

## 永州市2023年高考第三次适应性考试试卷

### 英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共10页, 满分150分。考试用时120分钟。考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
2. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上。
3. 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, 不能答在本试卷上, 否则无效。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.
- B. £9.18.
- C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Why is the woman going to California?

- A. To visit friends.
- B. To do sightseeing.
- C. To see her parents.

2. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the taxi.
- B. In the office.
- C. In the museum.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Host and actor.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Husband and wife.

4. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To make an order.
- B. To make an inquiry.
- C. To give some instructions.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A famous historical figure.
- B. The paper-making materials.

C.An ancient Chinese invention.

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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. How often does the man go to the gym?

A. Twice a week.

B. Three times a week.

C. Four times a week.

7. What sport does the woman do last?

A. Yoga.

B. Aerobics.

C. Swimming.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. When did the woman begin working at Apex TV last year?

A. In July

B. In August.

C. In September.

9. What does the woman want to be?

A. A producer.

B. A researcher.

C. A reporter.

10. How does the man like the woman?

A. Capable.

B. Outgoing.

C. Disappointing.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What do we know about Guntersville?

A. It's a seaside town.

B. It's a lakeside town.

C. It's a beautiful village.

12. What does Tim want to do most in Guntersville?

A. Taste some local food.

B. Go boating on the lake.

C. Have fun in a state park.

13. What will the speakers most probably talk about next?

A. Stories about birds.

B. The woman's holiday plan.

C. Attractions of Guntersville.

D. 听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What was Mike busy doing this morning?

A. Doing school paper.

B. Reading Internet news.

C. Searching for materials.

15. Where did the accident take place?

A. On a highway.

B. On a city road.

C. On a country road.

16. What did the old man suffer?

A. An arm injury.

B. A heart attack.

C. A broken leg.

17. When can Mike have a car?

A. This year.

B. Before graduation.

C. After getting his job.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Why does the speaker give the talk?

A. To advertise for pet products.

B. To encourage people to adopt pets.

C. To raise money for the pet center.

19. What can people do on the website?

A. Donate money.

B. Buy a pet online.

C. Get some pet information.

20. How much should be donated to adopt a dog?

A. \$45.

B. \$70.

C. \$120.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

A

#### Top 4 Famous Bridges around the World

##### UNDULATING BRIDGE, CHINA

This bridge is an engineering marvel. Its distinctive architecture is attracting the attention of many engineers

worldwide. This bridge includes a variety of routes at different levels. It features “a diversity of routings” on different heights, providing several routes for walkers to take as they cross the river.

#### **TOWER BRIDGE**

Tower Bridge is a symbol for London. The bridge has two Gothic towers and the walkways which cross between the two towers. Visitors can visit the Tower Bridge from the north side of the bridge and watch the bridge for structural engineering. And then from the bridge at high channel across the Thames, enjoy the beautiful scenery on both sides.

#### **BROOKLYN BRIDGE**

Brooklyn Bridge is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States, connecting Manhattan to Brooklyn. The bridging of the East River was a lengthy and complicated business which saw many men getting injured in the dangerous working conditions of the time. The bridge is now a much-loved feature of New York and can be seen in many television shows and movies.

#### **CHARLES BRIDGE**

Charles Bridge's first stone was laid by King Charles IV. The bridge today offers something of a short history of Prague and Czechoslovakia. A recent renovation saw the original statues being replaced with modern replicas (复制品) and the originals carefully removed to a museum. Whenever you are in Prague, be sure to wander over the Charles Bridge.

21. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A news report.

B. A travel brochure.

C. A science book.

D. A business journal

22. Which bridge can most probably be seen in films?

A. Undulating Bridge.

B. Tower Bridge.

C. Brooklyn Bridge.

D. Charles Bridge.

23. What can we know about Charles Bridge from the text?

A. It's a symbol for British architecture.

B. It has a troublesome construction history.

C. Its original statues can be seen in a museum.

D. It enables visitors to cross the river via different routes.

B

Born on January 15, 1622, Molière—real name Jean-Baptiste Poquelin—remains as central to French culture as Shakespeare to the English-speaking world.

Molière was born into a prosperous household. After studying civil law at the University of Orléans, despite his father's attempts to take on the royal appointment of his father, it was to acting that the young Jean-Baptiste was irresistibly drawn. Acting was considered a disgraceful pursuit at the time, and the young actor lost his father's affection entirely when he founded a theater called L'illustre Théâtre in 1643. Shortly thereafter, Jean-Baptiste adopted the pen name, Molière.

L'illustre Théâtre survived for over two years, eventually overcome by debt, and Molière ended up

completing a 24-hour period in prison. After his imprisonment, the French playwright fled Paris at 23 years old and joined a troupe (剧团) of actors. The young actor spent 12 years traveling the country with his theater troupe, performing in small towns and beginning his own work as a writer.

In 1658, Molière returned to Paris and performed for King Louis XIV, who enjoyed his work immensely. The king awarded him an annual pension, and became a frequent defender of the writer's work despite political hatred from influential courtiers (侍臣). Molière wrote his first great comedy after settling back in Paris. Affected Young Ladies (1659) mocks the pretensions of upper-class Parisian women. The play angered several important people, a pattern that would be repeated over the next 14 years, as Molière's life acquired a long list of enemies both political and artistic. Over the next 15 years, he wrote over 30 plays, acting in many of them, while in the meantime managing his own theater company. On February 17, 1673, Molière died of tuberculosis (肺结核) contracted years earlier after a performance.

24. What did Molière's father want him to do?

A. Be an actor.

B. Adopt a new name.

C. Run a theater company.

D. Follow in his father's footsteps.

25. What most probably made Molière leave Paris?

A. His financial problem.

B. Tiredness of acting.

C. His failure as an actor.

D. Terrible relationship with his colleagues.

26. What features most of Molière's plays?

A. Social harmony.

B. Artistic skills.

C. The fancy court life.

D. The ugliness of the upper-class.

27. Which of the following best describes Molière?

A. Talented and caring.

B. Kind and enthusiastic.

C. Determined and devoted.

D. Ambitious and generous.

C

Regenerative tourism is a concept that is gaining attraction in the travel industry. It is different from sustainable tourism in that it goes beyond just minimizing the negative impact of tourism. It is a philosophy that aims to not only minimize the negative impact of tourism but also to actively contribute to the regeneration of local ecosystems, economies, and cultures.

The concept of regenerative tourism is not new. Native communities around the world have been practicing regenerative tourism for centuries. However, it has gained renewed interest in recent years due to the growing awareness of the impact of tourism on the environment and the need for sustainable travel practices, particularly post-pandemic—indeed it could even be argued that, as the global tourism industry and those who depend on it start to recover, tourism in itself is a regenerative act.

One example of regenerative tourism is ecotourism. Ecotourism involves traveling to natural areas with the aim of learning about and conserving the environment. It involves activities such as hiking, bird watching, and wildlife viewing. Another example of regenerative tourism is community-based tourism. Community-based tourism involves staying with local communities and participating in their cultural activities, such as our Buffalo Curd Experience in Sri Lanka, or our Rice Wine Trek in Laos. Regenerative tourism can also involve the use of sustainable and regenerative practices in the tourism industry itself. For example, hotels can use renewable energy sources, reduce their water consumption, and use sustainable materials in their construction.

The benefits of regenerative tourism are many. However, carrying out regenerative tourism practices requires a shift in mindset and a commitment to sustainability. It requires tourism businesses to not only minimize their negative impact but to actively contribute to the regeneration of the environment and communities. It requires tourists to be conscious of their impact and to choose travel options in line with their values.

In conclusion, regenerative tourism is a promising concept that has the potential to transform the travel industry. By actively contributing to the regeneration of local ecosystems, economies, and cultures, regenerative tourism can create a better future for both people and the planet.

28. What is the aim of the regenerative tourism?

- A. To attract more investments.
- B. To highlight the advantages of tourism.
- C. To protect conventional economy and culture.
- D. To promote a renewable and sustainable tourism.

29. Why has the regenerative tourism regained public interest recently?

- A. Tourism industry has globally boomed.
- B. People have suffered from the pandemic.
- C. People show more concern about environment.
- D. Regenerative tourism has been practised for long.

30. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The definition of ecotourism.
- B. The illustration of regenerative tourism.
- C. Environmental conservation practices.
- D. Reasonable doubts about regenerative tourism.

31. What might the writer agree with according to the last two paragraphs?

- A. Regenerative tourism has a bright future.
- B. Tourists can choose whatever travel they like.
- C. Travel industry is able to transform regenerative tourism.
- D. Regenerative tourism can be practiced in traditional ways.

D

People may wonder after using up Earth entirely, where are we going?

The most common target is our neighbour Mars. It is about half the size of Earth. From an astronomer's perspective, Mars is Earth's identical twin. And Mars has been in the news a lot lately, promoted as a possible homeland for humanity in the near future. While human-led missions to Mars seem likely in the coming decades, what are our prospects of long-term habitation on Mars? Present-day Mars is a cold, dry world with a very thin

atmosphere. Its average surface pressure is less than 1 per cent of Earth's. Surviving without a pressure suit in such an environment is impossible. The surface temperature ranges from 30°C in the summer, down to -140°C in the winter; these extreme temperature changes are due to the thin atmosphere on Mars.

Despite these clear challenges, proposals for changing Mars into a world suitable for long-term human habitation abound (大量出现). Mars is further from the Sun than Earth, so it would require significantly more greenhouse gases to achieve a temperature similar to Earth's. Thickening the atmosphere by releasing CO<sub>2</sub> in the Martian surface is the most popular "solution" to the thin atmosphere on Mars. However, every suggested method of releasing the carbon stored in Mars requires technology and resources far beyond what we are currently capable of. What's more, a recent NASA study determined that there isn't even enough CO<sub>2</sub> on Mars to warm it sufficiently.

Even if we could find enough CO<sub>2</sub>, we would still be left with an atmosphere we couldn't breathe. Earth's atmosphere contains only 0.04 per cent CO<sub>2</sub>, and we cannot tolerate an atmosphere high in CO<sub>2</sub>. For an atmosphere with Earth's atmospheric pressure, CO<sub>2</sub> levels as high as 1 per cent can cause sleepiness in humans, and once we reach levels of 10 per cent CO<sub>2</sub>, we will suffocate even if there is abundant oxygen. The proposed absolute best-case scenario (设想) for changing Mars leaves us with an atmosphere we are incapable of breathing.

Living on a warming Earth presents many challenges. Scientists study Mars and other planets to better understand ourselves. In searching the universe, we are not looking for an escape to our problems: Earth is our unique and only home in the universe. There is no planet B.

32. What contributes to the extreme temperature changes on Mars?

- A. Its small size.
- B. Its thin atmosphere.
- C. Its low surface pressure.
- D. Its significant seasonal changes.

33. What might be suggested for changing Mars into a habitable planet?

- A. Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> stored on Mars.
- B. Increasing emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> on Mars.
- C. Building more greenhouses to keep warm.
- D. Shortening the distance between Mars and the Sun.

34. What does the underlined word "suffocate" mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Choke.
- B. Faint.
- C. Hurt.
- D. Explode..

35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Is there planet B?
- B. How to survive on Mars?
- C. What life will be like on Mars?
- D. Mars or Earth-must we choose?

第二节 (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。

Scientists and researchers have long sought to understand why people cry when experiencing joy or happiness. 36 Over the decades, scientists and researchers have thought up theories to explain why happy crying occurs.

37 An early theory suggested that happy crying happened because people bottled up their feelings. This meant that people who cried when experiencing something joyous had feelings of sadness they hadn't addressed. Many researchers have contradicted the theory over the years, but it appears to be one of the earliest attempts to understand why we cry when we are happy.

Crying may regulate your body. Tears contain enzymes, lipids and metabolites. But emotional tears might also include other proteins and hormones. It is hypothesized that release of stress hormones may help control the body's physical and emotional homeostasis (动态平衡). 38

It fosters vulnerability and social connection. Crying in any situation could also be our way of showing vulnerability as human beings. 39 This happens when we cry because of a happy or sad event. Scientists believe that crying is a way of establishing a social connection with other people.

You feel powerless over your emotions. Yet other scientists suggest that all types of crying are results of perceived feelings of frustration, helplessness, and surrender. Crying almost feels unavoidable when people experience a strong emotion, whether it's joy, frustration, or anger.

Though you might not always allow your tears free fall, you often feel them coming on. Some research suggests that this is because crying can help you manage strong emotions. 40

Therefore, while you might be experiencing a happy or joyous occasion, you might find the emotion overwhelming. Crying helps you release some of this emotion.

- A. You have bottled-up feelings.
- B. You lose control of your emotions.
- C. When we cry, we signal to others to empathize with us.
- D. Stress hormones may help calm you and regulate your mood.
- E. When you cry, it feels like you are ridding some of these emotions.
- F. Crying can be confusing to witness on a joyous occasion, but it happens often.
- G. Crying for whatever reason has benefits for both your mental and physical well-being.

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (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)

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In June, 1975, my family decided to emigrate (移民) to Canada. Due to the immigration policy, after paying for the flight, we had only \$16 41. This was our first time to be traveling by plane. We were all very 42 by everything new we were experiencing. We did not yet have TVs in our home country. So we were excited about watching the in-flight 43.

On the flight, the stewardess came around to 44 the headphones to passengers. But since we were flying economy class, we were told that the headphones cost \$1. The kids looked at us 45 and asked if they could have a dollar for a set of headphones which they would 46. Knowing we had only \$16 with us in cash until we reached



Canada, my husband and I knew that we could not 47 to waste the money on headphones-not even one set. When we explained our 48 to the kids, they accepted it without complaint. But our 49 must have shown clearly. A gentleman nearby 50 his headphones to us, smiling, without saying a word. The kids' faces 51 with joy.

This 52 definitely had a powerful effect on our children. They are now responsible adults who are always ready to help anyone 53. Although I cannot describe the 54 gentleman on that flight, I'll forever remember the 55 kindled (激起) in our hearts by this small act of kindness.

- |                       |                 |               |               |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. available      | B. borrowed     | C. earned     | D. worthwhile |
| 42. A. comforted      | B. amazed       | C. relieved   | D. scared     |
| 43. A. views          | B. dances       | C. movies     | D. services   |
| 44. A. distribute     | B. send         | C. award      | D. lend       |
| 45. A. affectionately | B. patiently    | C. longingly  | D. calmly     |
| 46. A. change         | B. keep         | C. pack       | D. share      |
| 47. A. pretend        | B. take         | C. afford     | D. refuse     |
| 48. A. question       | B. dilemma      | C. mistake    | D. answer     |
| 49. A. disappointment | B. astonishment | C. excitement | D. relief     |
| 50. A. threw          | B. handed       | C. donated    | D. pushed     |
| 51. A. held back      | B. turned away  | C. came on    | D. lit up     |
| 52. A. incident       | B. wonder       | C. adventure  | D. sign       |
| 53. A. on board       | B. in need      | C. with fear  | D. at work    |
| 54. A. confident      | B. careful      | C. generous   | D. dedicated  |

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。

Qingming is the perfect time for Chinese people to pay respects to ancestors. Meanwhile, it allows us56 (appreciate) the cultural connotation (内涵) of Qingming . Adventures on Qingming Festival 2023, aired on Henan TV and Elephant News on April 4, features 57 (celebrity) from the circles of music, dance, and culture. They take the audience on 58 magical springtime journey.

Inspired by The Creeping Grass, a famous poem from The Book of Songs, the dance Spring Riverside Beauty 59 (shoot) in March in Xiandu Scenic Resort, Lishui of Zhejiang. In this splendid performance, dancers flutter their broad sleeves and sway softly with moves of classical Chinese dance, recreating the scene 60 women in ancient China joyfully began a springtime outing. The musical skit (音乐短剧) Adventure in Early Spring brings famous Song dynasty paintings 61 life. By 62 (organic) weaving many elements together, the skit puts on a humorous show that suits both refined and popular tastes.

Since the Spring Festival Gala in 2021, Henan TV 63 (improve) its shows based on Chinese festivals, bringing out the cultural connotations of traditional festivals 64 innovating new ways of presentation, leaving the audience eagerly awaiting what comes next. Adventures on Qingming Festival 2023 showcases the art and culture of Qingming, 65 (tap) deeper into the dynamics and hope of Qingming and the emotional value that is unique to the festival through a multitude of songs, dances and instrumental performances.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是校学生会负责人李华。你校将于4月23日世界图书日举行“共享图书”活动，请写封邮件告知你校的英国留学生Chris参加活动，内容包括：

1. 活动时间和地点；
2. 活动意义及内容；
3. 表达期待。

参考词汇：世界图书日 World Book and Copyright Day；共享图书 book-sharing

注意：1. 词数80左右； 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Chris,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

Standing at the Police Outpost Lake's edge, I was fishing with Isaiah, my cousin, our fishing tackle box nearby on the shore. Actually, I'd learned to fish from my dad. He'd taught more to fish alone, in silence, lost in my own thoughts. Like meditation. He'd taught me everything I knew about fishing. Then, he passed away.

"Jacob, where should I stand?" asked Isaiah.

"Be quiet or else we won't catch any fish," I whispered.

Isaiah frowned, pouting (撅嘴), but it was "message received."

"Why do I have to be so quiet?" asked quietly Isaiah. "All those birds are making way more noise than I ever could!"

I ignored him. Pulling back on my rod, squinting into the glare of the sun. Out of the corner of my eye, I caught a glimpse of a few great northern loons (潜鸟) gathering together not far from the shoreline. My mind traveled back to the past. My dad had been a fish and wildlife officer. He loved his job, especially the part where he protected nature from humans. When he returned, we sat on the couch together, and he amused me with stories of life on the road. He once mentioned the loon could easily stab (刺) people to death with its beak!

Suddenly, Isaiah's voice brought me back, "Look, something was coming." Following the direction, he was pointing. I saw a loon, wailing and making sounds, swam away from the group, toward us.

Walking into the water, getting closer to the loon, we both saw thin wire wrapped around its neck and blood spots by its wing. Fishing line maybe? Was it the hook (钩) on the line that made it bleed? Was the loon asking us for help?

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。

Paragraph 1: Reaching down, I touched its head, my heart racing.

Paragraph 2: Afraid, I held it out at arm's length, and Isaiah cut away the fishing line using the scissors.

## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。

