

龙岩市 2023 年高中毕业班三月教学质量检测

英语试题

(满分: 150 分 考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。
3. 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 is the time now?

- A. 5:15. B. 5:00. C. 4:45.

2. Why do the speakers come here?

- A. To sell a house. B. To look at a new place. C. To do some shopping.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Neighbors. B. Close friends. C. Brother and sister.

4. What does the man mean?

- A. He likes the book.
B. He hasn't read the book.
C. He will return the book soon.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A sales promotion. B. Their new stores. C. The man's work.

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 will the woman prepare for the host?

- A. Chocolates. B. A scarf. C. A tie.

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7. What does the woman think of table manners?
A. They're easy. B. They're too formal. C. They're complex.
听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。
8. What is wrong with the woman?
A. She has a headache. B. She got a bad cold. C. She can't fall asleep.
9. When is the deadline for the report?
A. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.
10. How does the man suggest the woman deal with the report?
A. Improve it. B. Leave it with him. C. Submit it later.
听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。
11. How old is the man's daughter?
A. 18. B. 20. C. 22.
12. What did the man's daughter do yesterday?
A. She gave a toy turtle to him.
B. She posted the story online.
C. She complained about his action.
13. Where are the speakers?
A. At a studio. B. At the man's office. C. At the woman's home.
听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。
14. Who is the man probably?
A. An airline clerk. B. A police officer. C. A salesperson.
15. What color is the woman's handbag?
A. Black. B. Golden. C. Dark red.
16. What is in the woman's handbag?
A. Her purse. B. Her house keys. C. Her ID card.
17. What will the woman do next?
A. Cancel the credit card.
B. Wait for the man's call.
C. Phone the Lost and Found Office.
听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。
18. Which place do the youngest group come in?
A. Second. B. Third. C. Fourth.
19. What should Eastside practice more?
A. The dance. B. The music. C. The expression.
20. Why do The Storm win the first prize?
A. The violinist played so well.
B. The singer had a beautiful voice.
C. The dancers performed excellent.

第二部分 阅读 (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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. A royal home and fortress (堡垒) for more than 900 years, it remains a working palace to this day, and is the official residence of The King.

What to see?

Your ticket to Windsor Castle allows entry to the State Apartments, decorated with the finest works of art in the Royal Collection. Spot masterpieces on display by Holbein, Rubens and Van Dyck, Sèvres china and delicate English and French furniture. Admire Queen Mary's Doll's House — the largest dolls' house in the world — and St. George's Chapel, where Queen Elizabeth II was laid to rest in 2022.

The Moat Room gives an overview of the castle's 950-year history, with three large-scale bronze (青铜) models showing how the castle looked at different moments in time.

Time your visit for the Changing the Guard ceremony. It takes place at 11 am on select days throughout the year (weather permitting).

Tickets

Tickets must be booked in advance. Alternatively, book onto one of the many day trips to Windsor Castle that include entry to the castle plus stops at other attractions and towns, including Stonehenge, Bath, Oxford, Lacock, Salisbury and Hampton Court Palace.

If you're short on time, join an afternoon coach tour from London to Windsor Castle, giving you enough time to look around before returning in the evening. You can even combine London's two royal residences on a Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle Tour.

Prices

Child ticket: £15.50

Young Person ticket: £18.00

Adult ticket: £28.00

Under 5s free. Discounts for families and groups of at least 15.

Opening Times

Monday, Thursday to Sunday.

March to October: 10 am to 5:15 pm (last admission 4 pm).

November to February: 10 am to 4:15 pm (last admission 3 pm).

21. What can tourists do in Windsor Castle?

- A. Buy dolls from Queen Mary.
- B. Learn about the history of the castle.
- C. Admire artworks in St. George's Chapel.
- D. Visit the daily Changing the Guard ceremony.

22. How many routes to Windsor Castle are recommended to tourists?

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

23. When can tourists be admitted into the castle?

- A. 11:35 am, Feb 24, Friday.
- B. 10 am, May 15, Wednesday.
- C. 4:15 pm, Saturday, November.
- D. 5:00 pm, Monday, October.

B

A book called Bartlett's Familiar Quotations has been published in the United States since the 1850s. It started with John Bartlett, the owner of a bookstore near Boston, Massachusetts. He selected words, or quotations, from famous people, including Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine and John Keats for the book.

Geoffrey O'Brien is the current editor of the 170-year-old book. He said it is hard to keep up with so many quotations because of "the speed of events" in modern times. "No matter when we went to press, we would be cutting off in the middle of the story," he said.

The 19th edition of Bartlett's just came out. It is the first publication since 2012 and the second under O'Brien. "With the Internet and cable news, you have the constant manufacturing of statements of one kind or another," O'Brien said. So, he tried to choose quotations that have staying power beyond current news events.

In the early days, the book was mostly made up of quotations from white men. But recently, the book includes words from the singer Beyoncé and the track and field athlete Usain Bolt. It even has thoughts from other languages such as Russian and Navajo, a Native American language.

With so many new quotes, some older ones had to be removed. O'Brien said he was sad to drop comments by John Dryden, one of his favorite poets.

O'Brien also needs to keep the book to about 1,400 pages. So, once very well-known American comedians like Bob Hope and Johnny Carson are not in the latest book. Also gone are quotes from former U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and actor Sally Field.

O'Brien said the goal of the book is to be "representative" but not like an encyclopedia (百科全书). Not everyone can get in. He said he was sad to not be able to include a comment from U.S. civil rights activist and politician John Lewis, who died in 2020.

24. What is the main challenge the editor faces?

- A. Whether to keep pace with times.
- C. How to deal with new statements.

- B. What to take into the book.
- D. How to remove the quotes.

25. How did O'Brien tackle the challenge?

- A. He included more languages.
- C. He kept the pages of the book.

- B. He reset the goal of the book.
- D. He used power-lasting quotes.

26. What can we learn about the book?

- A. It has evolved as time changes.
- B. Famous stories are selected for it.
- C. The 19th edition is the second publication.
- D. Only quotes from white men were included.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Content of a Famous Book
- B. Development of a Quotation Book
- C. Editors Try to Publish More Books
- D. Quotation Book Struggles to Keep up

A new study shows that rising levels of planet-warming gases may reduce important nutrients in food crops.

Other studies have shown that higher temperatures from climate change and weather extremes will reduce food production. But scientists are finding that rising levels of carbon dioxide and other planet-warming gasses threaten food quality.

Researchers studied the effects of one such gas - carbon dioxide - on rice. They grew 18 kinds of rice in fields in China and Japan in a controlled environment. They set carbon dioxide levels to what scientists are predicting for our planet by the end of the century. They found that the resulting rice crops had lower than normal levels of vitamins, minerals and protein.

Rice grown under high carbon dioxide conditions had, on average, 13 to 30 percent lower levels of four B vitamins and 10 percent less protein. The crops also had 8 percent less iron and 5 percent less zinc than rice grown under normal conditions.

The researchers said the effects of planet-warming gasses would be most severe for the poorest citizens in some of the least developed countries. These people generally eat the most rice and have the least complex diets, they noted. Scientists estimated that almost 150 million people might be at risk of having too little protein or zinc in their diet by 2050.

One scientist, Sam Myers of Harvard University of Massachusetts, US, said that findings like this are an example of the surprises climate change creates. "My concern is, there are many more surprises to come," he said.

Myers noted that pollution, loss of some species, destruction of forests, and other human activities are likely to produce unexpected problems. He said that you cannot completely change all the natural systems that living organisms have grown to depend on over millions of years without having effects come back to affect our own health.

The new study suggests a way to lower the nutritional harm of climate change — to grow different forms of rice that have shown to be more resistant to higher carbon dioxide levels.

28. According to the latest study, how do higher temperatures affect crops?

- A. They remove the nutrition.
- B. They worsen the quality.
- C. They lower the production.
- D. They decrease the species.

29. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. Asian crops contain more nutrients.
- B. Rice is grown in restricted conditions.
- C. Crops grown with lower CO₂ are healthier.
- D. Poor people suffer a lot from food shortage.

30. What does Sam Myers agree with?

- A. Natural systems damage our health.
- B. The nutritional harm should be lowered.
- C. More effects are caused by climate changes.
- D. Human activities result in health problems.

31. What does the writer intend to do?

- A. To introduce a study.
- B. To clarify a fact.
- C. To make a suggestion.
- D. To show a concern.

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D

Music is good for the health. And drumming may be best of all. As well as being physically demanding, it requires people to synchronise their limbs and to react to outside stimuli, such as what the rest of the band is up to. It is particularly helpful for children who have emotional and behavioural difficulties.

Researchers at the Clem Burke Drumming Project — an organisation named after Blondie's drummer, who was one of its founders — have shown that teaching such children to drum helps them to control their reactions more generally, to focus more effectively on tasks they are given, and to communicate better with other people.

The project's latest work, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by a team led by Marie-Stephanie Cahart of King's College, London, goes a step further. It looks at the neurological (神经系统的) changes which accompany these shifts. Ms Cahart and her colleagues recruited 36 autistic (自闭的) teenagers and split them into two groups. One lot had drum lessons twice a week for eight weeks. The others did not. At the beginning and end of the project everyone was asked to stay still for 45 minutes in a functional magnetic-resonance imaging (fmri) machine, to see how the activity of their brains had changed. Their behaviour, as reported by their guardians, was also recorded.

As expected, most of the drumming group showed positive behavioural changes. And these were indeed reflected in their brains. The fmri scans showed that several clusters of connectivity between parts of those brains had strengthened during the experiment. In particular, two regions involved in attention control, the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (背外侧前额叶皮层) and the right inferior frontal gyrus (额下回), formed strong links, respectively, with places associated with reflection and with areas involved in interpreting facial expressions. These changes in the brain's "wetware" thus nicely match the changes in behaviour which learning to drum causes.

Not a surprise, perhaps. But an encouraging confirmation of drumming's power to heal.

32. What does the underlined word "synchronise" in paragraph 1 probably mean?
A. Order. B. Show. C. Strengthen. D. Adjust.
33. Why was the teenagers' behavior recorded?
A. To observe the positive stimuli.
B. To see its relation with brain changes.
C. To show behavioral differences.
D. To demonstrate their facial connection.
34. What can we learn about drumming?
A. It cures mental illnesses.
B. It arouses interest in music.
C. It shapes better behavior.
D. It balances minds and behavior.
35. What is the text mainly about?
A. Drumming benefits health.
B. How to tackle people less focused.
C. A research on emotion and behavior.
D. The links between drumming and brain.

座号
姓名
班级
学校

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。

A major benefit of growing your own tomatoes is variety. If you visit a garden center, you will find seeds and small starter plants for yellow tomatoes, purple tomatoes, huge tomatoes, and even very small tomatoes.

36. The most important things are to give the plants plenty of water, well-draining soil, heat and light. It is best to grow tomatoes in a place that receives at least six hours of sunlight each day. Removing weeds will keep pests and diseases away while giving the plants enough nutrients to produce fruit.

Tomatoes grow best in soil with a pH level between 6.0 and 6.8. If the pH reading is lower than 6.0, you can add about 2 cups of dolomitic lime (石灰) into the soil for each plant.

If you want to grow really big tomatoes, try following these seven tips from expert growers. Select tomato seeds with names like Big Zac or Bull's Heart. 37.

Start seeds early indoors and re-plant them into larger containers several times before moving them outdoors. 38., removing leaves from the bottom one-third of plants and burying stems up to the next set of leaves. This will produce stronger plants.

Remove new flowers that develop at the top of the plant when older fruits near the bottom begin to grow. 39. Pay close attention! Observe the plants daily for pests and diseases. React quickly to prevent problems.

Remove the small growths where the plant's stems and branches meet. This will prevent them from taking away nutrients and shading developing fruit under them.

40. instead of letting them develop into a shorter, wider shrub (灌木).

Finally, water, fertilize and weed!

- A. Plant them deep each time
- B. Rich soil benefits the growth
- C. Tomatoes are not difficult to grow
- D. Skills are demanding in growing tomatoes
- E. Cut back the plants to keep only one main branch
- F. They are all genetically designed to produce large fruit
- G. This will force the plant to produce fewer but larger tomatoes

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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。

I was born two months premature with underdeveloped lungs and a heart condition. The doctors said I wouldn't live long enough to 41 it out of the hospital. As the days went by, doctors couldn't 42 I was still alive. They told my mom I was defying (克服) the odds. With each new day came new struggles and challenges, but also more 43. Everybody began to see I was a 44. I exceeded (超越) everyone's expectations and was 45 from the hospital one month later.

Years went by and I was pretty much just like every other kid, though I went to the doctor once a month for 46 and that became part of my normal 47. However, things started to 48 when I was in twelfth grade. I had a constant 49 in my chest and I'd have to start a treatment program right away. The program was very 50 to the chemotherapy cancer patients go through. Should I do the treatment and 51 not graduating with class for missing too many days of school or should I put it off till the summer and possibly cause irreversible (不可逆转的) damage? I thought back what my grandpa always told me, "There's always an exception, and you're usually it", then I had my 52.

I finished all the work brought to me while I was 53 in bed. Once again I defied the odds; I was the 54 to the rule. Just like that baby in the hospital all those years ago, I 55 — even to this day — to have that same fight in me... that will to not only survive, but to succeed in everything I set my mind to as well.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. A. put | B. make | C. leave | D. get |
| 42. A. expect | B. tell | C. believe | D. suspect |
| 43. A. luck | B. trouble | C. regret | D. hope |
| 44. A. victim | B. survivor | C. fighter | D. patient |
| 45. A. released | B. deserted | C. protected | D. saved |
| 46. A. checkouts | B. checkups | C. callbacks | D. callins |
| 47. A. routine | B. activity | C. duty | D. business |
| 48. A. go alright | B. go downhill | C. show up | D. build up |
| 49. A. care | B. attention | C. tension | D. pain |
| 50. A. similar | B. helpful | C. effective | D. urgent |
| 51. A. try | B. admit | C. allow | D. chance |
| 52. A. way | B. desire | C. decision | D. feeling |
| 53. A. awake | B. stuck | C. sleeping | D. lying |
| 54. A. witness | B. winner | C. exception | D. servant |
| 55. A. work | | C. happen | D. continue |

第 10 页 (共 10 页)

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。

When Someone Believes in You

When Marco was a boy, he tried everything to get his father's love and attention. He worked hard to earn excellent marks; he tried to be obedient (顺从的), he chose inspiring friends and always tried to behave well.

Sensitive and shy, he always wore turtleneck shirts. He hid behind his hair, which he wore long around his face and ears. To make it worse, Marco was naturally shorter than the other kids. And because his good marks had allowed him to skip second grade — he was younger than everyone else. This added nothing to his already low self-confidence.

When Marco was eight his parents divorced, and Marco was sent to a boarding school. Six years later, he and his young sister Sandra moved in with their dad and his new wife in St-Léonard, a French Canadian and Italian neighbourhood on the east side of Montreal. Between his work and his new young wife, it felt to Marco that his father had little time for him and Sandra. Except for his demands around housework after school, there was no communication. It seemed to Marco the only time his dad ever spoke to him was to be demanding or critical. But his dad really did love him and wanted the best for him. It was his own insecurity that made him react to anything that might threaten his son's future.

Marco sank further into his low self-respect and was overwhelmed with feeling unappreciated, inadequate, depressed and confused. He felt desperately alone and lonely. He began to fear coming home from school every day.

One day, his aunt called him. To Marco, this seemed like a miracle. Aunt Ginette usually only called once a year, on his birthday. She said she had just seen some young teenagers participate in a public speaking contest called Gala Personnalité sponsored by Club Optimiste — and she thought about him. She thought he should give it a try. She told him she firmly believed he could perform on stage like the other kids, since she had seen him do skits (小品) for the family at Christmas.

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置作答。
Him? On stage? In a public speaking contest?

Four months later, the big night arrived.

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