

## 2022 - 2023 下学年高三年级 TOP 二十名校二月调研考 高三英语试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 8 页, 考试时间 120 分钟, 卷面总分 150 分。
2. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡相应的位置上。
3. 全部答案写在答题卡上, 答在本试卷上无效。
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。

1. What do we learn from the conversation?  
A. The man hates to lend his tools to other people.  
B. The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.  
C. The man lost those tools.
2. What do we know about the man?  
A. He prefers a new job.  
B. He will not give up his job.  
C. He has a large family to support.
3. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Classmates.                      B. Teacher and student.                      C. Headmaster and teacher.
4. Who is worried about gaining weight?  
A. The son.                          B. Aunt Louise.                          C. The mother.
5. Why is the woman unwilling to buy the coat?  
A. It is expensive.                      B. There isn't her size.                      C. She doesn't like the color.

#### 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 is the woman probably?  
A. A hotel clerk.                      B. A house buyer.                      C. A shop assistant.
7. What is the pillow filled with?  
A. Cotton.                              B. Dried flowers.                      C. A special material.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of skills does the woman lack?  
A. Operating computers.                      B. Doing business.                      C. Typing.
9. Which company did the woman work in?  
A. A trading company and a trust company.

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B. A trust company.

C. A trading company.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's wrong with the woman's mother?

A. She has been sick.

B. She misses her family and friends.

C. She can't earn enough to support her family.

11. Where does the woman live?

A. In America.

B. In India.

C. In Britain.

12. What does the woman plan to do next year?

A. Study a new language.

B. Travel to India.

C. Visit her father's native country.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many Economics lectures will the man attend every week?

A. Five times, from Monday to Friday.

B. Two times, on Thursday and Friday.

C. Two times, on Tuesday and Thursday.

14. Why did the man miss the meeting for the new students yesterday?

A. Because he hadn't received any notice about that meeting.

B. Because he had to attend the group discussion.

C. Because he had to do some part-time jobs yesterday.

15. If a student wants to earn the scholarship, what is the required attendance rate?

A. 80%.

B. 90%.

C. 100%.

16. What can we know about the man?

A. He is a freshman in the university.

B. He needn't work after school.

C. He thinks the time of the lecture is too early.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long has the speaker lived in a big city?

A. One year.

B. Ten years.

C. Eighteen years.

18. What is the speaker's opinion on public transport?

A. It's comfortable.

B. It's time-saving.

C. It's cheap.

19. What is good about living in a small town?

A. It's safer.

B. It's healthier.

C. It's more convenient.

20. What kind of life do the speakers seem to like most?

A. Busy.

B. Colorful.

C. Quiet.

## 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 following are some programs offered by New York City for children aged eight and up.

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## Softball

### Spring

Co-ed(男女同校的) softball programs take place in the spring for children between the ages of 8-14. Instructional clinics and competitive leagues are held across the city. Registration is on a first come, first served basis in early spring.

## Golf

### CityParks Junior Golf Center, Summer

Located next to the Dyker Beach public golf course in Bay Ridge Brooklyn, the CityParks Junior Golf Center is a state-of-the-art facility that offers free golf instruction to New York City children between the ages of 7-17. Highlights include a six-hole golf course, practice putting and chipping greens(切果岭), covered driving range and clubhouse with classroom space.

## Wheelchair Flag Football

### Fall

Some of the fall flag football leagues have adaptive divisions for people with disabilities. These include opportunities for children and adults. Registration is on a first come, first served basis in September, and the leagues run until November.

## Street Hockey

### Winter and Summer

NYC Parks and the New York Rangers provide free youth street hockey clinics, presented by Coca-Cola, Get the Ball Rolling. The clinics are for boys and girls aged 5-17, and provide instruction on the basics of street hockey, as well as tips on the importance of exercising and eating a balanced diet. All equipment is provided and no prior experience is necessary to participate. Sessions run from December to February in the winter and July to August in the summer. Registration is on a rolling basis beginning prior to the start of each session.

21. What is special about Golf?

A. It doesn't charge the learner.

B. Learners can't go to the court.

C. It teaches theory without practice.

D. It is intended for children over 17.

22. Who is Wheelchair Flag Football intended for?

A. Adults of 18 and up.

B. All disabled people.

C. Children of 7 and down.

D. Boys and girls aged 5-17.

23. Which program runs in two seasons?

A. Golf.

B. Softball.

C. Street Hockey.

D. Wheelchair Flag Football.

## B

When people ask me where I grew up, I can never give a solid answer. I've moved nine times in six different states and have never lived somewhere consistently for more than 3 years. Throughout all these moves, houses would change, schools would change, and even friends would change. However, family was always a consistency in my life. Not just my family physically, but also the emotional support and love that they provided. As a result of this, family has become a value that I hold essential to my life and my identity as a person.

Almost every big decision I can think of has involved my family. One such decision is whether I wanted to accept my job offer. It'd be my first time moving away from home and truly being on my own in a long term setting. I relied on my values of family to make the decision easier. For one, the company I chose to work for held family values in extremely high regard, which really resonated(共鸣) with me. The location of my job is also somewhere that's highly rated for raising a family, which

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I plan on doing sometime in the future. The fact that this job coincides(重合) with my family values so well made the decision to accept that much easier.

Five years from now, I expect this value to involve many other values. I want to learn to value not only my own family and idea of it but other people's idea of family as well. I imagine that I will continue to live my life based on the family value I've come to know growing up, but also begin to form my own idea of the family value. These new ideas will grow.

24. What's the influence of the author's moving home frequently?
- A. Living an independent life. B. Relying on family heavily.  
C. Being related to family loosely. D. Meeting with many challenges.
25. What contributes most to the author's accepting the job offer?
- A. His expectation to live alone. B. His family's support.  
C. The same opinion about family. D. The perfect position for living.
26. What does the author intend to express in paragraph 3?
- A. His eagerness to make a family. B. How to maintain a happy family.  
C. How to make decisions wisely. D. His appreciation of family values.
27. What does the author think of his future?
- A. Hopeful. B. Frightening.  
C. Unimaginative. D. Uncertain.

### C

Every year the European Commission awards the STARTS Prize to projects that combine artistic expression, technology and scientific research. This year's shortlisted projects touched on topics ranging from simple technology to DNA data storage, but the final two Grand Prize winners both focused on environment and sustainability.

The Grand Prize in Innovative Collaboration went to "Remix El Barrio", a cooperation between Anastasia Pistofidou, Marion Real, Fab Lab Barcelona and the Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia.

The project identified food waste streams in the Barcelona neighbourhood of Poblenou and worked with local restaurants and Fab Lab Barcelona to turn this waste into different materials. In this circular economy project, waste becomes a resource again. Twelve designers used these materials to create a variety of products, such as a jacket made from a material sourced from orange peels, or soap made with used cooking oils.

The other winner was "Oceans in Transformation", which was awarded the Grand Prize for Artistic Exploration. In this project, Territorial Agency's John Palmesino and Ann-Sofi Rönnskog wanted to find a way to visualise the many different types of knowledge we have about the ocean.

Their work shows that scientific research is fragmented. Each research activity looks at one aspect of the ocean-sea level, for example, or biodiversity—and usually in just one location. That makes it difficult to get a broad overview of what exactly is happening with the oceans as a whole. To tackle this, "Oceans in Transformation" combined different research data to create a project that shows the wide variety of information that's out there.

Both Grand Prize winners are reminders that issues related to environment and sustainability are often complex and affect many different communities. The solutions aren't always just scientific. For example, scientists can find ways to turn food waste into new materials, but in practice restaurants and designers and consumers are all part of the solution as well. And while scientists are continuously collecting valuable data about the changing oceans, "Oceans in Transformation" showed that such data is meaningless unless people see it in context(背景).

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28. What can be inferred from paragraph 1?
- A. The STARTS Prize is given to a specific field.
  - B. The STARTS Prize covers a very broad range.
  - C. The European Commission chooses one for the prize.
  - D. Only environment and sustainability are fit for the prize.
29. Why does “Remix El Barrio” was awarded the prize?
- A. It turns waste food into useful daily materials.
  - B. It collects data about the waste food in Poblenu.
  - C. It tells the importance of food to the Commission.
  - D. It invents a machine to collect waste food efficiently.
30. What does the underlined word “fragmented” in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Wonderful.
  - B. Useless.
  - C. Broken.
  - D. Incorrect.
31. What can we know from the last paragraph?
- A. Datas about oceans are useful to all people.
  - B. Problems related to environment are simple.
  - C. Solutions to environment need more than techs.
  - D. It's no good to turn food waste into new materials.

**D**

Scientists have come up with a new way of identifying animals in an area by testing DNA taken in from the air. The researchers believe their new method could help scientists keep track of animals that are hard to spot, including endangered animals.

Two teams of scientists—one in Denmark and one in the United Kingdom (UK)—came up with the same question at about the same time: Could they identify the animals in an area from DNA that was simply floating in the air?

Testing for eDNA isn't a new idea, but most of the time, scientists look for eDNA in water. DNA in the air is usually so small that it would take a microscope to see it. The scientists didn't have high hopes for their experiment. Neither team knew that the other group was working on a similar experiment. One collected samples from different locations at Denmark's Copenhagen Zoo, and the other at Hamerton Zoo Park in the UK. The scientists used slightly different methods to collect their samples. But basically, both teams collected extremely tiny bits of DNA onto very high quality filters (过滤器).

In the laboratory, they got the DNA from the filters and made copies of it to study. By comparing their samples with examples of DNA from different animals, the scientists were able to identify many different animals at the zoos.

Each team only discovered about the other experiment after they had written a paper about their own results. Instead of competing, the two decided to combine their results and publish a paper together.

Both teams are excited about the ways this new method could be used in the wild. Scientists have been looking for better ways to track endangered animals without interfering with them. If researchers know where animals live, they can do a better job of protecting them. “The next step is to figure out how to take this method into nature,” says Dr. Bohmann, one of the scientists on the Copenhagen team.

32. What's the task of the scientists from different countries?
- A. To recognize animals by DNA in the open air.
  - B. To improve what the other team have achieved.

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- C. To look for eDNA in water for some rare animals.  
D. To save endangered animals by copying their DNA.
33. What can we know from paragraph 3?  
A. The two teams collected DNA from the same zoo.  
B. Neither team made correct treatment on the study.  
C. The two teams used completely different techniques.  
D. Scientists didn't think highly of the two teams' methods.
34. Which of the following can best describe the two teams' cooperation??  
A. Eventful.                      B. Competitive.                      C. Promising.                      D. Complicated.
35. What is the text mainly about?  
A. People's efforts in saving endangered animals.  
B. New methods of recognizing animals by DNA.  
C. Ways of studying animals without disturbing them.  
D. Different countries' cooperation in saving animals.

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。

Applying the correct time management skills and tips can help you get more organized and increase productivity. The more of these tools you learn to use, the more that you will get done each day.

36 First, get ready your work list for the following day the evening or night before. The best exercise is for you to plan your entire next day as the last thing you do before coming home from work. When you plan your day the night before, your subconsciousness then goes to work on your plans and goals while you are asleep. Very often you will wake up in the morning with ideas and insights that apply to the work of the day. 37 A major reason for insomnia(失眠) is your lying awake trying not to forget to remember everything that you have to do the following day.

Schedule your time. 38 The very act of using your organizational skills to plan your day, week, and month, gives you a greater feeling of control and will help increase productivity throughout your day. You'll feel in charge of your life. Mastering your time organization actually increases your self-esteem(自尊). 39

Start Early. To increase productivity, start your day early. The more time you take to sit, think, and plan, the better organized you will be in every area of your life. In the biographies and autobiographies of successful men and women, almost all of them have one thing in common. They developed great organizational skills and the habit of going to bed at a reasonable hour and rising early. Many successful people arise at 5:00 A. M. or 5:30 A. M.. 40 As a result, they are always more effective than those who sleep in until the last possible moment.

- A. Prepare in advance.  
B. It reduces stress and releases energy.  
C. Increase productivity with prime time.  
D. As a result, it improves your sense of personal power.  
E. Then they can have enough time to think and plan for the coming day.  
F. Your most important work requires that you be at your best, and creative.  
G. A major benefit of doing so is that this exercise lets you sleep more soundly.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

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### 第一节 完形填空(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。

When I was a boy we lived across a river from the main road and the only way to get to our house was across an old, wooden, swinging bridge. We also lived right next to Camp Caesar which 41 camps all summer long. And the 42 thing about it was that it had a public swimming pool. I 43 spending almost every day of my summers at that pool. I would 44 there when the pool opened at 1 P. M. and swim/swam until it closed at 5 P. M. 45 my brothers and a lot of my friends would be there too. We had so much 46 laughing, playing, swimming, splashing, and 47 the diving board.

One time, however, I went to the pool, only to find it crowded with 48. None of my friends were there. I stayed for a while but felt 49. I left early and walked home sad and angry. When I got to the swinging bridge, 50, I saw my one friend/one of my friend who was never 51 at the pool. He stood on the 52 with his face smiling and his tail wagging(摇动). It was my dog, Doobie 53 waiting for me to come home. I 54 across the bridge to hug him and then we both ran down to the river below our 55 to swim. We jumped into the cold, clear water 56. We swam around each other. When we got 57, we stopped swimming and played 58 with a stick in the shallows. And Doobie happily drove my loneliness away with his doggie kisses and gentle 59. During all of those Summers spent 60 as a boy that is the day I remember the most.

- |                   |                |                 |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. rejected   | B. limited     | C. changed      | D. hosted       |
| 42. A. newest     | B. best        | C. hardest      | D. funniest     |
| 43. A. dislike    | B. regret      | C. remember     | D. mind         |
| 44. A. get        | B. lie         | C. work         | D. play         |
| 45. A. Seldom     | B. Unluckily   | C. Usually      | D. Strangely    |
| 46. A. desire     | B. pleasure    | C. trouble      | D. information  |
| 47. A. going off  | B. moving away | C. mending up   | D. cutting down |
| 48. A. beginners  | B. adults      | C. boys         | D. strangers    |
| 49. A. glad       | B. inspired    | C. lonely       | D. astonished   |
| 50. A. though     | B. therefore   | C. occasionally | D. besides      |
| 51. A. instructed | B. allowed     | C. guided       | D. ignored      |
| 52. A. tree       | B. roof        | C. board        | D. bridge       |
| 53. A. patiently  | B. angrily     | C. actively     | D. nervously    |
| 54. A. floated    | B. backed      | C. hurried      | D. looked       |
| 55. A. tent       | B. house       | C. umbrella     | D. shade        |
| 56. A. slowly     | B. fearfully   | C. cautiously   | D. excitedly    |
| 57. A. tired      | B. wet         | C. washed       | D. sleepy       |
| 58. A. balls      | B. roles       | C. games        | D. situations   |
| 59. A. feeling    | B. love        | C. thought      | D. worry        |
| 60. A. exercising | B. studying    | C. growing      | D. swimming     |

### 第二节 语法填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Sichuan province is the birthplace of many dishes that are well-received globally. Sichuan food, originating 61 the Southwestern region of China, is the most widely served cuisine in China itself. The dishes of Sichuan cuisine 62 (know) for their deep and rich flavours, especially the taste of Sichuan pepper, 63 is rare in other regional cuisines.

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Sichuan cuisine holds a reputation for its 64 (vary) of seasonings used, as each dish 65 (require) different cooking methods. As the saying goes, "one dish with one flavor, with one hundred dishes come hundred flavors." Sichuan food is most well-known for 66 (it) hot and spicy flavor, though it may sport sweet and sour flavors too. The most 67 (common) used spices you can find in most households and eateries are "The Five Fragrances (香料)" which consist of fennel, pepper, and so on.

Sichuan cuisine cannot do without Sichuan pepper, black pepper, chili, broad bean chili paste, shallots, ginger, and garlic. These are must-have seasonings that bring out the intense flavors the 68 (dish) are famous for. The other fresh produce 69 (use) ranges widely from pork to beef, fish, vegetables, 70 even tofu.

#### 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 (Λ), 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。

As I was watering the plants in the front of my house, my neighbor was passing by for her walk. She appreciated the plants, so I told him how I had increased the number of plants, and that I would be able to offer her few.

Then I mix some potting soil and sand and put them in a container, and after put the open cut into rooting powder, I put it in the soil with a little water. Usually it take 4-6 weeks for the roots to form and then they are ready about repotting or gifting. My connect with dirt and understanding of plants are also growing in the process. I am gratefully for having these plants and the soil as my teachers and for being able to share the fruits with other.

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Peter 即将来北京大学留学, 打算居住在北京的中国家庭里。他写信让你提一些注意事项, 请你据此回信, 内容包括:

1. 欢迎他来中国;
2. 给他的建议;
3. 祝他生活愉快。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua



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