

2023 学年第一学期江浙高中(县中)发展共同体高三年级 10 月联考

英语

2023 年 9 月

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)

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. Why did the man go to China last year?
A. To visit his friends. B. To go sightseeing. C. To do business.
2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Parent and child. B. Employer and employee. C. Teacher and student.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a classroom. B. In a canteen. C. In a library.
4. When did the train leave?
A. At 10:00. B. At 10:30. C. At 10:45.
5. What is the conversation mainly about?
A. Rescheduling a meeting. B. Solving a problem at work. C. Sharing some latest news.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或读白, 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, 回答题 6、7 题。

6. What will the woman probably do for the man?
A. Become his lawyer. B. Stimulate his competition. C. Improve his business practice.
7. How does the man probably feel in the end?
A. Scared. B. Relieved. C. Stressed.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How long will the speakers stay in the hotel?
A. Four nights. B. Five nights. C. Six nights.
9. What will the woman do first?
A. Book hotel rooms. B. Phone the print shop. C. Make a conference call.

10. What are the speakers doing?
 A. Preparing for a business trip. B. Making a hotel reservation. C. Planning for a holiday.
 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Who is Mark's math teacher?
 A. Ms. Patel. B. Ms. Martin. C. Ms. Walker.
12. What grade is Mark in?
 A. The 6th. B. The 7th. C. The 8th.
13. When does summer school start?
 A. In June. B. In July. C. In August.
 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 A. How birds grow. B. How animals can fly. C. How animals' lives are affected.
15. What color of bird feather has the woman found?
 A. Black. B. Blue. C. Dark green.
16. What creature is the woman afraid of?
 A. Insects. B. Birds. C. Bats.
17. What is the man trying to tell the woman?
 A. Humans can achieve anything.
 B. Humans should value all creatures.
 C. Humans can overcome challenges.
 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What is the main purpose of the talk?
 A. To gain funding.
 B. To launch a new app.
 C. To warn against screen addiction.
19. How much was the pre-2017 fine for using a phone while driving?
 A. £60. B. £100. C. £200.
20. What does the SUD app do in “driving mode” ?
 A. Make sure messages are answered automatically.
 B. Make Internet available under hand control only.
 C. Make phone's social media apps totally unavailable.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

A

Poetry Foundation

Poetry Explorers

Join us online for a weekly family program! Each week, participate in live, interactive activities all about poetry life. We'll learn to use the power of poetry and imagination to explore the world from home. These workshops are designed for children aged 5 to 11 and their families. Email families@poetryfoundation.org to register.

Date: Wednesday, 12:00 PM — 12:30 PM

Teen Poetry Lab

All teens of grades 6-12 are invited to a weekly online exploration of poetry. Participants will read and discuss a wide range of contemporary poems and receive guidance in the creation of their own work. Sessions are free, but space is limited; to reserve a space, please email teens@poetryfoundation.org.

Date: Thursday, 5:00 PM—6:00 PM

Forms & Features Online: Pantoum

All are welcome to a poetry discussion workshop. In this session, we will explore the pantoum, a form born of Malaysian oral poetry that draws heavily upon repetition and rhyme. Registration is required; space is limited. To register, email forms@poetryfoundation.org with the time of the session you would like to attend.

Date: Monday, 2:00 PM —4:00 PM; Wednesday, 10:00 AM— 12:00 PM; Friday, 1:00 PM—3:00 PM

Library Book Club Online: Victoria Chang

All adults are welcome to a monthly book group hosted by library staff. Next month, we will read and discuss *Obit* by Victoria Chang. Registration is required; space is limited. To register, email library@poetryfoundation.org.

Date: Friday, 12:00 PM —1:30 PM

21. What do these four activities have in common?

- A. Including regular poetry creation.
- B. Being held online.
- C. Charging registration fee.
- D. Being aimed at children.

22. Which of the following offers guided poetry writing sessions?

- A. Teen Poetry Lab.
- B. Poetry Explorers.
- C. Forms & Features Online: Pantoum.
- D. Library Book Club Online: Victoria Chang.

23. Where should they email to register if a couple with their child aged 5 attend?

- A. teens@poetryfoundation.org.
- B. forms@poetryfoundation.org.
- C. library@poetryfoundation.org.
- D. families@poetryfoundation.org.

B

Terasa Hill did not intend to do something unplanned. It began when Terasa was observing a horse auction (拍卖). A chestnut racehorse was for sale? “She was the most beautiful thing I'd ever seen, though it had an injured leg,” said Terasa.

When the bidding started, Terasa surprised herself by stepping in. Finally, Terasa became the new owner of Sierra, and Sierra, limping (跛) and hurt with pain from a broken knee, became a labour of love for Terasa. After three long months of nursing her under the guidance of a local animal doctor, the leg recovered.

It wasn't only Sierra's leg that needed to recover; Sierra needed to relearn how to trust people. Terasa thought the best way to win Sierra's trust and fondness was to feed her treats. Terasa kept providing Sierra with many treats, but none passed the sniff (嗅) test. Desperate, Terasa experimented by making her own mixture of molasses and grains, which she baked in her own kitchen. The cookies were a hit with Sierra and other horses, sending Terasa's life in a new direction.

Her treats, called “Barnies” , were sold to a local store and like hotcakes, within months local businessmen began demanding for more. Terasa's kitchen was no longer big enough for the increased demand, moving her operation to an Oshawa company.

Then a serious health problem threatened to ruin her plans. Terasa called upon the same resolution that had helped her save Sierra to help her overcome her own illness. Family and friends came to her rescue and kept Barnies Ltd. going. Almost a year later, healthy and more resolute than ever, Terasa found a national distributor and Barnies began selling in 144 stores across Canada.

And what about Sierra, the inspiration for all this success and change? The horse has fully recovered and has become a wonderful riding horse.

24. Why did Terasa create her own cookies?

- A. To show superb cooking skills.
- B. To provide a special diet for Sierra.
- C. To find a way to bond with the horse.
- D. To lay the foundation for her business.

25. Which best describes Terasa according to paragraph 3?

- A. Inflexible.
- B. Pessimistic.
- C. Confident.
- D. Determined.

26. Why is the last paragraph an effective conclusion?

- A. It raises a valuable question.
- B. It provides surprising information.
- C. It returns to the topic of the opening paragraph.
- D. It continues the focus of the paragraph before it.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. A remarkable encounter.
- B. A famous food company.
- C. A rescue of a weak horse.
- D. A career from previous devotion.

C

The sound of leaves underfoot is usually associated with autumn. But this year, it was the soundtrack to summer walks across Europe, as maximum temperature records fell and the continent suffered its worst drought in 500 years.

The drought had been building for months after a dry winter and spring, but it was worse by a series of fierce heatwaves over the summer, says Simon Parry at the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology. In France, nuclear power plants were forced to reduce their output as low river flows meant there wasn't enough water to cool their reactors. Water levels on the Rhine river dropped so far that ships loaded with goods in Germany and the Netherlands, including coal and petrol, were unable to travel. Besides, farmers saw crops wither (枯萎). Harvests of soya-beans and sunflower seeds were predicted to fall by between 12 and 16 per cent.

This was a crisis caused in large part by climate change, says Richard Allan, who is also at the University of Reading. "Warming due to human-caused climate change made this event much more extreme," he says. Studies suggest that the drought was made at least 20 times more likely by global warming.

However, that missing rainfall ends up somewhere, says Peter Gleick at the Pacific Institute in California. This year's disastrous floods in countries including Australia and Pakistan are the "flip side" of the droughts, he says. "The droughts and the extreme floods that we are seeing are tied together, and are part and parcel of the broader challenge of climate change," says Gleick.

In the wake of a drought, it is critical that nature gets time to recover. But for Europe, this was the second severe drought in four years. "My grass has already recovered from this summer... but if I had a tree that survived it, that would take 10 years or more to get back to a normal state," says Niko Wanders at Utrecht University in the Netherlands.

28. What is the author's purpose in mentioning the sound?

- A. To show the seasonal cycle.
- B. To describe the beauty of autumn.
- C. To emphasize the dry weather.
- D. To clarify trees' survival mode.

29. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The reduction of river water.
- B. The duration of the drought.
- C. The causes of various losses.
- D. The consequences of the disaster.

30. Which is probably the best way to tackle climate change according to the text?

- A. Expanding climate monitoring.
- B. Improving human behavior.
- C. Promoting natural restoration.
- D. Balancing water distribution.

31. What is the author's attitude toward the climate change trend in Europe?

- A. Conservative. B. Unclear. C. Concerned. D. Hopeful.

D

Most of us would like to be more creative, but we assume there is little we can do about it. Psychology professor K. Anders Ericsson claims that with enough practice, any of us can become experts. However, he is quick to add that this requires a specific kind of practice that Ericsson calls ‘deliberate practice’: that is, pushing beyond one’s comfort zone and setting goals that are above one’s current level of performance. He says he has yet to find the limits on being successful and he doesn’t believe them to be real.

Ericsson has looked primarily at artistic and athletic skills, but can these findings apply to creativity? Most experts agree that even if most people cannot hope to become creative geniuses, they can learn to become more creative through practice. Psychologists claim that there are actually two levels of creativity, which they refer to as ‘Big C’ and ‘small c’. Big C creativity applies to breakthrough ideas, ones that may change the course of a field or even history. Small c creativity refers to everyday creative problem solving, like creating a new recipe or improving a process, which psychologists subdivide further into similar and different thinking. Similar thinking involves examining all the facts and arriving at a single solution. In contrast, different thinking involves coming up with many possible solutions. What most people think of as creativity generally involves different thinking and can be taught, practised and learnt.

Even with practice, different thinking alone cannot make one creative, however. Scott Barry Kaufman, a cognitive psychologist, says that most creative people share one personality quality: openness to new experience. Since this quality and these processes have been identified, less creative people can try to **emulate** them. Normally, we tend to reproduce what we already know because creative ideas move us into unfamiliar territory involving risks and following the usual behaviors is comfortable.

Moving outside of our comfort zone, engaging indeliberate practice and tolerating contradictory ideas, risk and failure are all things we can learn to do better. It is unlikely that doing so will transform any of us into creative geniuses, but it does have the potential to increase our level of creativity.

32. Why does Ericsson think he can't find the limits?

- A. No restrictions exist. B. Practice makes perfect.
C. Each one can succeed. D. The goal is ambitious.

33. Which of the following is an example of ‘small c’ ?

- A. Settling in out er space. B. Building a plastic doghouse.
C. Developing robots to look after the old. D. Explaining the theory of evolution in class.

34. What does the underlined word “**emulate**” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Justify. B. Limit. C. Copy. D. Assess.

35. What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

- A. We can learn to be more creative. B. Life is full of various challenges.
C. It's better to take deliberate practice. D. Most can become creative geniuses.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 12.5 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。

Go on a 15-minute Tour

Didn't someone say that life is about the journey, not the destination? ___36___ When you are focused only on getting to the next meeting, starting your next class period, or hurrying to send an email, you're missing all of the people between Points A and B.

To commit some time to the journey, take some time to walk around where you work and notice your surroundings. ___37___ Also, some of the smaller yet critical social clues that exist right under your nose will be concentrated on again.

___38___ Things to look for include the look and feel of people's workspaces, the timing of when different people move around the office, and which people seek interaction versus those who stay at their desks all day.

After your first observation tour, select a different day to tour your workspace for moods. Other people's moods can provide you with critical clues about how things are going. ___39___ Focus on what you see, hear, and pick up on in other people.

Schedule 15 minutes to tour your workplace twice a week for a month and be sure to avoid making too many assumptions or conclusions—just simply observe. ___40___

- A. You'll be amazed at what you see along the way.
- B. Spare a little time to closely monitor each person's progress.
- C. Notice what people may be feeling when you drop by to talk briefly.
- D. During any workday, take just 15 minutes to observe neglected things.
- E. You generally love the breathtaking landscape and people's performances.
- F. Going on a short tour will help you get in tune with other people and their emotions.
- G. To become socially aware, remember to enjoy the journey and notice people along the way.

第三部分 语言知识运用（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。

When I was little, I often helped my mother plant our family's garden. In April, I would kneel by Mum's side for hours, carefully digging holes and ___41___ seeds into the earth.

When I grew up, I was unwilling to do any planting. ___42___, my mother never said much about my decision until two years ago. I was leaving home when Mum ___43___ me.

“Would you please help me with the planting today?” she asked. I mumbled(咕哝) something along the ___44___ of, “Uh, maybe ... I'll see.” By the time I left the house, Mum was already in the garden. She ___45___ for a moment as I walked past, and from the corner of my eye I saw a certain ___46___ in her stare. A few hours later, I decided to head back home to help her and felt very ___47___ for my selfless decision. But I was too late.

I ___48___ little about that day until nearly a year later, Mum unexpectedly ___49___ her friend Sara to cancer. She went to see how the two children were ___50___ the sudden loss. There Mum learned the answer. “Mummy made me my own garden,” Rachel said ___51___, leading her outdoors to see the masterpiece. Sara had decided to plant her children something that would ___52___ long after she was gone.

As I listened to my mother tearfully tell Sara's story, I realized the true ___53___ of a garden. Our annual planting was about kneeling together, planting potential life and creating the best ___54___ together.

I won't ever ___55___ the planting day again.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. packing | B. driving | C. pushing | D. directing |
| 42. A. Naturally | B. Surprisingly | C. Awkwardly | D. Obviously |
| 43. A. stopped | B. followed | C. grabbed | D. reminded |
| 44. A. roles | B. scenes | C. clues | D. lines |
| 45. A. turned around | B. slowed down | C. burned out | D. looked up |
| 46. A. peace | B. panic | C. puzzle | D. pain |
| 47. A. calm | B. noble | C. guilty | D. crazy |
| 48. A. thought | B. forgot | C. talked | D. inquired |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 49. A. exposed | B. tied | C. lost | D. left |
| 50. A. perceiving | B. suffering | C. approaching | D. encountering |
| 51. A. seriously | B. proudly | C. bitterly | D. brokenly |
| 52. A. die out | B. run out | C. catch on | D. live on |
| 53. A. cost | B. style | C. power | D. test |
| 54. A. memories | B. wonders | C. prospects | D. services |
| 55. A. spend | B. miss | C. recall | D. waste |

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 cheongsam, or Qipao, is the classic dress for Chinese women, which combines the ___56___ (elegant) of Chinese tradition with unique elements of style.

This close-fitting dress, ___57___ (feature) by stand collar, right side opening, fitting waist and slip bottom, which can fully set off the beauty of the female shape, ___58___ (come) from China's Manchu Nationality and became popular among ladies of the royal family in the Qing Dynasty. In the 1920s, the cheongsam experienced a change with the influence of Western styles, including its length ___59___ (shorten), which allowed the beauty of the female body to be fully displayed. Starting from the 1940s, cheongsams became closer-fitting and ___60___ (practical) and in summer, women wore sleeveless dresses. It didn't become standard female clothes ___61___ the 1960s.

Today, with its variety of styles, the cheongsam shows its charm at many markets. More and more women in China appreciate its beauty. For instance, when ___62___ (wife) of China's ambassadors attend important social gatherings, the cheongsam is their first choice among dresses. In fact, quite a number of ___63___ (influence) people have suggested that cheongsam should become the national dress for women in China. Many foreign women are eager to get ___64___ (they) a cheongsam should they visit China. Cheongsam is no longer an article of clothing particular to Chinese women, ___65___ is adding to the vocabulary of beauty for women all over the world.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你在一份面向学生的国际英语杂志上看到一则征文告示，请依据要求写一篇短文投稿。

Articles wanted!

Write an article about a hobby or leisure activity that you used to enjoy but don't do now.
What did you do? Why did you enjoy doing it? What made you give it up? What do you do now?
Send us your article and see your name in print!

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答：

My Favorites

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。

Despite their genetic similarities, my twin sisters Lenna and Elsa were quite different. Lenna was a recognized athlete in our community. We all expected her to attain a scholarship on one field or another, but she lacked a certain edge to her reasoning. Elsa got along well with everyone who works in the library, but she had the grace (优雅) of a two-legged table. They had found few occasions to relate with one another and grew distant. Had I not lived with them, I would not have known them to be sisters.

They did, however, share a drive for success that seemed to become more successful around the same time during senior year. After a track and field season, Lenna was offered full scholarship at a reputable state university near our home, so long as she maintained a 3.0 GPA. Elsa had a more important thing to do: she was one perfect report card away from seizing the chance of making a speech at a graduation ceremony from her opponent, Chet Good weather. At the end of the sixth Wednesday of the fourth marking period, as the sisters unfolded the printed report cards, their smiles turned to tears: Lenna was getting a “D” in science and Elsa was getting a “C” in gym class.

Lenna and Elsa came home at the same time and were surprised to find one another disappointed. As they argued with one another about who had suffered the greater misfortune, they realized that the other's problem sounded easy to solve. Elsa barked, “Your problem isn't even a problem. I could pass that test easily and I can show you how to as well.” Lenna retorted(反驳), “Well, all you need to do to get an ‘A’ is to shorten your mile time to five or ten minutes. Two weeks of training with me and the coach will try to have you on the track team.” The girls exchanged glances and came to a quick agreement.

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。

Paragraph1: Every morning for the next two weeks, Lenna woke Elsa up at 4:30 to run. _____

Paragraph2: Final report cards were distributed the Monday before graduation. _____
