

银川一中 2023 届高三年级第四次月考

## 英语试卷

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，选出每小题的答案后，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。写在本试卷及草稿纸上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分：听力理解(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. Who is having a holiday abroad?

- A. David. B. Mike. C. John.

2. What time does the next plane to London leave?

- A. At 10:00. B. At 11:00. C. At 12:00.

3. What is Mr. Thomas's life like now?

- A. Worse than before. B. Happier than before. C. As good as before.

4. Why won't the man go to the movies with Helen?

- A. She is not in the mood.  
B. She likes talking during a movie.  
C. She doesn't want to go out with him.

5. What is the man trying to do?

- A. Deliver some bad news. B. Find a new position. C. Make a speech.

第二节 (共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

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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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. How does the man sound at first?

- A. Rather surprised.                      B. Very calm.                      C. A little angry.

7. Where are the files?

- A. On the man's desk.                      B. Next to the fax machine.                      C. On the computer desk.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What do Iranians care most about the tea?

- A. The color.                      B. The tea set.                      C. The quality.

9. What is special about tea shops in Iran?

- A. There are no tea cups.                      B. There are no chairs.                      C. There are no waiters.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. Why did the man go to the Philippines?

- A. For a trip.                      B. For further studies.                      C. For volunteer work.

11. Who helped the man with the project?

- A. The local students.                      B. The local government.                      C. The local businessmen.

12. What's the aim of the project?

- A. To explore an island.                      B. To help the poor students.  
C. To protect the environment.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. What is the man?

- A. A doctor.                      B. A host.                      C. A teacher.

14. Who used to be a doctor?

- A. Cassie's friend.                      B. Cassie's mother.                      C. Cassie's friend's mother.

15. How long did it take Cassie to become a qualified doctor?

- A. One year.                      B. Four years.                      C. Five years.

16. What does Cassie say about her job?

- A. She gets bored with it.  
B. She enjoys it in general.  
C. She always works overtime.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What is the weather like today?  
A. Rainy. B. Snowy. C. Sunny.
18. When should the listeners get up tomorrow?  
A. At 5:30. B. At 6:00. C. At 6:30.
19. What does the speaker advise the listeners NOT to take?  
A. Whistles. B. Maps. C. Cameras.
20. What are the listeners going to do most probably?  
A. Go surfing. B. Go hiking. C. Go boating.

二、阅读理解：（每小题 2 分，共计 40 分）

第一节：阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

3rd Walk the Talk: The Health for All Challenge this year

JOIN US VIRTUALLY

World Health Organization(WHO)is organizing the 3rd Walk the Talk: The Health for All Challenge virtually this year. In the context of COVID-19, WHO, through several online platforms, will host exercise moments, information sessions, and live chats with experts on topics from physical and mental health to nutrition and healthy ageing.

While the first two editions attracted thousands of participants in Geneva, we hope to reach more people during the virtual edition. We look forward to working with the many partners who have supported the first two editions, including governments, civil society organizations, and scientific and academic bodies.

The event will also celebrate health and be a platform to promote the need for all people to have access to health services and for health champions to demonstrate how they are striving to promote and protect the health of people in their own way.

What is on offer?

The Virtual Walk the Talk will be held over 16-17 May , people invited to join in from their homes wherever they are globally. It will offer opportunities for people to participate in a variety of virtual, timed events yoga, exercise classes for all ages and abilities, meditation, walking in place(or in locations within the guidelines of your national authorities). The aim is to get people moving for their own health and that of others.

Purposes of the event

- To encourage healthy lifestyles, not only in the context of COVID-19, but as a long-term strategy for good health.

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●To recognize the sacrifice of health workers caring for us in our whole life. This year has been designated as the Year of the Nurse and Midwife, and we are seeing the global importance of health workers in the current response to COVID-19.

21. What is special about the 3rd Walk the Talk compared to the first two editions?

- A. It is an online virtual event. B. It offers various events.  
C. It appeals to many participants. D. It promotes health services.

22. Who is the 3rd Walk the Talk intended for?

- A. Health experts from WHO. B. Governments fighting COVID-19.  
C. Scientific medical organizations. D. Ordinary people around the world.

23. What does the event aim to do apart from advocating a healthy lifestyle?

- A. To collect more financial supports.  
B. To give special recognition to health workers.  
C. To set up an organization for the COVID-19 issue.  
D. To encourage the sacrifice of health workers.

### B

During the 1930s, the Great War broke out. A 25-year-old American soldier, probably never thought that his life would change forever when he volunteered to go to France.

One night while the American unit was returning to the base after a bloody fight, Suleyman stumbled (绊倒) into the ground and noticed a bit of movement from the bush. Being stuck between two choices either its enemy or an animal, Suleyman found a five-year old girl from the bushes shivering (颤抖) with cold and utmost fear. Due to the atrocities of the war, the girl was abandoned by her family and the whole village was killed.

During the war, it was impossible to find the child's family so Suleyman took this little French girl under his wings and gave her an American name Flora which means like the flower. Soon, Flora became the apple of the eye of everyone living in the army camp.

For one and a half years, Flora and Suleyman became inseparable; however, every fairy tale comes to an end. When the war ended, Suleyman was sent back to USA, while Flora was put in an orphanage (孤儿院), the Normandy School, which was founded by the American government for orphaned French children to have an education.

For years, Suleyman always thought about Flora. When the French National Olympic Team was playing in the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles in 1984, Suleyman gazed through the audience on TV, hoping to catch a glimpse of Flora, but he never could.

At the age of 85, Suleyman attended the 60th anniversary reception of the Great War where Suleyman shared his story with American and French officials. After hearing his story, a French



journalist started to investigate the story, and all government files were read in detail. The moment the journalist helped dial the number, in tears, Flora said Suleyman was her hero, and everything came flooding back to her.

24. What does the underlined word “atrocious” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Challenge.                      B. Cruelty.                      C. Range.                      D. Stress.

25. Why did Suleyman watch 1984 Summer Olympics?

- A. Because Flora might be in the French team.  
B. Because Suleyman was greatly interested in sports.  
C. Because Flora might be watching the event.  
D. Because Suleyman wanted to travel to Los Angeles.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Flora and Suleyman became attached to each other.  
B. Flora was sent to an orphanage called Normandy.  
C. Suleyman found some animals in the bush.  
D. Suleyman would never see Flora again.

27. Which can serve as the best possible title for the text?

- A. A Tough Flower in the War  
B. The Influence of the War  
C. The Lost and Found Love  
D. The Apple of the Father's Eye

### C

It's rare that you see the words “shyness” and “leader” in the same sentence. After all, the common viewpoint is that those outgoing and sociable guys make great public speakers and excellent net-workers and that those shy people are not. A survey conducted by USA Today referred to 65 percent of executives who believed shyness to be a barrier to leadership. Interestingly, the same article stresses that roughly 40 percent of leaders actually are quite shy—they're just better at adapting themselves to situational demands. Bill Gates, Warren Buffet and Charles Schwab are just a few “innies”.

Unlike their outgoing counterparts who are more sensitive to rewards and risk-taking, shy people take a cautious approach to chances. Rather than the flashy chit-chat that defines social gathering, shy people listen attentively to what others say and absorb it before they speak. They're not thinking about what to say while the other person is still talking, but rather listening so they can learn what to say. Along the same lines, shy people share a common love of learning. They are intrinsically(内在地) motivated and therefore seek content regardless of achieving an outside standard.

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Being shy can also bring other benefits. Remember being in school and hearing the same kids contribute, until shy little Johnny, who almost never said a word, cut in? Then what happened? Everyone turned around to look with great respect at little Johnny actually talking. This is how shy people made good use of their power of presence: they “own” the moment by speaking calmly and purposefully, which translate to a positive image.

Shyness is often related to modesty. Not to say that limelight-seekers aren't modest, but shy people tend to have an accurate sense of their abilities and achievements. As a result, they are able to acknowledge mistakes, imperfections, knowledge gaps and limitations.

Since shy people have a lower sensitivity to outside rewards than outgoing ones, they're more comfortable working with little information and sticking to their inner desires. Shy people are also more likely to insist on finding solutions that aren't primarily apparent. Don't believe me? Maybe you'll believe Albert Einstein, who once said, “It's not that I'm so smart, it's that I stay with problems longer.” Obviously, finding certainty where uncertainty is typically popular is a huge plus for any successful person.

The myth that shy people are less effective leaders than their outgoing fellows is just a misunderstanding. Make wise use of your personality strengths to lead your business no matter what side of the range you fall on.

28. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shy people are sensitive to rewards
  - B. shy people care more about content
  - C. outgoing people are more careful about chances
  - D. outgoing people consider what to learn while listening
29. The example of Johnny shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shy people are likely to be modest
  - B. hardworking students speak little in public
  - C. some students keep silent on purpose at school
  - D. shy people may have an advantage in discussion
30. We can learn from the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. success results from devotion
  - B. shyness contributes to popularity
  - C. outside reward leads to insistence
  - D. uncertainty counts more than certainty

31. The author supports his ideas mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. giving definitions and presenting research results
- B. explaining problems and providing solutions
- C. quoting authorities and making evaluations
- D. making contrasts and giving examples

**D**

Tropical (热带的) birds deep in Brazil's Amazon rainforest are shrinking and developing longer wings as they adapt to climate change but why is something of a mystery.

Researchers have studied data for 77 tropical bird species over the past 40 years and found that all of them had lost body mass. Some species have been losing nearly 2 percent of their weight per decade.

Birds and mammals of the same species are generally larger at higher latitudes. The leading explanation is that their smaller surface-area-to-volume ratio (比率) allows them to better conserve heat. The opposite would help smaller species in hot climates to cool and could explain why birds are getting smaller as the climate warms, says Vitek Jirinec at the Integral Ecology Research Center in California, who led the analysis.

In line with this, the mean temperature of the birds' habitat today is 1°C warmer in the wet season and 1.6°C warmer in the dry season compared with 1966. Weather patterns are also more extreme, with 13 percent more rain falling in the wet season and 15 percent less in the dry season, and the birds lost mass more sharply after extremely dry or wet seasons.

This could suggest that body mass loss is partly a short-term response to changes in their environment rather than entirely down to evolution. For instance, a lack of rainfall could cause a decline in the number of insects that the birds feed on, say the researchers.

But none of this can explain the team's other main finding. Wingspan has become significantly larger in one-third of the bird species over the past 40 years. "Mass is a generally good measure of body condition in birds," says Jirinec. "If they are simply not getting enough to eat, you would expect them to lose weight. But why would they have more energy to grow their wings?"

32. Why are some birds larger at higher latitudes?

- A. To preserve heat.
- B. To find food better.
- C. To fight against heat.
- D. To adapt to climate change.

33. On what condition do birds shrink faster?

- A. When they are hungry.
- B. When there is less rain.
- C. When they lose their habitat.
- D. When they experience extreme seasons.

34. What remains to be settled by researchers?

- A. How Amazon rainforest is decreasing.



- B. Why tropical birds develop longer wings.  
C. Why some birds are smaller in hot climates.  
D. How temperature of the birds' habitat changes.
35. Where is the text probably taken from?  
A. A personal diary. B. A travel brochure. C. A science novel. D. A science magazine.
- 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。

### Defend Yourself Without Being Defensive

There's a fine line between defending yourself and being defensive, but it makes a world of difference between ending and worsening a problem. If you regularly find yourself justifying yourself, blaming others, or trying to distract from the problem at hand, you may be on the defense. 36.

#### Keep calm in the moment

37. If you're feeling wound up (生气), take a deep breath and resist the urge to say anything until you've had a chance to think it through. You'll handle the situation better once you've had a moment to ease your tension. In many situations, it's okay to be quiet for a moment. Not every conflict needs to be addressed immediately.

#### Wait to respond to the criticism

A rapid reaction is usually based only on emotions. Your immediate reaction might be defensive. Pause for a moment before you reply, and don't interrupt or cut the other person off. 38. Cutting in with corrections or "That's not true" shuts down further discussion.

#### 39

An explanation can make it clearer to you what the problem is. If you don't understand where the criticism is coming from, or if the person said something vague, respond to them with, "Can you explain?" or, "Could you tell me more?" 40. For example, instead of, "Don't call my design ugly. I worked hard on that," say, "What makes you say the design is ugly?" Or say something like, "What's something we can do to fix that?"

- A. This also gives you some time to breathe so you're less likely to respond defensively  
B. Luckily, there are ways to find a solution to the problem without getting defensive about it  
C. Let the person finish, even if he or she is wrong  
D. Getting angry or upset immediately tends to look defensive  
E. Talking too much is not a good way to solve the problems  
F. Encourage the person to explain  
G. Explain without defensive words



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四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The Kindness Tour Bus is hard to miss. Wishes for peace, happiness and kindness 41 nearly every inch of its blue outside surface. Bob Votruba is the man behind the 42. Often, he will stand with a sign on a street corner right outside his 43 vehicle, waving at every person who looks in his 44. "It just fills my heart when people are 45 with seeing the word 'kindness'," Votruba says. He tries to talk to everyone, 46 if it looks like they feel 47 for a bad day. He tries to make those people smile.

The tour began when all of his children went to college, and he felt he had to take action. He 48 his car, furniture and most of his clothing to 49 this passion. Everything he owned was on his Kindness Tour Bus. The tour has continued since, based on his 50 that it's possible to 51 kindness through words and actions. Actions can be as simple as a smile or a greeting or as 52 as working with a charity.

"The 53 of what I do is that there's a certain amount of anonymity (匿名)," he says. "If somebody's really having a tough time, they may not want to 54 it with their friends, brothers or sisters, but a(n) 55 pulling into their town with the 56."

The Kindness Tour has already 57 more than 10 years, and Votruba plans to 58 going. He says there's only one thing that could make him end this 59. "Death," he says. "My last 60."

- |                     |                |                 |                       |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 41. A. dot          | B. paint       | C. cover        | D. dye                |
| 42. A. wheel        | B. screen      | C. brake        | D. counter            |
| 43. A. heavy-lift   | B. newly-built | C. parked       | D. hired              |
| 44. A. imagination  | B. condition   | C. direction    | D. situation          |
| 45. A. familiar     | B. popular     | C. reasonable   | D. pleased            |
| 46. A. apparently   | B. especially  | C. abruptly     | D. merely             |
| 47. A. conservative | B. exhausted   | C. cast down    | D. left out           |
| 48. A. ran out of   | B. got rid of  | C. took care of | D. took possession of |
| 49. A. follow       | B. claim       | C. control      | D. discover           |
| 50. A. belief       | B. interest    | C. promise      | D. memory             |
| 51. A. spread       | B. repay       | C. prove        | D. accept             |

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52. A. unique B. innocent C. complex D. dynamic  
53. A. beauty B. purpose C. restriction D. motivation  
54. A. prevent B. witness C. share D. enjoy  
55. A. stranger B. adventurer C. expert D. applicant  
56. A. car B. vehicle C. bus D. train  
57. A. waited B. competed C. spent D. lasted  
58. A. keep on B. set about C. call for D. take in  
59. A. challenge B. vacation C. tour D. game  
60. A. chance B. boom C. attempt D. breath

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 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

With just over 600 days to go, the official mascots of Paris 2024 have been revealed.

Now it's time to meet the Phryges, the mascots for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, who have been

tasked with an important mission: to show the world that sport can change everything and

63. \_\_\_\_\_ it deserves to play a major role in society. Kain Phryges (pronounced fri-jeeuhs) are small Phrygian caps, 64. \_\_\_\_\_ represent a strong symbol of liberty, and the ability of people 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (undertake) great and meaningful responsibilities.



The Olympic Phryge is triangular in shape, and comes with a friendly smile, blue eyes and big colored sneakers, the golden Paris 2024 logo 66. \_\_\_\_\_ their chests, which is bound to gain high 67. \_\_\_\_\_ (popular). The Paralympic version 68. \_\_\_\_\_ (feature) a prosthetic leg (假肢) that goes to the knee. Ever since Shuss, a red, white and blue mascot on skis, appeared at the Olympic Grenoble 1968, mascots have been fun and 69. \_\_\_\_\_ (festival) ambassadors of the Olympic Movement. "The mascots have always occupied a special place in the history of the Olympic and Paralympic Games," said Paris 2024 president Tony Estanguet. "They form the emotional bond between the Games and the people, 70. \_\_\_\_\_ (contribute) to the atmosphere and high spirit in the stadiums." Organizers said they want to deliver the idea that sport can change everything and that it deserves to have a leading place in the society through the mascots.

#### 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短文。短文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误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(Λ)，并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，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。

When George arrived in San Francisco, he went straightly to the hotel and drop his luggage. Then, he went explore in the city. The first thing was the ride on a cable car. He reached the top of the hill, from which he got a spectacular view of San Francisco Bay and the city. Built in 1873, the cable car system was invented by Andrew Hallidie, who wanted to find a better mean of transport than horse-draw trams. Apparent, he was shocked when he saw a terrible accident, which a tram slipped down the hill dragging the horses with it. With so much exploring, he returned back to the hotel, exhausted but happy.

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## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华，上周你班就“是否应该大力发展克隆技术”这一话题进行了热烈的讨论。

请根据以下讨论的结果写一篇短文。

1. 62%赞成: 1) 可以克隆人体器官为医学所用; 2) ...  
2. 38%反对: 1) 很多人提出道德上的异议; 2) ...  
3. 你的观点...

器官: organ

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

[illegible]



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