

厦门市 2023 届高三毕业班第二次质量检测

英语试题

本试卷分四部分，共 12 页。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。本试题附有答题卡。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名、座号、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，将答题卡交回。

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 does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Return his book.

B. Lend him a book.

C. Buy him a book.

2. How long will the woman have to wait?

A. About ten minutes.

B. About fifty minutes.

C. About an hour.

3. Where does the man like to eat?

A. In a cafeteria.

B. In his office.

C. In a restaurant.

4. What did the man do yesterday?

A. He watched a game.

B. He played with his sister.

C. He covered for his workmate.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A purchase.

B. A store.

C. A sale.

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 does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Buy a new car. B. Ask for a lower price. C. Drive home.
7. What is the man good at?
A. Driving. B. Saving money. C. Negotiating.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do we know about the man?
A. He watched a play. B. He will act in a play. C. He directed a play.
9. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Help with his study. B. Change her part. C. Give him some advice.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Business partners. C. Director and candidate.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the man do during his vacation?
A. He did some gardening.
B. He admired the scenery.
C. He worked in a restaurant.
12. What does the woman like?
A. Gardening. B. Seafood. C. Reading.
13. How did the woman feel about her vacation?
A. Satisfied. B. Bored. C. Tired.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the woman?
A. A host. B. A student. C. A tour guide.
15. Who carried out the project on the island?
A. A university. B. A volunteer organization. C. The local government.
16. What is the aim of the project?
A. To encourage students to plant more trees.
B. To help the island set up an elementary school.
C. To raise young people's awareness of the environment.

高三英语试题 第 2 页 (共 12 页)

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many people left then?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
18. What are the listeners?
A. Managers. B. Salespeople. C. Designers.
19. What does the company think of the performance of the shoe department?
A. Disappointing. B. Promising. C. Unexpected.
20. What will replace the shoe corner?
A. Children's corner. B. Men's wear. C. Women's wear.

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

A Century In Circulation

THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL CLASSICS COLLECTION is particularly special given it is the magazine's 100th anniversary year. Peeling back the covers of the thousands of editions, published in numerous countries, and dating back to the first issue in February 1922, is always a task we enjoy doing.

This collection offers a wide range of different subjects. Each one we hope will inform, delight, amuse and perhaps even confound our readers: from stepping inside the French artist Pierre-Auguste Renoir's inner circle of friends ('Renoir's Invitation To A Party', page 90), to finding peace from depression in a solitary walk on the beach ('The Day At The Beach', page 110) and meeting a cat who held a family together as they to fall apart ('A Pretty Good Teacher, For A Cat', page 22).

My favourite article, 'Exploits Of Charles' (page 104), is written by ... the increasingly odd behaviour of a little boy in her young son's kindergarten class. What a handful this young Charles proves to be. *His poor mother!*, she thinks to herself. I'm certain you'll enjoy this amusing and relatable account of a small boy adjusting to his new classmates and teacher.

With an endless supply of wonderful stories, surprising insights and experiences to share, Reader's Digest remains a place to find fresh perspectives - and a great read.

Happy reading!

JULIE WATERSON
(Editor-in-Chief)



ILLUSTRATION: GETTY IMAGES COMPOSITE

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21. Where can we read about a cat?
- A. On page 90. B. On page 110. C. On page 22. D. On page 104.
22. Which article attracts Louise most?
- A. Renoir's Invitation To A Party. B. The Day At The Beach.
C. A Pretty Good Teacher, For A Cat. D. Exploits Of Charles.
23. What is this text?
- A. Readers' review. B. Editor's note.
C. Authors' reflection. D. Publisher's acknowledgement.

B

The Mustard Seed Project is getting closer to one of its initiatives—building affordable senior housing on the Key Peninsula, Washington.

The Nonprofit carries out the project so that people don't have to leave the Key Peninsula as they age and have home care needs. "We hope to build in Key Center, a good, central location for our community. Our vision is to have a campus with a café and meeting spaces, 10 independent living cottages that have one or two bedrooms with laundry, housekeeping and one meal a day provided, and then assisted living for 30 residents," said board president Sara Thompson. "We want this to be a place that draws the entire community in, rather than a setting that sets elders aside in an isolated environment."

More than a year ago, a longtime supporter of the organization made a major gift to undertake a long-desired study to understand both the needs of the community and the financial feasibility (可行性) for senior housing. As a result, The Mustard Seed Project had a meeting in November at the Key Peninsula Civic Center to explain the results of the study and to plan for the next steps.

"We'll be applying for a predevelopment loan to do all the necessary planning," The Mustard Seed Project Executive Director Edie Morgan said. "We're aware of affordable loans for the assisted living section of the project, and can get standard financing for the other buildings. But there will be a funding gap, and we expect to need to raise nearly \$3 million to make this happen. I believe we can do it."

The entire project, once the project manager is identified, is expected to take about two years.

24. Why is the organization building affordable senior housing?
- A. To offer free assistance to seniors.
 - B. To create job opportunities for residents.
 - C. To provide access to aging in place.
 - D. To improve facilities for the community.
25. What do we learn about the organization from Paragraph 3?
- A. It holds meetings regularly.
 - B. It prepares holiday gifts for elders.
 - C. It adapts to sponsors' needs.
 - D. It takes the housing project seriously.
26. What is Morgan mainly talking about?
- A. Sources of funds.
 - B. Application for loans.
 - C. Costs for construction.
 - D. Distribution of donations.
27. Why is the text written?
- A. To attract more visitors.
 - B. To introduce an organization.
 - C. To report on a project.
 - D. To entertain the seniors.

On September 1, 1985, Dr. Robert Ballard and his crew spotted one of Titanic's boilers. They erupted with cheers. By the time of the crew's discovery, 73 years had passed since the ship sank. Several missions had set off to look for it, including a 1977 one led by Ballard.

In the early 1980s, Ballard asked the U.S. Navy to fund the development of the Argo, an unmanned camera sled that could be dragged behind a surface ship at depths of up to 20,000 feet. The Navy were interested in using the Argo to survey the wrecks (沉船) of the U.S.S. Thresher and Scorpion, two nuclear submarines (潜水艇) that had been lost in the North Atlantic. They eventually agreed that if Ballard could successfully locate and map the two subs, he could use whatever time left to look for Titanic.

While photographing Thresher and Scorpion, Ballard noticed that the current had carried debris (碎片) from the ships as they fell to the seafloor, creating a long chain. With this in mind, he decided not to search for Titanic's main body. Instead, he would use Argo to search for its much larger debris track, which might stretch as far as a mile. Once he found it, he could use it to track down the ship itself. With the new approach, after a few days, they discovered the boiler.

Argo stalked the debris track, and the following morning, Titanic's bow came out of the inky depths.

The Titanic lies now in 13,000 feet of water," Ballard said at a press conference. "There is no light at this great depth and little life can be found. It is a quiet and peaceful place—and a fitting place for the remains of this greatest of sea tragedies to rest. Forever may it remain that way."

28. Why did the Navy support the development of the Argo?

- A. To develop underwater robots.
- B. To locate the wreck of Titanic.
- C. To find two nuclear submarines.
- D. To map the North Atlantic.

29. What gave Ballard inspiration for the new search method?

- A. The 1977 search attempt.
- B. The surface ship with the Argo.
- C. The photographs of Titanic.
- D. The debris chain of the submarines.

30. What does the underlined word "stalked" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Traced.
- B. Recognized.
- C. Cleared.
- D. Dragged.

31. What is the purpose of Ballard's statement at the press conference?

- A. To share the exact position of Titanic.
- B. To advocate leaving Titanic undisturbed.
- C. To launch surveys of sea tragedies.
- D. To show respect for Ballard's crew.

D

In a new study, Iowa Psychologist Ed Wasserman gave the pigeons a complex categorization tests that high-level thinking would not aid in solving. Instead, the pigeons, by trial and error, eventually were able to memorize enough situations in the test. This basic process of making associations—considered a lower-level thinking technique—is the same between the test-taking pigeons and the latest AI advances.

The researchers sought to figure out two types of learning: one, declarative learning, is based on exercising reason according to a set of rules or strategies—a so-called higher level of

learning owned mostly by people. The other, associative learning, centers on recognizing and making connections between objects or patterns, such as “sky-blue” and “water-wet.”

Wasserman’s team designed a difficult test to find out whether the pigeons use declarative or associative learning. Each test pigeon was shown a stimulus (刺激) and had to decide, by pecking (啄) a button on the right or on the left, to which category that stimulus belonged. What made the test so demanding was that no rules or logic would help finish the task. They have to memorize the individual stimuli or regions from where the stimuli occur. Over hundreds of tests, the four test pigeons eventually upped their score from 50% to an average of 68% right.

“The pigeons are like AI masters,” Wasserman says. “Both of them employ associative learning, and yet that case-level thinking is what allowed the pigeons to ultimately score successfully.” If people were to take the same test, they’d score poorly and would probably give up because they rely so heavily on rules or strategies. Those rules would get in the way of learning. The pigeon doesn’t have that high-level thinking process. But it doesn’t get in the way of their learning. In fact, in some ways it facilitates it.

“People are stunned by AI doing amazing things using a learning algorithm (算法) much like the pigeon,” Wasserman says, “yet when people talk about associative learning in humans and animals, it is discounted as inflexible and uncomplicated.”

32. Which of the following is a typical example of associative learning?

- A. Tom refuses to put hands on hot gloves after burns.
- B. Dolphins detect obstacles using sound waves.
- C. Chimpanzees use physical gesture strategies.
- D. Emily figures out math problems with logic.

33. How did the pigeons improve their performance in the test?

- A. By pecking the stimuli.
- B. By finding rules or logic.
- C. By competing with each other.
- D. By making numerous attempts.

34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. AI and man use the same learning pattern.
- B. Associative learning is underestimated.
- C. People think highly of declarative learning.
- D. Pigeons finish tasks with AI algorithms.

- B5. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Pigeon's Peck Can Mirror High Tech
 - B. AI Contributes to a New Learning Pattern
 - C. AI Can Enrich Human Learning Experience
 - D. Pigeon's Learning Largely Extends High Tech

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据下面短文, 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。

We are masters of distraction especially when we feel an uncomfortable emotion surfacing. And our society makes it easier than ever. 39 These range from videos on TikTok to online shopping.

But does distraction really help deal with emotions? Or does it merely worsen the problem? 40 In some ways it can help, and oftentimes distraction avoids the root of the problem.

In the loud world in which we live nowadays, avoiding an emotion is easier than processing it. During the sequencing of an emotion, distraction occurs when we first notice it. The emotion in question causes physiological changes and often causes action. 41 It isn't always a bad thing. There's pretty good evidence that distraction can help down regulate the anxiety around a negative emotion.

There are longer mood states that last days or months, although most emotions only last a few minutes before they pass. That's why, if you're seeking long-term solutions, learning to process emotions is the only way. When you slow down and make space for your emotions, you can start to process them.

Jacobs Hendel, a psychotherapist, uses a process, which involves connecting your feet to the floor, deep belly breathing, slowing down and then identifying where different emotions are felt in the body. 42 —once anxiety goes down, you can identify the other emotions that are coming up in your body. If the same emotions keep coming up and causing you stress, learning to sit with them and work through them. Facing your emotions may help you see that they aren't as scary as you thought.

高三英语试题 第 8 页 (共 12 页)

- According to experts, the answer is a mixed bag
- B. Grabbing your phone isn't necessarily a bad thing
- C. And feeling them in the body is a good place to start
- D. We feel like emotions are going to get bigger when we focus on them
- E. For example, if you're sad, you draw back; if you're angry, you approach
- F. But distraction isn't a true fix either, because it only works in the short-term
- G. Once a negative emotion sets in, we may reach for various digital distractions

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。

My 34-year-old son Zack was diagnosed with autism (自闭症) at age two. It has been a long road, filled with many 41. The fact that Zack is nonverbal 42 matters greatly. However, we have always found a way to get our message across.

Autism involves continuous obstacles in social 43. Many parents like me, long for spontaneous (自发的) signs of 44 from their child. I was 45 to get one.

At snack time, I started to 46 to Zack with a favorite chant that I often use. "Mommy loves you; Mommy loves you, yes, I do, yes, I do." In the middle of my song, I 47 that Zack was attentively observing me. 48, he took a step toward me and held his arms out. Another step 49 and he wrapped his arms around me in a big bear hug. A feather could have knocked me over as I realized that, for the very first time, my son was 50 me!

For a moment I stood there 51. This magical hug ended as 52 as it had started, but the 53 it had on me will be permanent. On an ordinary day, the extraordinary 54. It belongs to me, making me believe miracles exist and 55 me with joy every day.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. priorities | B. mysteries | C. challenges | D. opportunities |
| 42. A. complicates | B. settles | C. helps | D. explains |
| 43. A. support | B. responsibility | C. communication | D. security |
| 44. A. affection | B. growth | C. success | D. recovery |
| 45. A. amused | B. blessed | C. determined | D. honored |
| 46. A. sing | B. apologize | C. respond | D. complain |
| 47. A. agreed | B. mentioned | C. announced | D. noticed |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 48. A. Eventually | B. Suddenly | C. Naturally | D. Apparently |
| 49. A. formed | B. counted | C. paused | D. followed |
| 50. A. calling | B. encouraging | C. hugging | D. protecting |
| 51. A. in comfort | B. in shock | C. with confidence | D. with awe |
| 52. A. quickly | B. early | C. perfectly | D. differently |
| 53. A. burden | B. focus | C. hope | D. impact |
| 54. A. revived | B. worked | C. occurred | D. varied |
| 55. A. welcoming | B. shaping | C. filling | D. approaching |

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。

Shenzhen's first coffee-themed post office opened at the Science and Technology Park in Nanshan District. The postal service has no longer a 56 (tradition) one, providing a new scene 57 58 can socialize and experience postal culture. Postal elements can be seen everywhere, with stamps, postcards and cakes in the shapes of mailboxes, mail carts and an old-style postman bicycle 58 (exhibit).

China Post has been trying new business opportunities in recent years. 59 February 2022, the country's first coffee-themed post office opened in Xiamen and quickly became a hot search topic on multiple social platforms. At least 14 such shops 60 (set up) nationwide (so far). In 2022, China Post and ride hailing company Didi Chuxing 61 (joint) launched offline activities such as "Take Didi to coffee-themed post offices," 62 carried out a book circulation (流通) plan with OALTY, an oat milk company from Sweden. China Post also introduced modes like "tea+coffee" and "day coffee+night wine" 63 (attract) more young consumers.

China Post 64 (have) its unique advantages in developing coffee shops: public data shows that by the end of 2020, there were 54,000 postal offices and 43,000 65 (deliver) service outlets (网点) in China. It aims to open 100 such themed stores nationwide.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

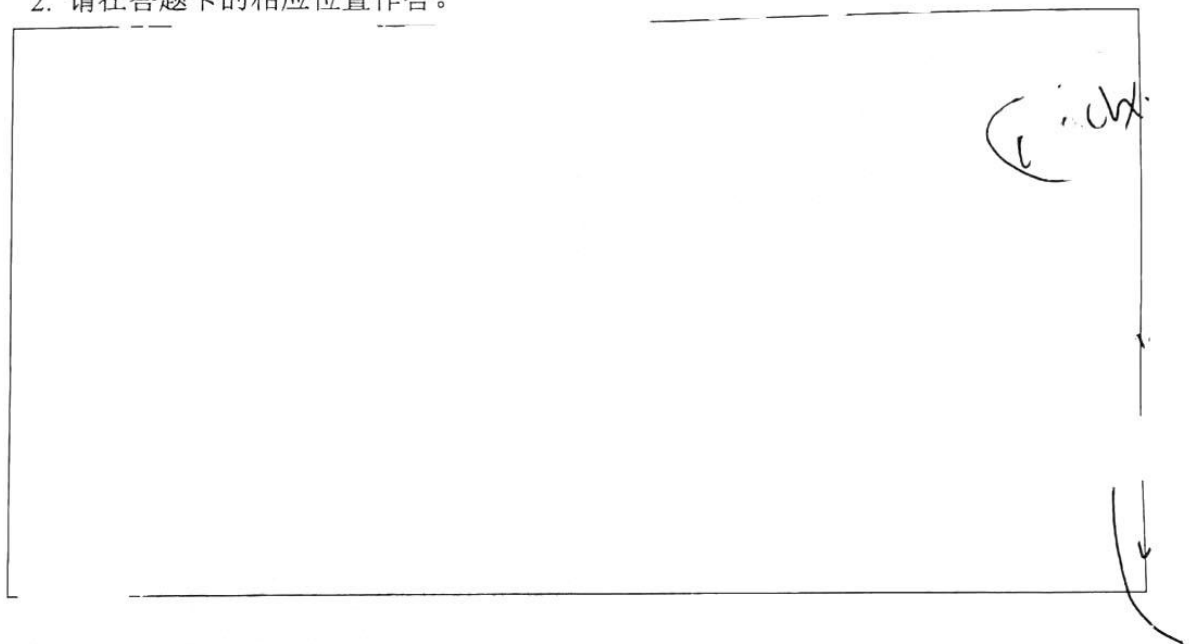
第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 Ross 在邮件中提到他对中国电影很感兴趣。请推荐一部你最喜爱的影片，内容包括：

1. 你的推荐；
2. 你的理由。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。



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。

My cousin Isaiah and I went fishing on the lake. Midweek, no one was around here. The nearby protected wetlands ran along the shore. Songbirds, ducks, and Canada geese slid by on the breeze, touching down briefly on the water's surface before flapping (拍打) and quacking their way back up into the sky.

Standing at the lake's edge, I cast my fishing line onto the smooth-as-glass water. Down the shoreline was Isaiah, who liked to fish alone, away from noise and other people.

Out of the corner of my eye, I caught a glimpse of a few great northern loons (潜鸟) crowded together not far from the shoreline. Loons usually travel alone, but here were five of them in a group. One loon, making painful sounds, swam away from the group, toward me. It seemed like it was trying to get my attention.

"Isaiah! Come here!"

Isaiah pressed his finger against his lips, pointed to where he had cast his line, and shook his head gently.

“Just get over here. Now!” I yelled.

He laid his fishing pole down and dragged his feet, moving toward me at a snail’s pace.

“Come here!” I yelled again. “Take a look at that loon. It keeps getting closer and closer!”

On hearing this, Isaiah fastened his pace.

The loon stopped in the shallow water near shore, not ten feet away from us. It was so close that we could see its red eyes. Oddly, the bird’s wings were held tight against its spotted black-and-white body. Though scared of its sharp beak (喙), we stepped into the water cautiously. As we approached the loon, we both saw something around its neck. Reaching down, I touched its head, my heart racing. I could see there was a shiny red hook deeply stuck in its body, and fishing line was wrapped tightly around its neck. Left like this, the loon couldn’t fly or fish or survive. It was asking us to help!

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。

Isaiah rushed to grab the scissors from the toolbox and came back.

With a sigh of relief, I set the loon down on the water.

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