

## 安徽六校教育研究会 2023 高三年级入学素质测试

### 英语试题卷

#### 注意事项:

1. 你拿到的试卷满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 试卷包括“试题卷”和“答题卷”两部分, 请务必在“答题卷”上答题, 在“试题卷”上答题无效。

#### 第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

##### 第一节(共 5 小题; 每一小题 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 Daisy do yesterday?  
A. She bit the fence.                      B. She dug a hole.                      C. She lost a toy.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Interviewer and interviewee.        B. Teacher and student.              C. Colleagues.
3. What is the woman going to do?  
A. Form a club.                              B. Sign up for yoga classes.          C. Count her steps.
4. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a taxi.                                  B. At a subway station.                C. At a bus stop.
5. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Go to a clinic.                            B. Focus on her work.                  C. Have healthy food.

##### 第二节(共 15 小题; 每一小题 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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What is Bard?  
A. A teacher.                                B. A student.                              C. An editor.
7. What will the woman do in the evening?  
A. Take Bard to his aunt's.                B. Look after a baby.                    C. Pay a visit to Mike.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is the woman probably doing?  
A. Asking for advice.                      B. Reading a map.                        C. Having a meeting.
9. Which place will the woman visit first?  
A. Purple Mountain.                        B. 1912 Bar Street.                      C. The Confucius Temple.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. How soon will the man's flight take off?  
A. In one hour.                      B. In two hours.                      C. In three and a half hours.
11. What does the woman think of reading at the airport?  
A. It's relaxing.                      B. It's impractical.                      C. It's interesting.
12. Why does the man go back to China?  
A. To buy presents.  
B. To spend spring break.  
C. To get together with the family.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Why does the woman need a job?  
A. To kill time.                      B. To gain experience.                      C. To earn money.
14. What should the woman do if she takes the job?  
A. Sort goods.                      B. Do the home delivery.                      C. Buy supplies.
15. What can we learn about the woman?  
A. She has no time for after-class activities.  
B. She works hard at college.  
C. She will graduate soon.

16. When does the shop open in the morning?  
A. At 9:00.                      B. At 8:30.                      C. At 8:00.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What is Shu Lin's Grandpa?  
A. A magazine.                      B. A book.                      C. A painting.
18. What became a hot discussion at the London Book Fair in 2022?  
A. The number of Chinese books.  
B. The way to tell Chinese stories.  
C. The method of illustrating books.
19. What kind of Chinese element can people find in Shu Lin's Grandpa?  
A. Ink painting.                      B. Classical dances.                      C. Traditional clothes.
20. How many Chinese publishing companies took part in the book fair in 2022?  
A. About 900.                      B. About 600.                      C. About 60.

**第二部分：阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)**

**第一节 阅读理解(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，选出最佳选项。

**A**

If you love talking about vacations as much as you love going on vacation, then this card game Destination Anywhere from TableTopics is for you.

There aren't any rules — it's just you, your friend, and 135 cards printed with conversation starters that all relate to travel. The questions are open enough. They might inspire you to share the funniest stories from your

previous travels. “What do you always forget when you’re packing for a trip?” may, for example, remind you of the time when you forgot to bring your tent on a week-long hike. And “Do you prefer making tours or seeing sites on your own?” is practically begging your sister to talk about the time she got lost on a self-guided tour through the Tuscan countryside and was rescued by a kindly old shepherd. The game is recommended to ages 12 and up, and you can get it on Amazon for \$ 25.

If the Destination Anywhere version doesn’t sit well with you, there are plenty of other TableTopics versions to choose from. The “Geek Pop!” edition (\$ 22) could encourage a lively debate. “Not Your Mom’s Dinner Party” edition (\$ 25) will keep your guests entertained with questions like “Have you ever been accompanied by security?” The “Family” edition (\$ 25) is a great way to get silent kids to come out of their shells a little. “Would you rather know how to fly a plane, drive a race car, or rock climb?” pretty much guarantees an answer that isn’t “Yes”, “No”, or “Good”.

You can browse all the TableTopics card set on Amazon.

21. What do we know about the game Destination Anywhere?
- A. It is only suitable for adults to play.
  - B. It requires players to follow certain rules.
  - C. It prompts people to start talking about travel.
  - D. It is the cheapest of all the TableTopics card games.
22. Which of the following edition can help introverted children to talk more?
- A. Family
  - B. Geek Pop!
  - C. Destination Anywhere
  - D. Not Your Mom’s Dinner Party
23. What’s the purpose of the text?
- A. To show how to play the card games.
  - B. To give suggestions on holding parties.
  - C. To encourage people to go on vacation.
  - D. To recommend the TableTopics card set.

B

I enjoy throwing stuff away. I’d love to go full minimalism (极简主义), but my wife and two teenage kids do not share my dream of a house with almost nothing in it. I have tried. When the kids were little, I taught them my two favorite games – “Do We Need It?” and “Put It in Its Place”— and made them play every few months. Their enthusiasm never matched mine.

If I’m going to be honest, my own tidying skills are not as great as I’d like. My “discarded” pile is never quite the trash mountain I want because I make up excuses for why things are useful. I consider this unhealthy. I want to be better at moving on.

So, this time I found help--- the classics for people like me: The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up, by Marie Kondo. Kondo’s commitment to her craft is astonishing. Her philosophy is only to keep things you love. Can I go full Kondo? I will try. One central idea is to clean by category. You start by collecting all clothes and gathering them together for consideration. It makes you rethink how you organize. Next, hold each item and ask if it brings

you joy. This way you're choosing what to keep. And that's how I find myself with all my clothes on my bedroom floor. My wife walks by and gives me a look that says I'm nuts. She's probably not wrong.

Somewhere near the bottom of this chaos is my special jacket. I move through the pile: pants, shirts, suits and shoes. Then my last category: jackets. I haven't worn it in about 30 years. Somehow, it has survived. Now, has its time come?

I hold it in my hand. There is a tear just below the collar that widens as I hold it. It's literally falling apart. Will I ever wear it again? Not a chance. Does it feel good to wear? Does it bring me joy? Actually, yes. At this moment, my daughter walks in. She asks about the jacket. I tell her the story. She thinks I should keep it. It's cool and unique and full of memories. She is arguing that nostalgia (怀念) is the very reason.

I'm not entirely convinced by my daughter's arguments. I believe in looking ahead, not backward. Nevertheless, sometimes it's hard to let go. So I gently place the jacket on the "keep" pile.

24. What can we learn about the author's family members from Paragraph 1?

- A. They can't tolerate what the author insists on.
- B. They are less passionate about full minimalism.
- C. They are strongly opposed to full minimalism.
- D. They completely support what the author does.

25. What does the underlined word "discarded" probably mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. abandoned
- B. disposable
- C. organized
- D. classified

26. What drives the author to read *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*?

- A. To learn how to categorize.
- B. To develop a passion for minimalism.
- C. To persuade his family members.
- D. To improve his tidying skills.

27. What's the text mainly about?

- A. The importance of categorizing skills
- B. The changes brought by minimalism
- C. The author's efforts to go minimalism
- D. An inspiration got from the book

C

Imagine a bridge made of Legos with an uneven number of Legos supporting each end of the bridge. One side has three support pieces, and the other side only has two. How would you make the bridge supports balanced? Most people would add a piece to the short stack(一摞). But why not remove a piece from the taller stack?

People's preference for adding might cause problems. For example, think about messy homes. Benjamin Converse, a behavioral scientist at the University of Virginia, was part of a team that first found this adding preference. The team asked 100 volunteers to solve eight puzzles. Each puzzle could be solved by adding or removing things. Of the 94 volunteers who completed the task, 76 people added things. Only 18 people removed. The scientists suspect that most people use adding simply because removing never even comes to mind.

Next, the scientists wanted to know if they could influence people to use removal instead of addition. In one experiment, the team offered 197 people a dollar to solve a puzzle. The puzzle involved a Lego structure. The

structure was a large pillar with a roof on top. But the roof was uneven. They asked people to make the roof stable. The scientists then split people into two groups. They warned the first group that “each piece you add costs 10 cents”. However, more than half of them still added new blocks to make the roof stable, even though they had the option to remove. The second group was also warned about the cost of adding pieces. But they were also told that “removing pieces is free”. That reminder caused most of them to remove the block to stabilize the roof, proving that people are more likely to remove if they are given reminders. “When people try to make something better...they don’t think that they can remove unless they are somehow reminded to do so,” says Converse.

On some deep level, people seem to realize that removal comes less naturally than addition. That may be what’s behind such sayings like, “Less is more.”

28. Why is “messy homes” mentioned in paragraph 2?
- A. To explain the process of the recent study.
  - B. To connect the study with daily life.
  - C. To tell why people add more than remove.
  - D. To present the meaning of preference
29. What can we learn from the research?
- A. Most people find removing more difficult than adding.
  - B. People tend to add instead of removal with some reward.
  - C. Reminders can increase the likelihood of choosing removal.
  - D. People are more likely to remove than to add in most cases.
30. How does the author develop the whole passage?
- A. By explaining the process of research.
  - B. By providing the significance of the study
  - C. By providing several reasons for adding.
  - D. By explaining the background of the study.
31. What’s the author’s attitude to the finding of the research?
- A. Indifferent      B. Ambiguous      C. Reasonable      D. Suspicious

**D**

According to the US economist Robert Gordon, all the “impressive stuff” has been created; we have run out of the big, life-changing ideas needed to encourage rapid economic growth and engineers are now only just making slight changes. Inventions such as mobile phones, Gordon says, have had less impact than, for example, the invention of indoor plumbing.

But this is a misunderstanding of how engineers work. There is no “Wow!” moment. The development of new technology happens little by little. You build upon the work of those before you, thinking about what could be done better and what could be improved. It’s an unending task. Michael Faraday invented the first electric motor. But Faraday’s breakthrough followed William Sturgeon’s invention of the electromagnet (电磁铁), and Alessandro

Volta's invention of the battery before that. Faraday would have expected future engineers to pick up the baton (接力棒) later down the line.

Reduced energy supplies, increasing populations and mass urbanization keep clever young engineers awake at night. Those, for example, who enter the yearly James Dyson Award invent things that solve these problems and more. The 2012 winner Dan Watson designed a clever system of escape rings for fishing boat nets that deals with the issue of overfishing — not an exciting topic, but his invention is brilliant nevertheless. Human inventiveness remains undiminished (未减少的) in the face of new global challenges.

Our problem is patience. We expect new technology at a rate like never before. I can't tell you the world's next big invention. Last week brought news that we've invented a new way to deal with antibiotic resistant bacteria. Next week may bring a major development in another field. The biggest thing holding invention back is our impatience. With enough time and support, bright young engineers will develop exciting new technology to solve the world's trickiest problems. Many have already begun.

32. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Economic growth should give way to inventions.
  - B. All of the big, life-changing ideas are running out.
  - C. Indoor plumbing is the most influential among all the inventions.
  - D. Engineers are still working to make a big difference to our daily life.
33. What can we infer from Michael Faraday's example?
- A. Engineers always achieve success smoothly.
  - B. New technology has been developing step by step.
  - C. New inventions fail to deal with new global challenges.
  - D. Michael Faraday set a good model for William Sturgeon.
34. What makes Dan Watson's invention excellent?
- A. His patience with technology.
  - B. His habit of staying up at night.
  - C. His effort to solve real world problems.
  - D. His wish to win the James Dyson Award.
35. Which of the following should be the best title?
- A. Invention and Development need time.
  - B. Impressive Ideas Have Changed the World.
  - C. Be Patient—More Engineers are Emerging.
  - D. Science and Technology Can Solve All the Problems.

第二节 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 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。

Our lives are ruled by time and we use time to tell us what to do. Fixed within our genes, and those of almost all life on earth, are the instructions for a biological clock. And they also affect our levels of attention, mood, physical strength, blood pressure and much more.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ By contrast, as dawn approaches, our bodies get themselves ready for increased activity when we wake. Few of us appreciate this internal world, however. We are drawn by an apparent freedom to sleep, work, eat, drink or travel when we want.

37. \_\_\_\_\_ If you are alert in the morning and go to bed early, you are a morning “lark”, but if you hate mornings and want to keep going through the night, you are a night “owl”. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ In our first decade, we tend to wake early, but by the time we are teenagers, bedtimes and getting-up times become later and later.

This habit of getting up later continues until we are about 20 years old. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ By the age of 55-60 we are getting up as early as we did when we were 10. This could explain why young adults really do have a problem getting up in the morning. Teenagers sleep late and lack sleep because they are going to bed late but still having to get up early in the morning to go to school.

Paul Kelly, the headmaster of Monkseaton High school, has adopted a later start to the school day and this is having a positive effect. 40. \_\_\_\_\_ However, while young adults tend to improve their performance throughout the day, their older teachers show a decline in performance over the same period.

- A. There are fewer absences and improved results.
- B. Before we go to bed, our body temperature drops, our blood pressure decreases, and our tiredness increases.
- C. These include, in fact, increased mistakes and poor memory.
- D. At this point, there is a change towards earlier sleep and waking time.
- E. Body clocks differ between people.
- F. These differences also change significantly as we get older.
- G. But the reality is that our society is replacing a biological order developed over millions of years with a false impression.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

I'm a professor teaching people how to think more creatively. \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_, this lifetime passion was awakened by a casual contest when I was a child.

At a family picnic, children used to have the handkerchief-throwing contest, which I realize now, was not meant to show any real \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_, but simply for laugh. But it stirred my love of thinking outside the \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_.

The host gave each child a cloth handkerchief and told us the winner would be the one who threw it the farthest. The first little throwers took \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ strength, but the cloth opened and fell to the ground. Then, one kid after another tried \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ to throw much farther. Finally, it \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ me that the secret was actually to keep the cloth from \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_! Suppose I hid a rock in the cloth without tying it. The rock would \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ the cloth at least farther than the others, and when they separated, people might not notice a small rock \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ in the grass. I had a good

chance of 50 with it, but I didn't want to win by cheating. I had to make the handkerchief fly like a rock.

I began tying the handkerchief around itself to make it 51. When I approached the line as the final contestant, people were already laughing. I took a long 52, and the balled handkerchief rocketed off maybe 60 feet away. The laughing 53 suddenly. The host stared at me and then ran to check if I'd cheated the crowd. "It's just the handkerchief," he declared. The adults applauded and I felt 54.

This is how I learned the secret to creative thinking. I wanted to continue looking 55 what things seemed to be.

- |                     |                  |                  |                |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. Increasingly | B. Unfortunately | C. Interestingly | D. Normally    |
| 42. A. skills       | B. suggestions   | C. targets       | D. signals     |
| 43. A. picnic       | B. crowd         | C. ground        | D. box         |
| 44. A. faint        | B. mighty        | C. brief         | D. simple      |
| 45. A. in return    | B. in advance    | C. in vain       | D. in practice |
| 46. A. scared       | B. struck        | C. distracted    | D. assured     |
| 47. A. spreading    | B. flying        | C. disappearing  | D. floating    |
| 48. A. adjust       | B. desert        | C. encounter     | D. drive       |
| 49. A. glowing      | B. landing       | C. shooting      | D. roaring     |
| 50. A. getting away | B. fading away   | C. doing away    | D. giving away |
| 51. A. curved       | B. heavy         | C. sharp         | D. cute        |
| 52. A. put-up       | B. pick-up       | C. catch-up      | D. wind-up     |
| 53. A. erupted      | B. followed      | C. died          | D. burst       |
| 54. A. proud        | B. stressed      | C. embarrassed   | D. relieved    |
| 55. A. around       | B. beyond        | C. beside        | D. above       |

#### 第二节 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。

Researchers have studied how much energy Danish people take from their food, based on 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (analyse) of their feces and the microbes within. They found 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (rough) 40 percent of the participants have microbes that on average extract more energy from food 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) to the other 60 percent. The new study, led by experts at the University of Copenhagen's Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) in the journal *Microbiome* on Tuesday.

"Bacteria's metabolism of food provides extra energy in 60. \_\_\_\_\_ form of short-chain fatty acids — molecules our body can use 61. \_\_\_\_\_ energy-supplying fuel," said Professor Roager. "But if we consume more than we burn, the extra energy provided by the intestinal bacteria may increase the risk of 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (gain) weight over time."

63. \_\_\_\_\_ the scientists only used a small sample of Danish participants, it is possible the findings could be applied to other global populations. Overall, the result 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (indicate) being overweight might not just be related to 65. \_\_\_\_\_ healthily one eats or amount of exercise one gets, but it may also have something to do with the microbes in our gut.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)



第一节（满分 15 分）

现代社会中，城市里的许多人对他们的邻居了解甚少，邻里之间即使碰面也很少打招呼，更别说交流了。最近你校校报正开展主题为“Relationships with neighbors in the city”的征文活动，请你写一篇短文参加此次活动。内容包括：

1. 该现象产生的原因；
2. 提出相应的建议。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Relationships with neighbors in the city

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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。

Alan and the other campers sat around the fire chewing meat chops. It would be Alan's first night in a tent, and he was excited but a little nervous.

As they ate, the guide spoke. "Much of the wildlife in this area comes out only at night. So after supper, let's start a night watch. Volunteers will take turns to stay down here by the fire, away from the tents. Those who take part will get a chance to see a world that many of you never knew existed."

Alan's stomach tightened.

"Any volunteers?"

"I'll take a shift." The kid who'd sat next to Alan on the bus volunteered. Alan sat tight. Then one of the girls raised her hand with a giggle. Alan frowned. If a girl could do it, he could, too. He volunteered.

A few more kids raised their hands, and then the guide explained, "When the rest of you go to bed in a tent, the first watcher takes his or her place by the fire. The duty of watcher is to keep the fire going gently. After thirty minutes, he or she wakes the next person."

Alan heard his voice asking, "Are you sure it's absolutely safe?"

The guide looked at him. "Well, nothing is absolutely safe. But the danger is minimal. We wouldn't have taken you here otherwise. Do you still want to volunteer?"

Alan nodded but felt uneasy. The idea of being alone in the night frightened him.

At ten past two in the morning, Alan's shift began. He found himself sitting by the fire, with a great world of darkness around. He had never been so scared.

Earlier that day, the guide had challenged the campers to spot animal tracks along the river. That was fun. But

being alone in the dark was not.

Alan's flashlight was already fading to a dim glow because he had used it too often. There were only a few logs, so he couldn't build up the fire.

He looked at the stars and the rising moon. It wasn't as dark as he'd thought it would be. He took comfort in that and tried to relax a little.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

Hearing a noise from the tents, Alan froze all of a sudden, feeling something was there in the darkness. \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

The next morning, the guide asked for each watcher's report. \_\_\_\_\_

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