

# 2023 年岳阳县新高考适应性测试

## 英语试题

分值：150 分      时量：120 分钟

命题人：      审题人：

### 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、班级、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。

### 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. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a store.                      B. At a gym.                      C. At home.

2. How will David get to the club?

- A. By car.                      B. By train.                      C. By bike.

3. What is Jane studying?

- A. Biology.                      B. Chemistry.                      C. Calligraphy.

4. What is the man doing?

- A. Buying an air conditioner.  
B. Returning an air conditioner.  
C. Fixing an air conditioner.

5. How does the woman probably feel?

- A. Excited.                      B. Annoyed.                      C. Puzzled.

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. How many people will be travelling?

- A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.

7. When will the man leave for Seattle?

- A. This Wednesday. B. Next Monday. C. Next Wednesday.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Buying a present.  
B. Attending a concert.  
C. Planning a birthday party.

9. What will the speakers do later?

- A. See a movie. B. Read a novel. C. Meet up with Jane.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where is Lisa?

- A. Liverpool. B. London. C. Paris.

11. What kind of people does London Week need?

- A. Reporters. B. Sales representatives. C. Advertisers.

12. How much did Lisa earn monthly in her last job?

- A. 3,500 pounds. B. 3,000 pounds. C. 2,500 pounds.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Good friends. B. Fellow students. C. Roommates.

14. When did Sarah start college?

- A. A year ago. B. Three months ago. C. A week ago.

15. Why does Ricky want to move?

- A. He wants younger company.  
B. He wants to be nearer college.  
C. He doesn't get along with the host family.

16. What will Ricky probably do next?

- A. Visit a teacher. B. Hang out with friends. C. Give John a phone call.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?  
A. A guide.                                B. A teacher.                                C. A coach.
18. When will the students leave for the museum?  
A. 6:30.                                      B. 7:45.                                      C. 8:00.
19. What will the students do at 1:15?  
A. See a film.                                B. Meet at a cafe.                                C. Visit a gallery.
20. Where can the students find more information?  
A. From teachers.                                B. From a website.                                C. From a book.

第二部分 阅读理解（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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

**Warm Mineral Springs Park**

Step into the past at the only natural warm spring in Florida! With a consistent average temperature of 85 °F year round, Warm Mineral Springs Park provides visitors with a number of recreation options. The spring is reported to have one of the highest mineral contents of any natural spring in the United States. With highly mineralized properties, internationally known for its healing qualities, the park attracts more than 130,000 visitors annually.

At Warm Mineral Springs Park, you will find a day full of relaxation. A variety of spa services are available to those who book in advance by calling (941) 426-1692. An on-site gift shop offers diverse items and souvenirs for purchase.

**Pricing**

Tickets are not refundable, cannot be exchanged, and cannot be reissued if lost or stolen. Same day re-entry is permitted. Residents include all of Sarasota County. Proof of residency includes driver's license, water bill and tax bill. Entry pricing, including sales tax, is as follows:

Pass	Resident	Non-Resident
Adults (ages 18 and above)	\$15	\$20
Students (ages 6-17)	\$11.25	\$15
Children (ages 5 and younger)	FREE	FREE
Annual Pass	\$1,125	\$2,000
10 Visit Pass	\$112.50	\$150
30 Visit Pass	\$150	\$200

## General Rules

To ensure a safe and enjoyable experience for all visitors, please respect the following rules:

- ◆ Children 10 years and younger must stay in the children’s area.
- ◆ Children ages 11-16 must remain in the outer border.
- ◆ You must be 17 years or older to swim in the middle.
- ◆ No toys are allowed in the water.
- ◆ No food or drinks in the water.
- ◆ No visitors may block the entrance or exit ramps (坡道).
- ◆ Devices for the producing or reproducing of sound are prohibited.

**For Dally Programming, Contact:** (941) 426-1692

**Hours of Operation:** Monday through Sunday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Open every day, with the exception of December 25.

21. What makes Warm Mineral Springs Park unique in Florida?
  - A. The mineral contents.
  - B. The recreation options.
  - C. The average temperature.
  - D. The natural spring.
22. A student aged 16 from Sarasota entered the park twice last Sunday, how much should he pay?
  - A. \$11.25
  - B. \$22.50
  - C. \$15
  - D. \$30
23. What can we learn about Warm Mineral Springs Park from the passage?
  - A. Visitors can purchase souvenirs all year round.
  - B. The entrance or exit ramps aren’t available to visitors.
  - C. Activity zones are separated according to the age of visitors.
  - D. Each visitor to the park can relax himself through spa services.

## B

In 2000, Andréa Speranza achieved her dream of becoming a firefighter joining the Halifax Regional Fire Service. Her job was exactly as satisfying as she imagined it would be, except for one thing: she still hadn’t seen another woman in her role—not in a magazine, not on television, not in real life. Even today, less than five percent of firefighters in Canada are women. Speranza decided that she wanted to help young women see that they, too, could have a career like hers.

The result is Camp Courage, a program for girls aged 15 to 19 who want to learn more about firefighting. In 2006, Speranza and about 20 volunteers welcomed their first 17 participants, recruiting (招募) attendees through advertising in schools and recreation centers. Over the course of eight days, the girls discovered the ins and outs of being first responders: learning how to put out fires, deliver first aid and even use the jaws of life (救生钳) on a car.

Camp Courage now runs one session every year in Halifax and is free to attend. To offset costs, Speranza and her fellow campers fundraise by holding everything from car washes to comedy nights. Hopeful campers must also submit an essay describing how they plan to help their community, or a specific individual in need. And they have to deliver on the plan—from building a bench (长椅) for a senior at a bus stop to launching a local chapter of the Kids Help Phone.

Hundreds of girls have passed through Camp Courage, and 36 percent are doing exactly what 52-year-old Speranza hoped they would: working as first responders across the country. This past summer, the camp held its first session for young women in Halifax, as well as its first national camp in Calgary with plans to roll out more in 2023.

24. What was probably Speranza's wish in 2001?

- A. To see more female firefighters.
- B. To make contact with more teenage girls.
- C. To be recruited to the Halifax Regional Fire Service.
- D. To work part-time in schools and recreation centers.

25. What does the underlined part “ins and outs” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Risks.
- B. Chances.
- C. Details.
- D. Purposes.

26. What can be inferred about Camp Courage?

- A. It is a nonprofit international organization
- B. It teaches the value of being helpful to others.
- C. It requires its campers to write an essay every week.
- D. It introduces boys and girls to the emergency services.

27. What can we say about Speranza?

- A. She had a burning ambition to play comedy.
- B. She used to be reserved and disciplined.
- C. She is intellectual and scholarly.
- D. She is brave and inspiring.

### C

Every few years, snowshoe hare (白靴兔) numbers in the Canadian Yukon climb to a peak. As hare populations increase, so do those of their predators (捕食者): lynx and coyotes. Then hare populations fall and their predators start to die off. The cycle is a famous phenomenon among ecologists and has been studied since the 1920s.

In recent years, though, researchers have found hare numbers fall from their peak not just because predators eat too many of them. Long-lasting stress from living surrounded by killers causes mother hares to eat less food and bear fewer babies. The trauma (创伤) of living through such threats causes lasting changes in brain chemistry, keeping the hares from reproducing at normal levels.

And it's not just snowshoe hares, as behavioral ecologists Liana Zanette and Michael Clinchy, who study what they call the ecology of fear, have shown. They've found that fear of predators can cause other wild mammals (哺乳动物) and songbirds to bear and raise fewer young. The offspring of frightened voles and song sparrows are less likely to succeed in reproducing. These findings add to a growing body of evidence showing that fearful experiences can have long-lasting effects on wildlife and suggesting that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is not only unique to humans, but shared among other creatures.

Rudy Boonstra, a population ecologist at the University of Toronto, sees the response of snowshoe hares as an adaptation that allows the animals to make the best of a bad situation. Animals stressed by many predators spend more time hiding and less time feeding, so they produce fewer young—but that may allow more adult hares to survive to rebuild the population when the cycle starts again.

Despite the evidence that a wide range of animals experience the long-term impacts of extreme stress, some psychologists still hold their human-centric (以人为本的) view of PTSD. "It is defined in terms of human responses," says neurobiologist David Diamond. "There is no biological measure—you can't get a blood test that says someone has PTSD. This is a psychological disease, and that's why I call it a human disorder. Because a rat can't tell you how it feels."

28. What did researchers find about snowshoe hares lately?

- A. Their predators are in danger of dying out.
- B. Their numbers decline partly because of stress.
- C. Their safety is threatened by lynx and coyotes.
- D. Their populations rise and fall every few years.

29. Which of the following would Zanette and Clinchy agree with?

- A. PTSD exists among wild animals.
- B. It is hard for animals to remember trauma.
- C. Snowshoe hares suffer more than other mammals.
- D. Birds attract fewer predators than land animals do.

30. What does Diamond express in the last paragraph?

- A. PTSD is a uniquely human problem.
- B. Blood tests help identify animals' PTSD.
- C. PTSD is a normal adaptive response.
- D. More animals are suffering from PTSD.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To give a brief introduction to PTSD.
- B. To talk about how to get over trauma.
- C. To discuss how fear might hurt animals.
- D. To call for the protection of snowshoe hares.

## D

Video has become an increasingly popular educational tool. As a storytelling medium, video is in many ways superior to text or lecture-based instruction, but it is not without disadvantages. It can be difficult to search or find already seen content for review. And note-taking is especially laborious (费力的).

Hari Subramonyam, a research professor in the Stanford Graduate School of Education, and two workmates, have used computer vision and natural language processing tools to develop VideoSticker a note-taking application specifically for video-based learning.

VideoSticker combines video, transcripts (文本), and a powerful visual and textual note-taking application. Better yet using AI, VideoSticker can automatically identify and trim (修剪) objects out of the video and place them in the note-taking area. VideoSticker then deals with the transcripts using tools like those behind popular voice recognition and chatbots to pull key text into the note-taking area, combining it with the relevant imagery.

It all adds up to a big head start on manual (手工的) note-taking and allows students to focus on the important content to improve comprehension and recall.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the VideoSticker approach, the researchers conducted a test with 10 undergraduate students. Each completed a 75-to-90-minute note-taking session. They then reported their experiences. All participants noted VideoSticker's flexibility in note-taking. "Trimming the objects and controlling them in the video viewing panel is cool," notes one participant.

"Overall, I think VideoSticker is a great example of AI making a good combination with the learning context to balance manual note-taking with the experience of learning that is so important to real comprehension", Subramonyam says. "As video becomes more commonplace in the classroom, as it is sure to in coming years, a tool like this will be very much needed. Going forward, my team plans to partner with educators to evaluate VideoSticker in real-world learning contexts and make the tool commercially available."

32. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. What VideoSticker is about.
- B. Where VideoSticker can be applied
- C. Why VideoSticker was developed.
- D. How VideoSticker works.

33. What was the participants' attitude to VideoSticker?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Favorable.

34. What will Subramonyam's team do next?

- A. Create more learning tools.
- B. Put VideoSticker on the market
- C. Improve real-world learning contexts.
- D. Allow AI to change manual note-taking.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. Video-based learning gains popularity due to VideoSticker
  - B. Note-taking applications begin to attract more AI developers
  - C. VideoSticker helps students take notes from video lessons
  - D. Educators consider VideoSticker as an essential teaching tool

**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。

**How to develop personal accountability**

Personal accountability means taking responsibility for your life. It plays a significant role in the fulfillment you get from your personal and professional life. 36 These five strategies will help you start being accountable today.

**Be self-aware.**

Whenever you want to make excuses for your behavior, step back and evaluate your emotions from a sensible place. Whether at work or in your personal life, be willing to step up and take responsibility, even if you are afraid of what will happen if things go wrong.

**Turn your “shoulds” into “musts”.**

37 Start with turning your “shoulds” into “musts.” Our lives are filled with things we “should” do. To turn these goals into “musts,” connect them to your purpose in life. Understand that they are essential to your happiness. Make a promise to yourself to live with no regrets.

**Set goals.**

Setting goals (even small ones) and achieving them allows you to demonstrate that you can hold yourself accountable. 38

**Watch your words.**

Everyone has an inner monolog (独白) that affects the way we interact with the world. That little voice turns into the behaviors we engage in and the words we choose to speak. 39 Next time something goes wrong notice how you react.

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Ask a friend to hold you accountable for certain goals; this can be especially helpful if you share a common goal. For example if you're both training to run a race set up check-ins to see how the other is doing.

- A. Transform your mindset.
- B. Conduct emotional evaluation.
- C. Have an accountability partner.
- D. However, many people struggle with it.
- E. When you achieve your goals, take time to celebrate in your own way.
- F. Change your thoughts and think about how to improve yourself.
- G. The ability to stop any negative self-talk is vital to positively engaging with others.



第三部分 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。

In every country I've been to on my journey to Antarctica, I've met amazing and kind strangers who have made my travels easier, safer, and more fun.

I once 41 three such people in a small Quito bus station. We were forced to 42 a taxi when no bus could be found. Sitting four in the back seat for an hour forced you to get to know others quite well. My 43 Rosita told me about herself: Colombian, living in Toronto for the past 30 years, now going back to 44 relatives with her brother and sister. And I told them my 45 Antarctica alone. Then when we 46 caught our next bus to Guayaquil, an eight-hour journey, we made 47 stops along the way and Rosita's brother Joseo always took care of my 48 while I went to buy food. I was 49

At night we arrived at Guayaquil, where I had to find a bus for Peru the next day. Although Rosita had met up with her family she 50 not leaving without helping me find my way. Joseo asked around and got the 51 of the bus station. Just when I planned to say goodbye, Joseo and Rosita 52 to drive me there, for they thought it was not safe for a girl to travel alone at night. Happily, we found the station without too much 53 and they helped 54 me in a nearby hotel. How kind-hearted and 55 they were!

41. A. motivated    B. entertained    C. encountered    D. investigated
42. A. share    B. repair    C. drive    D. park
43. A. guest    B. friend    C. guide    D. neighbor
44. A. visit    B. rescue    C. educate    D. trick
45. A. attitude    B. advice    C. destination    D. solution
46. A. previously    B. frequently    C. eventually    D. temporarily
47. A. instant    B. wrong    C. impossible    D. regular
48. A. emotions    B. possessions    C. expenses    D. accommodations
49. A. honest    B. grateful    C. generous    D. regretful
50. A. insisted on    B. dreamed of    C. believed in    D. worried about
51. A. review    B. announcement    C. address    D. photograph

52. A. happened    B. decided    C. pretended    D. hesitated  
53. A. difficulty    B. preparation    C. permission    D. sympathy  
54. A. discover    B. discipline    C. protect    D. settle  
55. A. hopeful    B. thoughtful    C. skillful    D. peaceful

## 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。

China's Mars rover(火星车) Zhurong is currently in safe mode as it waits out a Martian dust storm and it may remain in safe mode until 56. \_\_\_\_\_ end of 2022.

Zhurong landed on Mars a year ago; from then on, the rover has recorded video and audio from the largest recognized impact basin 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (name) Utopia Planitia. Zhurong's initial mission was just 90 days but since then the rover 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to study the Martian surface and atmosphere. The rover was also forced into a safe mode in September 2021, when Earth-based space agencies broke off communication with the Martian spacecraft (航天器). Now, the issue is with local extreme weather.

It has 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (recent) become winter in Utopia Planitia and the 60. \_\_\_\_\_ (condition) are severe even without the dust storm. The China National Space Administration (CNSA) said that the temperature 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (different) between day and night on Mars is huge. Utopia Planitia's storms can be deadly to the Martian spacecraft 62. \_\_\_\_\_ rely on solar power; the storms can block out sunlight for months. But Zhurong is expected 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (handle) the ongoing storm with 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (relate) ease. Meanwhile, CNSA's Tianwen-1 Mars orbiter will continue to keep track 65. \_\_\_\_\_ the Martian atmosphere for any changes in the Red Planet's weather.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英语报社正在举行主题为“I Love Sports”的征文比赛。请你写一篇短文参赛, 内容包括:

1. 你最喜欢的运动;
2. 该项运动的规则;
3. 该项运动的益处。

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。

### I Love Sports

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#### 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。

Mai Lin wasn't doing well enough at school, or at least she wasn't satisfied with herself. She wished she could do better.

"Let's review the material we learned in the last unit," the history teacher said. "Who can tell us what caused the War of 1812?" Mai Lin sat at her desk, staring ahead. She hoped the teacher wouldn't call her name. They hadn't studied the War of 1812 at her old school and she didn't know the answer.

"Alison?" the teacher asked instead. Oh, perfect, Mai Lin thought. Of course Alison would have the answer. She seemed to have all the answers. Alison was the most popular girl in school—always surrounded by millions of boyfriends, best friends, and others. She was like a brilliant sun.

Mai Lin hadn't made one or two friends of her own so far. Her old school was small and low-key, but a shy person like Mai Lin had a chance there. This new school, however, seemed as big as an airport to Mai Lin, and it seemed very hard to get around in it. She still got lost sometimes in the school.

Mai Lin frowned (皱眉) as Alison answered the teacher's question. Alison probably never got lost, Mai Lin thought to herself. You could probably put Alison down in the middle of a desert, and within five minutes she'd be able to tell you the best way to get home.

History class finally ended and Mai Lin headed for the gym. The class had been playing basketball. Alison, who was as tall and thin and attractive as a tree, was very good at it. Beside her, Mai Lin felt like a very small and foolish ant. Today, however, the gym teacher pointed to a thick rope hanging from the ceiling and said, "Everybody! You're going to climb this rope today."

- 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

Hearing the teacher's words, Mai Lin smiled.

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Mai Lin stepped forward and got close to the rope.

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