

岳阳市 2023 届高三教学质量监测（一）

英语试卷

时长：120 分钟；满分：150 分。

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为四部分，共 12 页。
2. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号与校名填写在答题卡的相应位置。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，答在本试卷上无效。

第一部分：听力（共两小节，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 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，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C.

1. What does the man offer to do?
A. Pay for the bill. B. Get something to eat. C. Do the cooking.
2. Why does the man want to stay at home?
A. He hates hot weather.
B. He is waiting for the basketball match.
C. He has no interest in the beach.
3. What does the woman mean?
A. The man is annoying.
B. Her homework is too hard.
C. The man is absent-minded.

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4. How did the woman know the place?
A. On the Internet. B. On her way to work. C. From her colleague.
5. Who might have made the reservation?
A. David. B. Mary. C. Burton.

第二节 (共 15 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 至 7 题。

6. What does the man like about his hometown?
A. It's really very big.
B. It's not expensive to live there.
C. It has colorful nightlife.
7. What is the weather like in the fall in the man's hometown?
A. Sunny. B. Cold. C. Wet.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the man suggest the woman stay?
A. In a small hotel. B. In a flat with others. C. In a house with a family.
9. Why does the man dislike sharing a flat?
A. It is too noisy to study.
B. It wastes much time to cook and clean.
C. It is difficult to get along with the roommates.
10. Who can help to find a family to stay with?
A. The travel agency. B. The Student Union. C. The local government.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At home. B. In a bookstore. C. At school.
12. Why is Sarah sad?
A. Her pet got lost.
B. Her work is hard.
C. Her boyfriend has problems.
13. What does Mr. Thompson suggest Sara do?
A. Get a cat. B. Read a book. C. Find a friend.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Reporter and villager. B. Policeman and witness. C. Volunteer and survivor.
15. What just happened?
A. A flood. B. A car crash. C. An earthquake.
16. Where was the woman rescued from?
A. The top of a building. B. On a plane flying low. C. On a wide river.
17. What advice does the woman give in the end?
A. To stay indoors. B. To leave their houses. C. Prepare to donate money.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. According to the speaker, why do many travelers avoid Australia?
A. They find it's boring there.
B. They don't like the climate there.
C. They think it's dangerous there.
19. What is the weather probably like in the middle of Australia?
A. Mild and cool. B. Cold and windy. C. Dry and hot.
20. What can be said about Australia lifestyle?
A. It is very formal. B. It is irregular. C. It is fast-paced.

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, 选出最佳选项。

A

Where the Wild Things are

Durban, a great all-round destination in South Africa, is home to some of South Africa's most diverse wildlife. There you can see an impressive array of wild animals in the flesh, from lions, leopards and elephants to endangered species. Durban KZN is now just a direct British Airways flight away—take a look at some of its most unforgettable wildlife experiences.

Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park

Start north of Durban at one of South Africa's most celebrated national parks. Hluhluwe-iMfolozi really comes alive during the winter months, when many animals congregate(聚集) at the water sources. Both the Black uMfolozi and White uMfolozi rivers flow through here, and it's your best chance to see the Big Five all in one place – lions, leopards, elephants, buffalo and

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rhinos, both black and white. Guided morning walks can be booked ahead for an extremely reasonable £12-£15.

Kosi Bay

It is an appealing complex of coastal lakes and an estuary(河口) with a peaceful, unspoiled atmosphere. The lake system in particular is home to a wide range of creatures, such as hippos, flamingos, crocodiles and Zambezi sharks(common bull sharks). You'll also find more than 250 bird species here, including the rare palm-nut vultures.

Sodwana Bay

The three-mile Mgobozeleni Trail in Sodwana Bay presents excellent opportunities for bird-watching, taking you through picturesque coastal forest and grassland. Deep-sea fishing is also popular here, but to really make the most of Sodwana you have to try the snorkelling(带呼吸管潜水). Come outside of the summer holidays to avoid the rush and you'll be rewarded with enchanting, technicolour undersea life.

uMkhuze Game Reserve

At this point, you might be thinking, 'Well, this is all well and good, but where are the hyenas?' That itch can be (metaphorically) scratched at uMkhuze, where the screeching beasts congregate in the dense scrubland, along with rhinos and elephants. This reserve is also home to more than 400 bird species. Again, guided walks can be booked in advance for £10.

21. Birds are pointed out in the places EXCEPT _____.

- A. Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park B. Kosi Bay
C. Sodwana Bay D. uMkhuze Game Reserve

22. If tourists want to visit Sodwana Bay, which season is said to be avoided?

- A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Fall. D. Winter.

23. Guided walks in uMkhuze Game Reserve is worth _____.

- A. £12 B. £13 C. £15 D. £10

B

Five years ago, Abhay and a group of his Grade 10 classmates at Seaquam Secondary School in British Columbia, Canada, made their first video call to the Arctic. On the other end of the line was Abhay's 23-year-old brother, Sukhmeet, a volunteer teaching assistant and his class at East Three Secondary in Inuvik, North-West Territories.

The conversation started with typical teen small talk. But as the teens grew more comfortable, the chat turned serious. Students in Inuvik detailed the legacy or problem of residential schools for

native students on their families, including stories of social problems and alcohol abuse. Seaquam kids shared how they felt helpless to do anything about the threat posed by the climate crisis.

After both groups said their goodbyes, the brothers had an idea: what if the conversation, meant to expand the students' perspectives about life outside their hometowns, didn't have to end? Students, they figured, could continue to benefit from bridging geographical and cultural differences. They called their organisation Break The Divide. Today, it facilitates conversations and coordinates community action between youth all over the world. "It all starts with empathy," Abhay says.

The students at Seaquam used social media to spread the word about their mission to create eye-opening conversations, and Break The Divide helped them to start their own chapters, providing resources. Individual chapters are encouraged to connect with each other based on common big-topic interests, such as mental health, truth and reconciliation actions, and climate change. There are now over two dozen Break The Divide chapters located across Canada as well as at schools in China, Cambodia, South Africa and Bolivia.

Hundreds of conversations later, the brothers are still optimistic that the core principle of Break The Divide empathy can play a central role in how youth tackle the issues that matter most to them. "I hope that we can be part of creating a world where we are all listening to each other," says Abhay. "Listening with an intent to learn and to change."

24. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?
- A. The two brothers have taught in the same city for five years.
 - B. The two brothers often make video calls instead of children.
 - C. Teens from both sides had a friendly and deep conversation.
 - D. The conversation was only concerned with typical teen small talk.
25. Why did the two brothers call the organisation Break the Divide?
- A. Students asked them to do so.
 - B. They wanted to express sympathy.
 - C. Break the Divide invited them to expand the students' perspectives.
 - D. Students could continue to benefit from such interaction hopefully.
26. Who is Break the Divide targeted at?
- A. Teachers in Canada.
 - B. Families living in American countries.
 - C. Teens in Inuvik.
 - D. The youth around the world.
27. Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. Magazine.
 - B. Scientific paper.
 - C. Tourist guide.
 - D. Autobiography.

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C

Alberto Conejo has not lived in China long, but his contributions are strongly felt not only in the area in which he works as an expert, but also in the construction of a more environmentally friendly world as a whole.

One of the biggest problems facing humanity has to do with carbon dioxide emissions. In this sense, Conejo has made important contributions through his research to reduce energy consumption in steel production by using foamy slag(熔渣) as an insulator(绝缘体) in electric arc furnaces(电弧炉). As the steel industry is the one that emits the largest amount of carbon dioxide emissions in the world—around 7 percent “The work I did focused on optimizing the use of electrical energy and minimize energy losses,” he said.

Conejo is not just any man. His dedication and work have earned him important recognition, but these achievements have not been without sacrifices. “During that time we traveled to many parts of China; we went to remote villages, climbed mountains, crossed rivers and lakes, and visited old towns and museums,” he recalled.

Although Mexico “had almost everything,” there was something missing. For this reason, when the School of Metallurgical and Ecological Engineering at the University of Science and Technology Beijing (USTB) offered him a position as a researcher and professor under a six-year contract, the Mexican did not hesitate to take the flight.

These efforts led him to be awarded the Chinese Government Friendship Award on September 30 last year, the highest distinction for foreigners who have made outstanding contributions to the cause of the country’s modernization, reform and opening up. Although he is aware of his achievements, Conejo does not hesitate to say that this is also the result of shared teamwork. “The only thing I can say is that there are no individual achievements, but the results of a collective effort because in everything we do we use previously developed knowledge.”

28. What is the purpose of Conejo’s research?

- A. To minimize energy losses in electricity industry.
- B. To maximize the profit of steel industry in Mexico.
- C. To promote industrial collaboration between China and Mexico.
- D. To cut down energy consumption in steel production.

29. What do the underlined word “optimize” mean in paragraph 2.

- A. Pay close attention to.
- B. look out for.
- C. Make the best of.
- D. Give rise to.

30. What can be inferred from Concejo's words in the last paragraph?
- A. Individual dedication has nothing to do with his achievements.
 - B. The team's joint effort contributes to their accomplishments.
 - C. If only they use previously developed knowledge they must make achievements.
 - D. Individual achievements play a significant role in his career.
31. What's the best title of this article?
- A. Chinese Government Friendship Award—the highest distinction for foreigners.
 - B. Award-Winning Mexican—low-carbon steelmaking professor.
 - C. Carbon Dioxide Emissions—one of the biggest problems.
 - D. Collective Effort—key to outstanding contributions.

D

Teaching artificial intelligence to understand simple physics concepts, such as that one solid object can't occupy the same space as another, could lead to more capable software that takes less computational resources to train, say researchers at DeepMind.

Now, Luis Piloto at DeepMind and his colleagues have created an AI called Physics Learning through Auto-encoding and Tracking Objects (PLATO) that is designed to understand that the physical world is composed of objects that follow basic physical laws.

The researchers trained PLATO to identify objects and their interactions by using simulated(模拟的) videos of objects moving as we would expect, such as balls falling to the ground, rolling behind each other and bouncing off each other. They also gave PLATO data showing which pixels(像素) in every frame or photo belonged to each object. To test PLATO's ability to understand five physical concepts, such as solidity, persistence (that an object doesn't tend to vanish) and unchangingness (that an object tends to retain features like shape and colour), the researchers used another series of simulated videos. Some showed objects obeying the laws of physics, while others depicted ridiculous actions. They tasked PLATO to predict what would happen next in each video, and found that its predictions were reliably wrong for nonsensical videos, but usually correct for logical ones, suggesting the AI has an intuitive(直觉的) knowledge of physics.

Piloto says the results show that an object-centric view of the world could give an AI a more generalised and adaptable set of abilities. "If you consider, for instance, all the different scenes that an apple might be in," he says. "You don't have to learn about an apple on a tree, versus an apple in your kitchen, versus an apple in the garbage. When you kind of separate the apple as its own thing, you're in a better position to generalise how it behaves in new systems, in new contexts. It provides

learning efficiency.”

“This is somewhat like teaching a kid what a car is by first teaching them what wheels and seats are.” Chen Feng at New York University says. “The benefit of using object-centric representation, instead of raw visual inputs, makes AI learn intuitive physical concepts with better data efficiency.”

32. Why was PLATO created?
- A. To help AI process more data.
 - B. To teach AI researchers how to use simple physics knowledge.
 - C. To enable AI to comprehend simple physics concepts.
 - D. To have objects follow basic physical laws.
33. What does the third paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. The purpose of the research.
 - B. The participants of the research.
 - C. The objects of the research.
 - D. The process of the research.
34. What's the function of the example in paragraph four?
- A. Clarify a concept.
 - B. Provide theoretical basis.
 - C. Attract readers' attention.
 - D. Introduce a scene.
35. Which word can best describe the attitude of the author towards PLATO?
- A. Unconcerned. B. Critical. C. Objective. D. Indifferent.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

April is the cruellest month... Or so said gloomy poet T S Eliot in his long poem, *The Wasteland*. It seems he wasn't wrong. SAD (Seasonal Affective Disorder)—otherwise known as the “winter blues”—is a well known condition. But, surprisingly, some people feel more depressed in spring and summer than at other times of the year. The days getting warmer and longer, and the fact that spring flowers and blossom represent new beginnings for some people, just make the spring blues worse for others. 36

What Causes Reverse Sad?

Because it's not well understood or often spotted, it's hard to pin down the reasons for feeling

John Lavin, a 49 driving nearby on his way to the grocery store, heard her. He quickly 51. Seeing the boys, he grabbed a nearby buoy(救生圈), 52 off his shoes, and ran into the slushy(融雪的) water, chopping his way through the ice with his free 52

Lavin made his way to Cruz and Anthony and hauled(拉) them back to land. They were taken to the hospital, where doctors discovered that their five-minute 53 in the water had lowered their body 54 nearly ten degrees.

Fortunately, the boys have fully recovered, though they are still a little awestruck by their 55 neighbour. "Just to think," says Cruz, "if he wasn't there, I could have died."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. beautiful | B. cold | C. quiet | D. dark |
| 42. A. big | B. shallow | C. muddy | D. frozen |
| 43. A. break | B. test | C. drop | D. abandon |
| 44. A. Convinced | B. Informed | C. Warned | D. Engaged |
| 45. A. quickly | B. seemingly | C. simply | D. normally |
| 46. A. rushed | B. managed | C. decided | D. moved |
| 47. A. dominated | B. occupied | C. floated | D. sank |
| 48. A. exporting | B. freeing | C. recovering | D. spotting |
| 49. A. seaman | B. police | C. neighbour | D. relative |
| 50. A. pulled over | B. went through | C. took on | D. made up |
| 51. A. put | B. got | C. hurried | D. kicked |
| 52. A. foot | B. mouth | C. fist | D. leg |
| 53. A. stay | B. attempt | C. battle | D. performance |
| 54. A. position | B. weight | C. temperature | D. mass |
| 55. A. graceful | B. demanding | C. fearless | D. honest |

第二节 (共 10 个小题; 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。

With lights fading out at the Neilson Studio of Sydney Dance Company, 18-year-old Australian contemporary dancer Xanthe, together with dozens of her peers, 56 (quiet) walked on the center stage, ready to showcase the fruits of their Chinese martial arts training. After spending five weeks absorbing Hung Kuen and White Crane elements from their Hong Kong teachers, the young performers wowed the audience with fresh choreography(编舞) 57 melded(融合) Chinese martial arts and Western contemporary dance on Tuesday night. For most of them, participating in

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the cultural exchange event 58 (associate) with Hong Kong Dance Company's online dance production "Convergence -- a journey of Chinese dance and martial arts" was their first step to learning about China and 59 (it) unique culture from afar. Having been practicing contemporary dance for about 12 years, Xanthe described the Chinese martial arts 60 "a new language to our bodies." 61 (see) the Hong Kong-Sydney dance collaboration from idea to fruition, Linda Gamblin, head of training at Sydney Dance Company, said that she is keen to help Australian dancers find 62 (an) internal position of understanding their movements through this cultural exchange project. "I find with some of our training in the West, we may be striving for perfection, and missing out on the understanding about the self," said Gamblin, also a ballet dancer who once wanted 63 (to perform) in many Chinese cities.

According to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Sydney, the event is part of the 64 (celebrate) of the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland, aiming at bonding various cultures and dance forms 65 (to boost) international cultural exchange.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

66. 假设你是中学生李华, 在英国学习, 担任学校中国语言与文化社社长。近期, 校学生会发布了举办“国际文化节”的通知, 参加活动会有一个摊位进行宣传, 请写一封邮件申请一个摊位。内容包括:

1. 你的摊位名称: 中国茶艺展;
2. 具体活动安排。

参考词汇: 摊位 booth

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Student Union,

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

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第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

67. 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。

Catherine was the coolest kid in her class. Whenever she went, she was in the spotlight, with a bunch of kids following her and doing everything she did.

Her deskmate, Landy, however, was not in the cool kids' group. Being the tallest kid in her class, she was teased by her classmates, who were always chanting "Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti (意大利面)". Every time Landy heard those silly chants, she could feel her face burst into flames. God knew how she wished the ground to crack and swallow her!

Catherine didn't really like it when the kids chanted "Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti". But she never told them to stop either, and nor did she ever talk to her. She liked being popular.

One weekend, Catherine went over to her grandfather for Thanksgiving. Her grandfather lives on a farm at the opposite end of town, where he keeps chickens. While helping to feed the chickens, Catherine noticed a peculiar one. Curling in the corner, it looked smaller than the others and was almost half-bare!

"What's the matter with it?" She asked her grandfather, with a puzzled frown on her face. Her grandfather told her how chickens could act. "They have a pecking(啄) order," he explained, wrinkles of concern spreading around his forehead. "If one chicken is different, the others will push it away and keep pecking it. Sometimes they peck it so much that it dies."

"Oh, what a poor little thing!" Catherine let out a sigh as she scooped(捧起) the frightened chicken up in her arms, whose heart was beating fast in the bony little body.

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。

Suddenly, she thought of Landy, the girl being "pecked" by her classmates _____

But Catherine walked directly toward Landy, regardless of what they said. _____

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