

# 2023年皖东智校协作联盟高三10月联考

## 英语试题

试卷满分:150分

考试用时:120分钟

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四部分组成。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。
2. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
3. 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。
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,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. What does the woman mean?

A. She wants to save money.

B. She'll buy a new refrigerator.

C. She is better than a repairman.

2. What does the man think of the party?

A. Promising.

B. Awful.

C. Exciting.

3. When will the man arrive at the station?  
 A. At 10:00 a. m.                      B. At 10:20 a. m.                      C. At 10:30 a. m.
4. What is the man's problem?  
 A. He needs a ride.                      B. He wants a new job.  
 C. He doesn't have insurance now.
5. What can we learn about Mr. Robert?  
 A. He is rich.                      B. He is strange.                      C. He is excellent.

**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,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. Who was the winner?  
 A. Amber.                      B. Mary.                      C. Linda.
7. What's the man's opinion about the judges?  
 A. They were not fair.                      B. They made a hard decision.  
 C. They didn't listen carefully.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?  
 A. In a classroom.                      B. In a TV studio.                      C. In a speech hall.
9. How do Japanese prefer to travel around cities?  
 A. On foot.                      B. By car.                      C. By bike.
10. What is the sixth leisure activity in Japan according to the survey?  
 A. Listening to music.                      B. Watching DVDs and videos.  
 C. Trips to museums and zoos.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Which number did the woman press?  
 A. 1.                      B. 2.                      C. 3.
12. What do you know about History 107?  
 A. It is very difficult.                      B. It is quite popular.                      C. It is very useful.
13. What does the man offer to do for the woman?  
 A. Put her on a waiting list.  
 B. Put her through to the number.  
 C. Give her some coins for the call.



### Indian Premier League (cricket, India)

Cricket is from England but has become as Indian as saris and curry(咖喱). The Indian Premier League has the largest audience of all cricket leagues in the world and is the sixth most-watched sports league in the world. Cricket is a unique sport and may seem a little confusing at first, but once you start learning the rules, you'll love it. The most popular cricket snacks are finger foods like biscuits and cucumber sandwiches.

### Wimbledon (tennis, England)

Wimbledon is a treat for all tennis fans. The tournament started in 1877 and many of the rules are the same today. For example, the players may only wear white clothes. The event, however, is quite colorful since fans often dress up for the games and wear amazing hats. And when it comes to snacks, it's "game, set, and match" at Wimbledon. Where else can you enjoy champagne and strawberries as you cheer for the champion?

21. What may a fan do in the World Series?
- A. Get up to sing a song all together.
  - B. Take part in the seven-game series.
  - C. Share traditional food with the winner.
  - D. Do some stretching exercise to the music.
22. Why does the writer compare cricket with saris and curry?
- A. They share special rules.
  - B. They are all typical of India.
  - C. They are all confusing to outsiders.
  - D. They are all deeply loved by Indian students.
23. What do these three competitions have in common?
- A. Their tickets are very expensive.
  - B. They take place all around the world.
  - C. They are events in the Olympic Games.
  - D. They are popular with certain sports fans.

### B

Tang Cheng dreamed of becoming a scientist and was expected to work at a university or research institution, but he eventually took part on a different journey—being a full-time content creator on Bilibili.

Along with his wife Cai Chunlin, the 32-year-old is now focusing on science communication by running an account named "Fun Stuff". The pair hoped to get people interested in science by making videos with simple words, clear explanations and a funny

style. “There exists a big gap between the public and the academic community,” Tang said. “Scholars often communicate with each other using jargon(术语). For the public, it could lead to misunderstanding,” he added.

Aiming to become a pioneer in content creating, the couple first started translating and uploading science videos from English to Chinese. Later, they decided to make original videos, which, for beginners, was tiring work. They learned how to design the video format, write a script, choose a narrative style and finally edit a video.

After months of preparation, their first original video was uploaded in 2019 and it soon became popular. It is about anomalocaris(奇虾), an extinct species from the Cambrian period. Combining their talent and interests, they have been introducing scientific disciplines including paleontology(古生物学), neuroscience and evolutionary biology to their viewers since 2018.

Tang believed that his academic experience was obviously important in helping with science communication. Thanks to his strict academic training, Tang is expert in searching for various materials and paying attention to details. Once, he even read over dozens of papers to figure out the scientific name of an animal.

For the past several years, “Fun Stuff” has gained about 2.5 million followers on Bilibili. The couple also won the “Bilibili Power Up” award in 2019 and 2020. Tang would stick to the path of promoting science communication. “It really brings a huge sense of achievement and satisfaction,” Tang said.

24. Why did the couple decide to make science videos on Bilibili?

- A. To show the public their knowledge.
- B. To earn more money by charging fees.
- C. To arouse people’s interests in science.
- D. To gain more followers on the Internet.

25. How was the preparation process of their first video?

- A. Simple and relaxing.
- B. Smooth but boring.
- C. Complex but amusing.
- D. Time-consuming and tiring.

26. What did Tang consider significant in promoting science communication?

- A. Marketing skills.
- B. Technical training.
- C. Academic experience.
- D. Well-known platform.

27. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Starting from Zero
- B. An Explorer in Science
- C. Advanced Educational Videos
- D. Making Science Simple

## C

Many of our memory systems are driven by one single, powerful urge: to survive. We seem to be born to remember routes, so we can navigate our local environment safely. We're also naturally talented at recognizing faces. Ever since we lived in groups, we humans have needed to know who's "part of the pack" and who isn't as a vital part of staying safe.

And we're excellent at remembering things that might put our well-being at risk. A recent research study showed that we're remarkably accurate at recalling anything connected with infection. Even imaginary dangers can sharpen our memory skills.

In the study, volunteers were shown a set of objects that they would be tested on later. But there was a twist. Some of the items were held by a researcher who was said to have COVID-19. And guess what? Those "contaminated" objects proved to be significantly easier to recall.

None of the volunteers would ever have to touch those things themselves. But their minds still prioritized(优先处理) them, locking in the information for later—just in case it could keep them safe.

And it's a reflex that you can use to your advantage. When you've got something important to remember, why not "tag" it with one of those unpleasant feelings that your brain can't help holding on to?

For instance, are you worried about forgetting the milk from your shopping list? Picture the bottle, and imagine opening it only to discover that it's weeks out of date. Think about how it would look and smell! Thanks to the power of disgust, you'll have a much better chance of remembering the fresh milk you need.

Or maybe you have to visit the library before it closes. To jog your memory, imagine the library tables piled high with all the foods you absolutely hate. See if your instinct for self-protection keeps the library in your thoughts more than normally!

Don't try this technique too often, though, or you'll end up always feeling nervous! But, in those moments when your memory needs a boost, a small bit of disgust can be very healthy for your recall.

28. Why do we humans remember things according to Paragraph 1?

- A. To survive the accidents.
- B. To guarantee a safe life.
- C. To improve our intelligence.
- D. To recognize routes and people.

29. What does the underlined word “contaminated” in Paragraph 3 mean?  
A. Discriminated.      B. Intense.      C. Harmless.      D. Polluted.
30. What can be inferred from the study?  
A. Infection is of benefit to a person’s memory.  
B. Volunteers remember potentially dangerous things better.  
C. Imagining danger can be applied frequently to improve memory.  
D. Our brain cannot handle unpleasant feelings or remember them clearly.
31. What is a suitable title for the text?  
A. COVID-19 Gives Memory a Boost  
B. The Mystery of the Memory System  
C. A New Technique to Sharpen Memory  
D. A Breakthrough in Treating Memory Loss

**D**

Have you ever watched the fake video of the Queen for its annual *Alternative Christmas Message* created by Channel 4 in 2020? Actually, it is just a typical example of deepfakes.

Deepfakes are made using the similar clever “deep learning” techniques as the AI face recognition on your phone: you “train” the deepfake app by showing it some video footage (片段) of your target, and it will process the images to spot patterns and identify the person’s facial features and how the face looks when smiling, or when certain sounds are made, and so on. Then you show it a video of another face saying the things you want the fake to say, and it will use that as a model to generate new images that match mouth movements, eyebrows and other micro-expressions—making it look as though your target really was saying those shocking things.

Unsurprisingly, the technology has already led to some mischief(恶作剧). There are already countless viral videos where Nicholas Cage has been “deepfaked” to star as Indiana Jones, James Bond and so on.

Perhaps the most concern about the new technology, though, is in politics. What is striking about deepfakes is that almost anyone with a little technical know-how can make them. And it is easy to imagine how someone with bad intentions could use the technology to cause harm.

Last year saw an explosion of new AI tools that have been “trained” like a deepfake on tens of millions of images across the web, and which can generate entirely new images from just a few keywords, making the situation even worse.

Actually, I'm not that worried about deepfakes and AI-art tools being used to spread fraud(伪劣品) and misinformation. We've all clicked like on an image claiming to show the crowd at a protest, even though it's a photo of people at an entirely different gathering. And we've all shared a made-up news story, just because it is unflattering(有损形象的) to a politician we don't like. So we don't need complicated new technical skill to fool ourselves into believing something we really want to believe. Even if deepfakes do become widespread it won't make much difference—we're already too good at tricking ourselves.

32. Which of the following can be an example of deepfakes?
- A. A poem created by AI in Li Bai's style.
  - B. A video to which background sounds are added.
  - C. A live show where someone imitates his favourite singer singing.
  - D. A video of President Biden announcing to launch nuclear missiles.
33. What can be learnt from the passage?
- A. All people are not able to make deepfakes.
  - B. Easy access to deepfakes proves little harm.
  - C. Deepfake is a production of AI face-recognition.
  - D. Nicholas Cage's role of Indian Jones has gone viral.
34. Which statement is the writer likely to agree with?
- A. Deepfake is a double-edged sword.
  - B. People tend to believe what they think is true.
  - C. The risks associated with deepfakes concern few.
  - D. Deepfakes enable us to copy the way someone speaks.
35. How is the last paragraph developed?
- A. By description.
  - B. By comparison.
  - C. By listing facts.
  - D. By giving data.

**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。

One of the most important components of successful job hunting is the job interview. There are thousands of people entering new careers and searching for job placement. 36 it is important to create a solid impression during the job interview.

37 One is to present yourself in a favorable way and stress your areas of competence. Remember to tell the truth! Second, listen carefully and get involved in what the interviewer is saying. Notice the interviewer's interests and relate your comments to them.



The job interview is the time to “sell” yourself by giving examples of experiences you’ve had related to the job and by revealing your good points. It’s a good idea to have handy job résumé or a list of school courses that prepared you for the job. 38 Be honest, but show confidence in yourself and your ability to do the job.

If you are not certain what the job will require of you, ask questions to see whether you do feel qualified. Do more listening than talking. Don’t be afraid to ask for a second interview if you need time to gather information that will be more useful in the second interview. 39

Each of us has sensitive areas, which could refer to your lack of an academic degree, a long period of unemployment, or lack of work experience if you are entering a new field. Answer sensitive questions briefly and positively. 40 Many times, however, an interviewer will let alone these sensitive areas if you have a confident, positive attitude.

The job interview is an important part of the job search because the attitude and impression you project can make the interviewer feel “with you” or “against you”. Remember that you have the power to create a favorable impression. Interviewers have the intelligence to recognize genuine enthusiasm and interest.

- A. Don’t be afraid.
- B. Don’t overstate the truth.
- C. Although it’s important to talk about your successful experiences,
- D. In order to give yourself an edge over others applying for the job you want,
- E. Most interviewers will appreciate your questions and your ability to listen and respond.
- F. Because what you say during an interview is so important, there are two rules to remember.
- G. If you believe that this area presents a real obstacle to a job offer, you could be communicating this doubt to the interviewer.

### 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。

As I stepped out of the lab, a text message from my mom came as a blow, “Daddy had a heart attack. He’s dead. I’m so sorry.” I 41 in the grass, shaking with cries.

The next few weeks, I could hardly 42. A month later, I felt the 43 thing for me would be my return to normality, hoping to put my 44 aside for a few hours while I focused on the research I had been devoted to.

But an hour after I got to the lab I reached my 45. Instead of getting back to work, I hid in the doorway to cry. For the next few weeks, I dragged myself to the lab, 46 and looking blank during the research. I doubted whether my 47 for science would ever return.

48, I felt a bit more normal each day. While analyzing a new sample, I began to feel my 49 excitement again. Three months after returning, I experienced a full week without crying. By 50 these fleeting(飞逝的) moments of productivity together, I managed to collect enough data to 51 a paper, which turned into a conference 52.

One year and a few months after his death, I am still learning how to 53 my sadness. I feel a deep sadness that I can't share my research with my dad. That sadness will never 54. But I also feel 55 that I carried on.

- |                    |                |                 |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. sat         | B. collapsed   | C. played       | D. rested       |
| 42. A. afford      | B. eat         | C. waste        | D. cook         |
| 43. A. best        | B. funniest    | C. strangest    | D. hardest      |
| 44. A. doubt       | B. studies     | C. sadness      | D. efforts      |
| 45. A. destination | B. agreement   | C. decision     | D. limit        |
| 46. A. illegal     | B. independent | C. dishonest    | D. unproductive |
| 47. A. ambition    | B. enthusiasm  | C. excuse       | D. talent       |
| 48. A. Gradually   | B. Formally    | C. Awkwardly    | D. Confidently  |
| 49. A. extra       | B. slim        | C. previous     | D. mixed        |
| 50. A. favoring    | B. missing     | C. putting      | D. importing    |
| 51. A. submit      | B. review      | C. read         | D. reject       |
| 52. A. chorus      | B. tone        | C. consultation | D. presentation |
| 53. A. deepen      | B. handle      | C. share        | D. post         |
| 54. A. pile up     | B. show up     | C. go away      | D. pass away    |
| 55. A. proud       | B. pessimistic | C. noble        | D. humble       |

## 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。

Lying at the heart of the capital, the Forbidden City, or more accurately, the Imperial Palace, was home 56 twenty four Chinese emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Twice the size of the Vatican, it consists of 999 rooms 57 served the emperors and their imperial concubines(皇妃). Also, it's the 58 (large) and most well-preserved wooden palace buildings in the world.

Once you step inside the buildings, you'll immediately embrace ancient China, with

bright red dragons and phoenix(凤凰) carvings 59 (decorate) the wood almost everywhere you look. Walking upon the old stones, tour guides tell you the most impressive stories you would never be able to find online. The Forbidden City is 60 (increasing) devoted to museum spaces. Travel exhibitions including “Imperial Splendors: the Art of Jewelry Since the 18th Century” and “Treasures of China” have been featured there, as well as daily exhibitions displaying large portraits, furniture, court 61 (painting) and fine decorative art.

62 touring the inside of the Forbidden City is not enough, nearby Jingshan Park offers you panoramic views(全景) of Beijing and 63 unique view of the former palace. Facing the Forbidden City’s north gate, Jingshan Park is the best spot for enthusiasts to have it all. It was once a private park 64 (reserve) for the use of the emperors in the Yuan Dynasty, but later an artificial hill with five peaks 65 (build) just to help tourists reach the top.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华,你的英国笔友 Jack 写信询问中国的新年传统食物——年糕,请你给他写一封回信,内容包括:

1. 年糕的意义;
2. 年糕的烹饪法(蒸、炒……);
3. 欢迎他来中国品尝。

注意:

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

Dear Jack,

Yours,

Li Hua

##### 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 hate Tuesdays,” said Finn. “Tuesdays are the worst days now.” “Wait and see,” said his mother. “You haven’t even met Miss Bea.”

Finn was starting piano lessons. Every Tuesday, at 3:30, right after school. Right when his feet wanted to run and jump. Right when his hands wanted to build his new Star-Blaster. He had the kit with him, just in case Miss Bea wasn't home.

But when the door opened, there was Miss Bea, at home, smiling and wide awake. "Hello there, Finn," she said. "Come in."

Finn sat on the bench near the piano unwillingly. He held on to his Star-Blaster kit.

"That looks like a special box," said Miss Bea. "Is it something new?"

"It's going to be a Star-Blaster," said Finn, "but I have to wait till I get home." He tried not to look bad-tempered when he said it.

"Ah, so you're a builder," said Miss Bea. Then, Miss Bea opened the lid of the piano, saying mysteriously, "It has hammers, which you must be interested in. Stand on the bench and look inside. Now press a key and watch what happens."

The hammers weren't the kind he expected. They were pieces of wood with round ends. The ends were covered with felt(毛毡). And there was a row of strings in front of the hammers. Finn pressed a key and (bong!) a fat hammer hit a fat string. He pressed another key and (bong!) a skinny hammer hit a skinny string. Pressing lots of keys at once made lots of hammers hit lots of strings. It still wasn't a song, but Miss Bea said, "Good job."

Finn sat down and tried more keys. His left hand made low rumbles(隆隆声), and Miss Bea said it sounded like a rocket explosion. His right hand made high twinkles, and Miss Bea said it made her think of stars. Then Miss Bea had a question. "If you were going to build a piano, how many pieces would you need?"

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。

With curiosity, Finn actively participated in this guessing game.

"But your kit will be worth your effort," said Miss Bea. "Piano lessons are like that, too."