

江西省五市九校协作体 2023 届高三第一次联考英语试卷

总分：150 分 时间：120 分钟 命题人：昌河中学 葛孝桢 吴燕芳

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 A 后的方框涂黑。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第 I 卷

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。

1. What time is it now?

A. About 4:30.

B. About 4:00.

C. About 3:30.

2. What does the man mean?

A. He will ask someone to help the woman.

B. He is going to repair the pipe in person later.

C. He is too busy to help the woman.

3. Why are they raising money?

A. To help the poor man.

B. To buy Jenny a gift

C. To get some cash for the man.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The apartment is too small.

B. The apartment is available.

C. The apartment is in perfect condition.

5. What is the man related to Jimmy?

A. His classmate.

B. His teacher.

C. His brother.

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. What does the woman forget to bring?
 A. A sleeping bag. B. A flashlight. C. A tent
7. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 A. At home. B. In a store. C. At a campsite.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why can't Kate help Paul?
 A. She is on the phone. B. She is watching a film. C. She is not at home.
9. What can we know about Paul?
 A. Paul wants to know more about the family.
 B. Paul wants to see whom he can help.
 C. English is not Paul's native language.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. How did the man travel from Madrid to Barcelona?
 A. By car. B. By bus. C. By air.
11. What do we know about the flight that the man took?
 A. It's not a first-rate airline.
 B. It offers quality customer service.
 C. It says no to 10-kilogram baggage.

12. How much did the man's flight ticket cost?
 A. £60. B. £70. C. £80.

13. What did the man do to his baggage?
 A. He moved some items to his jacket pockets.
 B. He threw away some valueless things.
 C. He took his jacket out of his heavy bag.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What kind of a job did James Dean do?
 A. An actor. B. A host. C. An author.
15. When did James Dean's mother passed away?
 A. In 1931. B. In 1936. C. In 1940.
16. Which movie really made James Dean famous?
 A. Rebel Without a Cause B. East of Eden. C. Trouble Along the Way.

17. What do we know about people talking in the conversation?
 A. They are interviewing a movie star.
 B. They are talking about teenager problems.
 C. They are taking part in a program.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How much money will the award winners get?
 A. 1 million dollars. B. 1.1 million dollars. C. 2 million dollars.
19. What's the relationship between May-Britt and Edvard?
 A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Professor and assistant.
20. Who will get half of the prize money?
 A. John. B. May-Britt. C. Edvard.

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。

A

Christmas getaways represent a rare opportunity for families who like to travel. Whether your kids are toddlers, teens, or all grown up, you can usually count on some time off from school and work for everyone to gather in one place. If you're dreaming of a white Christmas (whether snow or sand), here's where to go for Christmas.

1. San Antonio

For hundreds of years, the home of the Alamo has adorned its iconic River Walk with Mexican Christmas lanterns believed to help light the way for the Holy Family. Families visiting San Antonio for Christmas vacations between mid-November and mid-January can immerse themselves in this awe-inspiring tradition either by foot or boat with Go Rio Cruises, a kid-friendly tour operator that even lets you stow strollers on board. The holiday magic continues at The DoSeum, San Antonio's kids' museum, which hosts an elaborate Winter Wonderland event once a year.

2. Puerto Rico

Beginning the day after Thanksgiving and ending weeks after New Year's Day, Puerto Rico's Christmas celebrations comprise colorful street parties, boat parades, lights, lively music, and holiday dishes. San Juan is at the heart of Puerto Rico's seasonal festivities. The city's waterfront amphitheater, Bahia Urbana, becomes Navitown, a Christmas-themed carnival with rides, whimsical decorations, and a special rendition of Santa's Workshop.

3. German Christmas Markets

Nowhere else in the world does Christmas vacations quite like Germany. The birthplace of the Christkindlmarkt could easily light up a map with its sheer number of Christmas markets, each commingled(使...混合) with intricate wooden huts selling everything from handcrafted toys and ornaments to fresh-cooked delicacies and warm gluhwein. Moreover, Dresden are particularly well-regarded for their authenticity and kid-friendly atmosphere. Try a European river cruise: Family-favorite guided tour company Adventures by Disney has both Rhine and Danube Christmas market cruises.

4. St. Augustine, Florida

America's oldest city, St. Augustine, has had a lot of time to build upon its Christmas traditions over the years. The city's annual Night of Lights event, during which three million white lights illuminate the historic district from mid-November to late January, has been recognized as one of the world's top light displays. Landmark attractions such as the Castillo de San Marcos and the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum are also incorporated into the city's Christmas experiences.

5. South Tyrol, Italy

Surrounded amongst fairy tale towns like Bolzano and Merano, dramatic views of the Dolomites and Italian Alps serve as the backdrop to South Tyrol's Christmas markets. Adding to the region's charm is its melding(融合) of Italian, German, Austrian, and Ladin (native Dolomiten) cultures. Families will enjoy chowing down on Tyrolean goulash, strudels, and other diverse specialties while relishing the local scenery, history, and traditions. Bonus: The region is also known for some of Europe's best skiing.

21. Which of the destinations will you choose if you want to enjoy a river scenery?

- A. Puerto Rico and South Tyrol, Italy
- B. German Christmas Markets and San Antonio
- C. South Tyrol, Italy and St. Augustine, Florida
- D. St. Augustine, Florida and German Christmas Markets

22. What is special about Puerto Rico?

- A. The city has a kids' museum
- B. The city has a number of Christmas markets
- C. The city has a Christmas-themed carnival.
- D. The city has a cultural combination of Italian and German

23. What will you do in South Tyrol?

- A. Visit fairy tale towns
- B. Enjoy diverse specialties and visit Landmark attractions
- C. Go skiing and admire the scenery of the Alps
- D. Visit wooden huts selling handcrafted toys

B

A city in Netherlands will become the first in the world to ban meat advertisements from public spaces in an effort to reduce consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The ban also covers holiday flights, fossil fuels and cars that run on fossil fuels. The ban is delayed until 2024 due to existing contracts with companies that sell the products.

Haarlem, which lies to the west of Amsterdam and has a population of about 160,000, will bring the ban into effect from 2024 after meat was added to a list of products deemed to contribute to the climate crisis. Advertisements will not be allowed on Haarlem's buses, shelters and screens in public spaces, prompting complaints from the meat sector that the government is "going too far in telling people what's best for them".

Recent studies suggest global food production is responsible for one-third of all planet-heating emissions, with the use of animals for meat accounting for twice the pollution of producing plant-based foods. Forests that absorb carbon dioxide are cut down for the food of animals while fertilisers used for growing their feed are rich in nitrogen (氮), which can contribute to air pollution, water pollution and climate change. Livestock also produces large quantities of methane (甲烷), a powerful greenhouse gas.

Zlgy Klazes, a councillor from the GroenLinks party, said she had not known the city would be the world's first to enforce such a policy when she proposed it. She told the Haarlem105 radio channel: "We are not about what people are baking and roasting in their own kitchen; if people want to continue eating meat, it's fine. We can't tell people there's a climate crisis and meanwhile, encourage them to buy products that are part of the cause. Of course, there are a lot of people who find the decision shocking and unreasonable, but there are also a lot of people who think it's fine."

24. What does the meat sector think of the ban?

- A. Neutral.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Positive.

25. What do recent studies show?

- A. Meat consumption causes more pollution
- B. Methane mainly comes from livestock.
- C. Nitrogen is harmful to the environment.
- D. People cut down trees for human habitation.

26. What message do Ziggy Klazes's words convey?

- A. She is the first to ban meat advertisement.
- B. She emphasizes the advantage of eating meat.
- C. She is in favor of banning meat advertising.
- D. She cares about what people cook in the kitchen

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Fossil fuels are banned in Dutch city.
- B. A city in Netherlands decreases meat production.
- C. Greenhouse gas emissions are limited in Dutch city.
- D. A city in Netherlands bans meat advertisements in public.

C

There are 7 billion people in this world, with 7 billion different opinions about outer beauty. What you may find physically attractive can be an absolute eyesore to someone else and vice versa. And this is truly magical because it implies that regardless of a person's physical features, there is always going to be someone out there who finds them appealing.

Nowadays there are many ways you can manipulate the way you look. Plastic surgery (整形) and other cosmetic procedures are becoming more and more accessible and affordable. This is absolutely incredible for people who really need body changes to improve their mental health.

Sadly, with social media being a massive part of our lives, far too many people are struggling with self-image issues not because there is something wrong with them, but because they are convinced they need to look a certain way to be accepted by society. So they delve into (钻研) the world of plastic surgery and they slowly lose their identities in order to fit in.

In reality, what we should be encouraging is not altering our bodies, but remodeling our mindset. We should become more aware of the way we treat others and ourselves. We should be inspired to learn more languages, so we can dive into different cultures and expand our limits. Instead of spending money on looking like someone else, spend time in becoming the best version of yourself, because outer beauty fades, but the beauty within is timeless.

As noted by the book *A Conscious Rethink*, when asked about what traits (特性) they look for in a potential long-term partner, most people name things that have nothing to do with physical appearance. Some of the features we seek the most are Kindness, Loyalty, Patience, Integrity, A good sense of humor, and A supportive nature.

All of these traits can be found in anyone, regardless of the outer beauty they possess. More importantly, these are personality characteristics we seek in those we see as our potential life partners, meaning that we value them more than we value a pretty face.

28. What does the underlined word "manipulate" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Check.
- B. Manage.
- C. Maintain.
- D. Appreciate.

29. Why are many people seeking plastic surgery nowadays according to the text?

- A. To improve their mental health.
- B. To indicate their identities.
- C. To adapt to society.
- D. To cover their physical disability.

30. What's one feature of inner beauty according to the author?
- A. It's permanent. B. It can be measured.
C. It's a natural-born thing. D. It varies from culture to culture.
31. Which topic does *A Conscious Rethink* probably cover?
- A. Adventure. B. Healthcare. C. Entertainment. D. Relationship.

D

Deep in the British Library lie the priceless treasures for pop music lovers. Housed across the main building in St Pancras and the Library's Boston Spa site are more than 350,000 CDs and 250,000LPs (密文唱片), as well as around a quarter of a million 78 RPM discs and countless cassette tapes.

Andy Linehan, the Library's Curator (馆长) of Popular Music Collections, feels he and his team are not only preserving pop, but they're also honoring history. "One of the British's Library's functions is to be the cultural memory of the nation. We do that with books, journals and newspapers and it's absolutely right that we should also do it with music," he said.

The treasures in the British Library rely on donations from record labels, artists and members of the public. As Andy noted, "If you publish a book, newspaper or magazine in the UK, you're legally obliged to send a copy to the British Library, but that law does not apply to sound recordings."

Among the treasures are an early voice recording of Florence Nightingale and a cassette tape that was sold at gigs (现场演唱会) in the early 1980s by a sixth-form band called On A Friday. There are also old blues, rare LPs from the 1950s and promotional copies of Beatles singles that only had a couple of hundred pressings.

When it comes to preservation, the team is tirelessly transferring music from media that's vulnerable and digitising (数字化) it for generations to come. "If anyone can save anything from an old tape which is not in very good condition, it's our engineers. Because they have equipment and know how to play back everything," Andy explained.

Private companies and specialists record labels are also trying their best to ensure music is safeguarded for generations to come. Iron Mountain Entertainment Service offers digital transfer and preservation services for music as well as other media. Cherry Red Records Chairman, Iain McNay, said, "It's about looking after all that material and letting it see the light of day. We're music fans who are also protectors."

32. What can we learn about the treasures from paragraph 1?
- A. They represent different times. B. They are all donations from people.
C. The number is incredibly large. D. They are not open to the public yet.
33. What does Andy think of music preservation?
- A. It is significant in the long term. B. It is technically demanding.
C. It is commercially beneficial. D. It can boost music composition.
34. Why is "copies of Beatles singles" mentioned in paragraph 4?
- A. To emphasize the popularity of the band. B. To indicate the great value of the treasures.
C. To reflect the varieties of the collections. D. To convey the urgency of music protection.
35. Where does the true value of the preservation lie?
- A. It can arouse people's interest in pop music. B. It can encourage more people to contribute.
C. It will develop the music industry in Britain. D. It will be the cultural memory of generations.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Situated at the heart of Beijing, the Palace Museum is approached through the Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tian'an men). Because of its centrality as well as restricted access, the palace was called The Forbidden City. It was built from 1406 to 1420 by the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, the Yongle Emperor who was determined to move his capital northward from Nanjing to Beijing. The Ming dynasty fell to the Manchu Qing in 1644 and in 1911 the Qing dynasty was overthrown by the republican revolutionaries. 36 _____

37 _____ Measuring 961 meters from north to south and 753 meters from east to west, it covers an area of 1,110,000 square meters. Each of the four sides is pierced by a gate: the Meridian Gate (Wu men) on the south, the Gate of Divine Prowess (Shenwu men) on the north, the Eastern and Western Prosperity Gates (Donghua men and Xihua men). Once inside, visitors will see a succession of halls and palaces spreading out on either side of an invisible central axis(轴线). The buildings glowing yellow roofs levitating above red walls is a magnificent sight.

The southern portion of the Forbidden City centers on three main halls "Hall of Supreme Harmony (Tathedian), Hall of Central Harmony (Zhonghedian), and Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohedian). 38. Mirroring this arrangement is the Inner Court comprising the northern portion of the Forbidden City. The Inner Court is comprised of not only the residences of the emperor and his wives but also venues for religious activities.

39. _____ These were precisely designed in accordance with a code of architectural hierarchy(等级制度), which designated specific features to reflect the paramount authority and status of the emperor. No ordinary people would have been allowed or would even have dared to come within close proximity to these buildings.

40. _____ The collection, displayed in gallery halls throughout the complex, is becoming increasingly more accessible with digital technologies. The Museum's website, established in 2001, is dedicated to presenting a "Digital Palace Museum" by which the wealth of cultural heritage contained in the Forbidden City may be effectively spread worldwide.

- A. It was here in the Outer Court that the emperor held court and conducted grand audiences.
- B. During nearly six hundred years, twenty-four emperors lived and ruled from this palace.
- C. In total, the buildings of the two courts account for an area of some 163,000 square meters.
- D. The Palace Museum's range of publications has created further interest in domains such as the Forbidden City's history, architecture, and vast cultural holdings.
- E. The Forbidden City is surrounded by 10-metre-high walls and a 52-metre-wide moat.
- F. Although the Forbidden City used to be an impenetrable fortress, the imperial palace is now a public museum.
- G. The Museum's administration launched a policy of comprehensive restoration.

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。

A map is a drawing that give us information about a place at a particular time. Maps are a representation of the real world drawn ___41___ on a flat surface but many times ___42___ than the place itself. Maps are one of the oldest forms of nonverbal (非言语的) ___43___. Every culture in every part of the world makes and uses maps. The art and ___44___ of making maps is called cartography (制图学). A person making maps is called a cartographer. In fact, all the information about one place cannot be ___45___ in a single map. Different ___46___ of a place can be shown in different types of maps.

There are two main types of maps—physical maps and political maps. Physical maps show the ___47___ of the land—hills, lakes, forests, the coast and so on. ___48___ maps show how the land is used by people—counties, provinces, countries, town boundaries, etc. Both types of map have ___49___ over time because forests are cut down, roads are built, towns expand and borders change. Most maps include a compass rose which indicates the ___50___. In the meanwhile, they ___51___ include a scale (比例尺), which is useful for estimating ___52___.

People use or “read” maps because of different ___53___. For example, we often use them when we are traveling to the places that we are not ___54___ with. News reporters use maps to tell us ___55___ things are happening in the world, ___56___ use them to navigate (导航) the skies and fishermen to navigate the seas.

Maps have an exciting history of their own. Over time, they ___57___ from being rough sketches, often based on travelers' tales and stories ___58___ through word of mouth that may or may not have been ___59___. Nowadays maps are accurate scientific instruments. Their ___60___ runs along with the progress of civilisation.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. accurately | B. purposely | C. occasionally | D. permanently |
| 42. A. wider | B. larger | C. longer | D. smaller |
| 43. A. behavior | B. language | C. learning | D. communication |
| 44. A. experiment | B. instrument | C. science | D. result |
| 45. A. downloaded | B. put | C. reported | D. updated |
| 46. A. locations | B. aspects | C. landscapes | D. histories |
| 47. A. origins | B. views | C. outlines | D. benefits |
| 48. A. Historic | B. Delicate | C. Political | D. Abstract |
| 49. A. changed | B. disappeared | C. arisen | D. spread |
| 50. A. time | B. directions | C. weather | D. spots |
| 51. A. just | B. ever | C. also | D. even |
| 52. A. area | B. width | C. length | D. distance |
| 53. A. reasons | B. hobbies | C. stands | D. levels |
| 54. A. careful | B. concerned | C. satisfied | D. familiar |
| 55. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. when |
| 56. A. pilots | B. drivers | C. astronomers | D. sailors |
| 57. A. ranged | B. advanced | C. differed | D. rose |
| 58. A. written down | B. heard of | C. passed on | D. set aside |
| 59. A. charming | B. funny | C. direct | D. true |
| 60. A. development | B. appearance | C. operation | D. function |

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。

Are you a good judge of character? Can you make 61 accurate 62 (judge) of someone's personality based only on your first impression of them? Ironically, the answer 63 (lie) as much in them as it does in you.

Henry Adams, a US psephologist. His research concluded that people fell into two groups – good judges of themselves and good judges of others. Most of us would probably be able to 64 (accurate) identify these signs, even in a stranger. As such, most of us are probably good judges of emotion.

In order to be a good judge of personality, a person needs to be a 'good target'. 'Good targets' are people 65 reveal relevant and useful cues to their personality. So this means 'the good judge' will only manifest when 66 (read) 'good targets'. This is according to Rogers and Biesanz in their 2019 journal 67 (entitle) 'Reassessing the good judge of personality'. "We found consistent, clear and strong evidence 68 the good judge does exist", they concluded. The good judge does not have magical gifts of perception – they are simply able to "detect information 69 (provide) by the good target".

And now we know that good judges probably do exist. In the future, more research 70 (do) into how they read personality, what kind of people they are – and whether their skills can be taught.

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)

71. 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。

If you're thinking of going away to study, your choice of accommodation will be great important. You may be lucky enough to have the chance staying with relatives. Therefore, this can bring problems as well as advantages. Family life may well distract you from your studies, and there will also be the questions of that you should pay your relatives. No matter how caring they may be and no matter how much they want you with they, they won't expect to keep you for nothing. Pay too much or too little can be easily lead you to bad feeling. But setting the right amount can be tricky and embarrassed. Some people may distrust arrangement of relatives. Believe it or not, there's a strange idea that it costs nothing either for you or for relatives, if you're living with them. Lodging with strangers can often be the best arrangement at all.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校校报英语栏目向高中学生征文，题目为“My Biggest Challenge in Senior High”，请你写一篇英语短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 你遇到的挑战；2. 解决办法；3. 为同学提出建议。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 为使行文连贯，可适当增加细节。

