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八校

2023 届高三第一次学业质量评价(T8 联考) 英语试题

命题学校:华中师范大学第一附属中学

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考试时间:2022 年 12 月 15 日下午 14:10—16:10 试卷满分 150 分 考试用时 120 分钟

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. What will the speakers do?

- A. Go for a short trip. B. Take care of the children.
C. Work in the country.

2. When did BAA change its name into NBA?

- A. In 1943. B. In 1946. C. In 1949.

3. Where are the speakers now?

- A. In the hotel. B. In the parking lot. C. On the highway.

4. How does the man feel about the woman?

- A. She is careless with money. B. She doesn't like money.
C. She is able to make money.

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5. What does the woman ask the man to do in a week?

- A. Take some medicine. B. Have a further check-up.
C. Attend a Christmas party.

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 are the speakers talking about?

- A. Single parties. B. Online shopping. C. A special festival.

7. What is the purpose of Double 11 according to the woman?

- A. To promote online sales. B. To help people show love.
C. To help people get together.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the woman making the call?

- A. To offer instructions. B. To confirm information.
C. To make recommendations.

9. What does the hotel provide for Mr. Gates during his stay?

- A. Breakfast. B. Working lunch. C. Three meals.

10. How will the woman recommend the attractions to the man?

- A. By phone. B. By e-mail.
C. By telling him face to face.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is Brad busy doing now?

- A. Writing reports. B. Copying reports. C. Typing up reports.

12. What did people mostly use the Internet to do in the past?

- A. Update their blogs. B. Visit social networks. C. Get specific information.

13. Why does Jason do this survey?

- A. To make popular ads. B. To finish a newspaper article.
C. To learn the popularity of the Internet.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man have trouble with?

- A. His job. B. His boss. C. His health.

15. How many people are there working on the project in all?

- A. Five. B. Six. C. Eleven.

16. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Ask others for advice. B. Work hard on the project.
C. Step up as a team leader.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Leadership. B. Teamwork. C. Friendship.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What did Rosen do to recover his lost cats?
A. Call the police.
B. Set up a camera system.
C. Turn to his children for help.
19. What do we know about Rosen's missing cats?
A. Six cats have gone in total.
B. They are not equipped with radio collars.
C. His first cat disappeared in September, 2015.
20. How much did Rosen offer as a reward initially?
A. \$ 10,000. B. \$ 20,000. C. \$ 30,000.

第二部分 阅读(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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

There are many podcasts(播客) that teach English and you can listen to them anytime. Here is a list of some of the best podcasts that you must see.

Learn English Podcast

This podcast has three levels. The first is for beginners, the second is for intermediates(中级学生) and the third is for upper intermediates. If a person wants to learn Business English, then episodes are also made for him. Every podcast is short but very informative. Worksheets(活页练习题) and vocabulary tasks are also included.

Speaking Broadly

This podcast is made for advanced learners. Explained through discussion and interviews, each episode has non-native English speakers and every recording also has expert feedback. You will see some common mistakes made by English learners and you can improve your English by learning from those mistakes.

The English We Speak

This podcast airs one episode daily and every episode is only three to four minutes, which talks about phrases and idioms. There are two people in each episode who communicate with each other. Whatever level you are, you will find it rewarding.

Elementary Podcast

This podcast is mainly for beginners and intermediate level learners. The length of a podcast is around 25 minutes but you can pause it anytime and continue whenever you want. The hosts of each episode are different.

21. Which podcast provides exercises going with it?
- A. Speaking Broadly. B. Elementary Podcast.
C. The English We Speak. D. Learn English Podcast.
22. What do we know about Speaking Broadly?
- A. It records just expert speakers. B. It targets beginners.
C. It presents some typical mistakes. D. It provides feedback from listeners.
23. What do The English We Speak and Elementary Podcasts have in common?
- A. They are both interactive. B. They cater for beginners.
C. They have the same length. D. They share the same contents.

B

Leaving our hostel in the centre of Phnom Penh, we climb inside our small Tuk Tuk cabin attached to the back of Kiwi's motorbike; a bottle of water in one hand and a surgeon-style mask in the other we set off on our 45-minute commute. It is a familiar start to the day for me and two other volunteers. We are setting out to work in an orphanage just outside Cambodia's capital city.

The morning rush hour in Phnom Penh is crowded and chaotic. Kiwi directs our path between the trucks, 4 × 4 Lexus' and countless motorbikes, which often carry entire families. We reach the dusty highway, masks and sunshades firmly in place to protect our eyes and lungs. A mixture of concrete buildings and huts exist along the side of the road among a sea of rubbish. The residents often smile and wave as we pass by.

We turn onto a farm track. The last part of our journey is a roller coaster, jumping out of potholes(路面坑洼) and turning to avoid falling off the sinking road. We pass huts on stilts(木桩), skinny cows and farm yards where children jump and scream upon seeing us. The stream along the side of the road is almost bone dry and vegetation is rare across the fields.

Finally we arrive at our destination; the oasis(令人快慰的地方) is Samrong Farm. By the gates, a group of 10-year-old children compete in the area of marbles. We're greeted by the shouts of "Cha, cha (short for 'teacher')!" from several other kids gathering round. As we climb out of our vehicle, the sun is already hot and the oasis is as dry as the fields surrounding it. In such conditions you would imagine life to be hard, but you wouldn't know it to see the warm smiles and hear the laughter of the residents at Samrong Orphanage.

Compared to children in the Western World they have little and yet they give so much

in generosity of spirit and enthusiasm for every day. Despite the journey, it is so good to arrive at work in the morning.

24. Where was the author going?

- A. To Samrong Orphanage. B. To the oasis of Samrong.
C. To the capital of Cambodia. D. To the centre of Phnom Penh.

25. What word can be used to describe Kiwi?

- A. Disciplined. B. Confident. C. Devoted. D. Ambitious.

26. What did they see along the farm track?

- A. Dry bones. B. Shy children.
C. Almost bare fields. D. A roller coaster beside it.

27. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Enthusiasm of the children.
B. Comfort of riding a motorbike.
C. Beauty of working in the morning.
D. Pleasure of being in a different culture.

C

There seems to be a lot of talk these days about what is fair, and what is not. Most people tend to believe life should be fair. Some of the 99% seem to believe life has somehow treated them unfairly, and some of the 1% feel life hasn't treated them fairly enough. My questions are these: What is fairness? Is life fair? Should life be fair?

We clearly have no choice about how we come into this world. We have little choice early in life. But as we grow older, choices abound. I have long believed that while we have no control over the beginning of our life, the majority of us have the ability to influence the outcomes we attain. Fairness is a state of mind, and most often, an unhealthy state of mind. Our state in life cannot, or at least should not, be blamed on our parents, our teachers, or our society—it's largely based on the choices we make, and the attitudes we adopt.

Life is full of examples of the uneducated, the mentally and physically challenged people born into war-torn areas, who could have complained about life being unfair, but who instead chose a different path. Regardless of the challenges they faced, they had the character to choose contribution over complaint.

I agree that challenges exist. I agree that many have an uphill battle due to the severity of the challenges they face. What I disagree with is the attempt to use fairness to solve all problems in the world. Rules and orders don't create fairness, but people's desire and determination can work around most life challenges.

It doesn't matter whether you are born with a silver spoon, plastic spoon, or no spoon at all. A friend of mine came to this country from Africa in his late teens, barely spoke the

language, drove a cab while working his way through college, and is now the president of a technology services firm. Stories such as this are all around us—they are not miracles, nor are they the rare exception. They do, however, demonstrate blindness to the mindset of the fairness.

28. What does the underlined word “abound” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Change fully. B. Remain the same.
C. Exist in numbers. D. Disappear completely.
29. What opinion does the writer agree with?
- A. Most of us can influence the results we achieve.
B. Our background determines our choices.
C. People’s desire and determination create unfairness.
D. We should depend on fairness to solve all problems.
30. What is the primary purpose of the text?
- A. To promote efforts over complaint.
B. To stress the importance of fairness.
C. To share an inspiring story of a friend.
D. To prove that fairness is a state of mind.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Fairness Is Justice B. Life Is Not Fair—Deal With It
C. Fairness Comes First D. Fairness Creates Chances

D

You’ve stopped at a café on your way to work, and next thing you know, your latte foam is staring at you. You’ve had the same furniture for years, but today your cupboard looks sad. You’re lying in the park with your friends, and now Jesus is floating by in the clouds—are they seeing him too?!

Why do we see human faces everywhere?

Until now, it has been unclear as to why the brain processes visual signals and represents them in our mind as human faces. However, researchers from the School of Psychology at the University of Sydney have tried evaluating this phenomenon.

The facial recognition response happens fast, only taking a few hundred milliseconds. From an evolutionary perspective, the researchers suggest that the benefit of “never missing a face” outweighs(超过) the error where lifeless objects are seen as faces. Despite knowing that the object you are seeing is not a human face, the perception(知觉) of a face stays. This is known as “face pareidolia”.

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Pareidolia refers to the tendency to impose a meaningful interpretation on an unclear stimulus(刺激物), making one see an object, pattern or meaning when there is none. Pareidolia was originally considered a symptom of mental disorder, but it is now viewed as a normal human tendency.

Pareidolia has been investigated by scientists and has been present in art and literature for a long period of time. In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Hamlet demonstrates his supposed madness in his exchange with Polonius by telling him that he can see a camel in the sky.

The researchers set out to investigate whether a detected pareidolia face would be cast off as a false detection or be analysed for a facial expression. The study participants were presented series of faces and asked to rate each face expression on a scale from angry to happy. The series involved a mix of both real and pareidolia faces.

The researchers have found that pareidolia faces are not cast off as false detections, but rather undergo an internal "facial expression analysis", in the same way a real face would. This is likely because humans are deeply social beings. Additionally, they found that biases(成见) often seen when judging human faces in the analysis of the pareidolia faces.

So, the next time that you see an angry tree, don't be surprised and remember it's not personal.

32. What is the function of the first paragraph?

- A. To present a finding.
- B. To warn the readers.
- C. To introduce the topic.
- D. To arouse the readers' awareness.

33. How do the researchers, from an evolutionary perspective, understand the facial recognition response?

- A. Our brain is good at processing signals.
- B. The image of a human face will last long.
- C. Our brain wrongly interprets signals as human faces.
- D. There might be risks when lifeless objects are not seen as faces.

34. What happens in a pareidolia?

- A. People suffer mental disorder.
- B. People see an unclear stimulus.
- C. People imagine seeing a human face.
- D. People interpret things meaningfully.

35. What can be inferred about participants seeing real human faces in the research?

- A. They discount the facial expressions.
- B. They prefer real faces to false ones.
- C. They tend to make biased judgment.
- D. They compare real faces to pareidolia ones.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

There have been several incidents in recent years where people died because of unsafe crowd conditions and stampedes(人群的蜂拥), the latest one unfolding in Seoul, South Korea, with at least 155 deaths reported. This may leave some people thinking there's little you can do to survive a stampede. 36 But crowd-safety experts say there are several strategies that could help you avoid a potentially deadly outcome. Consider these steps below:

The key to staying safe in a crowd begins as soon as you arrive at the location, says Randy Atlas, a safety consultant based in Fort Lauderdale. 37 It's a piece of common sense advice that Atlas applies not just at big events, but even when entering almost any room.

If there's a sudden panic and crowds begin to push in a certain direction, your instinct(本能) may be to fight back and push the opposite way. 38 If you go against the flow, you increase your chances of getting tripped and knocked down. Another risk, according to experts: If you fight the crowd, you will tire yourself out quickly in a situation where energy is needed.

As you move forward with the crowd, it's best to move in a diagonal(对角线的) direction so you can potentially angle your way out of the situation. The goal is to get to the edge of the stampede where it's less likely that you'll end up stuck at a choke-point, like a doorway.

39 Look for a solid structure to stand behind such as a pillar or a wall. Other places to duck: behind a car or even a lamp post.

In many stampede events, people die simply because they are crushed to the point they can't breathe. But a possible way to avoid this is to place your arms in front of you, almost in a boxer-like position. That could give you some very valuable breathing room—literally. 40

- A. Another potential way is to shelter yourself.
- B. But that could be a big mistake, Atlas warns.
- C. In this case, you don't necessarily have to wait and let time slip by.
- D. Namely, he advises people to take note of where the nearest exits are.
- E. It's a simple pose, but surprisingly effective and possibly life-saving.
- F. Other events, such as a Halloween gathering, are likely to turn deadly.
- G. Indeed, it's a frightening situation and circumstances may make it impossible to escape.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Temperatures in the Norwegian capital regularly drop to -10°C during winter. 41 in the harsh winter without wearing a coat, a boy wrapped his arms around himself on a bus stop bench.

It's a 42 scene, but the actions of the ordinary people who witnessed the 43 of 11-year-old Johanne are both joyous and inspiring.

A young woman sitting next to the boy noticed him rubbing his arms. She immediately asked him: "Don't you have a 44?" "No, someone stole it," he replied. She 45 and learned he was on a school trip and was told to meet his teacher at the bus stop. She asked him the name of his school and where he was from as she 46 draped(披上) her own coat around his shoulders.

Later, another woman gave him her scarf and then 47 him in her large overcoat. Throughout the day, more and more people 48 to give him gloves and even the coats off their backs as they waited for their bus.

49, Johanne's experience was an experiment by Norwegian charity SOS Children's Villages. Carried out by a 50 camera, it was part of their winter campaign to gather 51 of much-needed coats and blankets to help Syrian children through the winter. Many of the refugees have left their homes 52 winter clothing.

"People should care as much about children in Syria as they are 53 about this boy," Synne Ronning, the information head of SOS Children's Villages Norway, told *The Local*. She also 54 that the child was a volunteer who was never in any danger during the 55.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. Thinking | B. Jumping | C. Sleeping | D. Trembling |
| 42. A. heartbreaking | B. effort-making | C. breathtaking | D. history-making |
| 43. A. bravery | B. dilemma | C. anxiety | D. adventure |
| 44. A. schoolbag | B. companion | C. jacket | D. parent |
| 45. A. inquired | B. explored | C. assessed | D. confirmed |
| 46. A. sympathetically | B. pretendingly | C. tiredly | D. casually |
| 47. A. carried | B. bound | C. placed | D. wrapped |
| 48. A. attempted | B. desired | C. offered | D. chanced |
| 49. A. Interestingly | B. Actually | C. Amazingly | D. Naturally |
| 50. A. potential | B. public | C. hidden | D. mobile |

51. A. donations B. suggestions C. demands D. funds
52. A. despite B. without C. in D. for
53. A. curious B. confused C. particular D. concerned
54. A. noted B. predicted C. quoted D. believed
55. A. cheating B. filming C. walking D. training

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。

An anxious 18-year-old Peng Lanxi got his 56 (admit) letter from Hunan University of Science and Technology on July 26, bringing his dream closer—making prosthetic limbs(假肢) more advanced and 57 (access) to people like him.

Peng lost his legs in a car accident in 2005, leaving him 58 (whole) unable to move around. 59 (learn) to walk using just his hands for years, he now enjoys life as much as the teenagers around him. On his wheelchair he plays basketball and badminton. “I believe that obstacles(障碍) are there 60 (conquer). Someone says that life is like a mirror, and we get the best results 61 we smile at it,” Peng says.

His story, which 62 (view) more than 19 million times up till now, has gone viral (在网上快速传播的) on social media platform Sina Weibo and he wins admiration from its users 63 his courage, determination and hard work. Lu Ming, director of the university's School of Information and Electrical Engineering, says that the school will help Peng to pursue his dream—to be a prosthetics engineer, a career 64 will in time change lives.

Peng is not alone. According to the China Disabled Persons' Federation, 14,559 students facing physical challenges entered college last year. From 2016 to 2020, about 57,500 students with special needs enrolled at universities, 65 more than 50 percent increase compared with the 2011—2015 period.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)**第一节** (满分 15 分)

党的二十大(the 20th CPC National Congress)报告指出, 要建设全民终身学习的学习型社会和学习型大国。请你根据这一会议精神, 写一篇演讲稿, 题为“Be a Lifelong Learner”, 内容包括:

1. 终身学习的重要性;
2. 如何终身学习。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Be a Lifelong Learner**第二节 (满分 25 分)**

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。

I was a vet in Yorkshire. One day I received a call from Mrs Tompkin asking me to cut the beak(喙) of her budgie's(虎皮鹦鹉). I armed myself with a pair of clippers and stepped onto the narrow strip of pavement which separated the door from the road. A pleasant-looking red-haired woman answered my knock.

"I'm Mrs Dodds from next door," she said. "I keep an eye on the old lady. She's over eighty and lives alone."

She led me into the cramped little room. "Here's Mr Herriot coming to see Peter for you," she said to the old woman who sat in a corner. Mrs Tompkin nodded and smiled. "Oh that's good. Poor little fella can hardly eat with its long beak and I'm worried about him. He's my only companion, you know."

"Yes, I understand, Mrs Tompkin." I looked at the cage by the window with the green budgie perched(栖息) inside. "These little birds can be wonderful company when they start chattering."

She laughed. "Yes, but it's a funny thing. Peter never has said that much. I think he's lazy! But I just like having him with me."

"Of course you do," I said, "but he certainly needs attention now."

The beak was greatly overgrown, curving away down till it touched the feathers of the breast. I would be able to revolutionize his life with one quick snip from my clippers. The way I was feeling this job was right up my street.

I opened the cage door and slowly inserted my hand.

"Come on, Peter," I wheedled(哄骗). As I lifted him out, I felt in my pocket with the other hand for the clippers. Then I stopped.

The tiny head was no longer poking cheekily from my fingers but had fallen loosely to

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one side. The eyes were closed. He was dead.

Mrs Dodds and I looked at each other in horror. When I turned my head towards Mrs Tompkin, I was surprised to see that she was still nodding and smiling.

I drew her neighbor to one side. "Mrs Dodds, how much does she see?"

"Oh, she's very short-sighted but she's right vain despite her age. Never would she wear glasses. She's hard of hearing, too."

"Well, look," I said. My heart was still pounding. "I just don't know what to do. If I tell her about this, the shock will be terrible. Anything could happen."

Mrs Dodds nodded, stricken-faced. "Yes, you're right. She's that attached to the little thing."

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。

I decided to do something for her instead of telling her the truth.

It was a long time before I went to see how Mrs Tompkin got along with the bird I bought for her.

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