

机密★启用前。〔考试时间：2022年12月28日下午3:00—5:00〕

乐山市高中 2023 届第一次调查研究考试

英 语

(本试卷共 10 页，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、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 作答时，务必将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷及草稿纸上无效。
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。每段对话后面有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. How does the man keep fit?
A. He never eats fast food.
B. He exercises to lose weight.
C. He watches his food carefully.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. It is hard to get tickets.
B. It is cheaper to buy tickets online.
C. It is necessary to buy the tickets at the door.
3. Where are the speakers probably?
A. At a watch shop. B. At a repair shop. C. At an office.
4. What is special about the woman's father?
A. He has an important job.
B. He can deal with demanding tasks.
C. He can balance his family and work.

高三英语 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

5. How much does it cost for one person to ice skate?
A. \$1.25. B. \$2.25. C. \$2.75.

听第6段材料, 回答第6、7题。

6. What will the woman do for Thanksgiving?
A. Work at a store.
B. Go to her grandparents' house.
C. Attend a festival in the evening.
7. Why does the man refuse the woman's offer?
A. He doesn't want to cook.
B. He will be tired after work.
C. He received an invitation elsewhere.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man want to do at the beginning?
A. Know the class schedule.
B. Have a registration form.
C. Get a student discount.
9. What does the man worry about?
A. The expensive cost. B. The inconvenient time. C. The crowded classroom.
10. What will the woman talk about next?
A. The coaches. B. The location. C. The exercise equipment.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Military parades. B. National Day. C. Special TV programs.
12. What may most people in the woman's country do during the holiday?
A. They visit friends. B. They buy flags. C. They go shopping.
13. Where is the man probably going?
A. To the classroom. B. To the library. C. To the clinic.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至16题。

14. Who is probably Harold?
A. The woman's friend. B. The woman's husband. C. The woman's neighbor.
15. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. Send her mother-in-law to hospital.
B. Look after her daughter.
C. Find her a babysitter.
16. What do we know about the woman?
A. She'll talk with Sara in person.
B. She'll look for a babysitter herself.
C. She'll wait for the man to call Sara.

高三英语 第2页(共10页)

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. In the United States, which state is the nearest to Alaska?
A. Texas. B. Washington State. C. Hawaii.
18. What's the weather like in Alaska?
A. It's hot all year around.
B. It's very cold everywhere.
C. The weather is variable.
19. Which state has the longest coastline among all US states?
A. Alaska. B. New York. C. California.
20. Why do people use planes or boats to travel around in Alaska?
A. Because it is wild and there aren't many roads.
B. Because there are a lot of dangerous animals in the forests.
C. Because visitors are not permitted to take buses or trains in Alaska.

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

Architects all over the world have pushed the limits and broken boundaries when it comes to designing sports stadiums. Here are four of the most incredible stadiums across the globe.

Olympic Stadium (London, England)

The Olympic Stadium, often referred to as the "London Stadium", was built within the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park over the course of three years for the London 2012 Summer Olympics. It seats 80,000 people and cost \$809 million to create. When the exterior lights up at night, it is truly a magnificent sight.

Beijing National Stadium (Beijing, China)

With a volume of three million cubic meters, the Bird's Nest seats 91,000 people and is often considered the largest enclosed space in the world. Construction of the stadium began in December 2003 and finished in March 2008. The entire project cost an estimated 423 million dollars!

Heinz Field (Pittsburgh, the United States)

The Heinz Field began its construction in 1999 after the previous arena was torn down. The massive stadium cost \$281 million to build and included 12,000 tons of steel to represent Pittsburgh's history of steel production and the structure seats 68,000 people.

Amsterdam Arena (Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The largest stadium in the Netherlands, the Amsterdam Arena was built from 1993 to 1996 and cost more than \$160 million to create. The stadium seats about 54,000 people. The classy and effortlessly cool design was unlike anything built during that time.

高三英语 第3页 (共10页)

21. Which stadium has the largest capacity?
A. Olympic Stadium.
B. Beijing National Stadium.
C. Heinz Field.
D. Amsterdam Arena.
22. What do we know about Heinz Field?
A. It was built within a park.
B. It is a concrete-brick structure.
C. It was unique in style at that time.
D. It lies on the site of an old stadium.
23. Where can the text be found?
A. In a history book.
B. In a fiction book.
C. In an architecture magazine.
D. In a biography.

B

Wearing a beautiful fragrant cloud organza (香云纱) costume designed by herself, Kathrin von Rechenberg chatted with neighbors in a “hutong” or traditional alley, in the Qianmen area of central Beijing, where she runs a clothing studio. Born in Munich, Germany, Rechenberg was so attracted by this delicate, classic Chinese silk at first sight and touch that in 1999 she came to China in search of it.

In order to learn more about this silk and seek design inspiration, she paid several visits to a dyeing (草木染) plant in Guangdong’s Shunde. “The production of fragrant cloud organza involves more than 30 times of dyeing and natural drying at each interval. After the dyeing, the organza needs to stand for years before the entire process is completed and it can be used, making the silk precious.

Rechenberg has always insisted on sticking to originality in her designs. She draws inspiration from geometric (几何) lines and architectural shapes and reduces unnecessary tailoring to preserve the original art design as much as possible. “Western costume designers are used to presenting beauty through complex design and tailoring, but I just follow the lines and fabric (织物的) colors,” Rechenberg said.

Rechenberg was awarded the title of friendship ambassador of China’s textile intangible cultural heritage in 2020. Meanwhile, her own brand, Rechenberg Art Couture, has become increasingly popular. “I have gained a better understanding of the traditional Chinese culture over the past two decades in China and learned to pursue harmony with nature. I will continue to study Chinese culture and history,” she said.

24. Why did Rechenberg come to China in 1999?
A. To set up a clothing studio.
B. To search for a specific silk.
C. To find inspiration for design.
D. To experience the local culture.
25. What makes fragrant cloud organza valuable?
A. Significant production time and unique techniques.
B. Complex tailoring and beautiful patterns.
C. Natural dyeing process and fragrant smell.
D. Original art designs and various colors.

高三英语 第4页(共10页)

26. What's special about Rechenberg's design?
A. It features superior tailoring skills.
B. It draws inspiration from Chinese history.
C. It combines Chinese and Western styles.
D. It respects the properties of clothing materials.
27. Which of the following best describe Rechenberg?
A. Enthusiastic and brave.
B. Smart and inspiring.
C. Considerate and careful.
D. Devoted and principled.

C

Just as human beings have to learn to speak, birds also have to learn how to sing. They do this in several stages.

First, they practise tones and sounds, which can be compared to the baby stage in human language development. Then, birds practise their song for eight to nine months, until memory and practice match up. The singing is strengthened during the final stage.

Humans and birds both appear to go through a stage when the brain is particularly receptive to learning language or song. This is why birds have to hear other birds of their own species sing while they are still young, otherwise, they won't be able to produce much more than a whistle later on.

So do birds sing with an accent? Birds don't all sing the same songs, not even within a species. Although the members of each bird species share a vocabulary of sounds, dialect differences are quite common. Among yellowhammers, a distance of a few hundred metres is enough for the birds' song to change. The individual dialects are learnt while the birds are still chicks in the nest — just as children adopt the dialect of their parents. The young birds always sing as well or as badly as their teachers, because the adults on which they model themselves vary in style and talent from region to region.

Some bird species have more than 60 dialects, and many singers can be described as multilingual. Males that master several dialects have a better chance of finding a mate since females prefer mates from the same dialect family. Bird dialects also help to drive evolution, because different songs cause the formation of new sub-species and eventually even completely new species.

28. How do young birds gain the skill of singing?
A. By matching singing with their inborn memory.
B. By practicing tones and sounds to their best.
C. By imitating the birds of their own species.
D. By trying hard to produce many whistles.
29. Why do birds sing with an accent?
A. They are receptive to learning different songs.
B. They have different vocabulary of sounds.
C. Their parents have different sounding features.
D. Their talents in singing vary individually.

高三英语 第5页(共10页)



30. Which of the following can best explain the underlined word “model”?
- A. Follow an example.
 - B. Work as a model.
 - C. Change dialects.
 - D. Show respects.
31. What’s the benefit of birds’ mastering several dialects?
- A. Scaring enemies away.
 - B. Enriching language varieties.
 - C. Enlarging territories.
 - D. Promoting mating and evolving.

D

Over the past century, more than a few great writers have expressed concern about humanity’s future. In *Brave New World* (1932), the British author Aldous Huxley pictured a near-perfect society in which unhappiness and aggression had been removed out of humanity through a combination of genetic engineering and psychological conditioning.

It might surprise you to hear this, but these things have already happened. Now we are living in a world in which a handful of high-tech companies are not only monitoring much of our activity, but are also invisibly controlling more and more of what we think, feel, do and say.

Take Google, the biggest and the best search engine. It gives us exactly the information we are looking for, almost instantly and almost always in the first position of the list after we launch our search—the list of “search results”. And that ordered list is so good, in fact, that about 50 per cent of our clicks go to the top two items, and more than 90 per cent of our clicks go to the 10 items listed on the first page of results. Seconds later, the decision we make or the opinion we form is determined by that short list we are shown, even though we have no idea how the list was generated.

Of course, Google decides which of the billions of web pages it is going to include in our search results, and it also decides how to rank them. However, how it decides these things is a deep, dark secret—one of the best-kept secrets in the world, like the formula for Coca-Cola.

The technology that now surrounds us is not just a harmless toy; it has also made possible undetectable and untraceable control of entire populations. If we choose to ignore this, we do so at our own risk.

32. Why does the author mention the book *Brave New World*?
- A. To introduce the book.
 - B. To lead in the topic.
 - C. To arouse readers’ interest.
 - D. To get readers into thinking.
33. According to the passage, how does Google invisibly control us?
- A. By monitoring what we are searching.
 - B. By offering us a wealth of information.
 - C. By presenting what it would like us to see.
 - D. By ranking the research results by importance.

34. How does the author sound when discussing the problem?
A. Cautious. B. Worried. C. Humorous. D. Curious.
35. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
A. The New Mind Control. B. A Bad Choice of Technology.
C. Connecting Through the Internet. D. A Double-edged Sword.

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。

We often try to save money for a variety of different reasons. It might be to save up for a new computer or put money aside into a rainy-day fund. 36, but a recent study showed that over half of all 22~29-year-olds living in the UK have no savings at all. Did they max out on too many things, or are there other factors? And how can we become better savers?

First, put a stop to those impulse buys. 37, even if it is on sale or looks like a bargain. Impulse buys are done in the heat of the moment and without thought for what it's costing you. Encouraging yourself to question your purchase before you buy allows you to process what you are doing.

38. Withdraw cash before you go to a restaurant or shopping and set a fixed budget you must stick to. Also, any change that comes from your transactions (交易) when you're using cash can be put in jar and deposited into your account.

Finally, be disciplined. 39. It's about sticking to it, too. You shouldn't be dipping into your savings every time you feel like it. Setting up a standing order from your current account into your savings the moment you receive your salary will ensure you keep up the habit. 40.

Just as the old saying goes: "A penny saved is a penny earned." These are some of the actions we can take to help us all become better savers.

- A. Learning how to save is important
- B. Ask about discounts and pay in cash
- C. It's not just about creating that budget
- D. Sometimes, saving money can be difficult
- E. Another way is to use cash rather than card
- F. Ask yourself if you really need to buy something
- G. Successful savers stick to their plans and watch the money pile up

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In my teen years, my dad taught me things I'd need to know. When I moved out, I 41 him at least once a week, usually when something broke down in my 42.

But then, I needed him 43. My husband had most of the knowledge I 44. I don't know when it happened but our 45 changed into six words. "Hi. Dad." "Hi, sweets. Here's Mom." Dad knew I always 46 to ask questions about how to take care of kids.

I loved my dad, but I wondered if he had already 47 everything I needed to know. Two summers ago, my husband, kids and I moved in a lake house with my 48 for three weeks. Dad asked me to help him 49 the bulkhead (舱壁).

It was 50 labour. But as we put the new bulkhead together piece by piece, my dad knew 51 what went where. "Dad, how do you know how to build it?"

His heavy mallet (木槌) 52 in mid-air. "I spent a summer building them on the Jersey Shore." I thought I knew everything about his random 53. But I never knew this.

As he carefully explained how to use the circular saw, I realized that maybe it's not that there's 54 left to say. Maybe it's just that I've spent my life asking him the 55 questions.

A few weeks later, I moved back. I called my parents. 56 answered. "Hi, sweets. Here's Mom." "Wait, Dad, how are you?" We 57 talking about his consulting job. To anyone else, it would sound like a 58 conversation between a dad and his daughter. But to me, it was 59. A new beginning. I spent the first part of my life needing to talk to my dad. Now I talk to him because I 60 to.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. told | B. helped | C. found | D. called |
| 42. A. neighborhood | B. apartment | C. direction | D. city |
| 43. A. only | B. further | C. never | D. less |
| 44. A. lacked | B. owned | C. applied | D. combined |
| 45. A. relationships | B. details | C. conversations | D. conditions |
| 46. A. needed | B. forgot | C. continued | D. stopped |
| 47. A. favored | B. ordered | C. shared | D. ignored |
| 48. A. colleagues | B. friends | C. partners | D. parents |
| 49. A. protect | B. rebuild | C. transfer | D. examine |
| 50. A. proud | B. fair | C. hard | D. easy |
| 51. A. exactly | B. recently | C. frequently | D. differently |
| 52. A. paused | B. flew | C. crossed | D. landed |
| 53. A. thoughts | B. jobs | C. beliefs | D. passions |
| 54. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 55. A. strange | B. funny | C. wrong | D. perfect |
| 56. A. Mom | B. Sister | C. Dad | D. Daughter |
| 57. A. gave up | B. showed off | C. turned down | D. ended up |
| 58. A. recent | B. normal | C. serious | D. previous |
| 59. A. natural | B. novel | C. formal | D. individual |
| 60. A. want | B. have | C. try | D. intend |

高三英语 第8页(共10页)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chinese structural biologist Yan Ning announced on Tuesday that she will resign 61 Princeton University in the US and join in the establishment of Shenzhen Medical Academy of Research and Translation (SMART) in the near future. The move comes in 62 effort of the country to attract more top talent to return to China for opportunities and development.

“In the near future, I will return to China full-time 63 (assist) in establishing a new research and development institution in Shenzhen, 64 is named SMART, integrating several functions including scientific research, transformation, student cultivation and 65 (finance) support,” Yan said.

Yan earned her PhD at Princeton in 2004, and returned in 2018. She 66 (elect) as National Academy of Sciences Foreign Associate in 2019 for her outstanding 67 (contribute) to research.

Yan wanted to support more outstanding scholars and to handle various health threats 68 (face) mankind. Shenzhen offered the extraordinary opportunity and the city can build its place in the global biomedical field.

The topic “Yan announced to leave the US and return to China” 69 (get) more than 300 million clicks on China’s Twitter-like Sina Weibo till now, with many netizens 70 (warm) welcoming Yan’s decision to return to the motherland.

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。

高三英语 第 9 页 (共 10 页)

修改：在错的词下画一横线，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只限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides a year into 24 solar term. Winter Solstice, 22nd solar term of a year, begin this year on Dec 22. It marks the arrival of the colder season in the year.

Winter solstice was a time for families to get together. In some parts of North China, people traditionally eat dumplings on this day, when in parts of South China, the whole family will have a meal make of red-bean and sticky rice. The Taiwan people, which make cakes in the shape of ducks, pigs or sheep, even keep the custom of offering nine-layer cakes to our ancestors. These animals stand out for good luck.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，最近你校开设了一系列兴趣选修课，效果良好。请你给外国朋友 Fred 写一封邮件，介绍相关情况。邮件内容包括：

1. 兴趣选修课介绍；
2. 你参加的兴趣选修课；
3. 你的收获。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：

兴趣选修课：Extra Period Option (EPO)

Dear Fred,

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

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