

## 泉州市2023届高三适应性练习卷

### 英 语 2023.05

(试卷满分：150分，考试时间：120分钟)

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生须在试题卷、答题卡规定的位置填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生应认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
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，考生须将试题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三个选项中选出最佳选项，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.
- B. £9.18.
- C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Which activity will the man take part in?

- A. Clothing Recycling.
- B. Water Conservation.
- C. Being a Vegetarian for One Day.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and secretary.
- B. Business partners.
- C. Interviewer and interviewee.

3. What will the man most probably do?

- A. Make some coffee.
- B. Continue to read.
- C. Meet friends.

4. When did the speakers arrive in Suzhou?

- A. May 9th.
- B. May 11th.
- C. May 13th.

5. What does Jacob advise Sophia to do?

- A. Improve the design.

B. Behave more confidently.

C. Make better preparations.

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，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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a grocery store.

B. In a canteen.

C. In a kitchen.

7. Which food does the woman like best?

A. Chicken.

B. Beef.

C. Fish.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How does Andrew feel about Clara's marathon training?

A. It's striking.

B. It's boring.

C. It's perfect.

9. What is Andrew's final decision?

A. Signing up for a marathon race.

B. Climbing mountains nearby.

C. Joining a hiking club.

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Ways to work out.

B. Clubs to make friends.

C. Leisure activities for weekends.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Who is the man?

A. A host.

B. A judge.

C. A salesman.

12. What advice does the woman offer in her book?

A. Meet challenges.

B. Ask for help if in trouble.

C. Make a difference to others.

13. What does the woman think happiness is?

A. Sharing with others.

B.Solving problems.

C.Making accomplishments.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14.What will probably be covered in the presentation about the islands?

A.Their economy.

B.Their history.

C.Their locations.

15.How will the speakers present the islands' education?

A.By outlining background.

B.By discussing details.

C.By providing data.

16.Who is in charge of the visual tools?

A.Trevor.

B.Dr.White.

C.Julie.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.What was a top attraction for children in Lewes Public Library?

A.Discussing about books.

B.Watching movie showings.

C.Learning about special animals.

18.Where can a family with kids get a free book monthly?

A.From Lewes public Library.

B:From Delaware Library.

C.From Wheaton Library.

19.Why do many libraries run book stores?

A.To help children cover health insurance.

B.To buy laptops for the poor families.

C.To fund the development of libraries.

20.Which of the following best describes the new libraries?

A.Academic.

B.Multifunctional.

C. Digital.

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和D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Having studied John Berger's *Ways of Seeing*, you will write a four-page image analysis essay and interpret what you "see" when you study the visual text. Your focus is not simply to describe the visual text you're analyzing, but to explain to the readers the argument you believe is proposed by the visual text.



organization of her choice.

In the last three years, Pinfield-Wells has raised more than £1,000, which she has donated to her 14-year-old daughter Zoe's gymnastic group to buy new equipment. She has also donated money to another local charity to buy woodchips for their community garden.

Pinfield-Wells hopes that her recycling center will raise awareness about the importance of recycling and encourage others to take small steps to reduce their carbon footprint. She has created a Facebook group for her eco-center recycling shed, which now has over 1,000 members.

24. What inspired Liz to start the program?

A. Overloading trash. B. Her preference for DIY practice.

C. Her children's encouragement.

D. Limitation of local trash service.

25. What does TerraCycle do?

A. It develops plastic tubes.

B. It produces vacuum-packed bags.

C. It processes waste into small plastic balls.

D. It supplies woodchips for community gardens.

26. What is Liz's expectation of her center?

A. It will get new equipment.

B. It will boost community economy.

C. It will replace the local trash service.

D. It will motivate more people to take action.

27. Which of the following best describes Liz Pinfield-Wells?

A. Ambitious and intelligent.

B. Responsible and thoughtful.

C. Adventurous and determined.

D. Pioneering and humble.

C

In a strawberry field surrounded by strawberry fields on the outskirts of Santa Maria, a pair of robots have been picking berries all summer.

Each robot, made by a Colorado company called Tortuga AgTech, rolls in the field on wheels, then stops in front of a plant. A mechanical arm operates its sensor among the leaves; machine vision software scans the sensor data in search of ripe berries. If an unripe berry is in the way, the robot repositions for a better angle. A snipper-grabber (夹爪) mounted in the middle of the sensors stretches to cut the berry's stem (茎), then cautiously places it in a waiting plastic container at the robot's base.

Tortuga's robots are designed to pick strawberries from plants grown on hydroponic (水培的) tabletops, not the ground strawberries. The tabletop system enables Tortuga's strawberry robots to work by making berms cover to be poked up with robotic arms and protecting the robots from direct exposure to the elements.

Since hitting this field last spring, the robots are on their way to picking nearly as many berries as human pickers, and with 95% accuracy, according to Tortuga. Unlike a human, the Tortuga robots don't need breaks, can't get sick, are always ready to work and can pick all day and into the night. With wages making up so much of a grower's expense, the allure of a robot's increased reliability and potential to become more cost-efficient over time is hard to resist.

"I do think the best humans are going to be able to outperform robots at these judgment-driven tasks," said

Eric Adamson, Tortuga's cofounder and chief executive. "But that's OK. It doesn't have to be better than every human; it just has to be better than enough people."

Meanwhile, the team behind Tortuga sees agricultural robots as more than labor-saving devices. They see them as the only way that an industry facing climate change, land use and chemical regulation can adapt and survive.

28.How can the robot detect ripe strawberries?

- A.By analyzing the sensor data. B.By observing their positions.  
C.By monitoring their stem. D.By testing them in containers.

29.What does the author intend to do in paragraph 3?

- A.Add some relevant information. B.Provide some advice for growers.  
C.Summarize the previous paragraphs. D.Introduce a new topic for discussion.

30.What does the underlined word "allure" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A.Pressure.  
B.Appeal  
C.Impact.  
D.Expansion.

31.What is the text mainly about?

- A.Robots replacing human labor.  
B.Urgent need for agricultural robots.  
C.Robots shaping the future of strawberry.  
D.Great challenges of future robots.

D

All human languages use vowels and consonants (元音和辅音) to express ideas. Most primates (灵长类) communicate almost using vowel-like calls, but non-human great apes (猿), like chimpanzees, produce consonant-like sounds to varying degrees. This raises the question of where consonants came from, says Adriano Lameira at the University of Warwick. To find it out, he studied existing literature to see how common consonants are among the great apes.

He found that orangutans (猩猩), which spend most of their time in the trees, produce a greater number and variety of consonant sounds than gorillas and chimpanzees living on the ground. "Orangutans have rich sounds like kiss sounds, scrapes and clicks," says Lameira. They typically use these sounds while building nests or commencing with their young.

Lameira thinks that living in the trees may explain that Great apes are experts at processing protected foods. Like nuts, which often requires tools. While living in trees, however, orangutans must always use at least one arm to maintain stability. They have therefore developed more complex control of their lips, tongues and jaws, allowing them to use their mouths as a "fifth limb". orangutans can peel oranges just with lips, for example.

This advanced motor skill enables orangutans make consonant-like sounds, argues Lameira. This could mean that our early ancestors developed consonant sounds while hanging around in the trees, too. "There's a growing sense that our dependency on trees was much larger and deeper than we think," says Lameira.

The link between feeding and sounds doesn't apply to smaller tree-living primates like monkeys, argues Lameira, because their size and tails make them more stable on branches and they eat differently.



- B.How can you work for the program?  
 C.It can be from one week to many months.  
 D. If so, consider a work exchange program.  
 E.What are the reasons to do a work exchange?  
 F. That doesn't mean you have no choice but to stay at home.  
 G.For example, Workaway's site lists over 50,000 places to choose from.

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。

Dr.Karen Sciascia has delivered thousands of babies. But this week, she helped deliver: another life from danger, as she and her friend Seth McLean 41 a baby moose（驼鹿）that was separated from its mother when crossing a 42

Sciascia and McLean were fishing when they 43 a cow moose and her baby. The two moose were having trouble 44 a spot on the river where a violent 45 is created by two channels. After 46 back and forth in the water, the cow moose made it to the far river bank. When her baby tried to 47, it was swept downstream. With its nose 48 above the water, the baby was too 49 to ever fight the current. Realising the baby was in 50, Sciascia and McLean set off after it in their boat. After Sciascia 51 the little creature from the river, McLean rowed them upriver a bit, to the 52 where the cow moose had landed. Quickly after pulling to shore they 53 the baby and Momma was soon there checking her baby over. Once 54 and satisfied, Momma led her baby into the woods.

“Having delivered so many babies, it was like every other day to me, though it was a 55 modality（形态）,” Sciascia tells The Missoulian, “It was cool to be in the right place at the right time.”

- |                        |                    |                   |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. saved           | B. tracked         | C. nursed         | D. observed        |
| 42. A. forest          | B. river           | C. bridge         | D. valley          |
| 43. A. seized          | B. trapped         | C. spotted        | D. adopted         |
| 44. A. crossing        | B. removing        | C. locating       | D. marking         |
| 45. A. noise           | B. wind            | C. current        | D. shake           |
| 46. A. swimming        | B. wandering       | C. floating       | D. struggling      |
| 47. A. escape          | B. follow          | C. stop           | D. dive            |
| 48. A. barely          | B. completely      | C. constantly     | D. suddenly        |
| 49. A. thrilled        | B. puzzled         | C. small          | D. curious         |
| 50. A. surprise        | B. sight           | C. demand         | D. danger          |
| 51. A. lost touch with | B. grabbed hold of | C. kept pace with | D. caught sight of |
| 52. A. woods           | B. boat            | C. habitat        | D. bank            |
| 53. A. released        | B. abandoned       | C. treated        | D. sheltered       |
| 54. A. reserved        | B. reunited        | C. stuck          | D. deserted        |
| 55. A. regular         | B. stable          | C. strange        | D. different       |

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。

Located in Guanghan city of Southwest China's Sichuan Province and covering an area of 12 square



kilometers. Sanxingdui Site is the remains of the ancient Shu culture, which dates back 56 4,800 - 2,600 years ago, and is considered to be one of the 57 9great) archaeological (考古的) discoveries in the 20th century. This particular discovery is a strong proof of the 58 (exist) of the ancient Shu State and the integrative pattern of the multi-cultures of the Chinese nation.

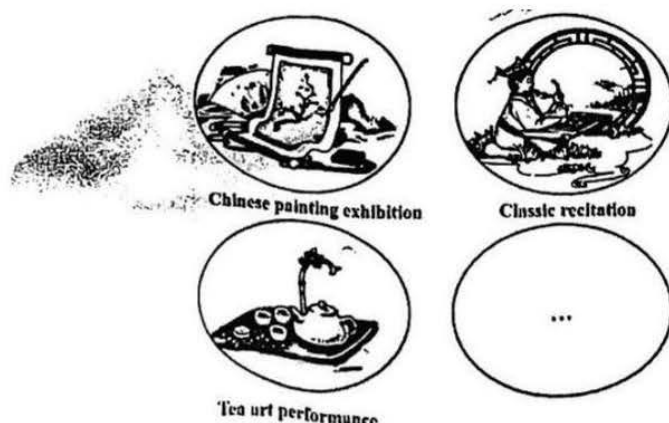
In fact, as a cultural site,, Sanxingdui had come into the notice of archaeologists in as early as the 1930s, and 59 (exploration) were made soon. It all began 60 a farmer called Yan Daocheng dug out a number of treasures 61 (accidental) in the spring of 1929. In the summer of 1986, thousands of rare treasures were unearthed from two large newly-discovered sacrificial pits (祭祀坑). The unearthed objects are unique in shape and superior in techniques, 62 (confirm) the extraordinary creativity of the ancient Shu people and their desires 63 (connect) with and understand the universe.

After sleeping for 3,000 years, their awakening has shocked the world. When our eyes 64 (caught) by the creations of the ancient Shu ancestors, it is          encounter with a civilization lost for 3,000 years.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是校学生会负责人李华, 来自新西兰友好学校的师生代表将体验你校下周举办的中国传统文化周活动, 请你结合图示用英语写一篇欢迎辞。



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。

Dear teachers and fellow students,

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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。

Most of us never forget the person that was there for us in our darkest times. Apparently, penguins (企鹅) don't either.

On a typical day, off the coast of a small Brazilian island, Joao Pereira de Souza headed out fishing. He was disheartened to find that an oil leak had polluted the waters. Staring out at the oily waves, he decided it was not a good day to fish. But walking on the beach that day, he found a struggling penguin, covered in oil and starving.

Joao took the penguin home, and spent a whole week gently cleaning it and nursing it back to health. He named it Dindim, a Portuguese word meaning "ice pop." Dindim is a Magellanic penguin, a species known for living in the seas of South America. In order to breed (繁殖), they must return to Patagonia, 5,000 miles from Joao's home.

After a week of rehabilitation (康复), Joao patiently took Dindim back to the sea and taught it how to swim again. When Dindim could swim quite well, Joao took it out into the sea by boat and dropped it off to encourage it to swim back to its home. But when he was back to shore, he found the penguin waiting for him. Joao made two more attempts later, but each time the bird would just return to Joao's home. It seemed that Dindim had already formed a family bond with Joao and wouldn't leave.

Joao had no choice but to keep the little creature. During the following months, Dindim would follow behind Joao to fish on the coast joyfully. Dindim also liked to lie on Joao's lap, letting Joao give it showers, allowing Joao to feed it fish and to pick it up. Joao and his family enjoyed the company of Dindim. But deep inside Joao's heart, he knew Dindim belonged to the wild. Gradually, the hot summer days witnessed the change of its new feathers. Was it time to say "goodbye"?

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。

Suddenly one morning, Joao found Dindim disappeared.

A few months later, Joao heard some familiar cries in his backyard.

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