

阜阳市 2022~2023 学年度高三教学质量统测试卷

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,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)

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,选出最佳选项。

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Tour guide and tourist.
B. Ticket seller and tourist.
C. Flight attendant and passenger.
2. How will the man go to school?
A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bike.
3. What does the woman want to do?
A. Get a receipt. B. Deposit her luggage. C. Purchase some products.
4. In which department does Mrs. Lauren work?
A. The sales department.
B. The management department.
C. The human resources department.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The size of the Lincoln Park.
B. The location of the Lincoln Park.
C. The shortcut to the Lincoln Park.

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,选出最佳选项。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How tall is the Eiffel Tower?
A. About 230 meters. B. About 320 meters. C. About 430 meters.
7. What is the man's attitude towards Gustave Eiffel?
A. Confusing. B. Forgiving. C. Admiring.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. When did the man start to have a fever?
A. Yesterday afternoon. B. Last night. C. This morning.

9. What will the man probably do first?

- A. Take some medicine.
- B. Fill in the registration slip.
- C. Go to the Medical Department.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What work is the restaurant offering?

- A. Serving the food.
- B. Washing the dishes.
- C. Answering the phone.

11. How does the woman feel about the working hours?

- A. Worried.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Disappointed.

12. What does the man advise the woman to get from her tutor?

- A. A work permit.
- B. A leave note.
- C. An application form.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the woman?

- A. The chair of the Youth Council.
- B. The accountant of the Youth Council.
- C. The administrator of the Youth Council.

14. Why does the man want to join the Youth Council?

- A. To learn from Stephanie.
- B. To gain experience in it.
- C. To get to discuss local issues.

15. Which age group is the Youth Council for?

- A. The 13-18 age group.
- B. The 12-16 age group.
- C. The 10-15 age group.

16. Where will the man probably stay on Saturday night?

- A. In a hostel.
- B. At his parents'.
- C. In the council's flat.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which is the most popular among visitors?

- A. The sculpture gallery.
- B. The 19th century paintings.
- C. The 20th and 21st century paintings.

18. How was the museum started?

- A. By artists donating works.
- B. By historians raising money.
- C. By ordinary people's discovery.

19. What does the speaker say about the collection of coins?

- A. It is a focused collection.
- B. It has coins made 2,000 years ago.
- C. It has coins from all over the world.

20. What will the speaker probably talk about next?

- A. The museum's repair work.
- B. The museum's long history.
- C. The museum's public facilities.

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。

A

Museums in Cambridge

Cambridge Museum of Technology (CMT)

This is the home of the town's industrial heritage. Learn about the story of waste management in the Victorian Pumping Station. Discover Cambridge's forgotten industries in the Top Bay. Be amazed by the town's early high-tech companies in the Pye Building. Enjoy great coffee from Kerb Kollektive, the museum's on-site partner.

Opening Hours & Admission:

Saturday and Sunday: 10.30 am-4 pm

Adults: £5

Children aged 5 to 18: £3

Children under 5: Free

The Fitzwilliam Museum

The Fitzwilliam is the art and antiquities museum of the University of Cambridge. Housing over half a million objects, the Fitzwilliam has an amazing variety of beautiful artworks from around the world.

Opening Hours & Admission:

Monday: Closed

Tuesday-Saturday: 10 am-5 pm

Sunday: 12 pm-5 pm

Free admission

The Whipple Museum of the History of Science

The Whipple Museum is a museum attached to the University of Cambridge, which houses an extensive collection of scientific instruments, models, pictures, prints, photographs, books and other material related to the history of science.

Opening Hours & Admission:

Monday-Friday: 12.30 pm-4.30 pm

Free admission

The Centre for Computing History (CCH)

The Centre for Computing History is much more than a museum. Based in Cambridge, it hosts hands-on exhibitions, educational workshops and a wide range of activities and events. Most importantly, it makes the history of computing relevant and fun for all ages!

Opening Hours & Admission:

Wednesday-Sunday: 10 am-5 pm

Adults: £10

Children aged 5 to 16: £7

Children under 5: Free

Seniors over 60s: £8

21. Where are historical waste treatment methods shown in CMT?

- A. In the Victorian Pumping Station.
- B. In the Pye Building.
- C. In Kerb Kollektive.
- D. In the Top Bay.

22. What do the Fitzwilliam and the Whipple Museum have in common?

- A. Both are closed on Monday.
- B. Both are university museums.
- C. Both house many scientific instruments.
- D. Both offer discounted admission to children.

23. How much should a couple in their late fifties pay to visit the CCH?

- A. £8.
- B. £10.
- C. £16.
- D. £20.

B

Born in Belgium on April 4, 1527, Abraham Ortelius is known as the inventor of the atlas (地图集). During that time, there was renewed interest in the study of classical antiquity, history, Greek, and philosophy across Western Europe.

Ortelius was fond of new discoveries and travel, so he began collecting books, prints, paintings, wall maps, and coins from all over Europe. During one trip to Poitiers, France, Ortelius met cartographer (制图员) Gerard Mercator, who inspired him to start producing maps himself. Ortelius began his career as a map colorist for the Guild of Saint Luke in Antwerp in 1547, and then became a map designer at the Plantin company in 1587.

Ortelius's first atlas was called *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. First printed in 1570, it featured a collection of 53 maps, all the same style and size, printed from metal plates and arranged by continent, region, and state. The atlas was soon gaining traction. It had to be reprinted 4 times in the first year of publishing. Between 1570 and 1612 the atlas was published in 42 editions in 7 languages.

The *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* atlas featured one of Ortelius's most famous maps—*Typus Orbis Terrarum*. The hand-colored map covered the entire world from pole to pole, revealing the shape and size of different continents. At the time the map was made—much of North America was yet to be explored—so naturally, large parts of the geography were merely theoretical. The eastern seaboard stuck out eastward, illustrating the inaccurate measurements of longitudes (经度) at the time. It's also interesting to note that the Mississippi River did not appear on the map, and there was no sign of the Great Lakes.

However, the map actually contains some of the best collection work of the period, and

represents a huge shift in the history of mapmaking. It is the hallmark world map of the first atlas ever published.

24. What can be inferred about Ortellius?

- A. He was an inspiration to Mercator.
- B. He was a great collector of Asian art.
- C. He became a map designer at age 20.
- D. He had a great curiosity about the world.

25. What does the underlined word “traction” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Awareness.
- B. Insight.
- C. Popularity.
- D. Evidence.

26. What was a problem with *Typus Orbis Terrarum*?

- A. It just covered the European continent.
- B. It lacked detail and preciseness.
- C. It was black and white in color.
- D. It was poorly printed.

27. What is the author’s attitude toward the map?

- A. Appreciative.
- B. Uninterested.
- C. Critical.
- D. Worried.

C

Wireless sensors have many applications, but using sensors across a large area can be time-consuming and expensive.

Inspired by dandelions (蒲公英), a University of Washington team has developed a tiny sensor-carrying device that can be blown by the wind. This system is about 30 times as heavy as a dandelion seed but can still travel up to 100 meters in the light wind from where it was released by a drone (无人机). Once on the ground, the device, which can hold at least four sensors, uses solar panels to power its onboard electronics and can share sensor data up to 60 meters away.

The team published these results on March 16 in *Nature*.

“The way dandelion seed structures work is that they have a central point and these little bristles (刺毛) sticking out to slow down their fall. We took a 2-D projection of that to create the base design for our structures,” said lead author Vikram Iyer. “As we added weight, our bristles started to bend inwards. We added an outer ring to increase the structure’s inflexibility, resulting in something that looks a bit like a 2-D wheel.”

To keep things light, the team used solar panels. The devices landed with the solar panels facing upright 95% of the time. Their shape and structure allow them to fall like a dandelion seed.

Without a battery, however, the sensors stop working after the sun goes down and need energy to get started in the morning. The team designed the electronics to include a capacitor that can store some charge overnight.

Since the devices are going to be spread, there’s a risk of them being mistaken for actual seeds by animals. There’s also another issue. Right now, these sensors aren’t designed to break down. Even though they’re tiny, long-term use of enough of them would create litter.

While these tiny, solar-powered, dandelion seed-like sensors still have to undergo some

testing and improvement, they represent a new way to gather environmental data.

28. What do we know about the device?

- A. It consists of four sensors.
- B. It is powered by solar panels.
- C. It weighs about as much as a seed.
- D. It can be carried as far as 60 meters by the wind.

29. What did the team do to make the device difficult to bend?

- A. They improved its weight.
- B. They gave it a central point.
- C. They added a lot of bristles to it.
- D. They designed a ring structure for it.

30. Which of the following is one challenge facing the device?

- A. It can't share sensor data accurately.
- B. It can't land with its solar panels facing upright.
- C. It may bring harm to wildlife and the environment.
- D. It may stop its capacitor from working during the night.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Sensor-carrying devices benefit dandelions
- B. Battery-free tiny capacitors work in a device
- C. Dandelion-inspired sensors float in the wind
- D. Dandelion-like sensors transform dandelion seeds

D

Silkworms (蚕) were first brought from Asia to the ancient city of Byzantium around A. D. 550. It was two men who presented some silkworm eggs from China to Byzantine Emperor Justinian I in Constantinople, where he created a fruitful silk industry. Silkworms reached Italy through Sicily in the 12th century, and by the 13th century, silkworm farming had moved north to the Po River Valley. By the 16th century, silkworm farming had been introduced to the Como area.

Since silkworms require a constant, mild temperature, entire sections of farmhouses were turned over to them and whole families would often join in the work, adding fuel round the clock to fires to maintain the proper warmth. "Some even gave the worms the house and slept outside with the animals," says Ester Geraci, an official at Como's Educational Silk Museum.

The process began with the 10- to 14-day incubation (孵化) of silkworm eggs. According to the museum, keeping the tiny, delicate eggs at just the right temperature was the task of the women. Once hatched, the worms, only about one millimeter long, had to be fed night and day. From a birth weight of only half a milligram, they would grow 10,000-fold to a final weight of around five grams and a length of 8 to 9 centimeters in just 30 days. Then, in the final three days of their youth stage, the worms would start to make their cocoons (茧) out of one continuous thin silk—up to 1,200 meters long—which they produced from near their mouths.

After about a week, the cocoons were placed briefly in a hot, dry place to kill the adult insects inside. These cocoons were then put in hot water to facilitate the difficult and boring task of obtaining the silk. The minute end of the cocoon's silk had to be located and placed onto a round object, which then unwound it from the water-warmed cocoon. The silk was then cleaned and made into fabric.

32. Which can best describe silkworm farming outside China?

- A. It was a short-term investment.
- B. It benefitted fruit growers.
- C. It upset local emperors.
- D. It was a success story.

33. What is stressed in the second paragraph?

- A. Raising silkworms was a backbreaking job.
- B. Silkworms like living in a cool environment.
- C. Raising silkworms in farmhouses was common.
- D. Silkworms living with other insects grow healthy.

34. What can be learned about young silkworms?

- A. They produce silk 3 days after being hatched.
- B. They gain weight quickly in about a month.
- C. They grow to 8 to 9 centimeters in two weeks.
- D. They need one week to come out of their eggs.

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

- A. To explain how silkworms reached Italy.
- B. To encourage people to raise silkworms.
- C. To introduce the farming of silkworms.
- D. To show the life cycle of silkworms.

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 Plan the Graduation Trip

Graduation is around the corner, and so is the trip of your lifetime. There are many amazing reasons to plan your perfect graduation trip. You may want a break from school. 36. Or you may want some quality time away from your regular schedule with your friends. Whatever the reason, taking a graduation trip is a great boost for you before you leave your home and head to the big world. Here are some expert tips for planning the trip of your life.

37

Before you start your research on your trip, it will be a good idea to set your budget. You have to estimate the cost of flights, accommodations, food, taxi rides, gifts, and so on. Adding a 10% buffer (缓冲) to each line item won't harm you in any way if you end up spending a little more. 38.

Research destinations

Once you have set your budget, start to explore various destinations within your budget. 39. You might need to explore a place in-depth, go to a place with lots of sports and activities, or a place where you want to relax while enjoying it. Please read the reviews of the travelers who have enjoyed the destination trip and find out about their attractions, dining, and sights.

Get your documents ready

Don't wait until the last moment to have your documents in order. Take enough time to work on all your proper forms and documents beforehand. 40.

- A. Create your budget
- B. Try your best to save money
- C. Check out what kind of destinations would suit you
- D. You may want to celebrate all the hard work in a fun way
- E. It's always important to check the reviews before you go somewhere
- F. Also, it would be an excellent idea if you set aside some money for emergencies
- G. Also, check if the paperwork needs to be done while entering your chosen destination

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。

Many people are volunteering to help others. They are a generally 41 group and getting a huge benefit that non-volunteers don't. Research suggests that volunteers aren't just helping the communities they 42. They actually experience a boost in their mental health.

43 with people who don't volunteer, people who volunteer are more 44 with their lives and rate their overall health as better. Also people who volunteer more frequently experience greater 45: Those who volunteered at least once a month reported better mental health than those who volunteered 46 or not at all.

The researchers also found that people who started to volunteer became happier over time. While it's 47 that happier people spend more time volunteering, studies suggest that you don't need to already 48 happy to benefit from it. In fact, some research suggests that people who 49 with lower levels of wellbeing may even get a bigger boost from volunteering.

Why does volunteering 50 mental health? A combination of 51 is likely at play. Volunteering appears to be naturally 52—when we help others, we tend to experience a “warm glow (喜悦)”. Volunteering is also likely to help boost a sense of 53 connection. In particular, for older adults, volunteering can be a way to stay connected to others after 54. Finally, volunteering can be a way to 55 professional skills and try out leadership opportunities.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. weather-beaten | B. kind-hearted | C. nature-loving | D. good-looking |
| 42. A. respect | B. describe | C. analyze | D. serve |
| 43. A. Compared | B. Honored | C. Crowded | D. Related |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 44. A. impressed | B. satisfied | C. bored | D. concerned |
| 45. A. adventures | B. operations | C. victories | D. benefits |
| 46. A. informally | B. unavoidably | C. infrequently | D. unworthily |
| 47. A. simple | B. true | C. strange | D. important |
| 48. A. feel | B. sound | C. keep | D. turn |
| 49. A. put up | B. start out | C. show off | D. run away |
| 50. A. manage | B. require | C. involve | D. support |
| 51. A. standards | B. activities | C. factors | D. patterns |
| 52. A. rewarding | B. difficult | C. shocking | D. suitable |
| 53. A. romantic | B. remote | C. cultural | D. social |
| 54. A. retirement | B. graduation | C. consultation | D. treatment |
| 55. A. recognize | B. build | C. research | D. match |

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。

It is reported that 80% of high school graduates suffer from myopia (近视). This makes the fact that none of the 56 (pupil) at the Wantang Primary School in Yunnan Province were nearsighted all the more impressive.

"I often tell my students that it is very 57 (convenient) to wear glasses," said the school headmaster, Sun Fubiao, who wears glasses. "I show them unclear pictures, and let them experience how it 58 (feel) to wear glasses."

"If you want to know why 59 is no case of myopia in our school, the first reason is a lot of outdoor games and exercise," Sun said. He keeps students outdoors for at least three hours a day. "We ask all students 60 (leave) the classroom after each lesson," said Sun.

The school's approach to 61 (keep) its students free of myopia is based on science. The ultraviolet rays (紫外线) in sunlight help make vitamin D, 62 is beneficial to eyes. 63 addition, sunlight will cause the release of dopamine, a chemical 64 (produce) by nerve cells that is important for eye health.

However, it was 65 (extreme) difficult for many schools to guarantee their students even two hours of outdoor activities due to the pressures of study. We need to strike a balance between academic study and personal health.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英语俱乐部本月主题活动为“推荐你最喜欢的文学名著”, 请你写一篇发言稿参加活动。内容包括:

1. 所荐作品;
2. 推荐理由。

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。

Hello, everyone!

Thanks for listening!

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。

Mr. Birkway was my English teacher, and when I met him on that first day in my new school, I didn't know what to make of him. He was one of those energetic teachers who loved his subject half to death and walked about the room dramatically, waving his arms and patting (轻拍) people on the back.

He said, "Brilliant!" and "Wonderful!" and "Terrific!" He was quite tall and slim, and his bushy black hair made him look like a wild native at times. He had deep brown cow eyes that sparkled (闪耀) all over the place, and when he turned these eyes on you, you felt as if his whole purpose in life was to stand there and listen to you, and you alone.

Midway through the first class, Mr. Birkway asked if we had our summer journals. I hadn't a clue as to what he was talking about. Some of the other students started nodding like crazy, and Mr. Birkway spread out his arms and said, "Wonderful!" He received the journals excitedly. "Thank you," he said to each journal-giver.

I was extremely worried. I had no journal.

When he got to Beth Ann's desk, Mr. Birkway lifted up her journal and looked inside. "I didn't write much," Ann said. "In fact, I can hardly remember what I wrote about at all."

"Don't worry about it too much," Mr. Birkway said with a smile. "Next time, try writing about something you like—a place, a room, a person. Just write whatever comes to mind." Then he moved on.

On top of Mary Lou's desk were six journals. Mr. Birkway stood open-mouthed and said, "Is it—can it be—Shakespeare?" He counted the journals. "Six! Brilliant!"

Christy and Megan, two girls who had their own club called the GGP (whatever that meant), were whispering over on the other side of the room and casting disapproving looks in Mary Lou's direction. Mary Lou kept her hand on top of the journals as Mr. Birkway reached for them. In a low voice she said, "I don't want you to read them."

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。

"What?" Mr. Birkway said. "Not read them?"

By the time Mr. Birkway got to my desk, my heart was beating so hard I thought it might jump straight out of my chest.