

江西省重点中学盟校2023届高三第二次联考试卷

英语

命题人：鹰潭一中 桂江玲 白鹭洲中学 肖琨 宜春中学 陈迎

考试时间：120分钟 试卷分值：150分

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。
3. 回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后，将答题卡上交。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

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，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. How did the woman plan to get to work today?
A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By car.
2. What is the man doing?
A. Asking for information. B. Making a complaint. C. Canceling a tour.
3. What will the man do first?
A. Fetch his clothes. B. Visit Jim's house. C. Do some cleaning.
4. How much profit did the man earn per sale last year?
A. 20%. B. 15%. C. 10%.
5. Why is the man making so much noise?
A. He is fixing the furniture. B. He is decorating the room. C. He is moving the furniture.

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，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和7题。

6. What is the woman's problem?
A. She has a toothache. B. She has a headache. C. She has a stomachache.
7. What does the man offer to do for the woman?
A. Get her some medicine. B. Prepare some food for her. C. Drive her to the hospital.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. How does the man sound at first?
A. Frightened. B. Exhausted. C. Impatient.
9. What is the woman likely to do next?
A. Return to the hotel. B. Sunbathe on the beach. C. Go surfing.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How many vacation days does the woman have?
A. Three days. B. Five days. C. Seven days.

11. Where are the speakers going first?
 A. To Mount Kilimanjaro. B. To Victoria Falls. C. To the Great Rift Valley.

12. Which transportation is the woman probably unwilling to take?
 A. The plane. B. The ship. C. The train.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
 13. Where did the girl probably take her class this morning?
 A. In the classroom. B. In the playground. C. On the farm.

14. What did the girl do in Mr. Garcia's class?
 A. She picked fruits. B. She removed weeds. C. She planted crops.

15. Why did the girl feel unhappy?
 A. The man blamed her for wasting food.
 B. She felt ashamed of her bad habits.
 C. Some students neglected the labor class.

16. Which word can best describe Mr. Garcia?
 A. Principled. B. Modest. C. Easy-going.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
 17. What percentage of the people surveyed ate light food 2 to 4 times a week?
 A. 94.9%. B. 60.0%. C. 55.7%.

18. Why does Lu often eat light meals?
 A. To save time. B. To lose weight. C. To get adequate nutrition.

19. Which Chinese university started selling light meals in its canteen?
 A. Sichuan Normal University. B. Yunnan University. C. Peking University.

20. Where does Zhang Jie work?
 A. In an investment company. B. In a famous restaurant. C. In a food company.

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

One of the most beautiful and fantastic destinations to visit is a beach. The tranquility and comfort at the beach are unmatched. It is hard to list the top beaches in the world because tourists have diverse tastes. This article highlights some of the most gorgeous beaches to visit in the world.

Nungwi Beach, Tanzania:

Nungwi is a popular beach location on the Tanzanian island of Zanzibar, located at the island's northwestern tip. Nungwi Beach has beautiful features such as lovely clean waves from something like the Indian Ocean and smooth white sand. It is also known for its crystal blue waters and exotic flora and fauna. It has amazing sunset views, and all restaurants and clubs on the beach are open until late hours. On the powdery sand, you can take in the ocean scenery while participating in other beach activities.

White-haven Beach, Queensland, Australia:

The largest beach in the Whitsundays is White-haven; this gorgeous beach is incomparable in Australia. This beach has beautiful white sand that is 98 percent pure silica. It makes the sand incredibly smooth and delicate. Even on days when the weather is very hot, walking barefoot is comfortable because it doesn't absorb

heat like other types of sand beaches do. Travelers really do need to take the opportunity to visit this beach.

Pink Sand Beach, Harbour Island, The Bahamas:

On Harbour Island in the Bahamas is the pink sand beach. Because of its pink sands, this beach is very attractive and unique. A microscopic organism with a reddish-pink shell known as a foraminifera (有孔虫类) is the source of the pink sand beach's color on Harbour Island in the Bahamas. Swimming in this beach is slightly safer because the blue water in this area is usually calm and shallow due to the protection provided by the surrounding beaches.

21. What can we learn about the three beaches?
- A. Nungwi Beach is famous only for its clean waves.
 - B. You can enjoy late night activities on White-haven Beach.
 - C. Among the three beaches, Pink Sand Beach is the most attractive.
 - D. It still feels good to walk barefoot on White-haven Beach even on hot days.
22. What made the Pink Sand Beach special?
- A. Its pink sands and cooling weather.
 - B. Its pink and smooth sands.
 - C. Its pink sands and less dangerous water.
 - D. Its pink sands and blue water.
23. Where can the text be found?
- A. In an advertisement.
 - B. In a travel brochure.
 - C. In a geography book.
 - D. In a fashion magazine.

B

In 2018, Su Yiming, a 14-year-old native of northeastern China, was faced with a difficult decision: Pursue a promising career as an actor, or cast it aside and go all in on snowboarding, in a country where most people had never seen a snowboard. At the time, Su was fast becoming an established name in China's film industry. He had starred as a village boy seeking revenge for his father's death in a critically acclaimed war movie, and appeared in several more television dramas.

But with the 2022 Winter Olympics approaching, the teenager saw an opportunity. "Snowboarding was something I enjoyed the most, and this was a chance to take part in my own home country," said Su, then 17. Su's gamble (冒险) paid off. Three days short of his 18th birthday, Su took gold in the big air snowboarding event, writing history for the Olympic host nation by winning the country's first gold medal in the event. "It's my happiest moment when I stand on the snowboard. No matter how long I train, even for seven or eight hours in a row, joy to me. Love is what has been supporting me all the time." Su said.

"I had always dreamed about what it would be like to stand on the podium (领奖台) of the Olympics, and today, I did it," Su said. Together with the freestyle skier Gu Ailing, who is one year his senior, Su is among the most popular athletes for the Olympic host nation.

In an interview with media, Su's father said his son always had an affinity with snow, a connection that began the day his son was born in February 2004. "There was a heavy snowstorm that day. Cars couldn't move on the streets," the father recalled. Su's father said his son loved snowboarding so much that, even in elementary school, the younger Su would set aside three days a week to train.

24. What do we know about Su Yiming?
- A. He used to be a famous child actor.
 - B. He had a miserable childhood.
 - C. He took gold on his eighteenth birthday.
 - D. He is senior to Gu Ailing by one year.

25. Which of the following best describes Su Yiming?
- A. Smart and sensitive
B. Diligent and honest
C. Enthusiastic and determined
D. Adventurous and stubborn
26. What can we infer from Su's father's words?
- A. Su was born to be associated with snow.
B. Su was caught in a snowstorm when he was born.
C. Su trained four days a week in elementary school.
D. Su was influenced by his father's connection with snow.
27. What lesson can we get from Su's story?
- A. Rome is not built in a day.
B. Constant dripping wears away a stone.
C. Nothing is impossible if you put your heart into it.
D. Passion and desire can pave the way for dream realization.

C

The last Wednesday in August marks Spain's messiest festival. Held in Buñol, 40km west of Valencia, La Tomatina is a tomato-throwing spectacle that draws more than 20,000 tourists each year.

There are a number of stories related to its beginning of this festival but no one knows for sure the exact origin. One story states a fight between the locals and the city councilmen over an issue, forced the locals to throw tomatoes at the councilmen. The event somehow transformed from a method to display anger to one of fun and entertainment and year after year, the "tomato fight" began to attract the public of Buñol.

On the day of the festival, trucks arrive at the center of town, carrying truckloads of tomatoes belonging to the relatively cheaper kind. The trucks then empty the tomatoes on the streets to be picked up by the participants. The tomato-throwing often starts at about 11 a.m. People pick up the tomatoes on the streets, throwing tomatoes at each other. Certain rules apply during this period. People are expected to squash the tomatoes before throwing to minimize the chances of injury and no other objects except for tomatoes can be used in the play. After the tomato throwing ends, cleaning operations begin. The town authorities get busy cleaning the streets while local residents often help the tourists clean themselves with water from pipes. Many take dips in locals' pools and rivers to clean themselves.

Over the past years, tourists in Buñol have heavily increased due to the increasing popularity of La Tomatina. However, such a huge gathering in a small town center is believed to be a risk to people. This has forced the government to regulate the number of participants at the festival to 20,000. An entry fee has also been charged while free passes are kept for the locals. Safety officials, police forces and ambulance services are also kept ready to meet any emergency needs during the festival.

28. Which of the following is true about La Tomatina?
- A. It is an international event celebrated each year.
B. It originates from a fight among the councilmen.
C. There are various ways to celebrate it nowadays.
D. No one knows when and why it was celebrated first.
29. What rule are the participants supposed to follow?
- A. Using other objects besides tomatoes.
B. Emptying the tomatoes from the trucks.
C. Squashing the tomatoes before throwing.
D. Cleaning the streets after the tomato fight.

30. Why did the government control the number of the participants?
- A. To reduce the waste of fresh tomatoes.
 - B. To ensure the safety of people present.
 - C. To meet increasing emergency needs.
 - D. To respond to the request from local residents.
31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. La Tomatina-- a unique annual festival.
- B. Buñol, Spain-- an appealing travel destination.
- C. Tomato Fight-- a special cultural phenomenon.
- D. Tomato-throwing -- a way of displaying anger.

D

If you consider yourself reasonably intelligent and educated, you might assume that you have a fair grasp on the core ways the world works. Now, think about the following questions: How are rainbows formed? Why can sunny days be colder than cloudy days? How does a helicopter fly? When it comes to giving a detailed answer to these questions, most people are completely stumped -- just as you may be, too.

This bias is known as an “illusion (幻觉) of knowledge”. You may think that these specific examples are the kinds of questions, after all, that a child might ask you, where the worst consequence may be a red face in front of your family. But illusions of knowledge can affect our judgement in many domains. Further research has shown that having online resources at our fingertips may feed our overconfidence, as we mistake the wealth of knowledge on the Internet for our own memories.

These illusions of knowledge can have important consequences. Overconfidence in your knowledge may mean that you prepare less for an interview or presentation. Overconfidence may be a particular problem when you are aiming for promotion. When observing people from afar, you might assume you know what the job takes, and that you have already absorbed the necessary skills. Once you have started the job, however, you may discover that there was much more to the role than met the eye.

What can people do to avoid these traps? One solution is simple: Test yourself. If you are appraising your capacity to perform an unfamiliar task, for instance, don't just rely on a vague idea of what it would involve. Instead, take a bit more time to think carefully through the steps that you would have to take to achieve the goal. You may find that there are huge gaps in your knowledge that you need to fill before you put yourself forward.

Given the potential of technological crutches to inflate confidence in your knowledge, you could also check your online habits. You could briefly pause and try your hardest to remember a fact before starting an Internet search. It requires a willingness to be puzzled. You have to feel your ignorance, which can be uncomfortable.

32. What does the underlined word “stumped” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. frightened
- B. confused
- C. thrilled
- D. astonished

33. According to further study, why do we feel too confident?

- A. We take the online information as our own knowledge.
- B. We consider the online information specific.
- C. We acknowledge the Internet to be convenient.

- D. We assume the Internet to be rich in knowledge.
34. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- A. The preparation for an interview.
- B. Necessary skills in hunting a job.
- C. A special problem of promotion.
- D. Results of "illusion of knowledge".
35. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To entertain readers with interesting questions.
- B. To show readers how to test their own capacity.
- C. To introduce the "illusion of knowledge" to readers.
- D. To convince readers of the importance of confidence.

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。

Years of observing people at college and at work have led us to discover some specific reasons why many people are unable to learn quickly and efficiently. 36 :

Struggle to Start Learning Something From Scratch

As you've probably experienced yourself, sometimes when wanting to learn something new, 37. For example, you might have wanted to learn how to play chess, but didn't know the best way to start this. So you tried learning from multiple sources at the same time: books, videos, friends and family members.

The problem with this scattered approach is that you will find it hard to focus and you'll inevitably be given conflicting advice — which is unhelpful when you're starting out.

38

Think back for a moment to when you were at school. I'm sure there were endless times when you were taught things by teachers only for you to forget the information within weeks, days or even minutes!

And of course, 39. How many times have you been in meetings where important things have been said, only for half the attendees to forget the details soon after the meeting concluded?

Struggle to Put What You've Learned Into Practice

40. They spend all their time learning theory, but never put anything into practice.

For example, consider for a moment how people learn to ride a bicycle. In most cases, a parent or elder sibling would tell you the steps you need to take to successfully get on and begin riding a bike. However, it's only when you attempt to ride a bike for the first time that the real learning begins!

- A. Struggle to Recall What You've Learned
- B. you find yourself not knowing where to start
- C. Here are some tips for you to overcome learning blockers
- D. this problem continues from education into the workplace
- E. you are not the only one who tends to forget what you've learned
- F. See if you can spot yourself in any or all of these learning blockers
- G. This is one of the most common reasons for people failing to learn new things

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(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。
In a small Italian town, hundreds of years ago, a small business owner borrowed a large sum of money from a loan-shark. The loan-shark was a clumsy, 41 looking guy that just happened to 42 the business owner's daughter.

He decided to offer the businessman a 43 that he would completely wipe out the debt the businessman 44 him. However, the catch was that he would only wipe out the debt if he could 45 the businessman's daughter. The loan-shark said that he would 46 two pebbles into a bag, one white and one black. The daughter would then have to 47 a pebble. If it was black, the debt would be 48, but the loan-shark would then marry her. If it was white, the debt would also be ignored, but the daughter wouldn't have to marry the loan-shark.

Standing on a pebble-strewn path in the businessman's garden, the loan-shark bent over and 49 two pebbles. When he was snatching them up, the daughter 50 that he'd put two black pebbles into the bag. He then asked the daughter to pick one. The 51 daughter naturally knew what she would do:

She 52 out a pebble from the bag, and before looking at it 53 dropped it into the midst of the other pebbles. She said to the loan-shark, "Oh, how clumsy of me. Never mind, if you look into the bag for the one that is 54, you will be able to 55 which pebble I picked." The pebble left in the bag is obviously black. 56, because the loan-shark didn't want to be 57, he had to play along 58 the pebble the daughter dropped was white, and wiped her father's debt.

It's always possible to overcome a 59 situation through out of the box thinking, and not 60 the only options you think you have to pick from.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. charming | B. ordinary | C. unattractive | D. strange |
| 42. A. fancy | B. envy | C. reject | D. ignore |
| 43. A. method | B. deal | C. remark | D. command |
| 44. A. lent | B. borrowed | C. offered | D. owed |
| 45. A. marry | B. consult | C. meet | D. model |
| 46. A. place | B. slide | C. take | D. bury |
| 47. A. carry out | B. reach for | C. look for | D. watch out |
| 48. A. reduced | B. increased | C. cleared | D. multiplied |
| 49. A. swept up | B. picked up | C. took away | D. broke away |
| 50. A. doubted | B. imagined | C. reflected | D. noticed |
| 51. A. moody | B. adorable | C. clever | D. greedy |
| 52. A. looked | B. drew | C. tried | D. burst |
| 53. A. intentionally | B. carefully | C. angrily | D. anxiously |
| 54. A. lay | B. lost | C. gone | D. left |
| 55. A. inform | B. watch | C. tell | D. admit |
| 56. A. Consequently | B. Otherwise | C. Therefore | D. However |
| 57. A. declined | B. scolded | C. exposed | D. condemned |
| 58. A. as if | B. even though | C. in case | I |
| 59. A. common | B. current | C. familiar | I |
| 60. A. look out for | B. give in to | C. let go of | |

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。

China is already at work on developing an even faster bullet train, which will be known 61 the CR450, according to a national political adviser.

Zhao Hongwei, chief researcher of the China Academy of Railway Sciences, told China Daily the more 62 (advance) model, which has a top operating speed of 400 kilometers per hour and the potential 63 (reach) speed of up to 450 km/h, will soon be unveiled.

"By the time the CR450 64 (come) into operation, the national railway network will have been extended to 165,000 km, 50,000 km of 65 will be high-speed lines." Zhao said. "We have no 66 (refer) from other countries to work from, so we have to be pioneers and find the solutions needed to build a train capable of a speed of 400 km/h."

The noise level at this speed is capped (以...为上限) at 3 decibels higher than 67 on a train traveling at 350 km/h, which is as fast as current high speed trains can run in China. Zhao also called for improving the standards system for railways and 68 (promote) international recognition of the system's safety certification.

As 69 result of significant progress and major breakthroughs 70 (achieve) in a short period, China has the most comprehensive technology and the widest railway management experience in the world, according to China State Railway Group.

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(A), 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。

Last week, a group of international students visit our school. To help them better understanding our tea-drinking culture, we took them to the tea room in our school, which I introduced the history of tea-making and different kinds of tea and so on. All the international students were quite interested in our introduction. Then I showed them how to make tea. I sat on a table, explain every step of the process while making tea. All of them were amazed. They couldn't wait to have try for them. Soon the tea room became live with every international student trying to make their own tea. We had a lot of funs, practicing, and enjoying the tea. In the end, we took up a group photo, with cups or tea in our hands, to record this unforgettable experience.

第二节 书面表达 (满分25分)

2023年5月4日是第74个青年节“Chinese Youth Day”, 你校将以“青春”为话题举行演讲比赛, 请你就该话题写一篇演讲稿, 要点如下:

1. 你对青春的理解;

2. 如何成为更好的自己;

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。