physical features of the characters. Color patterns are

painted on the performers' faces, 67 (especial) on their eyebrows, eye sockets and the corners of their mouths. The face colors 68 (associate) with the characters' personalities. For example, red means loyalty and hospitality, black shows fairness and justice; white indicates cunning and suspiciousness; blue suggests bravery; whereas gold and silver convey a sense of solemnity (严肃). Such facial makeup 69 (enable) the audience to better understand the characters and the plot.

Nowadays, the art of Beijing Opera facial makeup has also been applied in many creative cultural 70 (product). Such special stationary, clothing and skincare facial masks are getting more and more popular around the world.

#### 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 处错误, 每句话中最多有两处。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。

You probably know the basics of being safe online: don't give personal details to somebody you don't know, and check trusting sites. When you experience online bullying(霸凌), the first thing to do is to tell a adult about what's happening. If another person posts information that frightened you, you can report them to the social media or gaming platform where it happens. Being a good digital citizen is all what we should do. How you act online is just so important as how others treat you. Good digital citizen use online space positively, which means treating everybody online with kindness and respect. If you've shared with something you shouldn't have, it's never too late to say sorry and fix the situation. If you notice somebody is being cyberbullied, consider reporting it and getting touch with the person being treated bad to make sure they're ok.

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

高中生活转瞬即逝, 回想一下我们的高中生活, 有哪个难忘的瞬间让你久久不能忘怀? 假设你是李华, 你校英语报正在进行主题为“My most unforgettable moment”的征文活动, 请你给校英语报投稿, 内容包括:

1. 难忘瞬间;

2. 你的感受。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节以使行文连贯。

#### My most unforgettable moment

---

---

---

---



## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。

