

2022—2023 学年高三考前定位考试

英 语

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2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. When is the man's meeting?

- A. At 2:30 p. m. B. At 2:20 p. m. C. At 2:10 p. m.

2. How is the weather today?

- A. Rainy. B. Fine. C. Cold.

3. Which direction is the woman walking in?

- A. The north. B. The east. C. The south.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a library. C. In a shop.

5. What might the man be?

- A. A waiter. B. A boss. C. A secretary.

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 did the man do in the Turner's shop last week?

A. He had his suit washed.

B. He had his suit mended.

C. He ordered a suit.

7. What will the man do this afternoon?

A. Go to the shop.

B. Attend a meeting.

C. Wait for a guest.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How many sweaters does the woman buy for herself?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

9. How does the woman pay?

A. By check.

B. In cash.

C. By credit card.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Schoolmates.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Doctor and patient.

11. Why does the man leave for Miami?

A. To attend a wedding.

B. To join in a gathering.

C. To spend a holiday.

12. What will the man probably do after the trip?

A. Treat the woman to coffee.

B. Teach the woman tennis.

C. Take tennis lessons.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Why does the man make the call?
A. To ask for a book.
B. To order some machines.
C. To make an appointment.
14. When will the woman deliver the machines?
A. At the end of this month.
B. At the end of next month.
C. At the beginning of next month.
15. What will the woman do this evening?
A. Work out an agreement.
B. Make a telephone call.
C. Attend a staff meeting.
16. When will the speakers meet?
A. This afternoon. B. This evening. C. Tomorrow.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How many villagers were unable to read?
A. Thirty percent. B. Fifty percent. C. Sixty percent.
18. Why did the speaker's father open a night school?
A. To teach the villagers farming skills.
B. To teach the villagers how to read.
C. To teach the children Chinese.
19. What might the speaker be good at?
A. Making a speech. B. Singing. C. Farming.
20. What is the speaker's dream?
A. All children can receive a good education.
B. Hunger can be defeated in the world.
C. There is no war in the world again.

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Below are several most convenient resorts(胜地) to enjoy a day of skiing in the Alps.

St. Anton am Arlberg, Austria

Having about 350 kilometers of pistes(雪道), it is the largest skiing area in Austria and the 5th largest in the world. Skiers of every level will find their perfect ride here, but it's the advanced level that will benefit most. Some snowboarders, however, might struggle on flat connections between the bigger skiing areas.

Davos, Switzerland

Davos is where the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum takes place. Every year in late January world leaders will come to this small village. Besides that, Davos is the biggest skiing resort in Switzerland with its 300+ kilometers of pistes. Davos is very high in the mountains, so good conditions are almost always guaranteed. And the pistes are very wide and well-maintained, so skiing here is pure joy.

Kitzbühel, Austria

Kitzbühel is frequently ranked as Austria's best ski resort. And for a good reason—it has it all and, most importantly, in good balance.

Great conditions. Well-prepared pistes. Many restaurants and bars creating a lively *Après Ski* atmosphere. All of it will make up for great time—be it a day trip or a week-long holiday.

Every January Kitzbühel hosts the FIS Alpine World Cup, which some consider to be the most spectacular skiing competition outside the Winter Olympics.

Chamonix-Mont Blanc, France

Being one of the oldest resorts in France, it has been a world-class destination for skiing since it hosted the first Winter Olympics in 1924. Throughout the year this

I jumped at the chance, and a few weeks later I was equally shocked when she invited me to talk with her about potential projects I could pursue in her lab. What she proposed didn't seem as exciting as the original project I had applied for, but I felt I wasn't in a position to be picky.

Soon I found myself cooperating with a robotics professor on techniques for collecting data from the desert remotely. In the end, I finished my paper and had a new scientific interest to pursue.

At first, I decided I would be selective about the options I pursued. But through this experience, I've realized that sometimes I need to take the opportunities that are offered, even if they don't sound exactly perfect, and make the most of them. And I've also learned to look at each rejection as a redirection instead.

24. What was the research program the author applied for about?

- A. Biology. B. Geography. C. Medicine. D. Physics.

25. What greatly surprised the author?

- A. A chance to invite a professor. B. The rejection email.
C. The professor's suggestion. D. The success in his career.

26. Which of the following can be used to describe the author?

- A. Flexible. B. Skillful. C. Talented. D. Picky.

27. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. How I managed to make a right choice.
B. How my professor offered help to me.
C. How I became a scientist working in a lab.
D. How I learned to turn rejection into redirection.

C

According to a study conducted by UK scientists, there is something known as “plant blindness”. This leads to the common misconception that plants seem to be “less alive” as compared to animals.

Plant blindness was not proven to be what people were born with; rather, the severely reduced contact with nature in urbanized societies appeared to be the problem's root. According to the research, a decline in relevant prior(先前的)

experience with plants causes the cycle of inattention.

Urban civilizations display well-documented plant blindness. Kids are found to frequently think of plants as less superior to animals, especially when they're young, and struggle to recognize a wide variety of species. Both teachers and students reported having different levels of plant knowledge, especially primary teachers without a science degree. Older people are more knowledgeable about plants because they are more likely to appreciate outdoor activities.

35 studies concluded that urbanization or modernization had a detrimental effect on plant knowledge. The usefulness of plant gathering was decreased by a greater dependency on urban services and a cash economy. The amount of time available to spend outdoors was reduced by work and school. These factors also decreased family time, which had a negative effect on verbally passing down plant knowledge to younger and older relatives.

Stagg said that instead of a cognitive(认知的) barrier to the visual perception of plants, people who live in highly industrialized countries have a lack of plant attention caused by a decline in relevant exposure to plants.

Stagg pointed out to break the cycle of plant awareness, people must be exposed to biodiverse environments and the key is to show that there are some direct advantages of plants to people as opposed to indirect advantages stemming from their use in industry or advantages to distant, traditional societies. Experiences with edible and practical plants in local environments can help with this. Younger generations' level of botanical knowledge is directly correlated with how useful they think this knowledge is to them.

28. What causes "plant blindness"?

- A. The plants have little attraction. B. People lack contact with plants.
C. The plants have inactive characters. D. People live an unhealthy lifestyle.

29. Who are most likely to have "plant blindness"?

- A. Teenagers interested in animals. B. Experts devoted to agriculture.
C. Students majoring in biology. D. Farmers working in the field.

30. What does the underlined word “detrimental” in paragraph 4 probably mean?
A. Encouraging. B. Harmful. C. Joyful. D. Temporary.
31. Which statement might Stagg agree with?
A. “Plant blindness” can be treated or reduced.
B. “Plant blindness” is bad for social development.
C. “Plant blindness” is something people are born with.
D. “Plant blindness” happens most in less developed countries.

D

Perhaps the most challenging thing about earthquakes is the great uncertainty around where and when they are likely to strike, which makes taking action that may save lives challenging.

Earthquakes bring about redistribution of mass and this generates observable changes of the Earth’s gravitational field, measurable using specialized instruments. High accuracy gravity measurements may provide a useful tool to help with managing the risk by identifying which faults(断层) are under stress and most likely to be active. By monitoring the progression of fault movements, it’s possible to get a medium-term outlook on which areas are most likely to be affected when the next earthquake happens.

Current earthquake warning systems are based on networks which detect the early arrival “P” seismic(地震的) waves prior to the arrival of the more destructive waves, but are unable to respond before the ground movements have already started, greatly limiting how advanced the warning can be.

While a warning caused by a gravity signal might only give a few additional seconds, such a warning can provide extra time to allow the public to take preventative action.

However, making measurements of gravity with sufficient accuracy, long-term stability and data sampling rate to achieve these signals is of course challenging. Detection of small signals for early warning systems is greatly limited by the background seismic noise which affects the sensor readings. Obtaining measurements which are stable over long periods of time and consistent between different sensors is difficult too.

The Quantum Technology Hub for Sensors and Timing led by the University of Birmingham is developing sensors which meet these challenges by employing the quantum(量子) behaviour of cold atoms to measure gravity accurately. As well as the cold atom sensors being extremely sensitive to small changes in the gravitational field, the identical(完全相同的) nature of atoms makes them ideal test masses which give consistent results.

Furthermore, by measuring two separated atom clouds at the same time, common background seismic noise can be controlled, which helps to overcome the limitations of seismic noise and allows fast and accurate measurements.

32. What is mainly talked about in paragraph 2?
- A. How earthquakes are formed.
B. How people can better predict earthquakes.
C. What is used to monitor earthquakes.
D. What is the way to identify active faults.
33. What affects the accuracy of early warning systems?
- A. The number of sensors. B. The temperature of atoms.
C. The background seismic noise. D. The strength of seismic waves.
34. What makes atoms perfect test masses?
- A. They have the same nature. B. They are tiny.
C. They are sensitive to temperature. D. They can remove the seismic noise.
35. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To display the uncertainty of earthquakes.
B. To show the challenges in detecting earthquakes.
C. To discuss the accuracy of earthquake warning systems.
D. To introduce a technology to improve earthquake detection.

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。

Sustainability(可持续性) is rarely as simple as a yes or no question. 36
But sustainable fishing does exist. And by understanding the way that fisheries operate, we can develop simple rules to guide our seafood purchases. Here are

some useful tips.

37 If you live near a coast and have access to a fish market where locally caught seafood is sold, buying there is a great way to support local, sustainability-minded fishermen. If you live further from a coast, try to keep your purchases domestic.

Look beyond the most popular fish. 38 So their populations are under stress. Fishermen also feel pressured to bring them to market. Then you can turn to plentiful but unfamiliar species. By asking the fish seller, you'll get exposed to a far wider variety and you are likely to find some new favorites along the way! If you can't talk to the fishermen, you can look up an unfamiliar species through Seafood Watch. While no perfect rating system exists, you can find a good indicator. 39

Stay open to frozen or tinned. To many people, fresh fish out of the seafood counter might seem like the best option. 40 Many small fisheries make use of flash freezing to lock in the fish's freshness right out of the water, so whether you find these options online or in the store, you can be assured that they're of good quality.

- A. Support local fisheries.
- B. Buy fish at the fish market.
- C. They don't like to eat salted fish.
- D. And that's especially true with seafood.
- E. Many of the most popular fish are in high demand.
- F. Actually, when it comes to quality, other options can be just as good.
- G. Through it you can find whether a fish was caught sustainably or not.

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。

My phone rang. It was my adviser calling to tell me a preprint(预印本) had just been posted that identified wrong data in a 41 we'd published. My heart sank as he said the article would be retracted(撤回). We couldn't 42 long—the plane soon took off. I spent the 16-hour flight processing a mix of 43 —

disbelief, embarrassment, frustration—and 44 what this would mean for my career.

After the plane landed, I found I received a flood of messages. Some were from supportive coworkers, but many 45 of our work. I felt embarrassed by the criticism.

By that point, I had 46 a position. Coworkers encouraged me to ignore 47 that seemed to be directed at me 48. But it was hard. I struggled with self-esteem, started to 49 meetings and deleted my Twitter account to protect my 50 health.

When it became clear that a retraction was 51, I offered my resignation to my department head. He didn't 52 it, saying a resignation wasn't needed, considering the 53 in the article were honest mistakes.

I decided to 54, in hopes that I could eventually recover my 55 by publishing sound science and demonstrating I'd learned from my mistakes. But that has turned out to be a 56 path: I've had trouble getting my articles 57 and had problems securing funding for new projects.

Despite(尽管) these 58, I don't regret our decision to 59 my paper. It may have been embarrassing, but it was the 60 thing to do. And the experience helped me grow as a scientist.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. poem | B. magazine | C. novel | D. paper |
| 42. A. tolerate | B. work | C. talk | D. stay |
| 43. A. doubts | B. feelings | C. choices | D. faults |
| 44. A. wondering | B. explaining | C. introducing | D. revising |
| 45. A. thought | B. tired | C. dreamed | D. disapproved |
| 46. A. secured | B. reserved | C. missed | D. refused |
| 47. A. warnings | B. risks | C. comments | D. suggestions |
| 48. A. similarly | B. personally | C. suddenly | D. respectively |
| 49. A. delay | B. attend | C. chair | D. escape |
| 50. A. mental | B. visual | C. physical | D. behavioral |
| 51. A. impossible | B. worthwhile | C. typical | D. unavoidable |
| 52. A. prohibit | B. accept | C. admit | D. ignore |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 53. A. opinions | B. headings | C. errors | D. highlights |
| 54. A. carry on | B. pull over | C. settle in | D. break away |
| 55. A. health | B. fortune | C. reputation | D. power |
| 56. A. fruitless | B. tough | C. controversial | D. crowded |
| 57. A. adapted | B. finished | C. published | D. polished |
| 58. A. challenges | B. mistakes | C. predictions | D. disagreements |
| 59. A. advocate | B. withdraw | C. share | D. release |
| 60. A. specific | B. simple | C. only | D. right |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Beginning on March 21 and ending on April 4, Chunfen, or Spring Equinox, as the name 61 (indicate), begins when the day and the night are of equal 62 (long). During this period, the sun's position in the sky moves northwards, marking a 63 (gradual) longer day in the Northern Hemisphere and a longer night in the Southern Hemisphere. In the two weeks, Chinese traditionally like to head out to fly kites or play a game in which they try to balance an egg to make 64 stand up.

There are many 65 (attract) customs that have been passed down in different places across China over the centuries to celebrate this unique day. At first, it 66 (use) by ancient farmers to mark the beginning of the sowing season and farm work, at the same time welcoming the season of spring. As time passed, customs 67 (surround) Chunfen produced various activities such as dragon dances and waist drum performances.

68 the Spring Equinox right around the corner, crowds of people from around the country have been heading to Anren, a small county in Hunan Province, 69 (take) part in ceremonies to memorialize China's "Divine Farmer" Shennong and pray for a good harvest.

There are also some celebrations that are seen in most places around China, some of 70 have even made their way overseas.

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(∧),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:在错的词下划一横线,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。

Yesterday, we went to celebrate my grandfather's eighty birthday in a restaurant. When we sat down to eat, I noticed an old man standing outside. Dress in old clothes, he was hesitating, even if walking in would need great courage. It was obviously that he had no money with him. I can't concentrate on the dishes. So I turned to my grandfather, that was seated next to me. I pointed at the strangers outside, asking if we could invite him eat with us. To my great joy, realizing what was happening, and he agreed immediately. Then I walked out and invited the man in. We had a unforgettable birthday party.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校计划成立3D打印俱乐部,请给你班的交换生James写封邮件,邀请他参加。内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 俱乐部介绍。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear James,

Yours,
Li Hua

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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