

2023 年高考适应性练习 (一)

英语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
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, 只交答题卡。

第一部分 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

Start a getaway to three of Italy's most-loved cities: Rome, Florence and Venice! This 5-day trip takes you to some finest artistic treasures in the country.

Day 1 Arrive in Rome

Upon arrival in Rome, get to your city centre accommodation by taxi. You can explore it as you like, appreciating the architectural wonders of Ancient Rome and the Baroque Era or spending a leisurely afternoon in cafes listening to music.

Day 2 Visit the Vatican Museums & the Colosseum

You'll begin the day by walking to the Vatican Museums for a guided tour of this fantastic landmark. The museums contain many eye-opening artworks. After lunch, you'll take a taxi to the symbol of the city, the Colosseum, constructed in the first century to host events like animal hunts or human fighting games.

Day 3 Travel to Florence & Explore

After breakfast, you'll check out and make your way to the train station in Rome to catch your express train to Florence. Then check into your hotel and head out on a guided tour of Florence's key landmarks. The longest-standing symbol of Florence, up until 1218, Ponte Vecchio was the only bridge that crossed the Arno River.

Day 4 Travel to Venice & Explore

You'll catch your train to Venice, a city built entirely on water and spread over 100 islands that attracts each and every visitor! On arrival, catch a water taxi to your hotel and check in. The afternoon will be spent getting to know Venice and learning all about its history and famous landmarks with a guide.

Day 5 Say Goodbye to Italy!

After breakfast at your hotel, a private driver will drive you to the airport, marking the end of your trip.

1. What do we know about the Colosseum?
 - A. It dates from 3000 years ago.
 - B. It reflected Italian social justice.
 - C. It's a contemporary art museum.
 - D. It was established for entertainment.
2. Which means of transport is suggested from Rome to Florence?
 - A. By air.
 - B. By rail.
 - C. By water.
 - D. By road.
3. What's the purpose of the text?
 - A. To promote a tour.
 - B. To recommend exhibits.
 - C. To advertise a travel agency.
 - D. To introduce historical sites.

B

"I know when to go out, and when to stay in...", English rock star David Bowie once confidently sang in his hit single. When it comes to consuming food, the decisiveness claimed by the singer-songwriter is hard to achieve. I disagree with the statement and argue it's better to eat out than to order home delivery.

To begin with, when setting foot in a restaurant, we're immediately greeted not only by a server ready to seat us, but by a flood of physical feelings — the eyes take in the internal decoration of the place, the nose breathes in the pleasant smell of expertly plated food and the ears pick up on competing sounds of customer chatter and attractive in-store music. To eat out is to experience an atmosphere unique to each restaurant. Something as special as that simply can't be reproduced by ordering home delivery. Eating out is, without doubt, the more exciting and thus better choice.

Eating out becomes even more appealing when staying home proves too painful. Whether it is because we need a temporary flight from our family or that we simply want to spend some quality time outside with loved ones, going out for a meal can be a break from the hard labour of domestic living.

We could take it as an opportunity for self-care — to treat ourselves by dressing up, arriving in style at a fancy restaurant and ordering a slightly more luxurious meal to refresh our weary soul. Ordering home delivery would only contribute to feelings of being penned in while eating out is an escape for the trapped individual.

Food delivery app users reason it's a trouble and less convenient to dress up and eat out. However, it's worth noting we may not always get our food in the most satisfactory condition when opting for home delivery. There's a risk of receiving food orders with missing items or even entirely wrong orders that can't be sent back. What we sacrifice for convenience might just wind up being inconvenient. Consequently, it makes more sense to eat out rather than risk disappointment by ordering home delivery.

4. What does the author mainly talk about?

A. Dining options.

C. Consumption level.

5. What advantage of eating out is highlighted in paragraph 2?

A. Quality service.

C. Sensory enjoyment.

6. What does the author think of ordering home delivery?

A. It's quite pricy.

C. It may cause food waste.

7. How is the text developed?

A. By providing examples.

C. By making comparisons.

B. Cuisine culture.

D. Food categories.

B. Comfort and convenience.

D. A reasonable mix of nutrition.

B. It may let consumers down.

D. It's not environmental-friendly.

B. By following space order.

D. By analyzing mental processes.

C

A school science project by a group of students in Canada has led to an important discovery: EpiPens might cease to function normally in space.

EpiPens, the auto-injectors (注射器) that deliver life-saving medicine called epinephrine, help with severe allergic (过敏) reactions. The epinephrine opens up airways, maintains heart function and blood pressure and calms the allergic reaction so the person can breathe.

The students working on Program for Gifted Learners (PGL), were curious about how radiation in space would affect the molecular (分子) structure of epinephrine. As part of a NASA initiative called "Cubes in Space," which launches science experiments students come up with, they sent two cubes with samples of both pure epinephrine and EpiPen solution into space — one on a rocket and the other on a balloon. With the cubes too small to hold an entire EpiPen, the students had consulted with Paul Mayer, a chemist at University of Ottawa and eventually figured out a way to get the EpiPen solution into a specially-made bottle.

The samples were analyzed in a lab before and after returning to Earth. The team found the pure epinephrine samples only returned 87 percent pure — the other 13 percent had turned into poisonous chemicals. And no epinephrine was found in the EpiPen solution samples.

Mayer was skeptical at first that the samples would show any signs of decomposition, but he was blown away by the “dramatic” results. “It’s brilliant,” he tells *Global News*. “The first part of doing science is asking the right questions, and they asked a fantastic question.”

The students’ findings could have real-world implications for space travel and astronauts’ safety. Excited to have made such a groundbreaking discovery, the students plan to do the experiment again to check their results. They’re also working on designing a capsule to protect the EpiPen solution in space.

“You feel like you’re making a real change,” says student Benjamin Sum, who wants to build rockets when he grows up. “It feels like it’s just adults. But kids can actually be involved.”

8. What can EpiPens do for human allergic reaction?
- A. Cure it for good.
 - B. Detect its early signs.
 - C. Stimulate it in time.
 - D. Relieve it temporarily.
9. Why were the samples of pure epinephrine and EpiPen solution launched into space?
- A. To break down the epinephrine.
 - B. To test epinephrine’s effectiveness.
 - C. To integrate innovation into clinical study.
 - D. To confirm they can stand space environments.
10. What quality of the students impresses Mayer most?
- A. Their spirit of commitment.
 - B. Their unity and teamwork.
 - C. Their spirit of scientific inquiry.
 - D. Their sincerity and integrity.
11. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Kids Find out EpiPens May Not Work in Space
 - B. PGL: A Program Devoted to Astronomy Research
 - C. Scientists Team up with Pupils for Space Exploration
 - D. EpiPens: An Advanced Device Applied to Save Lives

D

The honeybee waggle (摇摆) dance has been celebrated as a most complex animal communication system. A study uncovered its new property that bees must partially learn the dance from watching experienced dancers, a discovery that torpedoes the general perception that the dance is wholly inborn.

A dancer bee relays information to follower bees about the target location by adjusting herself while shaking her stomach, allowing for impressive flexibility in the angle, duration and her enthusiasm. Her body’s angle corresponds to the sun’s position relative to the nest entrance. The distance information is conveyed by the dance duration. And the more energetic and

passionate the dance, the better the food. She'll waggle in a straight line for seconds before circling back to repeat the dance, creating the figure eight pattern.

This bee waggle dance system was long assumed to be natural behavior, but researchers made a breakthrough through an experiment. They created territories of newborn bees completely separated from mature ones. When the newborn started visiting flowers and producing their first waggle dances, they consistently made more errors in the way they reported the angle and distance to the food source than bees raised in mixed-aged territories and thus exposed to the waggle dance since they were born. They also generated looser figure eight patterns, making it harder for the follower bees to get the message. Even when placed back into a territory with mature bees, they never seemed to learn how to communicate information correctly.

These results suggest every honeybee is born with a waggle dance model that gives them a basic understanding of how to dance. By watching their elders, they'll acquire new rules on how to generate the dance unique to their territory.

This is the first known example of such complex social learning of communication in insects and is a form of animal culture, strikingly similar to the way human language generates new languages to shape itself around the local conditions. While the waggle dance is second to human language in terms of the ability to communicate diverse information through random symbols, the newly-discovered property makes it even more language-like and just that much more mind-blowing.

12. What does the underlined word "torpedoes" mean in paragraph 1?
- A. Illustrates. B. Overturns. C. Fits in with. D. Gives rise to.
13. On what basis do the follower bees judge the target food's quality?
- A. The dancer's physical angle. B. The dancer's dance duration.
C. The dancer's dance liveliness. D. The dancer's body flexibility.
14. What can we infer about young bees from paragraph 3?
- A. They're absolutely ignorant of the waggle dance.
B. They can't survive but for contact with mature bees.
C. They enhance dance routines by autonomous trial and error.
D. They can master the local dance by following elders from birth.
15. What does the underlined word "it" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. The waggle dance. B. Human language.
C. The new property. D. Diverse information.

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。

You may feel your backbreaking and low-paid part-time summer job isn't worth your effort. 16 Here are some you can enjoy.

When landing a job, you'll put yourself into unfamiliar territory and learn how to survive and develop there. 17 Whether it's learning a new skill or dealing with a hard-driving boss, you must rely on yourself for solutions, through which you can build up your self-belief.

Hanging around all summer is a great way to relax, but it won't contribute to your time-management skill. 18 This skill helps you decide what should be accomplished in a day and learn how to handle those things to make it happen, which involves prioritizing, planning, and judging how much you can realistically finish. The best way to develop this skill is through practice. With loads of free time, you'll likely not have to flex your time-management muscles.

19 Take it easy. Most people change their minds many times before settling on their long-term career. Getting out into the workforce as a waiter at a cafe may not help you see what it'll be like as a doctor but you'll figure out whether you like to work with people or whether you can work efficiently under pressure. A summer job helps zero in on your likes and dislikes, evaluate your strengths and resolve your weaknesses.

Chances are that your social circle is comprised of people in your age group. However, in a job, you'll work with diverse groups of people, from whom you'll learn varying viewpoints and experiences. 20

- A. Working will, though.
- B. But such jobs uplift willpower.
- C. Not sure of your future profession?
- D. Does a summer job help with college?
- E. Actually, its added bonuses go beyond your wallet.
- F. There're various confidence-boosting challenges to overcome.
- G. You can develop friendships and increase your visibility as well.

第二部分 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。

One spring evening, I was incredibly worn after a long day of school. I wished for 21 but I had to drag my heavy feet to the violin studio.

I was playing *Moldau* to Kate, my teacher. I simply couldn't play with 22, though. While I followed all the 23 on the sheet music, I still 24 to make music describing spring with full-blown flowers sound like flowers dying bitter deaths. Kate 25 attentively and then frowned (皱眉), asking me what the piece's mood was. I stared at her 26.

Pulling out paper and a pencil, she asked, "Can you 27 an image of what you think a typical day in the forest during spring would look like?" Hesitantly, I started to let my 28 fly. Soon a scenic forest full of life was 29 in my mind.

Minutes later, I completed my drawing. "Now, play the piece again with this 30 imagery in your mind," Kate said. I closed my eyes and began to play, just as its theme was introduced, with 31 expression I had never done before.

As I 32 the piece, there followed a short silence before Kate said, "That's the best playing I've ever heard from you." Her eyes were shining. "Who knew painting out the scenery would help you better 33 the music? Sometimes all we need is to use our creativity and try different methods when facing difficulties."

The 34 violin lesson taught me more than just music. I also learned a valuable 35 skill, which I applied to my daily life.

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|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. care | B. relaxation | C. freedom | D. motivation |
| 22. A. courage | B. concern | C. wisdom | D. emotion |
| 23. A. numbers | B. standards | C. notes | D. lines |
| 24. A. failed | B. desired | C. managed | D. offered |
| 25. A. watched | B. listened | C. performed | D. prayed |
| 26. A. blankly | B. angrily | C. enviously | D. gratefully |
| 27. A. shoot | B. evaluate | C. sculpt | D. draw |
| 28. A. personality | B. imagination | C. ambition | D. curiosity |
| 29. A. pictured | B. replaced | C. identified | D. explored |
| 30. A. messy | B. amusing | C. vivid | D. strange |
| 31. A. common | B. brief | C. childish | D. exceptional |
| 32. A. wrapped up | B. noted down | C. reflected on | D. set about |
| 33. A. preserve | B. spread | C. interpret | D. compose |
| 34. A. inspiring | B. confusing | C. shameful | D. adventurous |
| 35. A. information-sorting | B. problem-solving | C. critical-thinking | D. decision-making |

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。

When Lin Zhanxi first introduced mushroom cultivation (培育) to the Gobi Desert residents of Ningxia, he didn't expect such a phenomenal success.

36 inventor of *juncao*, a method that uses grass cuttings as substrate (培养基) for growing edible and medicinal mushrooms, has long been committed 37 expanding the method in poverty relief.

In the 1980s, as a professor at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Lin experimented with grass instead of logs to grow mushrooms because logs weren't 38 (ready) available for many rural households while grass, 39 leaves and roots can be used for ecological management, is an essential multi-functional agricultural resource. In 1986, Lin made it, and soon his method 40 (adopt) by 51 counties in Fujian.

When *juncao* was made a key project in the pairing-off cooperation between Fujian and Ningxia in 1997, Lin advocated 41 (take) advantage of abandoned cave dwellings (窑洞) for growing mushrooms in Ningxia. The project doubled the farmers' yearly income that year.

The success made *juncao* 42 (promote) in 506 China's counties and it was then introduced to 106 developing countries. This world-famous innovation 43 (bring) welfare to millions of people so far. What touched Lin most during his journey to other countries to help develop *juncao* technology was that a foreign minister even named his daughter after *juncao* in honor of China's 44 (assist).

"I feel I have a new mission 45 (shoulder), even after China wins its battle to reduce poverty. I can still foresee the importance of *juncao* in helping farmers better their situation and improving the ecology and the environment around us," he said.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校英语社团负责人李华, 邀请了 Green 教授来学校做主题为 “How to enjoy English poems” 的讲座。请你写一篇主持词开场白, 内容包括:

1. 举办讲座的目的或原因;
2. 相关介绍;
3. 对观众的要求。

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 fellow students,

Now let's show our warm welcome!

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。

“Oh, no!” Jack shouted while looking at the likes and comments on his recent TikTok video. “Why aren't people reacting to my content as they used to?”

Jack was a 19-year-old strong and muscular man addicted to the gym. He loved recording exercise videos and posting them on his TikTok account. Initially, his video logs (vlogs) were popular, but his posts' reach soon decreased.

Jack wondered why people had stopped sharing and liking his videos. “Maybe my audience is tired of watching me work out in the gym,” he thought, determined to change the location of his videos.

The following day, Jack went to the neighborhood park and began filming while walking on the track. “Hi, guys! How about we shake things up a little? I'm to work out in the park today!” he said excitedly, looking into the camera lens (镜头).

“Let’s look for a good spot to warm up,” he said as he walked towards a bench (长椅), on which sat an elderly lady. Jack thought the bench was the perfect place to film his video because of the light.

He put his tripod stand (三脚架) on the bench and set the camera, but he felt like he needed the full bench. He wanted to place his camera where the lady sat, so he gestured to her to move, but the woman didn’t seem to understand.

“Get out of my way!” he yelled. “Can’t you see I’m filming a video? You old fool!” Looking him up and down in surprise, the old lady didn’t argue over his disrespectful attitude and quietly walked towards another bench.

Jack set his camera up, pressed the record button and waved at his followers, ready to demonstrate exercises. Suddenly, he tripped on a loose stone, lost balance and fell down, his head striking the bench and bleeding heavily.

Crying in pain, Jack tried to get up, but he didn’t have the strength to rise. He collapsed on the ground, screaming desperately for 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。

There was nobody around but the elderly lady.

To Jack’s joy, a net friend sent a message saying where the lady lived.