

江西省重点中学九校协作体 2023 届高三第二次联考

英语试卷 2023.5

命题人：临川一中 宋 静 抚州一中 曾斐娜 邓丽玲

第 I 卷 选择题 (共 100 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

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 does the man plan to do?
A. Attend a concert. B. See a film. C. Watch a game.
2. What is the man doing?
A. Asking permission. B. Offering help. C. Finding the smoking area.
3. When did the woman come back home?
A. At 8:00 B. At 10:00. C. At 11:00.
4. Where does the woman want to have dinner?
A. At the man's house.
B. At the Red Rose Restaurant.
C. At the Blue Moon Restaurant.
5. What will the woman do?
A. Take a bath. B. Cook a meal. C. Call her dad.

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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. How much will the woman pay?
A. \$200. B. \$100. C. \$400.
 7. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Walk the dog twice a day.
B. Feed the dog every two hours.
C. Get the dog's registration papers.
- 听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。
8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Neighbors.

9. What does the man have to do now?
A. Talk with the woman. B. Go to the airport. C. See Mr. Brown off.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What's the woman's trouble?
A. She argued with her classmate.
B. She has difficulty getting a job.
C. She lacks fashionable clothes.
11. What should the woman do according to her parents?
A. Buy some new clothes. B. Spend more time on her study. C. Get a part-time job.
12. What do we know about the woman?
A. She is the same size as her sister.
B. She doesn't want to wear her sister's clothes.
C. She will have a talk with her parents.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Why does the woman call the man?
A. To invite him to a party.
B. To help him buy some food.
C. To ask him to send some invitations.
14. What does the woman say about Ben?
A. He is leaving France. B. He has become a teacher. C. He will work for a magazine.
15. Who will attend the party?
A. Ben's teachers. B. Ben's parents. C. Ben's workmates.
16. When will the speakers meet?
A. At 8:45. B. At 9:00. C. At 10:00.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. Who is the speaker?
A. Brandon's mother. B. A customer. C. An announcer at Wal-Mart.
18. Where was Brandon last seen?
A. In the frozen foods section. B. In the sporting goods section. C. In the toys section.
19. What is Brandon wearing?
A. A white shirt and a red baseball cap.
B. Blue jeans and a black baseball cap.
C. A dark shirt and blue jeans.
20. What should customers do if they see Brandon?
A. Call the security department.
B. Take him to the Pizza Hut.
C. Help him to get to the security desk.

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

The culture of newspaper reading in the United Kingdom started in the 19th century. The number of the newspapers circulated daily peaked during the early 21st century. Here are four well-known ones.

1. The Sun

The Sun is a popular newspaper, which was established in 1964 and bought by Rupert Murdoch's News International Company in 1969. It is filled with the jokes about heads of state and major events both inside and outside Britain such as mayor's trousers not being tied properly, politicians sleeping during conferences and so on. Its lively and popular style just meets the taste of the lower classes. The majority of *The Sun's* readers are in the age group of 15-34 years. Now its annual circulation has reached 23,100,000 copies.

2. Metro

Metro is a free tabloid (小报) newspaper distributed from Monday to Friday, which was established in 1999. *Metro* is published by NMG group and is distributed throughout the United Kingdom. It has gained popularity over time and also has a digital platform. The features section covers a variety of articles including lifestyle, home, science, and health. This variety of content attracts readers from various walks of life.

3. Daily Mail

Daily Mail, compared to *The Sun*, is a little more serious. It was established in 1896. Reading *Daily Mail* can not only understand major political and economic events, but also read some relaxing and helpful contents. Well-known for female favorite topics, it is extremely popular with middle-class housewives.

4. The Guardian

The Guardian is a British daily newspaper that was founded in 1821 in London, UK. *The Guardian* receives average daily readers of about 1.03 million with 126,879 in daily newspapers circulated. The paper focuses on politics, policy, business, and international relations. Their coverage includes News and Opinion, sports, Culture, Lifestyle, Podcasts, and more.

21. Who may be the target readers of *The Sun* according to the text?
- A. Elderly people. B. Middle-class men. C. Lower classes. D. Scientists.
22. Which newspaper has the shortest history?
- A. *The Sun*. B. *Daily Mail*. C. *The Guardian*. D. *Metro*.
23. Which topic is least likely to be covered in *The Guardian*?
- A. World Cup finals. B. Jogging methods. C. Sino-France relations. D. Gossip news.

B

What's the first thing that pops into your mind when you think of wheat straw? Most people would probably just see it as a pile of waste in a farmer's field. However, Wu Cui, an intangible cultural inheritor, can turn the straw left over from harvested wheat into eye-catching functional artworks.

Straw weaving is a method of making daily items or artworks by braiding straw. It was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage in 2008. The earliest straw-woven products were unearthed at Hemudu Cultural Ruins, a Neolithic (新石器的) cultural site located in Zhejiang province. *The Book of Rites*, one of the classical works of Confucianism, also records that there were mats made of cattail grass (香蒲) during the Zhou Dynasty.

Wu explains the process of straw weaving: you need to select the materials first, and then sketch the piece on paper, which requires drawing skills. Next comes the weaving, shaping and finally the preserving of the work. Even by sticking to that process, it does not mean that you will always create a good piece of work, and the hardest part is to make it lifelike and solid.

Wu recalls that, when she was a child, woven straw items could be found almost in every household in the countryside, such as straw hats and straw shoes, because they were practical in everyday life. "Due to the impact of industrialization, manufactured goods have replaced such products, which provide low profits, and there are only about 100 individuals engaging in the work across the country," she notes.

From her perspective, straw weaving should respond to people's needs and preferences, while still drawing inspiration from traditional culture. "For straw weaving to blossom, craftspeople should make joint efforts to grasp the trends and opportunities of the times to create new and relevant products," she says.

When asked about her plans, Wu says she longs to dig deeper into local traditional culture and create cultural creative products by making full use of the straw weaving technique.

24. What do we know about straw weaving according to the text?
- A. Straw weaving is a way to make priceless items or artworks.
B. One of Mencius' works documents the history of straw weaving.
C. It has been a Chinese intangible cultural heritage for over ten years.
D. The earliest straw weaving products were found at Banpo Cultural Ruins.
25. Which of the following is part of the process of straw weaving?
- A. Shaping the straw before weaving it.
B. Drawing the work on papers.
C. Using a special machine to process the material.
D. Drying the fresh wheat.
26. What can be inferred from Wu's words?
- A. Chasing profits is the main purpose for craftsmen.
B. Straw weaving artworks can neglect people's demands.
C. Straw weaving skills should keep pace with the times.
D. Straw weaving has gained in popularity over recent years.
27. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- A. Health. B. Culture. C. Education. D. Business.

We all know there's good cholesterol (胆固醇) and bad cholesterol. It turns out there's good and bad fat, too. The good fat is medically known as brown fat. It's good because it burns calories. The more familiar fat, known as white fat, stores up calories and stubbornly accumulates around waistlines and bottoms.

Scientists have known about brown fat for decades. Small mammals and human infants (婴儿) have deposits of it around their shoulder blades. It generates heat and helps maintain the body's core temperature. Recently, three studies in the *New England Journal of Medicine* suggest that brown fat—which becomes gradually less with age—might serve as a whole new way to help people lose weight. "We calculate that if you had three ounces' worth of brown fat, that would be enough to burn up 400 to 500 calories per day," says Dr. Aaron Cypess, an author of one of the new studies.

The new studies, which come from the University of Maastricht in the Netherlands, studied brown fat activity in 24 healthy young men—10 of them lean (瘦且健康的) and the others overweight. Study subjects spent two hours in a mildly chilly room—16.1 °C. Then they underwent PET scans and CT scans to measure the location and metabolic (新陈代谢的) activity of brown fat deposits. Brown fat showed up as "hot spots" in the scans of 23 out of the 24 volunteers. The one with no detectable brown fat was the most obese.

The researchers also found that exposure to chilly temperatures caused an increase in the metabolic rate of brown fat in their healthy adult volunteers. They figure that if a way can be found to activate the typical person's stores of brown fat, it will burn off at least 9 pounds of regular white fat a year. Sitting at home at 16 °C may be a simple way to achieve that and other candidate targets are already known.

28. Who may have the most brown fat according to the text?
 A. An energetic teenager. B. A middle-aged man.
 C. A lovely baby. D. An old woman.
29. Which statement will Dr. Aaron Cypess probably agree with?
 A. It doesn't take much brown fat to burn calories.
 B. People are supposed to focus on losing weight.
 C. White fat mainly accumulates around shoulder blades.
 D. Small mammals take advantage of brown fat to beat heat.
30. What do the studies mentioned in paragraph 3 show?
 A. Young men prefer brown fat to white fat.
 B. People become overweight for lack of brown fat.
 C. The location of brown fat deposits is hard to measure.
 D. Obese people may have less brown fat than lean people.
31. What will be talked about in the next paragraph?
 A. Benefits of staying in freezing rooms. B. Ways of activating stores of brown fat.
 C. Targets of keeping a healthy weight. D. Risks of eating too much heavy food.

D

Next time you're having trouble solving a tricky puzzle, consider asking a nearby bumblebee. A new study in the journal PLOS Biology finds that these humble insects can actually learn to solve puzzles from one another, suggesting that even some invertebrates(无脊椎动物) have a capacity for what we humans call "culture."

"Nobody's really thought that invertebrates like bumblebees show evidence of culture," says Alice Bridges, an ecologist at Anglia Ruskin University. "People assume that they're mostly driven by inborn factors." Bridges set out to prove them wrong. To study culture in bumblebees, she first drilled some bees to solve puzzle boxes. She trained some bees to head-butt the red switch to get the sugar water and trained others to push the blue switch. Then, Bridges placed these tutor bees into different colonies, along with the puzzle boxes.

It wasn't all fun and games: Bridges got stung multiple times and the fourth sting sent her to the hospital. Bridges persevered, however, and the experiment ultimately played itself out. In colonies where the tutor bee had learned to push the red switch, the other bees usually pushed the red switch. In colonies where the tutor bee was trained to push the blue switch, their fellow bees tended to do the same. In the control colonies where there were no tutors, the bees sometimes learned how to open the boxes, but never as efficiently or reliably.

The conclusion, Bridges and her colleagues report in their new study today, is that bumblebees can transmit certain behaviors—culturally. "Maybe culture isn't that unusual," she says. "Maybe it's not some pinnacle(顶峰) of cognition that only a few species have."

"Many of us consider ourselves special because we have culture and we can learn," says Jessica Ware, an entomologist. "The truth is that all we have found about animal culture means that human culture, once thought unique, did not appear 'out of the blue' but has obviously built on deep evolutionary(进化的) foundations."

32. How did the bumblebees get the sugar water from the puzzle boxes?
 A. By pressing a button. B. By solving word puzzles.
 C. By bursting open the boxes. D. By turning the boxes upside down.

第三部分 语音知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 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。

Winter goes and summer comes. The tides 41; the tides withdraw. All nature is a circle of moods and I am a 42 of nature. It is one of nature's 43, little understood, that each day I 44 with moods that have changed from yesterday. Inside me is a wheel, 45 turning. Like the flowers, today's full blossom will 46, yet I will remember today's dead flower carries the seed of tomorrow's blossom.

And how will I master these emotions so that each day will be 47? Trees and plants depend on the weather to 48, but I make my own weather. I 49 it with me. If I bring enthusiasm to my customers, they will 50 with enthusiasm and my weather will produce a harvest of sales and a lot of gold for me. I will learn this: weak is he who permits his thoughts to control his actions; strong is he who 51 his actions to control his thoughts. Each day I will follow this plan of battle before I am 52 by the forces of sadness, 53 and failure. I will know only those with inferior (较次的) ability can always be 54, and I am not inferior. If I feel depressed I will sing. If I feel 55 I will remember my goals. Yet, some emotions approach me with a smile, which can also destroy me. If I become overly proud, I will remember my weaknesses. If I feel my skill is 56, I will look at the stars.

With this new knowledge I will make 57 of a person's anger of today, for he doesn't know the secret of controlling his mind. No longer will I judge a man on one 58. This secret will be my key to great wealth. From this moment I am 59 to control whatever personality awakes in me each day. I will control my fate, which is to become the greatest 60 in the world!

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. advance | B. disappear | C. exist | D. fall |
| 42. A. native | B. colleague | C. supporter | D. part |
| 43. A. jokes | B. secrets | C. experiences | D. awards |
| 44. A. break in | B. wake up | C. take off | D. give out |
| 45. A. constantly | B. temporarily | C. casually | D. elegantly |
| 46. A. appear | B. blow | C. fade | D. spread |
| 47. A. anxious | B. natural | C. additional | D. productive |
| 48. A. sow | B. grow | C. separate | D. shelter |
| 49. A. fold | B. follow | C. carry | D. load |
| 50. A. react | B. review | C. recite | D. repeat |
| 51. A. obtains | B. regards | C. allows | D. observes |
| 52. A. chosen | B. seized | C. received | D. witnessed |
| 53. A. self-awareness | B. self-control | C. self-esteem | D. self-pity |
| 54. A. behind the scene | B. on the bottom line | C. at the end of the rope | D. out of sight |
| 55. A. insignificant | B. improper | C. impolite | D. unconscious |
| 56. A. concrete | B. inadequate | C. abstract | D. unmatched |
| 57. A. use | B. fun | C. sure | D. sense |
| 58. A. view | B. meeting | C. experiment | D. idiom |
| 59. A. limited | B. reserved | C. prepared | D. afraid |
| 60. A. salesman | B. player | C. architect | D. designer |

第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 50 分)

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。

MOSS, a large-scale conversational language model, was made available for public testing on Feb 20th. 61. _____ (name) after the AI-based computer 62. _____ controlled the space station in the Chinese sci-fi film *The Wandering Earth II*, it became the first ChatGPT-like software in China. Many people were quick to test the software online. The traffic was 63. _____ heavy that the platform had to be delayed for an upgrade due to the overload.

"The plan is 64. _____ (have) MOSS interact with humans for a month so as to improve it. If everything goes well, it 65. _____ (use) as an open source by the end of March," Qiu said.

"Making MOSS an open-source software can 66. _____ (effective) reduce the threshold (门槛) for the development and application of pre-trained language models, thus allowing small and medium-sized enterprises to develop 67. _____ (diversity) products," Qiu said. "We want to share MOSS and 68. _____ (it) model codes and development experiences with everyone. It still has a lot of room 69. _____ improvement. We look forward to the continued cooperation with the Fudan team, through MOSS and subsequent research and exploration, to promote AI's 70. _____ (creative) and inclusiveness as soon as possible." he added.

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。

I spent my holidays take care of plants, as a part of the school project. I chose to grow some tomato and planted the seeds in an unique pot. I examined the pot each day see signs of the plants coming up with. Much to my delight, I noticed green shoots on a warm morning and observed it for an hour. The pleasure of growing plants was simple indescribable. The fact that I was paving the existence for new beings by planting seeds were amazing. Undoubtedly, it was not only the best school project I have ever done and an unforgettable experience.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

学校英文报正在开展以 How to Stop Procrastination 为主题的征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 拖延症的危害;
2. 分析拖延的原因;
3. 提出合理建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 短文的题目和首句已为你写好。

Procrastinate 拖延

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