

2023—2024—1 高三年级月考 1

英语试卷

时间: 120 分钟

满分: 150 分

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 20 分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C £9 15

答案是C。

1. What does the woman intend to do?

A. Go to the 11th Street.

B. Take a bus to Jacksonville.

C. Put up a sign at the bus stop.

2. What may the woman suggest the man buy for Barry?

A. A book.

B. A toy bear.

C. A telescope.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Former schoolmates.

B. New colleagues.

C. Seller and buyer.

4. How is the weather now?

A. Sunny.

B. Rainy.

C. Cloudy.

5. Where are the speakers probably now?

A. In a park.

B. In a library.

C. In a gym.

第二节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15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。

听下面一段对话,回答 6-7 题。

6. What did the woman do yesterday?

A. She went to a club meeting.

B. She handed in her research.

C. She began to write her essay.

7. What will the woman do?

A. Contact Simone.

B. Change her essay topic.

C. Visit another country.

听下面一段对话,回答 8-9 题。

8. What does the man say about The Lord of the Rings?

A. It has no related movie series. B. Its story is great.

C. It lacks action and drama.

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9. Why is the woman unwilling to read the books?

A. They are too long.

B. They are confusing.

C. They are far from real.

听下面一段对话,回答 10-12 题。

10. Why does the man invite the woman to his flat?

A. To show her around his garden.

B. To help her improve her English.

C. To introduce her to his neighbors.

11. When will the woman see her friend Luke?

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A. On Wednesday.

B. On Thursday.

C. On Friday.

12. What will the woman prepare for the gathering?

A. A traditional snack.

B. A bunch of flowers.

C. Some coffee.

听下面一段对话,回答 13-16 题。

13. What color might the woman's dress be?

A. White.

B. Cream.

C. Silver and gold.

14. How many people will be present at the evening section?

A. 100.

B. 200.

C. 300.

15. What will the woman provide?

A. Balloons.

B. Drinks.

C. Chair covers.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A company gathering.

B. A birthday party.

C. A wedding ceremony.

听下面一段独白,回答 17-20 题。

17. What impact has the coronavirus had on public transport?

A. It has all been shut down.

B. It has been used less.

C. It has been destroyed.

18. What was the increase of cycling in the UK in June 2020?

A. 25%.

B. 39%.

C. 300%.

19. How did the coronavirus affect the employment in the UK?

A. Many people in the service section lost jobs.

- B. The technology section faced the worst results.
- C. No employees were able to work from home.
- 20. What is many people's wish?
 - A. We should keep positive changes.
 - B. It's better to look back on the past.
 - C. Traditional ways of living should stay.

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

Airbnb rentals

Entire apartment hosted by Daniel

2 guests. Studio. 1 bed. 1 bath. \$135 Airbnb star rate 4.87 (230 reviews)

Entire home: You'll have the apartment to yourself. **Self-check-in**: Check yourself in with the lockbox.

Sparkling clean: 13% recent guests said this place was sparkling clean.

Daniel is a superhost

Close to Wells beach and Route 1 shopping, restaurants, and etc. Private with its own full bathroom and full kitchen that's located in the room. High-speed Wi-Fi, and AC/heat. Comfy Queen size bed with bedding linens. I don't do long term rentals for the summer but please message me if you'd like to do a long-term rental from October to May.

Private room in apartment hosted by Sarah

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1 guest. 1 bedroom. 1 bed. 1 shared bath. \$213

Airbnb star rate 4.56 (98 reviews)

Sarah is a superhost

A cheerful, sunny room in a bright and well-lit street-side apartment. We love people-watching from the windows and the convenience to the subway. We are just a short subway ride from the downtown. Check-in before

The space

Private room in a very clean apartment 2 blocks from the subway. Shared bathroom and kitchen. Wi-fi included through your own device.

Entire cabin hosted by Selena

2 guests. Cabin. 1 bed. 1 bath. \$90 Airbnb star rate 4.91 (23 reviews)

Selena is a superhost

Our cabin is situated very close to the end of the road that runs north along the east side of the Sechelt Inlet. There is little besides wilderness, accessed only by plane or boat. As a result, it is very quiet up here with little to no traffic. We keep our canoe which is always available to our guests to use.

Information for transport

Driving is undoubtedly the best way to get around the coast as there is a lot to see and do, and not a lot of public transport options available. It might be possible for us to come pick guests up from the coast. Do let us know if that is the case.

21. How many guests have rated Daniel's apartment as sparkling clean probably?

B. 24.

C. 17.

D. 30.

22. Which rental place has the easiest access to public transportation? B. Selena's.

A. Sarah's.

C. Daniel's.

D. None.

- 23. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. Daniel offers long term rentals in the summer.
 - B. Guests own a full bathroom in Sarah's apartment.
 - C. It is possible to call Selena for a pick up at her convenience.
 - D. Guests are not allowed to use the Selena's canoe.

R

I believe in holding onto traditions because they helped our family flourish (兴旺) in a new country. But this concept is more concretely expressed this way: I believe in feeding monkeys on my birthday for that purpose something I've done without fail for 35 years.

In the Burmese jungle, monkeys are as common as pigeons. But in America, feeding monkeys means violating the rules.

As a kid, I thought that was cool. I learned English through watching bad television shows and expected that I was the chosen warrior (勇士) sent to defend my family. Dad and I would go to the zoo early in the morning, just the two of us. When the Coast was clear, I would throw my peanuts to the monkeys.

I never had to explain myself until my 18th birthday. It was the first year I didn't go with my father. I went with my friends and arrived 10 minutes after the zoo gates closed. "Please," I begged the zookeeper, "I feed monkeys for my family, not for me. Can't you make an exception?" "Go find a pet store," she said.

If only it were so easy. That time, I got lucky. I found out that a high school classmate trained the monkeys for

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the movie Out of Africa, so he allowed me to feed his monkeys. Once a man with a pet monkey suspected that my story was a <u>ploy</u> — that I was an animal rights activist out to liberate his monkey. Another time, a zoo told me that outsiders could not feed the monkeys without violating the zookeepers' collective bargaining agreement. Once in a pet store, I managed to feed a marmoset (被) being kept in a birdcage. Another time, I was asked to wear a special suit to feed a laboratory monkey.

It's rarely easy and, yet, somehow I've found a way to feed a monkey every year since I was born.

24. Why has the author fed monkeys all these years?

A. To please his father.

B. To develop a new hobby.

C. To celebrate his birthday. D. To keep up his family tradition.

25. How did the author and his father feed the zoo monkeys?

A. They did it in a secret way.

B. They pretended to be warriors.

C. They did it with the help of friends. D. They got the zookeeper's permission.

26. What does the underlined word "ploy" in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. Joke. B. Trick. C. Game. D. Treat.

27. How is the fifth paragraph mainly developed?

A. By providing examples.B. By giving explanations.C. By following time order.D. By making comparisons.

C

Turning the lights out or wearing a blindfold while eating could be a quick way to lose weight, according to scientists. The simple trick works because it stops diners eating for pleasure rather than for calories. It also triggers (引发) a part of the brain that is worried that unseen food may go bad.

An experiment by the University of Konstanz, in Germany, found that people who were blindfolded consumed nine percent fewer calories before they felt full, compared to those who could see. They also vastly overestimated how much they had eaten because they could not see how much was left on the plate. Blindfolded volunteers estimated they had eaten 88 percent more than they actually had.

Scientists believe that not seeing food on the table also allows the body to know when it is full in real time rather than remembering past experiences where it might have taken a full plate to feel full.

In the experiment, 50 people were blindfolded and 40 were allowed to see their food. All were told not to eat within two hours of the experiment. They were then given three 95g bowls of chocolate ice-cream and invited to eat for 15 minutes. Their bowls were taken away and the remaining ice-cream weighed, while the participants were quizzed on how much they thought they had eaten.

On average the group who could see ate 116g while the blindfolded groups ate 105g. However, the blindfolded group believed they had eaten 197g while compared with 159g for the non-blind volunteers. They were also asked how pleasant the ice-cream tasted and the blindfolded group rated lower than those who could see.

"The experienced pleasure of eating was significantly lower in the blindfolded group. Not seeing the food might have decreased the appetite. Sight plays an important role in the eating experience and in the overall dining experience."

Previous studies have shown that the visual influence of food plays a large part in the taste. While restaurants that allow diners to eat in the dark state that it triggers other senses, in fact eating in darkness is likely to taste far milder than usual.

28. With the lights out, diners eat less partly because _____.

A. they want to quickly finish their meals B. they trust their feelings more than ever

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C. they focus more on fun than the calories	D. they worry about the quality of the food
29. We can learn from the passage that the blindfolded gro	up
A. spent a much longer time eating the same food	B. believed they ate more than they really did
C. depended on past experiences to feel full	D. thought the food tasted better than usual
30. What do the last two paragraphs tell us?	
A. Diners are likely to lose their appetite eating in darkn	ess.
B. Senses rather than sight play an important role in the	taste.
C. Findings of this experiment differ from the previous s	studies.
D. Restaurants benefit a lot from allowing diners to eat i	n the dark.
31. What is the main purpose of the passage?	
A. Provide statistics related to eating in the dark.	B. Offer reasons for people to eat in the dark areas.
C. Inform the readers of the result of an experiment.	D. Persuade the readers to lose weight in a new way

D

For several decades, there has been an extensive and organized campaign intended to generate distrust in science, funded by those whose interests and ideologies are threatened by the findings of modern science. In response, scientists have tended to stress the success of science. After all, scientists have been right about most things.

Stressing successes isn't wrong, but for many people it's not persuasive. An alternative answer to the question "Why trust science?" is that scientists use the so-called scientific method. If you've got a high school science textbook lying around, you'll probably find that answer in it. But what is typically thought to be the scientific method — develop a hypothesis (假设), then design an experiment to test it — isn't what scientists actually do. Science is dynamic: new methods get invented; old ones get abandoned; and sometimes, scientists can be found doing many different things.

If there is no dependable scientific method, then what is the reason for trust in science? The answer is how those claims are evaluated. The common element in modern science, regardless of the specific field or the particular methods being used, is the strict scrutiny (审查) of claims. It's this tough, sustained process that works to make sure faulty claims are rejected. A scientific claim is never accepted as true until it has gone through a lengthy "peer review" because the reviewers are experts in the same field who have both the right and the obligation to find faults.

A key aspect of scientific judgment is that it is done collectively. No claim gets accepted until it has been vetted by dozens, if not hundreds, of heads. In areas that have been contested, like climate science and vaccine safety, it's thousands. This is why we are generally justified in not worrying too much if a single scientist, even a very famous one, disagrees with the claim. And this is why diversity in science — the more people looking at a claim from different angles — is important.

Does this process ever go wrong? Of course. Scientists are humans. There is always the possibility of revising a claim on the basis of new evidence. Some people argue that we should not trust science because scientists are "always changing their minds". While examples of truly settled science being overturned are far fewer than is sometimes claimed, they do exist. But the beauty of this scientific process is that it explains what might otherwise appear contradictory: that science produces both novelty and stability. Scientists do change their minds in the face of new evidence, but this is a strength of science, not a weakness.

32. How does the author think of the so-called scientific method?

A. Stable. B. Persuasive.

C. Unreliable.

D. Conclusive.

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第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

6

F. You can learn much about a particular culture by exploring their food G. Some people have taken the combination of food and culture to a new level

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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。 Some of you who are reading this may think my situation isn't as bad as it sounds. If that is your conclusion, let me __41__ you otherwise.

Today, before I left home to accomplish something in town, I <u>42</u> something that had been on my wish list like forever. I learned to split(劈叉)! <u>43</u>, I did not learn in the way that most do. As I came out of the bathroom, I heard my phone ringing. I <u>44</u> towards my room. Suddenly, a little bit of water on the floor made me <u>45</u>: the leg before gave out on me and soon the leg behind gave in to the pressure. There you have it; the perfect way to split!

Then, I went to a restaurant feeling like a woman in her 80's and I was definitely <u>46</u> like one: I got a seat <u>47</u> to me by a young man at my age as well as many <u>48</u> stares and smiles from others; one kind gentleman asked if I was suffering pain in my <u>49</u> and if I needed help to move around. Certainly, I respectfully <u>50</u>.

Anyhow, my expertise in the field could easily make me the president of $\underline{51}$. I have gone so far to embarrass myself. It won't $\underline{52}$ to tell you another story.

Yesterday, my parents had some guests over for a family gathering. Everything went <u>53</u> until mom gave dad the eye meaning 'You tell some stories now'. Much to my despair, but the <u>54</u> of his listeners, he told a story about my childhood!

In a hurry to get away from all the laughing, I <u>55</u> myself and headed for the kitchen. Instantly, I gave the audience a live example of my many <u>56</u>. Not realizing an object on the floor, I fell head first. All the chat stopped and I quickly <u>57</u> to my feet. As I rushed upstairs towards my room, a guest stopped me and told me to <u>58</u> my dress down! Now I finally knew why I felt <u>59</u> air at the back.

That's enough. I have given you much to 60 about. Now, I need somewhere private to lick my wounds.

That's enough. That	ve given you much to <u> </u>	o about. Now, I need some	where private to fick
41. A. warn	B. recommend	C. convince	D. teach
42. A. made	B. achieved	C. devoted	D. observed
43. A. Sadly	B. Fortunately	C. Generally	D. Hopefully
44. A. wandered	B. slipped	C. threw	D. dashed
45. A. gain weight	B. make sense	C. take effect	D. lose balance
46. A. served	B. introduced	C. treated	D. entertained
47. A. offered	B. transported	C. sent	D. lent
48. A. rude	B. eager	C. funny	D. sympathetic
49. A. feet	B. back	C. head	D. teeth
50. A. behaved	B. declined	C. admitted	D. nodded
51. A. devotion	B. innocence	C. clumsiness	D. mistakes
52. A. hurt	B. work	C. mind	D. help
53. A. roughly	B. smoothly	C. badly	D. freely
54. A. comfort	B. delight	C. embarrassment	D. shock
55. A. hid	B. buried	C. enjoyed	D. excused
56. A. hardships	B. performances	C. adventures	D. accidents
57. A. stood	B. rose	C. dropped	D. pointed
58. A. take	B. cut	C. pull	D. settle
59. A. warm	B. damp	C. cool	D. fresh
60. A. laugh	B. care	C. think	D. hear

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第Ⅱ卷

第二节 单词拼写(共 20 小题; 每题 0.5 分, 满分 10 分) 根据下列各句句意和空白后的提示词,在横线上写出对应单词的正确形式, 每空一词 。
他語 「列音可可思和王口用的提示例,在演奏工与出对应单例的正确形式, 蚕主 例 。 61. The dinosaur became(灭绝的) before the appearance of man.
62. The tension between the two countries is(可能的) to remain.
63. Rapid (工业的) growth makes new demands on science and technology.
64. It is generally believed that(不诚实) and poor methods have slowed things down.
65. This is certainly a(理论) risk but in practice there is seldom a problem.
66. Eventually, he decided to buy a(纪念品) to remind himself of the wonderful experience.
67. Please allow me to offer my warmest
68. You can find her(包围) by a lot of friends during break time or lunch.
69. In order to work out the best plan for college, I've(咨询) my teachers several times.
70. The man saw the farmer working in the field, and he(发信号) to him to turn left.
71 (equip) with the relevant knowledge and skills, he has strong faith in finding a good job.
72. My uncle gave me(detail) instructions on how to get there.
73. The specialists collect blood samples for(analyze) at a national laboratory.
74. The price of wine varies enormously,(depend) on where it comes from.
75. The victim had(seek) help desperately, yet there was no one there to help him.
76. These charities appeal to the compassionate feelings and(generous) of the general public.
77. The patients are told that fresh air and(nutrition) food will speed his recovery.
78. Weather(permit), a field trip will be organized for the whole class.
79. For the more(adventure) tourists, there are trips into the mountains with a local guide.
80. Aided by heat and strong winds, the fire quickly(spread).
第三节 语法填空(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。
Latte art (拉花艺术) is not only for coffee. "Painting" in tea is the Chinese intangible81(culture)
heritage that uses ground tea as raw material and uses water to make tea soup change patterns.
Cha Baixi or painting on tea soup, can be understood as82 extreme tea culture that was popular in
the Song dynasty. Cha Baixi was first seen in the Tang dynasty, and it was popular among the literati (文人墨客)
and83(writer) of the Song dynasty who had adequate food and clothing and a stable life. In the Song
dynasty, tea cakes were generally made84 grinding (碾碎) steamed tea leaves into fine powder.
The trick of Cha Baixi is85(put) the ground tea in a teacup or tea bowl and use a soup bottle (a
special kettle with hot water) to inject hot water without interruption, so that the solids of the tea water form a
relatively thick86(cover) film on the upper layer of the teacup. After the tea soup87(have)
enough surface tension, add water with a teaspoon to make the tea soup appear various changing patterns.
Just like the modern people are doing the coffee latte art, the tea soup made by Cha Baixi can be viewed or
enjoyed. However, the preservation time of the pattern of the tea soup is limited, 88 is its unique charm.
The inheritance of an ancient skill is not as easy as we think. Cha Baixi experienced the heyday of "everyone
fighting tea for fun" in the Song dynasty, and also fell into a long period of89(silent) and decline in the
Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties.
Fortunately, thanks to the efforts of tea lovers, the Chinese tea culture90(be) splendid for thousands
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of years, and Cha Baixi has radiated new brilliance.

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(个),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仅限一词;

(2) 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

The idea of living on the moon is no longer science fiction. However, there will be drawback of living there as well as advantages.

On the positive side, people will be able to escape from the crowding cities, and will have clear views of the earth and stars. On the other hand, the moon was an unfriendly place for humans. First of all, people will have to wear in special suits and their equipment fails, they may die. Secondly, they will have to get used to be weightless. Finally, they'll probable miss the plants and wildlife that exists on the earth.

All in all, the moon might be an ideal place that humans take a holiday or scientists carry out researches, and not a place for ordinary people to live all the time.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是高三学生李华,即将参加学校举办的主题为"人生规划(Life Planning)"的英语演讲比赛,请按照要求写一篇演讲稿,内容包括:

- 1.你对人生规划的看法;
- 2.你的人生目标、计划和措施等。

注意: 1.词数 100 左右; 2.可适当增添细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow stude	ints and teacher			

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