

2023 届高三第二次调研测试英语试题

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。

1. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Reduce the amount of furniture.  
B. Increase the size of the room.  
C. Buy a new desk.
2. How do the speakers feel now?  
A. Hungry.  
B. Satisfied.  
C. Disappointed.
3. What is the woman going to do next?  
A. Make a coffee.  
B. Pour some cups of tea.  
C. Take orange juice out of the fridge.
4. What was the river made for in the 19th century?  
A. Walking along.  
B. Enjoying wildlife.  
C. Transporting goods.
5. What is the man doing?  
A. Touring old people's houses.  
B. Correcting a mistake.  
C. Giving instructions.

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 is the weather like right now?  
A. Snowy.  
B. Windy.  
C. Rainy.
7. Where are the speakers probably?  
A. On a mountain top.  
B. Beside a river.  
C. At home.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What was the man's problem?  
A. His shelves broke.  
B. His tool did not work.  
C. His courses were too heavy for him.
9. What did the man do for the woman?  
A. He bought new novels for her.  
B. He painted the wall in her room.  
C. He built the shelves in her room.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Salesman and customer.  
B. Father and daughter.



C. Teacher and student.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How long does the man plan to travel?

A. For 2 months.

B. For 6 months.

C. For 12 months.

12. What will the man probably do to earn money during his traveling?

A. Work for a restaurant.

B. Teach people to surf.

C. Sell drinks on the beach.

13. Which place does the woman suggest the man travel to?

A. Europe.

B. Africa.

C. Australia.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Which animals will the speakers deal with first?

A. The horses.

B. The camels.

C. The pigs.

15. How many elephants live at the animal shelter?

A. 4.

B. 5.

C. 11.

16. Why does the man feel excited in the end?

A. The charity earned much money.

B. The shelter has got many visitors.

C. There will be a baby elephant soon.

17. What will the speakers do next?

A. Clean the animals.

B. Raise money for the animals.

C. Find more volunteers for the charity.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. How to go to universities as players.

B. How to improve sports results.

C. How to make videos.

19. Who is the speaker talking to?

A. Teachers.

B. Parents.

C. Students.

20. What will the speaker do first?

A. Show a video.

B. Hand out posters.

C. Answer some questions.

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

### Weald & Downland Living Museum

#### Fun fact

Over 50 historic buildings from across the Weald and Downland area have been dismantled (拆除) and then reconstructed across a lovely 40-acre site in the South Downs national park. The collection of buildings represents almost a thousand years of rural life in south-east England: furnished just as they would have been in the past -complete with the homes, farms and public





buildings. There's a sense of exploring a real village as you wander between them along green paths, stopping to climb the stairs of a 17th-century craftsman's (工匠) cottage to lie on the straw bed or sheltering from a shower in a smoky, 14th-century hall.

### Getting there

The Stagecoach 60 bus service from Chichester to Midhurst stops just five minutes away at Grooms Yard, Singleton. The nearest railway stations are Chichester (2 miles) and Haslemere (7 miles). The museum is on Town Lane in Singleton, reached via the A286 from Chichester to Midhurst. Parking is free and there are disabled parking spaces opposite the museum shop.

### Value for money?

Yes. It's not cheap but it's a special experience that easily fills a day. Plus, it's a valuable cause worth supporting. Adults £ 14, children 5-17 and students £ 6.50, under-4s free, family £ 38 (two adults and two children) or £ 25 (one adult and three children).

### Opening hours

Daily 10am-5pm(last entry 4pm).

21. What can visitors do in Weald & Downland Living Museum?

- A. Take a shower in the hall.
- B. Stay overnight at a cottage.
- C. Learn construction techniques.
- D. Explore rural life centuries ago.

22. How much would a couple with their 5-year-old twin sons pay for admission?

- A. £ 25.
- B. £ 34.5.
- C. £ 38.
- D. £ 41.

23. What do we know about Weald & Downland Living Museum?

- A. It charges parking fees.
- B. It has varied opening hours.
- C. It is inconveniently located for bus riders.
- D. It offers the disabled thoughtful service.

### B

On a hot summer afternoon along the Mandavi River, Shweta Hule wraps her sari around her ankles and bends to pick wild "weeds" from the river and drop them into a bowl. The plants will be made into fritters (炸果饼), to be served at the little restaurant attached to the B&B Hule manages in the Indian coastal town of Vengurla.

Wild edible (可食用的) plants are common in kitchens here. Hule's weed is juicy, which is found in mangrove forests. Harvesting some of the plant is helping conserve the mangroves, a globally endangered ecosystem of salt-tolerant trees that stop coastal erosion (侵蚀) and absorb storm damage.

Hule is head of Swamini, a self-help group set up by nine women from a fishing community in Vengurla who started Mandavi Eco Tourism in 2017. Vengurla is known for its beautiful beaches and seafood, but the climate crisis has made fishing for a living unsustainable, so people are trying to find other sources of income. They came up with the idea of running mangrove safaris (观光游) for tourists in Vengurla's Mandavi River.

The safaris offer visitors a unique hour-long tour of the mangroves. Food has also become a key attraction: local spicy coconut curries, with homegrown or wild vegetables. Tourists are encouraged to go crabbing, and their catch is cooked and served.

Hule only discovered recently that the weed was edible when she met tourists from another coastal city. She researched these leaves and learned that the salty plant is rich in vitamins. She made her own version of the fritters, with chickpea flour, and presented it at the wild vegetable festival. "It was an instant hit. This boosted the confidence to include these fritters in our restaurant menu," says Hule.

Swamini's lodging house also serves vegetarian meals and plates of fish and crab sourced from the river. "The satisfaction after the visitors enjoy our meal is the real currency. We had guests from London who were so happy with our food that they took down the recipe. Such



people help our business grow. What more can we want?" says Hule.

24. Which of the following can best describe the example of Shweta Hule?

- A. Do as the Romans do.
- B. Strike while the iron is hot.
- C. Kill two birds with one stone.
- D. Bite off more than you can chew.

25. What does Swamini offer to visitors?

- A. Eco-tours and accommodation.
- B. Fishing guide service.
- C. Vegetable growing techniques.
- D. Hands-on cooking classes.

26. Why were Hule's fritters well-received?

- A. They were less expensive.
- B. They were traditional.
- C. They had their own features.
- D. They got strongly promoted.

27. How did Hule feel about tourists' obtaining her food recipe?

- A. Lost.
- B. Proud.
- C. Worried.
- D. Curious.

C

When she first came to Britain as a refugee (难民) from Nigeria six years ago, Kemi had a three-month-old daughter, a room in a shared house and £ 5.39 to survive on each day. Finding money for new clothes was out of the question.

After four years, Kemi was granted (给与) refugee status and secured her first job interview - unsurprisingly, she had nothing to wear. However, she was referred to a small social enterprise called Give Your Best, which asked her her size and what kind of clothes she liked. "And they gave me three beautiful shirts. Those clothes were like gold to me. They asked me what I actually wanted. That makes you feel valued."

The initiative was launched by Sol Escobar, who had spent several years volunteering at refugee camps in northern France. A friend put her in contact with a household of refugee women who couldn't access any clothing. Escobar realised she had surplus (剩余) clothes she could donate, and appealed to her friends and networks for help. She was flooded with offers, but didn't want to overload the women with potentially improper clothing. "So I thought, if I take photos of all of these items and put them on an Instagram page, they can all choose the things that they actually want."

Eighteen months later, Give Your Best has processed almost 11,000 items of clothing, and has more than 800 refugee women approved to "shop" for free on its virtual storefront. It is aiming for much more, however. Having reached the very limit of donations and requests it could handle through Instagram, the enterprise has just launched a new digital platform that will allow it to hugely upscale.

Like the hugely successful clothing resale app, clothes are photographed and uploaded to Give Your Best, where customers select those they like and donors then post the item. Crucially, however, no money changes hands.

As well as giving choice to its users and minimising fashion waste, Escobar says one consequence has been the small but intimate (亲密的) connections established between donor and shopper. Many donors choose to include a supportive note and a small gift - hugely welcomed by recipients (接受者), but also a reminder that "on the other side of your package, there's a woman who is your size and has your fashion sense, because she's shopping from your wardrobe (衣橱)".

28. What's the purpose of the enterprise?

- A. To offer job training to refugees.
- B. To provide childcare for refugees.
- C. To give refugees dignity of choice.
- D. To strengthen refugees' social position.

29. What does paragraph 3 focus on?
- How the enterprise survived.
  - How the enterprise advertised.
  - How the enterprise was named.
  - How the enterprise was initiated.
30. What do we learn about the enterprise from the text?
- It is warmly received.
  - It is difficult to operate.
  - It makes huge profits.
  - It needs to be more creative.
31. What does the enterprise bring to its donors and recipients?
- Enjoyable shopping experience.
  - A sense of social responsibility.
  - Close interpersonal relationship.
  - A good insight into fashion trend.

#### D

Honeybees fly much longer distances in the summer than in the spring and autumn to find good sources of food, a new study has found.

Researchers at Sussex University spent two years decoding the "waggle (摇摆) dance" of honeybees, a form of communication by which the bees tell their nestmates where to go to get the best source of food to bring back to the hive (蜂箱).

By measuring the angle of the dance in relation to the sun and the length of time the bee waggled its body while moving in a figure of eight pattern, researchers have been able to map the distance and location where bees forage (觅食) from month to month.

With a one second waggle equal to a foraging distance of 750 metres, the bees dance language revealed that the area they covered in search of food is about 22 times greater in the summer (July and August) than in spring (March) and six times greater in summer than in the autumn (October). In the summer the area they cover is 15.2km sq, compared to 0.8km in spring and 5.1km in the autumn.

Honeybees will not waste valuable time and energy travelling to find food if they don't need to, so the researchers say the results show that the summer is the most challenging season for bees to collect the nectar and pollen from flowers.

"There is a large quantity of flowers in the spring and autumn, but it is harder for them to locate good blocks of flowers in the summer because agricultural intensification means there are fewer wildflowers in the countryside for bees," said Frances Ratnieks, author of the study.

The researchers say the results can be used to focus efforts to help bees better. "The bees are telling us where they are foraging so we can now understand how best to help them by planting more flowers for them in the summer," said Ratnieks.

32. What is the recent research mainly about?
- Sources of honeybee food.
  - The honeybee dance language.
  - Honeybees' eating behaviour.
  - Relationship between honeybees.
33. What makes summer the most challenging season for bees to find food?
- The high wind.
  - The strong heat.
  - Lengthening days.
  - Shortage of flowers.
34. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning the research finding?
- Its appeal to the public.
  - Its practical application.
  - Expectations for future studies.
  - Scientists with new perspectives.



35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Honeybees are really highly intelligent
- B. Scientists decode honeybee 'waggle dance'
- C. Lack of food sources puts honeybees at risk
- D. Why summers are bad news for honeybees

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。

Conscious (有意识的) living is not just a trend. 36 It is about being intentional with everything you do - your words, actions, beliefs, habits, and choices. Accepting conscious living takes some effort, but it is worthwhile. Here are some ways you can achieve this goal.

- Be conscious about your time.

Time is the most precious thing because there is no way to live a moment again. 37 If you waste your precious hours doing negative things, you will regret it later. The first step for living consciously is to be wise about your time. Be selective about things you spend it on, and allocate (分配) it for positive activities.

- 38

You cannot achieve them unless you understand your needs and intentions. It is easier said than done because most people fail to make an effort to know themselves. Spend time thinking over and knowing your strengths and weaknesses. Once you know yourself better, you can create a plan to work towards becoming more patient, honest, and forgiving.

- Learn to be grateful.

Gratitude takes you a long way towards conscious living. It opens you up to a happier and a fulfilled mindset. Most people are unhappy because they see only the negatives in life. However, everyone has something to be grateful for. Writing a gratitude journal is a good start for counting your blessings. 39

- Believe in yourself.

It is the key to making the right choices, yet not regretting the wrong ones. 40 Spending time alone and thinking deeply are effective measures that enable you to identify the inner voice. Care for it and follow it to make it stronger down the line.

Conscious living is a skill you need to learn as you go, so be willing to make the effort and master it. You will absorb it soon and be a happier person in the long run.

- A. Know yourself better.
- B. Accept the person you are.
- C. Life can be a lot better with the right decisions.
- D. It is a healthy choice that enables you to be happy.
- E. Pick it as a daily habit, and you will notice the difference.
- F. The way you spend your time determines the course of your life.
- G. The best way to build self-belief is by reflecting on your own thoughts.

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。

Juliette and I knew each other seven years ago through the foreign exchange organised by our schools. We started as pen friends - the 41 ink and paper kind. The letters introduced us to each other - and a new 42.

When we eventually met 43 I felt like we were already friends. I wanted to be able to speak to her in her native language as 44 as I do in English. It gives me a 45 for learning French.

I stayed with her family in Laval. 46 her school helped me grasp French. I remember how 47 I felt on the few occasions I knew the answers to questions during classes. I also remember 48 a police officer in French after my passport had been stolen. The passport was found, and so was a new 49 in my ability to solve problems in French.

Although we speak 50 on Facebook or Skype now, I've kept all of our letters. They are



the 51 representation of our friendship and language learning.

I was pleased to hear that the French exchange at my old school is still 52 - and now has 100 students involved. Apps and online courses are the latest 53, making pen pals and post 54. But we shouldn't ignore this unique method of 55 languages.

- |                      |                  |                  |                |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41.A. expensive      | B. old-fashioned | C. creative      | D. long-lost   |
| 42.A. language       | B. friend        | C. lifestyle     | D. hobby       |
| 43.A. at random      | B. at hand       | C. in person     | D. in turn     |
| 44.A. openly         | B. sharply       | C. briefly       | D. easily      |
| 45.A. choice         | B. reason        | C. reward        | D. credit      |
| 46.A. Assessing      | B. Leaving       | C. Attending     | D. Building    |
| 47.A. proud          | B. calm          | C. surprised     | D. confused    |
| 48.A. arguing with   | B. talking to    | C. coming across | D. waiting for |
| 49.A. responsibility | B. feature       | C. confidence    | D. interest    |
| 50.A. secretly       | B. occasionally  | C. mainly        | D. casually    |
| 51.A. abstract       | B. physical      | C. artistic      | D. legal       |
| 52.A. running        | B. falling       | C. struggling    | D. cheating    |
| 53.A. researches     | B. trend         | C. software      | D. editions    |
| 54.A. useful         | B. popular       | C. precious      | D. dated       |
| 55.A. appreciating   | B. speaking      | C. discovering   | D. teaching    |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jingxi Taiping Drum is a traditional form of dancing. With its display of profound cultural elements, it 56 (include) in the first batch (批次) of China's national intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) items in 2006.

The 57 (early) historical references of this art date back to the Spring and Autumn Period. At the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, it started to gain 58 (popular) in and around the capital, and then it was introduced to Mentougou District of Beijing.

In ancient times, the drums were played 59 New Year's Eve at the imperial palace to bring peace. As a result, the performance also became known as the "New Year Drum" by Beijingers. This type of drum dance is commonly seen 60 (perform) during the last and first month of the lunar year in many local festive activities, thus expressing 61 (people) hope of a peaceful and prosperous year to come.

During a given performance, drummers perform various dance moves while 62 (hold) the drum in their left hands and a mallet in their right hands. Traditional Chinese aesthetic (美学的) concepts are reflected in the drum playing, all of 63 represent distinctive local features.

In the past decades, efforts 64 (make) by Mentougou District to preserve this signature folk dance culture. Today, the time-honored folk art of the Jingxi Taiping Drum is being taken up by the young people 65 is presenting its lively artistic charm (魅力) on a global stage.

第四部分写作 (共两节; 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

每年的 3 月 22 日是“世界水日”(World Water Day), 上周日上午你校学生会组织部分青年志愿者走上街头开展公益宣传活动。假定你是李华, 请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 活动反响。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

A Youth Volunteer Activity Celebrating World Water Day

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 had stopped at the Swindon services (服务区) while on my way back to London. As I drove up the slip road, I spotted a man with a backpack and his thumb (拇指) out. I pulled over and lowered the window.

"Which way are you heading?" I asked. "I'm going back to London."

"Ah, that would be grand," came his immediate reply. He opened the door and lifted his backpack on to the back seat. "I'm Brendan," he said with an easy smile and a rich Irish (爱尔兰) tongue. "I was getting a bit desperate. I've had my thumb out for a day and half. Nobody seems to stop these days."

"I haven't eaten in days," said Brendan. "I'm trying to get home."

I've always enjoyed picking up hitchhikers. I used to be a motoring journalist and crossed the country in various test cars. Picking up a hiker always made me feel a little less guilty about all the miles I was doing.

As we headed east along the motorway, Brendan told me how he came to be waiting for a lift on that particular evening, and also about the two recent family tragedies (悲剧) that had ruined him and pushed him out of his old life and on to the road.

Brendan told me that he was 52. He laughed a lot and enjoyed his off-grid (不入网的) lifestyle. Until last week, that is, when he'd been mugged (抢劫).

"Three young men in Birmingham took my other pack and it had all my money in it. I've been sleeping out since then. I haven't eaten in days. I'm hoping to get some casual work in London, so I can then get myself home to Ireland."

It must have been the concept of home that got me, and helping a man who'd clearly had a tough time seemed like the right thing to do.

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。

As we were approaching the Heathrow turn-off (希思罗机场岔道), I had an idea.

Before he left to buy his air ticket, he gave me a huge hug.