

许济洛平 2022—2023 学年高三第三次质量检测

英 语

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.回答选择题时,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。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 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。

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A. Windy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
2. What time is it now?
A. 4:40 pm. B. 4:45 pm. C. 4:50 pm.
3. Where does the woman want to go?
A. To a bank. B. To a supermarket. C. To a bookstore.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The man's accent. B. An English teacher. C. A trip to London.
5. How does the woman feel now?
A. Happy. B. Confident. C. Disappointed.

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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What day is it today?
A. Thursday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.
7. Why is the woman unavailable on May 15th?
A. She will meet a friend.
B. She has to mark the papers.
C. She needs to prepare lessons.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What will the woman get for the man?
A. A pillow. B. Iced water. C. A pen.
9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Air hostess and passenger.
B. Waitress and customer.
C. Tour guide and tourist.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What did the woman start learning in February?
A. Ballet. B. Spanish. C. The guitar.
11. Why did the woman try different things?
A. To kill her time. B. To prove her strengths. C. To inspire her children.
12. What does the man decide to do?
A. Try some new things. B. Become a role model. C. Talk with his children.听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。
13. What does LinkedIn aim to do?
A. Help people look for jobs online.
B. Offer online service to business people.
C. Encourage people to use the social media.
14. How can one be a member of LinkedIn?
A. Share photos on LinkedIn.
B. Be introduced by someone.
C. Send an introduction message.
15. When did Jeff Weiner become CEO of LinkedIn?
A. In 2003. B. In 2007. C. In 2008.
16. What is the woman doing?
A. Hosting a program. B. Introducing a website. C. Conducting a seminar.
听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。
17. For whom did the speaker make cakes at first?
A. Her colleagues. B. Her children. C. Her friends.
18. What did the speaker decide to do five years ago?
A. Working part-time. B. Baking in a cake shop. C. Starting her own business.
19. How old is the speaker?
A. 45 years old. B. 42 years old. C. 40 years old.
20. What are many women encouraged to do by the speaker?
A. Teach kids at home themselves.
B. Develop their deep interest.
C. Try to change their lives.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Wanted: “Golden taste buds” and a very sweet tooth

What if you've got to eat candy all day for your job?

There is a job that can include these duties, which is called being a “taste tester”. The Candy Funhouse is a candy company in Canada. Right now, it is hiring a taste tester. The job's name is “chief candy officer”.

Candy Funhouse put up an ad for the job. The ad says the chief candy officer will be in charge of “all things fun”, so it's special. The person who gets this job will have to like eating candy. Do you know how much? More than 100 pieces a day on average!

Even Kids Can Apply

Many people think this job sounds pretty fun. The job is even open to kids! Are you 5 or older? Then you

can apply!

Do you want this job? If you say yes, you need “golden taste buds(味蕾)” and “an obvious sweet tooth”, the ad says. You cannot be allergic to anything. You also need ideas about how to sell more candy, or how to make the candy better.

The company wants someone with a great sense of taste, though it will also provide some training. This is because taste testers need to know a lot about food for their job.

Taste Testing Isn't Just Eating Candy

As a taste tester for a candy company, you have to know how to talk about taste. You also have to understand different textures(口味). A texture is the way something feels when you eat it. For example, the texture of toast is sharp, firm and fresh. The texture of yoghurt is smooth. All in all, taste testers do more than eat candy. They should be aware of how to make sure their company has high-quality products.

21. What makes the job special?

- A. Needing a lot of tests. B. Being full of fun.
C. Suiting children under 5. D. Focusing on sweet food.

22. Who is most likely to be employed?

- A. An entertainer. B. A salesman. C. A sweet lover. D. A career cook.

23. What's the major duty of the taste tester?

- A. Telling taste apart. B. Selling products.
C. Making things fun. D. Offering training.

B

Franco Bergamino is like a surprise “hidden recipe” among young people in southwest China's Chongqing Municipality, where the 62-year-old Italian chef runs a dessert house called Mimosa.

The dessert house serves wine jelly with green pepper cheese, jasmine mousse and peach-Oolong cake—fusion(融合)desserts that combine Italian specialties with local Chinese ingredients(原料).

Bergamino used to run two dessert houses in his hometown of Turin, both having a history of 90 years. In 2016, he settled in Chongqing and set up a dessert workshop.

“I especially like Chongqing, where the food and culture are completely different from my hometown. Life here is like ‘the other side of the coin’,” he said.

With the help of his local English-speaking friends, he overcame the language barrier and even learned some Chongqing dialects(方言). More importantly, he has got used to the Chinese table culture of “sharing food together”.

Bergamino said, back in Turin, frequent customers to his shop would buy the same desserts and they would be disappointed if they were sold out. The situation in Chongqing, however, is very different. Customers expect different desserts each month, and they would be disappointed if the dessert menu stayed the same, he said.

From 2016 to 2022, Bergamino felt a huge change in the taste of Chinese customers. “In the past, Chinese guests always said that my desserts were too sweet. Now more and more people have accepted the authentic Italian tastes. Mimosa's consumers are mainly between 25 and 35—a group that is more willing to try overseas tastes partly due to China's continued opening to the outside world,” he said.

“I hope I can live to 95 and still work,” he said, so that he can, besides bringing authentic Italian desserts to more customers having a sweet tooth, let more people feel the fusion of Chinese and Italian cultures in his desserts.

24. How does Bergamino like his life in Chongqing?

- A. It's aimless. B. It's hard to adapt to.

- B. It's stressful. D. It's completely new.
25. What do we know about Mimosa?
A. It has a secret recipe. B. It has a history of 90 years.
C. It's more popular with young people. D. It's a window of western table culture.
26. Which of the following best describes Bergamino's business?
A. Challenging but promising. B. Booming but uncreative.
C. More and more profitable. D. More and more controversial.
27. What's Bergamino's expectation in his future dessert career?
A. To add more Italian elements. B. To promote cultural combination.
C. To set up more dessert houses. D. To expand the age group of consumers.

C

Your cat is probably keeping track of where you are, even if your feline(猫科的)friend isn't in the same room with you and can't see you.

Scientists recently learned that house cats create “mental maps” that tell them where nearby humans are located, based on where sounds are coming from. The researchers tested cats by playing recordings of human voices calling the cats' names; they then played those recordings again, only this time through a speaker in a different place, so that the same sounds came from farther away. The cats acted surprised when the familiar voice came from a location that they didn't expect, based on what they had already heard. This suggests that cats spatially(空间上)locate their unseen human companions using audio cues—a cognitive(认知)ability that was previously unknown in felines.

Knowing that something continues to exist even if it's out of sight is called object permanence, and it's a test that researchers use to measure animal intelligence. Human babies typically begin to develop object permanence when they're around 8 months old, and this ability becomes more advanced when babies reach 10 to 12 months old; at that stage, babies can find hidden objects, and they begin to realize that their parents and caregivers don't disappear just because they can't be seen, according to the Mayo Clinic.

In other studies, cats have also shown that they can distinguish between familiar and unfamiliar human voices and that they can orientate hidden objects. So “it seems reasonable that cats should be able to mentally map others' locations based on sounds,” the scientists said in the study. Being able to form a mental picture of the outside world “is an important feature in complex thinking,” and these findings put the study in a new light, which could inform future studies of feline cognition, the study authors concluded.

28. How do house cats locate their human companions?
A. By tracking voices. B. By searching maps.
C. By observing behavior. D. By identifying recordings.
29. Why does the writer mention human babies?
A. To better clarify cats' cognitive ability.
B. To indicate the mental level of children.
C. To tell how to test cats' cognitive ability.
D. To show how to develop babies' intelligence.
30. What does “orientate” underlined in paragraph 4 mean?
A. Choose. B. Record. C. Recognize. D. Position.
31. What do the study authors think of their findings?
A. Useful for pet animal training. B. Helpful for further studies on cats.
C. Necessary for raising cats as pets. D. Important for mental research on cats.

D

In 1909, Forster published a science fiction short story, *The Machine Stops*, in which a future civilization falls apart because its technology—much of which sounds a lot like the internet—collapses (崩溃). Last Friday, after Storm Eunice caused the biggest national power cut on record to more than 55,000 homes across southern and eastern England and South Wales, people begin to think Forster's imagined machine was really stopping.

It's not unreasonable to think that Forster's machine is seizing up when your gas heating doesn't work because the pump is electric, when you have to go for a drive to charge the mobile phone, when everything in the freezer is going off, when you can't get on the internet because the WiFi needs mains power, and much of your home technology—from smart doorbells to smart speakers—doesn't work because, even if it has battery back-up, it still needs Wi-Fi. Millions of landlines (座机) will stop working by 2025 because they will use the internet, requiring a broadband connection.

The death of the landline will spell the moment when we are finally full hostages (人质) to the electricity supply. As hundreds of thousands of households across northern England lost power because of Storm Arwen last December, people in remote areas without mobile reception were left unable to call for help, as their landlines were phased out in favour of broadband-enabled phones reliant on electricity.

What are we to do to keep our homes working when electricity can no longer be relied on? People have taken to firing up wood burners to keep warm. Those with oil-fired kitchen ranges for cooking, heating and hot water, have been feeling particularly grateful for that reliable appliance.

“A more radical solution is house batteries. However, for society as a whole, it is less likely to be put into action because home batteries are not a neat and wonderfully clean solution”, says Dr Constable, “Lithium-ion batteries are dangerous. They cause fires. That's why airlines are cautious about them and why you can't take those little electric scooters on the London.”

32. Why did people begin to believe Forster's imagination?

- A. A smart home was not reliable at all. B. They saw the biggest national disaster.
C. Forster gave a solution to their trouble. D. What Forster described became a reality.

33. How does the author support his opinion?

- A. By analysing the troubles. B. By listing a lot of facts.
C. By sharing an expert's idea. D. By recommending a fiction.

34. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. Substitutes ought to be prepared before they are needed.
B. The smarter technology is, the less we need to worry about.
C. The more technology we rely on, the more powerless we may be.
D. Home batteries are a wonderful choice when there is no electricity.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Being Left Hostages to Electricity B. Time to Look for New Energy
C. Days at Home without Electricity D. Collapsing of Future Civilization

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。

What Would It Feel Like to Touch a Cloud?

When characters fly or fall through the sky, they often do all sorts of crazy things to touch clouds as if the sky were made of cotton balls.³⁶ But we probably didn't realize it at the time. “Technically, clouds are really tiny, little droplets (滴) of water that happens to be floating in the air,” said Pistone, a research scientist working at NASA to study clouds.

37 Let's take examples. Have you ever walked outside on a really foggy day? The type of day that you can't see very far. Fog is the exact same thing as a cloud. 38 If you don't remember ever walking through fog, or perhaps live in a dry area where fog is not common, Pistone said it feels like walking through a very light fine rain. But not quite, because the cloud droplets are a lot smaller than the rain droplets.

Clouds do more than make rain and snow. 39 Black or dark clouds usually mean a storm is coming because they're packed so full of water that light can't pass through them. On the other hand, many clouds appear bright white because when light from the sun tries to shine through, it gets bounced around by the many suspended(悬着的) water droplets. All of this is important for scientists to study because a lot of big, white clouds help reflect heat back into space. 40

So the next time you see a sky full of pillow-white clouds, think about all the ways those tiny water droplets might be affecting the world around us.

- A. Their color is also interesting.
- B. That's why we can see bright white clouds.
- C. Why do many people like walking through fog?
- D. But what would it feel like to touch a cloud in real life?
- E. This means clouds on Earth play a role in climate change.
- F. Believe it or not, many of us have already touched a cloud.
- G. That's because fog is just a type of cloud that forms on the ground.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

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。

With nothing but her small boat for company, British lawyer Victoria Evans succeeded in crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

The 35-year-old 41 4,740 kilometers in 40 days and 19 hours, 42 high winds, big waves and lack of sleep to 43 the fastest female solo row across the Atlantic Ocean. Despite experiencing 44 and extreme conditions along the way, Evans 45 broke the previous world record by over eight days. "It was much 46 than I expected," she told CNN Sport, "I got probably the strongest wind and the adaptation you need to keep going through was 47."

Evans had spent four years preparing for this 48 of a lifetime but nothing could have readied her for the 49 of an ocean crossing. Even before setting off, the trip was 50 by issues caused by the COVID-19 pandemic which forced the challenge to be 51 by a year. Once the challenge was 52, high winds made rowing and sleeping extremely difficult, causing Evans to float off 53 at times.

At one point she was even 54 outside of her cabin(舱) after a wave locked the 55 from the inside. It took her three hours to open the 56. There were the unavoidable occasional sunburn, but Evans managed to 57 in extreme conditions.

"It's a very unique sport 58 you can't get off when you're there and you have to 59 it. So it was so, so intense," said Evans, who was 60 to cross the Atlantic after climbing Mont Blanc in 2017.

高三英语 第 8 页(共 10 页)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 41. A. flew | B. drove | C. measured | D. covered |
| 42. A. avoiding | B. battling | C. facing | D. surviving |
| 43. A. aid | B. match | C. record | D. meet |
| 44. A. problems | B. tricks | C. failures | D. surprises |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 45. A. casually | B. luckily | C. naturally | D. eventually |
| 46. A. tougher | B. stranger | C. busier | D. funnier |
| 47. A. special | B. huge | C. surprising | D. common |
| 48. A. fight | B. visit | C. journey | D. discovery |
| 49. A. plan | B. training | C. reality | D. significance |
| 50. A. troubled | B. surrounded | C. guided | D. monitored |
| 51. A. paused | B. postponed | C. accumulated | D. extended |
| 52. A. halfway | B. nearby | C. overhead | D. underway |
| 53. A. guide | B. port | C. track | D. position |
| 54. A. stored | B. stuck | C. fixed | D. discovered |
| 55. A. paddle | B. toilet | C. shelter | D. door |
| 56. A. lock | B. box | C. capsule | D. container |
| 57. A. remain | B. escape | C. recover | D. progress |
| 58. A. though | B. because | C. once | D. unless |
| 59. A. deal with | B. break into | C. rely on | D. get across |
| 60. A. forced | B. directed | C. inspired | D. required |

第二节(共 10 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。

One of the exceptional things that stand out from Chinese culture is their art forms and the fact 61 even their oldest traditions live on to date. One such cultural element that makes China very 62 (appeal) is Chinese shadow puppetry(皮影戏), which is a form of theatre acted by colourful silhouette(剪影)figures 63(make)from leather or paper, accompanied by music and singing.

Chinese shadow puppetry is believed to have originated in the Western Han period (202 BC —8AD) 64 a recreational activity for nobles. In the Yuan Dynasty(1271—1368), it spread to Central Asia through commercial activities and eventually 65 (become) popular among common people. In the following few 66(century),shadow puppetry reached Europe. The Europeans,including German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe(1749—1832),were very impressed by the Chinese folk art.

As 67 storytelling art that formed 2,000 years before movies, the shadow play has been embracing new elements. Beijing Winter Olympic Games was 68(full)expressed through this traditional art, which has gained new vitality(活力)in the modern world.

On top of this, Chinese Shadow Play 69 (offer) an incredible way for the Chinese people 70(share)ancient tales, pass down information about ancient Chinese cultural history,as well as traditions, social beliefs, and the local customs that make for the richness of the Chinese people.

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。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 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。

Nowadays, many students in our school don't have enough time to do sports. Most of our time was spent on study, which causes some health problem. Thus, our school is held Sunshine Sports activities to improving our physical and mental health. The activities are conducted on every afternoon. We are free to do however we like. The schoolyard is full of laughter and life. As name suggests, the Sunshine Sports activities make them sunshine boys and girls. Besides, we have a good understanding of sports, friendship as well as team spirit than before. Up to now, the activities have received highly praise from both students and teachers.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

请你以谚语“有志者,事竟成(Nothing is impossible to a willing heart)”为题,写一篇演讲稿,参加学校英语演讲活动。内容包括:

1. 谚语意义; 2. 具体事例; 3. 个人感悟。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 题目已为你写好。

Nothing is impossible to a willing heart

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