

2023年秋季黄冈市部分普通高中高三年级阶段性教学质量监测

英 语

黄冈市教育科学研究院命制

本试卷共 10 页,满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项:

1. 答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并认真核准准考证号条形码上的以上信息,将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答,写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑;非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答;字体工整,笔迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后,请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

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。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 Tom going to do?
A. Give a speech. B. Listen to a speech. C. Prepare for a speech.
2. When do afternoon classes start?
A. At 12 : 00. B. At 1 : 00. C. At 1 : 30.
3. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Cook a big supper. B. Check his report. C. Meet Dr. Smith first.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a laundry. B. At a restaurant. C. At a clothing store.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A party. B. An exam. C. A match.

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 relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Family members. C. Photographer and customer.

7. Why does the woman refuse to be photographed at first?
A. She looks terrible now. B. She doesn't like it. C. She is too busy.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do we know about the hotel in Sitges?
A. It's far from the beach. B. It's beside a busy road. C. It's near a bus stop.

9. What can people enjoy in the hotel in Sitges?
A. Football games. B. KTV. C. Keep-fit classes.

10. What will the speakers do next?
A. Ask for a lower price. B. Look around the hotel. C. Complain to the manager.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How long did Jessie work in General Motors?
A. One month. B. One year. C. Three years.

12. Why did Jessie go to America?
A. For marriage. B. For work. C. For study.

13. What position does Jessie apply for?
A. A teacher. B. An editor. C. A secretary.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When does the man plan to go to the new museum?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

15. Why does the man look worried?
A. He can't meet with his friends.
B. He can't get the movie ticket.

C. He can't go to the concert.

16. What will Mary do tomorrow?
A. Enjoy a concert. B. Receive some guests. C. Cook the dinner.

17. What is Mary's attitude toward the man's arrangement in the end?
A. Angry. B. Happy. C. Disappointed.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker doing?
A. Delivering a speech.

B. Introducing a restaurant.
C. Organizing a conference.

19. Where did the Slow Food Movement start?
A. In Spain. B. In Japan. C. In Italy.

20. What does the speaker think Slow Food is more about?
A. Tradition. B. Lifestyles. C. Healthy food.

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

Rookery Bay Festival of Birds

January 1—31

Join Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and partners in January for the 2023 Festival of Birds. All month long, festival participants can enjoy expert speaker presentations and virtual live adventures online. This 19th annual event is hybrid, so you can join Rookery Bay Research Reserve from wherever you are! A festival pass is required and it includes free admission to the Environmental Learning Center all month long!

Virtual lectures

- Brown Pelican Biology by Rochelle Streker (1/6, 2:00—2:45 pm)
- Audubon Florida's Rooftop Nesting Program by Rebekah Snyder(1/7, 2:00—2:45 pm)
- Birds Need Natural Climate Solutions by Renee Wilson (1/13, 2:00—2:45 pm)
- The Race to Save Seabirds Around the Globe by Adam DiNuovo(1/19, 2:00—2:45 pm)
- Birding Coast to Coast: The Life of a Big Year Birder by David McQuade (1/27, 5:30—7:00 pm)

Live from the Field(1/11, 1/19 and 1/26, 11:00—11:45 am). Join Rookery Bay Research Reserve staff behind the scenes to observe how species and habitats in the Reserve are monitored and conserved for future generations.

Included with your Festival of Birds pass- \$ 50

- Children's Book Author Signing
- Bird Banding Demonstration
- Eco-Tours: boat tours at Rookery Bay Research Reserve
- Access to 24 trips to Area Hotspots (additional fees may apply): Big Cypress Nature Preserve, Bunche Beach Preserve, Clam Pass Park, Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, Donna Fiala Eagle Lakes Community Park, Harns Marsh, Rookery Bay Research Reserve, and Tigertail Beach.

Notice: If you purchase your festival pass and use your unique festival code to register, you will receive a 10% discount.

21. What is special about the Festival of Birds?
- A. It offers free children's books to participants.
 - B. It lasts for almost three months each year.
 - C. It consists of both lectures and field trips.
 - D. It has been celebrated for 19 years so far.
22. Who will share the experiences of observing birds?
- A. David McQuade.
 - B. Rochelle Streker.
 - C. Rebekah Snyder.
 - D. Adam DiNuovo.

23. How much should you pay if you register with your festival code?
A. \$ 40. B. \$ 45. C. \$ 50. D. \$ 55.

B

When I moved to northern New Jersey in 2012 and took a software test engineering job in midtown Manhattan, I suddenly found myself with an hour-long bus commute. I'd solved newspaper crossword puzzles for many years, but I had little patience and wasn't very good. So when I started my crosswording again during those long trips, I was determined to become a better solver. However, after noticing that all of *The New York Times* puzzles had bylines (署名行), I figured, "Why couldn't one of them be mine?"

I bought crossword construction software and a dictionary of valid crossword puzzle entries. I started with a blank 15×15 grid (网格). After reading, rereading, and more rereading of my puzzle, I decided that it was as good as it was ever going to be. So I sent it off to *The Times* and anxiously waited for their response. Several weeks later, I received an email from a staffer writing on behalf of editor Will Shortz. His answer was basic, "Thanks, but no thanks." What's worse, I received nearly the same rejection from Shortz and his colleagues for the next several puzzles I submitted.

Then I found my way to the Crossword Puzzle Collaboration Directory group on Facebook. In the group I connected with Mark, a more experienced constructor who became my teacher. After making some edits for my 21×21 grid at Mark's suggestion, I sent the puzzle off to *The New York Times*. A few months later, I got something new in my inbox: an actual acceptance message from *The New York Times*! They changed some of the clues to be more straightforward. Anyway, my hard work finally paid off. Naturally, I told all my friends and family to get a copy of the paper on the publication date, March 21, 2021.

Now I've made a lot in my spare time. Even if constructing a puzzle feels like an impossible task from time to time, it's probably not. Very few things in life are truly impossible.

24. What did the author intend to do after seeing the bylines?
A. Apply to be a crossword puzzle editor.
B. Create crossword puzzles by himself.
C. Solve some challenging word games.
D. Develop crossword construction software.
25. How did the author probably feel about the responses from *The Times*?
A. Grateful. B. Hopeful.
C. Uninterested. D. Disappointed.
26. What happened to the author's work with Mark's help?
A. It achieved great popularity.
B. It was changed into a smaller grid.
C. It was published after being made simpler.
D. It became something impossible to be outdone.

27. What can we infer about the author from the text?

- A. He wrote to Shortz frequently for advice.
- B. He is a committed amateur puzzle builder.
- C. He works full-time at *The New York Times*.
- D. He started solving newspaper puzzles in 2012.

C

Worldwide, there are more than a thousand mistletoe (槲寄生) species. They grow on every continent except Antarctica. They are parasites (寄生物) and live on the branches of their plant “hosts”, absorbing water and nutrients to survive. They accomplish this thievery via a specialized structure that infects their hosts. In fact, they infect plants of all kinds, including themselves—a number of species have been documented parasitizing other mistletoe species.

Yet despite their parasitism, mistletoe species may well be the Robin Hoods of plants. (Robin Hood is a character in old English stories who lives in a forest with a group of friends and steals money from rich people in order to give it to poor people.) They provide food, shelter and hunting grounds for other animals. Fallen mistletoe leaves release nutrients into the forest floor that would otherwise remain locked within trees, and this generosity benefits the food chain. “Yes, ecologically, they are cheats,” says David Watson, a community ecologist at Charles Sturt University at Albury-Wodonga, Australia. But they share their wealth. “They steal these nutrients, and then they drop them,” Watson says.

Mistletoe species depend critically on animals to get around. Most mistletoe fruits are berries containing a single seed that’s surrounded by a sticky layer. Roughly 90 bird species are known to consume mistletoe species’ seeds, so the birds can pass them to other trees on their bodies, or when they are eaten, seeds are passed through their waste. (There are exceptions: Some mistletoe species make explosive fruits that send their seeds toward nearby trees, reaching distances of 10 meters or more.)

Scientists have known that mistletoe species all have ancestors that were parasites not on branches, but on roots. “They evolved over and over and over, and this understory, root-parasitic, shrubby thing switched to being an aerial (meaning they infect above-ground plant parts, rather than roots), parasitic shrubby thing,” Watson says. Moving up the tree helped to solve a problem that all plants are faced with: competing for sunlight. Despite their parasitic nature, most mistletoe species still use energy from light to make their food.

28. What can we learn about mistletoe species according to paragraph 1?

- A. They are highly independent.
- B. They are harmful to their hosts.
- C. They can be found on every continent.
- D. They prefer to live on the roots of plants.

29. In what way are mistletoe species similar to Robin Hood?
- A. They help poorly grown trees absorb more nutrients.
 - B. They have remarkable abilities to survive in the forest.
 - C. They live in the forest with other plant species in groups.
 - D. They steal and give food to many other living things.
30. How do most mistletoe species spread their seeds?
- A. With the help of birds.
 - B. By making explosive fruits.
 - C. With the help of nearby trees.
 - D. By taking advantage of hosts' seeds.
31. What does Watson tell us about the evolutionary development of mistletoe species?
- A. They eventually evolved into shrubby plants.
 - B. Their habitats changed from roots to branches.
 - C. They tried to give up using energy from sunlight.
 - D. Their parasitic nature was formed in a gradual way.

D

Three out of five women say that their caring responsibilities are preventing them from applying for jobs or promotion, while only one in five men say the same, according to new research.

The poll of 5,444 people by Ipsos Mori and the charity Business in the Community (BITC) found that nearly half of the workforce are combining paid work and care. Almost three in 10 adults have left or considered leaving a job because of difficulties in balancing work and care. The latter was particularly true of women.

The majority of those with care responsibilities in the UK are parents looking after children under 18, but 36% of carers are responsible for an adult of working age or older. Those from a black, Asian, mixed race or other ethnically diverse background were significantly more likely to say they have caring responsibilities than those from a white background. As many as 50% of carers from an ethnic minority say their caring responsibilities are holding them back, compared to 39% of white carers.

BITC Gender Equality campaign director Charlotte Woodworth said the results showed the disconnect between what workers need from employers and what they experience. "There's a lot of competing ideas about how we should try to improve the lot of women, how we should try and create a more levelled-up society. This report tells us very clearly how significantly workplace policies and workplace cultures are **undermining** those efforts," she said.

The research shows nearly one in 10 carers are "sandwich carers", meaning they have caring responsibilities for both a child and an adult.

The charity wants the government and employers to offer new fathers more paid time off to look after their children. The research found that even among women who identify as joint

Symptoms of motion sickness can occur within minutes of experiencing motion and may last for hours after the motion stimulus has ended. Many children feel better as soon as the vehicle they are riding in stops, and they're able to get out and walk around. 40 In some children, motion sickness symptoms can last for several hours.

- A. What causes motion sickness?
- B. However, this isn't always a guarantee.
- C. Who may suffer from motion sickness easily?
- D. Instead, anyone may suffer when experiencing real or perceived motion.
- E. In rare cases, severe problems, such as the inability to walk, may also occur.
- F. As a matter of fact, the visual system detects motion but the body remains still.
- G. This is usually the lowest level in trains and buses, as well as close to the water level in boats.

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 2014, a sophomore student at the National Academy of Chinese Theatre Arts went with friends for a birthday 41 to Beijing Zoo. Little did he know that a chance 42 at the aquarium there would bring a lifelong 43. As Xu Yitang gazed upon varieties of corals(珊瑚), a sense of wonder 44 him. Lost in the beauty and mystery of the creatures, he spent the entire afternoon in front of it.

After he first saw corals at the aquarium, he began to 45 the local market to learn about coral farming from 46 who sell plants, fish, and corals. He also searched for information online. Before long, he had set up a small fish tank and started 47 a coral. "The coral is quite 48 and has extremely high requirements for water quality," recalls Xu. "When I started growing coral, its 49 was not good."

As Xu gained knowledge about coral, including how to 50 factors like water temperature, pH levels and trace element concentrations(微量元素) during the cultivation process, his coral gradually started to 51. As he knew more about the creature, he learned that coral reefs are 52 as "tropical rainforests" and "underwater gardens" of the ocean, providing a home for a quarter of all 53 life. However, with the 54 of the greenhouse effect, rising sea temperatures have led to coral decay. Xu felt an increasing sense of urgency and responsibility to protect them.

After graduating from the university, he 55 the opportunity to become a coral conservationist and officially joined a research team in Hainan.

- 41. A. cake B. celebration C. dinner D. card
- 42. A. miss B. approve C. encounter D. check
- 43. A. passion B. consumption C. invitation D. conclusion
- 44. A. washed over B. broke down C. faded away D. wandered about
- 45. A. leave B. ask C. frequent D. tell

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 46. A. strangers | B. merchants | C. servants | D. passengers |
| 47. A. selling | B. drawing | C. making | D. cultivating |
| 48. A. strong | B. beautiful | C. huge | D. fragile |
| 49. A. shape | B. state | C. color | D. length |
| 50. A. cease | B. obtain | C. regulate | D. predict |
| 51. A. move | B. die | C. change | D. flourish |
| 52. A. known | B. dressed | C. used | D. disguised |
| 53. A. rare | B. marine | C. adorable | D. artificial |
| 54. A. strengthening | B. decreasing | C. switching | D. expanding |
| 55. A. lost | B. devoted | C. seized | D. tackled |

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。

Apart from chasing medals and glory, another wish of Chinese Olympic and world champion Zhang Yufei at the Asian Games is 56 (send) a gift to Japanese swimming star Rikako Ikee, and to establish a deeper bond between two of female swimming's Asian powerhouses. Zhang said, "I wish to send her a gift 57 represents the traditions and customs of China, and which she will like. I really can't make up my mind and I hope maybe the public can help me to choose one." Ikee knows what kind of gift she would like, saying on Wednesday, "Pandas! I would like to take some cute panda 58 (souvenir) as gifts back to Japan."

Ikee was the 59 (bright) star in pool at the 2018 Jakarta Asian Games. As an 18-year-old back then, she 60 (name) MVP for bagging six gold medals. 61, in 2019, Ikee was diagnosed with leukemia(白血病). 62 has not been easy for the star to return to the pool, and she has struggled to reach her peak. 63 (compete) against Zhang in the women's 100m butterfly, Ikee wasn't at her best on Wednesday, finishing in fifth place with a time of 58.98s. So, when Ikee 64 (stand) on the podium in Hangzhou for winning silver in the women's 4x100m freestyle relay on Sunday, the Japanese star received 65 warm reception from the crowd.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你班外教 David 拟以 Should selfies (自拍) with wild animals be banned? 为主题开一次英语交流会, 请你就此写一篇发言稿, 内容包括:

1. 表明观点;
2. 陈述理由;
3. 举例说明。

注意: 写作词数应为 80 左右。

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。

My Own Label

It seemed to me that I had two different identities when I was in fifth grade. Outside of school, I was a reasonably happy kid who enjoyed spending time with my friends, reading or listening to rock music. When I was in class, however, I turned into a very different Denise, one who was on guard all the time, and one who wanted nothing more than to get through the day without being teased.

To my classmates I was strange, because I wasn't just like them. The most obvious thing they focused on was that I didn't wear the same designer clothes as they did. Designer clothes were beyond my family's reach. My mother was a single parent, and she worked long hours to support our small household. As far as love and attention were concerned, I was rich beyond all imagination. I was supported and cared for. The only thing that my classmates cared for was fashion, though, and there, I was poor.

I never knew if my classmates would torment (戏弄) me in class, but on the bus I could count on it. My trips to and from school were the horrific, painful bookends to stressful days. One girl made a point of running over to my seat every morning to see what I was wearing, and then returned to her friends to laugh about it. I shrank into myself and stared out the window.

I was the smallest girl in my class. One of my classmates' mothers noticed, and offered me a beautiful skirt that her daughter had outgrown. I wore it happily, thrilled to have a cool item of clothing for once. When I outgrew the skirt, my mother bought me a new one of my own, one without a label. When my classmate saw it, she shouted on purpose, "Oh, that's not my skirt, is it? Where did you get this one, Denise? The poorhouse?" My classmates burst into laughter, and I slipped away, my eyes locked on the ground. I stopped wearing the skirt.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

After fifth grade ended, over the summer, I spent a month at a day camp. _____

With the love and support of my new friends, I became more confident. _____

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