绵阳中学高 2023 届高三上学期 12 月阶段性检测试题

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 does the man want to keep the window closed?

A.He is sick.　　　　B.His wife has a cold.　　C.The air inside is fresh enough.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A.A video software.　　B.A new video game.　　C.A computer.

3. What is the woman probably doing?

A.Learning to cook.　　B.Reading a cookbook.　　C.Packing some food.

4. How does the woman feel about English writing?

A.It's uninteresting.　　B.It's useful.　　　　C.It's difficult.

5. Where are the speakers?

A.In a car.　　　　B.At Joe's home.　　　　C.At the man's house.

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. What did the man do first last night?

A.He listened to music.　　　　　B.He read textbooks.　　　　　C.He watched TV.

7. What is Wimbledon about?

A.Music.　　　　　B.Films.　　　　　C.Tenris.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who has the man's hat?

A.The man himself.　　　　　B.The woman.　　　　　C.Anna.

9. What is in the hat?

A.A little bird.　　　　　B.Some food.　　　　　C.Anna's toy.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will the taxi pick the woman up?

A.At her home.　　　　　B.At a hotel.　　　　　C.At the airport.

11. Why does the woman need to leave earlier?

A.The traffe is heavy.　　　　　B.The road is rough.　　　　　C.The airport is far away.

12. When does the woman need to get up?

A.At 10:00.　　　　　B.At 7:00.　　　　　C.At 6:00.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do we know about the woman?

A.She has a large backpack.

B.Her cases will be more than 40 kg.

C.She'll fly to America.

14. When will the woman's flight leave tomorrow?

A.At 7：30 a.m.　　　　　B.At 10：30 a.m.　　　　　C.At 7：30 p.m.

15. What will the man do tomorrow morning?

A.Help the woman with her packing.

B.Do some scheduled things.

C.Drive the woman to the airport.

16. How does the man sound?

A.Grateful.　　　　　B.Helpful.　　　　　C.Bored.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly tlkinlg about?

A.Popular books in Britain.　　　B.Library rules in Britain.　　　C.Public libraries in Britain.

18.　What books are probably the most popular?

A.The latest novels.　　　　B.Books on history.　　　　C.Books on gardening.

19.　How can people know when a book is ready for them?

A.By phone.　　　　B.By email.　　　　C.By ltter.

20.　What can people find in the reading room?

　A.Newspapers.　　　　B.Novels.　　　　C.Dictionaries.

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

I'm Jack.I live on Renmin Road in Shanghai.There are six pay phone booths in my neighborhood.Many people like to visit the booths.They don't make phone calls.They go there to read books.The booths are now small libraries.

There are three kinds of booth libraries.One is Library Booth.People can take the books in the booth.When they finish reading，they need to bring the books back.One is Celebrity（名流）Exhibition Hall.In the booth，people can learn about some great people，like Ba Jin and Ke Ling.The last one is One Book Booth.There is always a new book in it.

Now there are over 200 booth libraries in Shanghai.People love them very much. "They are fantastic places to enjoy reading and have a rest，" they say.Can people use the phones in the booths? Sure!And they can make emergency （紧急的）calls，like 110 and 120 for free.

21.　Many people go to the pay phone booths to _____ .

A. make phone calls　　　　　　　　B. read books

C. meet friends　　　　　　　　　　D. learn some people

22.　From the reading，we know Ke Ling is _____ .

A. a great person　　　　　　　　　B. Jack's friend

C. a student in Shanghai　　　　　　D. a common man

23.　The passage mainly talks about _____ .

A. my life in Shanghai　　　　　　　B. how to make emergency calls

C. some famous people　　　　　　　D. the booth libraries in Shanghai

B

Jim Thorpe is one of the greatest athletes of all time.He had amazing athletic abilities and was well-known during his lifetime，yet .

Thorpe was an American Indian from Oklahoma who developed his extraordinary athletic skills in his youth through hard labor.It was also in his youth that he learned to endure hardship brought upon by racial prejudice.Many would say his childhood was not easy.He grew up poor and at age 9 his twin brother passed away and a few years later he lost both of his parents.

But that did not stop him from doing what he loved and pursuing his dreams.Nothing seemed to stop him，not even stolen shoes.Just hours before Thorpe was going to compete in the 1912 Olympics，somebody stole his shoes.Thorpe improvised（临时拼凑） by getting shoes out of the garbage.The shoes were two different sizes.He wore an extra pair of socks on one foot to even them out.

He still went on to win two gold medals—winning each event he competed in except for one，the javelin（标枪）.The javelin was the only event he didn't win，probably because he had never competed in that event before.It is interesting to note that Thorpe had tried to throw the javelin once before in the Olympic trials.At the time，he didn't know that he could throw it with a running start.He threw it standing still and was placed second.

At the Olympics，he also took part in the decathlon（十项全能运动）.He finished first in two events，third in four events，and fourth in two more.Thorpe ended up finishing third in the world.He was undoubtedly a dominating force that couldn't be stopped and just kept on going.

I think Paul Dughi said it best， "It's hard to imagine now that pro athletes get paid millions of dollars just to wear a particular brand of shoes.For Jim Thorpe，it didn't matter what kind he wore."

24. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 mean？ _____

A. The adversity Thorpe met with led to his success.

B. Thorpe's success was no guarantee of a better life.

C. Thorpe's career brought him both gains and losses.

D. Thorpe suffered many hardships despite his success.

25. Why did Thorpe wear more socks on one foot？ _____

A. To prevent the foot from injury.　　　　　B. To make the shoe fit the foot.

C. To stop the shoe from being stolen.　　　　D. To show his problem-solving skills.

26. What most likely led to Thorpe's failure to win the javelin? _____

    A. Loss of his own sports shoes.   B. A casual attitude towards the event.

    C. Lack of experience in the event.   D. A shortage of talent for the event.

27. Which of the following words can best describe Jim Thorpe? _____

    A. Loyal and enthusiastic.   B. Genuine and creative.

    C. Tough and strong-minded.   D. Selfless and good-tempered.

C

I know people who say they don't watch television，and I always nod and agree.Reading requires intelligence，and television is merely entertainment，right？

I'm going to Scotland this year，and three different people told me I must watch "Outlander" before I go，which is like "Game of Thrones" for fans of romance novels.I watched the first four hourlong episodes back to back.When I stood up from the couch I felt sick，and it wasn't just the cookies，popcorn and peanut butter sandwiches I'd had without noticing.It was dark outside，and I felt ashamed.I had spent half a day on the couch.Research for Scotland？Not exactly.

A few days later I had a library book due：The National Book Award winner The Friend，by Sigrid Nunez.I needed to finish it，so I read the last half straight through.I was absorbed in Nunez's New York City，worrying about the heroin's career and her future.I finished the book with tears in my eyes and stood up feeling，well，great.

I had wasted another four hours on my couch.I hadn't eaten as much junk food because I needed my hands free—and not sticky—so I could turn pages and return the book to the library relatively clean，but I hadn't moved and once again it was dark outside.Why did I feel so much better and guilt-free？

All the research says reading a book is good for you.It reduces stress，promotes comprehension and imagination，relieves depression，helps you sleep and may contribute to preventing Alzheimer's.The act of physically turning a page creates a momentary pause for understanding to sink in.Our brains have to work to translate the black squiggles （弯弯曲曲的线条） on the page into words and then interpret the meaning and intent of those words.When a character is described as tall with brown hair，a reader creates her own picture.TV takes all that imagination away.

But there's a lot of good TV now.I'd like to say the answer to TV versus books must be，as

Aristotle said，"Moderation in all things，" though he never had a television or a computer and had to read his scrolls （长卷纸） by candlelight.I agree that too much television is bad for you.I know I feel better if I read，but it won't stop me from watching too：My second DVD of "Outlander" has just arrived，and as soon as I get this essay done，the rest of my day is free.

28. By "I always nod and agree" （paragraph 1），the author implies that _____ .

A. she should be polite to get the conversation to go on

B. she is reluctant to admit that she watches television

C. she believes those who say they don't watch TV

D. she doesn't think highly of TV either

29. The phrase "back to back" （paragraph 2） is closest in meaning to " _____ ".

A. from morning till night   B. one after another without a break

C. leaning against the back of the couch   D. looking at the opposite direction

30. The author felt better after reading The Friend than watching "Outlander"，most probably because _____ .

A. she didn't feel hungry for any snacks

B. the TV series got her to cancel her trip to Scotland

C. the television series was no more attractive than the book

D. she regarded reading as more rewarding than watching TV

31. What can be concluded from all the research introduced in paragraph 5？ _____

A. Reading is active while watching TV is passive.

B. Reading involves physical exercises while watching TV doesn't.

C. Reading stimulates the brain to concentrate while watching TV doesn't.

D. Reading is good for one's mental health while watching TV is bad for it.

D

Dogs may appear to have selective hearing when it comes to orders but research suggests they are paying attention to human chitchat.

Researchers, who arranged for headphone-wearing dogs to listen to excerpts (节录) from the novel The Little Prince, revealed their brains can tell the differences between speech and non-speech when listening to human voices, and show different responses to speech in an unfamiliar language.

The research involved 18 dogs of various ages and breeds (品种) that were trained to lie in an MRI scanner with headphones on. They were then played recordings either of humans reading excerpts from The Little Prince or those same recordings cut up into small pieces and put back together in a different order so it sounded unnatural.

The results, published in the journal *Neuro Image*, revealed the dogs' brains showed a different activity pattern in the primary auditory cortex (听觉皮层) for speech compared with non-speech, with the findings similar regardless of whether the language used—Hungarian or Spanish—was familiar. Curiously, the longer the dogs' heads were, the better their brains could distinguish speech from non-speech.

The team also found the activity pattern was stronger for non-speech. In humans, we typically see stronger response to speech.

The research also revealed familiar and unfamiliar languages gave rise to different responses in the secondary auditory cortex—but only for speech. That was important, said Andics, senior author of the study at Loránd University in Hungary, as it suggested the ability to distinguish between languages was not simply down to the speakers being different.

Instead, the team said, the differences seen between languages for speech are probably down to exposure to the familiar language and a sensitivity to language-specific regularities.

"This is also supported by the observation that older dogs show the stronger discrimination between the two languages," said Andics.

32. What's the function of Paragraph 1?

A. To make a comparison.   B. To introduce the subject.

C. To provide the background.   D. To propose a definition.

33. What's Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The process of the research.   B. The purpose of the research.

C. The subject of the research.   D. The outcome of the research.

34. On what basis did the researchers get their findings?

A. How dogs get familiar with the languages used.   B. How old and what breeds the dogs are.

C. How dogs' brains react to different speeches.   D. How many times the dogs read the book.

35. Why could older dogs have stronger discrimination?

A. They have met more different speakers.   B. They have been exposed to stricter training.

C. They share the speakers' environment longer.   D. They possess a better sense of commitment.

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。

False Memories or Parallel (平行的) Realities? Here is a common situation: You're talking with someone about an event, only to discover that you both remember things quite differently. Usually, you'd put it down to a poor memory, but what if it wasn't just one person who remembered things differently? What if it was millions?

In fact, this isn't a "what if" situation. It's known as the Mandela Effect, and it was first noticed in 2009 by paranormal researcher Fiona Broome. Broome was chatting with people about the South African activist Nelson Mandela, and she commented how sad it was that he had died in prison in the 1980s. _(36)_ Actually, he'd been released in 1990, become president of South Africa, and died in 2013.

Broome was so shocked at this that she started an investigation. _(37)_ People have memories of movies that never existed, and famous words that were never spoken. There is even a group who clearly recall seeing maps showing that New Zealand was northeast of Australia (it's southeast). So what in the world is going on?

_(38)_ In each reality, history is shaped by different events, and the Mandela Effect occurs when some of us shift from one reality to another. Therefore, those who remember Nelson Mandela dying in the 1980s aren't wrong. They're just remembering events from their original reality.

More likely, however, is that the Mandela Effect has to do with how our brains store information. _(39)_ Many people remember Pikachu's tail having a black tip on the end of it, when in fact it was always yellow. "Aha!" you cry. "Parallel realities!" Probably not. Consider instead that people often ignore unfamiliar details and transform information to make it more understandable. In the Pikachu example, his tail may not have a black tip, but his ears certainly do. Thus, both his ears and tail are misremembered as having black tips. _(40)_

All things considered, if you're stuck arguing win someone about whose version of events is correct, it may indeed be easier to agree that neither of you is wrong. You just come from different realities.

A. Before we explain let's look at an example.

B. It turns out she wasn't the only one who'd experienced this.

C. If several people make these memory errors, the false memory gets stronger socially.

D. The story of Nelson Mandela is not the only example of this type of false group memory.

E. Some claim the Mandela Effect happens because we live in one of many parallel realities.

F. Many in her group agreed, while others mentioned that Nelson Mandela had not died in prison.

G. As more incidents of the Mandela effect continue to occur, perhaps more research into the origins will tell us the causes.

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、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

While Sam Bloom was on a vacation in Thailand, a balcony railing collapsed, sending her falling 20 feet to the ground. The (41) left her with numerous injuries, including a broken spine. Her life was (42) changed.

In the many months that followed, she fell into a deep (43) . Before her accident, she spent her time (44) her family, surfing, exploring the outdoors, and traveling the world. Her (45) sense of self disappeared overnight — as she (46) it in her piece in a Times article, "I was no longer a (n) (47) woman, and I no longer (48) myself as a wife and mother."

A few months after returning home, her son Noah (49) an injured baby magpie that had fallen from high in a tall pine tree. After no veterinarian would rather (50) her in, the family decided to try and (51) her back to health themselves.

Due to its wobbly (摇晃的) walk and black and white (52) , Bloom's three boys decided to (53) the baby bird Penguin. And so, this (54) new creature became a member of the Bloom family. This new addition required constant (55) , needing to be fed every two hours and kept warm constantly. This new (56) fell on Sam, and soon, Penguin became a form of (57) in soul to Sam.

"I didn't feel as (58) anymore; my instincts as a nurse and mother came to life when I was (59) to this tiny, feathered soul. I didn't (60) it at that time but, in a way, we were keeping each other alive."

41. A. railing   B. travel   C. fall   D. country
42. A. gradually   B. completely   C. recently   D. hardly
43. A. sleep   B. passion   C. hole   D. depression
44. A. caring for   B. talking about   C. complaining of D. figuring out
45. A. acute   B. weak   C. former   D. false
46. A. read   B. put   C. noted   D. got
47. A. beautiful   B. independent   C. excellent   D. healthy
48. A. watched over   B. turned to   C. gave up   D. thought of
49. A. hunted   B. discovered   C. tricked   D. trapped
50. A. hand   B. take   C. engage   D. result
51. A. hope   B. show   C. send   D. nurse

52. A. eyes	B. photos	C. feathers	D. dots
53. A. name	B. consider	C. keep	D. accept
54. A. greedy	B. needy	C. proud	D. energetic
55. A. change	B. attention	C. practice	D. motivation
56. A. pressure	B. challenge	C. responsibility	D. chance
57. A. treatment	B. escape	C. exit	D. excuse
58. A. careless	B. useless	C. quiet	D. anxious
59. A. objecting	B. adjusting	C. tending	D. sticking
60. A. answer	B. care	C. believe	D. realise

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。

Earlier this month，a short video swept over the Internet，__(61)__ (show) a Chinese schoolgirl who analyzed the Russia-Ukraine crisis with reference to Romance of the Three Kingdoms.

This video even attracted attention from the Philippine Foreign Secretary Teddy Locsin Jnr. He was so impressed by __(62)__ Chinese classic that he __(63)__ (report) to have even thought of sending his granddaughter to study in China.

Indeed，some Chinese ancient classics consist of Chinese __(64)__ (wise) and philosophy which still have referential significance for contemporary society. For example，Teddy told the Global Times __(65)__ he took away from The Art of War are three lessons. The first is only to enter battles you know you can win completely，the second is to do everything you can __(66)__ (achieve) your goals，and the third is to make plans __(67)__ (secret).

According to analysts，these books share universal __(68)__ (value). The core of __(69)__ (they) is peace，harmony and a win-win attitude __(70)__ which the Chinese nation attaches importance. They are in the DNA of Chinese people and people in other countries should learn from them.

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。

After a boy became tiring of classmates in his public school making fun of his ethnic lunches，his mom decided do something about it.Tom Nimen and his brother and sister were attended a nearly-all-white school in Canton，Ohio at the 1960s.He came home one day and was surprised his parents by asking if he could please pack his lunch with peanut butter or jelly sandwiches，instead of the Middle Eastern food that ended up embarrassing him.His classmates spoke loud and said they also wanted the Wonder Bread sandwiches with apple.A week later at school Tom teacher announced that all of the students should bring their lunches or lunch money tomorrow.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你和家人住在向 Mr. Smith 租的房子里。你对一些家具的状况不满意，且曾向房东反馈无果。请给 Mr. Smith 写一封信，内容包括：

1.自我介绍；

2.指出问题；

3.期待解决。

注意：

1.词数 80 个左右，开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Smith,

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

关于我们

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