

江淮十校 2023 届高三第一次联考

英语试题

2022.9

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注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共 150 分, 共 12 页。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成, 在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用 2B 铅笔填涂, 非选择题请使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息, 并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 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, 请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, 你将有 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 will Bill do?
A. Visit Jack. B. Play football. C. Go swimming.
2. When does the performance start?
A. At 7 o'clock. () B. At 8 o'clock. C. At 9 o'clock. ()
3. Why does the man want to leave?
A. The service is too slow. B. The food is too bad. C. The music is too loud.
4. How did the woman know about the party?
A. From a message. B. From a call. C. From an e-mail.)
5. What can we know about Leo?
A. He likes Chinese art.
B. He doesn't know Tim.
C. He knows Carmen very well.

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. Why is the man taking the trip?
A. For sightseeing. B. For study. C. For business.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 12 页)

7. How long will the man stay in Wuhu?

- A. For two days. B. For four days. C. For two weeks.

听第7段材料,回答第8,9题。

8. Why does the woman dislike her job?

- A. It isn't meaningful.
B. It isn't well paid.
C. It can't get her promoted.

9. What does the man suggest doing?

- A. Keeping a good mood.
B. Changing her job.
C. Talking with her boss.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mom and son.
B. Brother and sister.
C. Salesman and customer.

11. What will the speakers do at the store?

- A. Fetch the glasses. B. Buy a baked turkey. C. Have Christmas dinner.

12. What will the speakers probably do next?

- A. Call grandma. B. Visit Aunt Kathy. C. Pull over the car.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who gave the woman her first mountain bike?

- A. Her uncle. B. Her father. C. Her brother. (

14. Why did the woman slow down at one point in the Regional Championship?

- A. The road was full of rocks.
B. She was too tired to speed up.
C. Someone appeared on the road suddenly.

15. What does the woman think is the most important before race?

- A. Doing sports to keep fit.
B. Looking at the route in advance.
C. Making sure the bike is in good condition.

16. What does the woman say about the clothes for a race?
A. They should be tight. B. They should be pretty. C. They should be comfortable.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where is the talk given?
A. At a birthday party. B. At a routine meeting. C. At an opening of a club.
18. Why does the speaker give Mable a special welcome?
A. To wish her a happy birthday.
B. To thank her for her coming.
C. To invite her to join the club.
19. What can the participants do after lunch?
A. Chat with each other.
B. Clean the meeting room.
C. Have a birthday party.
20. What is one of the club's aims?
A. Expanding members.
B. Donating food.
C. Offering companionship.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Icehouse and ice ticket

As early as Pre-Qin Dynasty, people used natural ice to keep food fresh and make cold drinks. The Zhou royal court had a specialized department called "ice administration". They collected natural ice blocks each December to store in the icehouse. During the Qing Dynasty, "ice tickets" were used and they were available only to officials and the rich.

Ice container

The most commonly used cooling tool is called "Jian", which is a big container filled with ice. It was made of clay in early Chinese history, and was later made of copper (铜). The "Jian" can be seen as an ancient refrigerator, which can be used to make cold drinks.

英语试题 第 3 页(共 12 页)

Hiding food in the well

During the Qin and Han dynasties, for common people, the most common way to cool off is by using their wells. Some families put a pot in the well as a cold closet, or put food in a basket and lowered the basket into the well with a rope.

Herbal drinks

During the Qing Dynasty, taking Chinese herbal medicine was popular in Beijing. In hot summer, some people preferred to drink ice water, some boiled perilla leaves, and liquorice as summer soup to keep off the heat. Ancient people also loved to make lotus seed soup in summer for the benefit of strengthening the body.

21. What does "Jian" have the same function as?
- A. Container. B. Refrigerator.
C. Clay. D. Copper.
22. Which of the following is unavailable to common people?
- A. Ice tickets. B. Ice container.
C. Hiding food in the well. D. Herbal drinks.
23. What's the common purpose of the above four ways?
- A. To strengthen the body. B. To keep food fresh.
C. To escape the summer heat. D. To make cold drinks.

B

My work started in 2003 at my local animal shelter's Adoption Department. It seems like such a long time ago. In the 13 years that have passed, more than 50,000 animals have passed the doors of the shelter. Most of them, I do not remember. But occasionally there are animals who stand out. Tabby was one such animal.

Tabby was one of the many homeless dogs. What's more, she was blind and deaf. Tabby's chances at adoption seemed remote at best. But one day a woman named Loretta came to the shelter. Her son, Gary, who suffered from epilepsy (癫痫) had seen Tabby's picture on the shelter's website. They were interested in meeting her! Most boys would want a puppy, a dog who could grow with him and run through grassy fields on summer days. Tabby would never be able to do that. But as they say, "Love is blind." After meeting her, they decided to adopt Tabby!

英语试题 第4页(共12页)

If Tabby's story had simply ended with her successful adoption, it would still have been something very special indeed but it was what happened after her adoption that some might label as "magical". As Gary and Tabby did everything together, they became so "in tune" with one another that Tabby began to telegraph Gary's seizures (疾病发作) before they occurred, giving his family a warning that one was about to strike. What's more, Gary seemed to be having fewer and fewer seizures since Tabby's arrival.

How could it be? There are some things that happen in this world that challenge all logic and understanding. Sometimes the best that we can do is to accept a miracle, which we didn't attempt to explain. Because when you try to explain it, you lose the beauty and wonder of it all.

24. What is the purpose of listing the data in the first paragraph?
- A. To stress the necessity of protecting animals.
 - B. To show the author's devotion to adopting animals.
 - C. To illustrate Tabby's uniqueness.
 - D. To prove the difficulty of the work in the animal shelter.
25. What can we learn about Tabby from the text?
- A. She was so lovely that she could be easily adopted.
 - B. She suffered a lot from the disease—epilepsy.
 - C. She was so strong that she could run very fast.
 - D. She was homeless and couldn't see or hear.
26. Why did the author think magic happened?
- A. Because Gary and Tabby did everything together.
 - B. Because Gary was cured in the company of Tabby.
 - C. Because Tabby could indicate a seizure before it struck.
 - D. Because Tabby learned to read messages by telegraph.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Love is Blind: An Amazing Dog
 - B. Give Me Food: My Dear Master
 - C. Love is Everywhere: Poor Tabby
 - D. Take Me Home: My Dear Boy

C

Blue and green honey may look cool, but beekeepers in northeastern France are not happy about their strange-looking new product.

Over the past few months, beekeepers in Ribeauvillé, a town located in the Alsace region, have noticed that bees there have been making honey in many strange colors. Bees have been returning to apiaries (蜂房) with different colors coating their bodies. The colors then end up polluting the honey.

A recent research showed that a nearby M&M's factory is behind the change in color. Waste from the factory has been exposing the bees to a number of chemicals. Some of the chemicals are used in the outer shells of the candies, which come in many bright colors.

The local beekeepers do not know if the polluted honey is dangerous to eat, but they are not taking any chances. They are throwing away the candy-colored honey, which means a big loss to local businesses. "For me, it's not honey," Alain Frieih, leader of the town's beekeepers union, tells the Reuters news agency. "It's not sellable."

The honey industry in this part of France has been suffering this year. According to Frieih, many bees died last winter or were unable to make honey because of the bad weather. This new problem of colored honey is hurting the beekeepers' way of life even more.

The region is home to about 2,400 beekeepers and 35,000 colonies of bees, according to Alsace's chamber of agriculture. The beekeepers harvest approximately 1,000 tons of honey each year, making the product a big part of the region's economy.

Agrivalor is the company that processes the M&M's factory's waste. According to co-manager Philippe Meinrad, the company has been attempting to stop the pollution. "We discovered the problem at the same time they did," Meinrad said. "We quickly put in place a procedure to stop it."

28. How do local beekeepers respond to the candy-colored honey?

- A. They like its strange but cool look.
- B. They think the polluted honey is dangerous.
- C. They require the factory to stop pollution.
- D. They don't want to take risks to sell the honey.

英语试题 第6页(共12页)

29. What caused strange-looking honey?
- A. Special colonies. B. Terrible weather.
C. M&M's factory. D. Agrivator company.
30. What is the attitude of Agrivator company to the problem?
- A. They take it seriously and they are taking measures.
B. They are pessimistic about dealing with the pollution.
C. They reject to do their part to compensate the beekeepers.
D. They admit the problem and have managed to stop the pollution.
31. Where is the text probably from?
- A. A guide book. B. A news report.
C. An advertisement. D. A government document.

D

A contact lens(隐形眼镜) that can release a drug if it detects high pressure within the eye has been created by scientists who say it could help treat glaucoma.

Glaucoma is an eye disease that involves damage to the optic nerve, and can lead to blindness if not treated. According to the charity Glaucoma UK, the most common form of the disease, known as primary open angle glaucoma, is thought to affect almost 10% of people older than 75. This form is generally caused by increased pressure within the eye, usually as a result of a buildup of fluid.

Researchers in China revealed they have developed a contact lens that can sense an increase in pressure within the eye and release an anti-glaucoma drug if the pressure transcends a certain level.

Writing in the journal *Nature Communications*, the team describe how they created the device using an upper and lower lens, with a snowflake-shaped pressure sensor and wireless power transfer device sandwiched between them around the rim of the lenses. When the pressure inside the eye increases, the gap between the upper and lower lenses decreases. This is detected by the pressure sensor by means of a cantilever. The sensor then sends a signal to the wireless system which subsequently triggers the release of an anti-glaucoma drug, from a hydrogel attached to an electrode, and enables it to cross the cornea of the eye. The drug, brimonidine, acts to reduce the pressure within the eye.

英语试题 第 7 页(共 12 页)

The study reveals that the contact lenses have so far been tested on pigs' eyes and on the eyes of living rabbits—albeit with smaller-sized lenses—although trials have yet to be carried out in humans. The researchers note the lenses are not only soft and minimally invasive but are also battery-free, adding that the approach could be expanded to help tackle other eye diseases.

Prof Zubair Ahmed from the Institute of Inflammation and Ageing at the University of Birmingham, who was not involved in the work, said the research was potentially very exciting, adding that a rise in pressure within the eye was a significant problem for most people with glaucoma. “The materials required to create such contact lenses are inexpensive and soon could be mass-produced,” he added.

32. Who can probably get help from the contact lens?
- A. Those who are blind.
 - B. Those who have glaucoma.
 - C. Those who are older than 75.
 - D. Those who are under heavy pressure.
33. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word “transcends” in paragraph 3?
- A. Exceeds.
 - B. Maintains.
 - C. Lowers.
 - D. Balances.
34. How did the team create the device?
- A. By crossing the cornea of the eye and then sending a signal.
 - B. By enlarging the gap between the upper and lower lenses.
 - C. By using brimonidine to increase the pressure within the eye.
 - D. By employing pressure sensor and wireless power transfer device.
35. What can we learn about the contact lenses?
- A. They are safe but too costly.
 - B. They have been tested on humans.
 - C. They will be put on the market soon.
 - D. They need to be used with battery power.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Listening heals hurts and builds bridges. It gives us the ability to understand and view the world from our own point.

As it turns out, effective listening is actually a combination of two key communication skills: listening and confirming. As an effective listener, your goal is to hear and absorb what another has to say. 36

This is much easier said than done, so here are a few helpful tips:

- Give the speaker your full attention.

37 Turn off the TV, your phone, or computer. Watch your body language. The right listening body language communicates that we are listening openly and attentively, and puts the other person at ease.

- Be patient.

Not everyone is a gifted speaker. Some people take longer to find the right word to make a point. Others are too worried to get their message across properly. 38 It will help him / her speak more exactly and it will help you hear and understand better.

- 39

If what someone is saying creates an emotional response in you, make an extra effort to listen carefully. When we're angry, frightened or upset, we often miss key parts of what is being said.

- Hold your fire.

Don't jump to conclusions immediately. 40 If you respond in a way that makes the other person defensive, even if you "win" the argument, you may lose something far more valuable.

- A. Never hide your true emotion.
- B. Keep your emotions in check.
- C. Only then can you respond properly.
- D. Stop talking and remove all distractions.
- E. If necessary, ask the speaker to explain further.
- F. You can take a moment to stand in the other person's shoes.
- G. A good listener doesn't react until comprehension is complete.

英语试题 第9页(共12页)

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和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When I was young, I wondered why neighborhoods didn't plant fruit trees to build community. Later, my husband and I decided the right 41 to answer this question was to do it ourselves, so we set about 42 our front yard with fruit trees, such as strawberries, pomegranates (石榴) and oranges.

Every crop brought us 43 to neighbors and strangers. The food was a(n) 44 to communicate. Kids in the neighborhood, including our sons, learned 45 and gentle timing. When we had extra, we'd 46 it. Then, we received a 47 lesson: a gift hidden as a loss. Our first-ever crop of pomegranates had 48, but at harvest, they were all gone, 49 in the middle of the night.

We were shocked, sad and 50. One of my friends had fun suggesting we post a 51 to curse the thieves.

52, we made a decision that we 53 need a sign, but our sign would 54 sharing and community. Last fall, we had a larger crop of pomegranates. We posted a sign that 55, "If you'd like one, please 56 and introduce yourself and we'd be happy to cut one 57 the tree for you. Cutting 58 the branches and is good for future growth so we can continue to share with new friends like you. Thanks, the Green Family."

Today, I am happy to role model 59 for my young sons and to have been blessed with the opportunity to 60 an edible (可食的) front yard for others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. service | B. way | C. control | D. chance |
| 42. A. filling | B. moving | C. digging | D. entering |
| 43. A. colder | B. closer | C. more accustomed | D. more responsible |
| 44. A. limit | B. approval | C. excuse | D. compromise |
| 45. A. suspension | B. independence | C. distinction | D. patience |
| 46. A. sell | B. share | C. enjoy | D. eat |
| 47. A. challenging | B. rigid | C. strange | D. powerful |
| 48. A. consumed | B. watered | C. picked | D. ripened |

英语试题 第10页(共12页)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 49. A. stolen | B. sought | C. delivered | D. damaged |
| 50. A. frightened | B. thrilled | C. annoyed | D. embarrassed |
| 51. A. note | B. sign | C. mail | D. card |
| 52. A. At length | B. By contrast | C. In addition | D. On purpose |
| 53. A. hardly | B. commonly | C. really | D. usually |
| 54. A. prevent | B. force | C. establish | D. encourage |
| 55. A. read | B. wrote | C. spoke | D. meant |
| 56. A. cut | B. open | C. take | D. knock |
| 57. A. up | B. down | C. off | D. out |
| 58. A. saves | B. beautifies | C. spreads | D. nourishes |
| 59. A. cooperation | B. sacrifice | C. generosity | D. competence |
| 60. A. display | B. provide | C. buy | D. reject |

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。

During his life, Dr. James Naismith worked as a doctor, taught P. E. and wrote several books. 61 he never thought it very important, Dr. Naismith is today best known for one thing — he was the 62 (invent) of basketball.

63 (bear) in Canada in 1861, he first worked at a special sports school in the USA. One day the school principal told James he was having a problem with the students. Because of heavy snow, the students could not go outside. He told James that they needed a sport that the boys could play indoors and gave him two weeks 64 (think) of something.

It was 65 the very last day that James came up with his idea. The “birth of basketball” is said to be on December 21, 1891, when two teams from the school played the 66 (one) game. It was quite different from the basketball games of today. It had nine players on each team, and footballs 67 (use) instead of basketballs. Soon after, the game changed to five players on each side, 68 (play) special “basketballs” on the court.

... 69 (unfortunate), Dr. Naismith did not live to see basketball become the worldwide game as it is today. However, in 1936, just three years before his death, basketball became 70 Olympic sport at the games in Berlin.

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(Λ)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:在错的词下面画一横线,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。

Two years before, I joined the Youth Community. I knew it was my chances to make a big change. I took that opportunity and made full use it. The community encouraged me and was showed me what life was really about. It also teaches me basic life skills. I believe that one person who believes in you help to change your life. Work hard for the community complete turned my life around. Our confidence grew and I could deal with different types of people in different situations, who helped me become the kind of person I wanted to be.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是某国际高中学生会主席,请你代表学生会给高三学生们写一封英文倡议书,呼吁大家要合理规划高三生活和学习。

要点如下:1. 倡议的原因和目的;

2. 倡议的具体内容;

3. 发出倡议

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear students,

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The Students' Union

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

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