

许济洛平 2023—2024 学年高三第二次质量检测

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、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。
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。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. How old is the woman now?
A. 20 years old. B. 45 years old. C. 65 years old.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At home. B. At a hospital. C. At a drugstore.
3. What is the man most satisfied with about the new job?
A. The location. B. The pay. C. The vacation time.
4. What time of day is it now?
A. Morning. B. Afternoon. C. Evening.
5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Host and guest. B. Boss and secretary. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

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 does Amanda want to do?
A. Send a card. B. Make a call. C. Hold a party.
7. What is John doing?
A. Giving an explanation. B. Sharing an experience. C. Making an apology.

高三英语 第1页(共10页)

考号

姓名

班级

学校

县区

答题卡
密封线

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why is the woman going to Greece?
A. To visit a famous park. B. To attend university. C. To see her family.
9. How can the man be best described?
A. A friendly stranger. B. A helpful travel partner. C. A professional tour guide.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. How is the woman probably feeling?
A. Upset. B. Confident. C. Satisfied.
11. Which part of the woman's car is broken this time?
A. Its window. B. Its engine. C. Its door.
12. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Buy a Ford car. B. Find cheaper service. C. Do some research online.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the man doing?
A. Cooking. B. Exercising. C. Preparing for a meeting.
14. How does the woman sound after learning the man's weight loss?
A. Serious. B. Surprised. C. Happy.
15. How does the man get to work now?
A. By train. B. By bus. C. By bike.
16. What will the man do to help the woman?
A. Make salads for her. B. Go jogging with her. C. Lend a book to her.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Who is the speaker?
A. A social psychologist. B. A TV host. C. A publisher.
18. What is David Clinton doing?
A. Introducing a speaker. B. Conducting a class. C. Recommending a book.
19. What is Professor Putnum's book about?
A. Tips for escaping unhappiness.
B. Benefits of painful experiences.
C. Ways to develop reading ability.
20. What is Professor Putnum going to do next?
A. Discuss his plans. B. Share his stories. C. Explain his views.

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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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

- e. The 2023 “Chinese Bridge” Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreigners across the Globe—Calligraphy and Painting Challenge has been officially announced.

This competition invites painting and calligraphy enthusiasts from all around the world to take part in this exciting event. Participants are encouraged to submit their creative themes for the contest, with the theme selection process being determined through public nominations (提名).

If you're interested, feel free to submit the theme that you believe fits best with the requirements of the competition.

Here are the requirements:

Who Can Apply

The call for creative themes for the Calligraphy and Painting Challenge is open to any Chinese language enthusiasts worldwide, with no restrictions on age or nationality.

Submission Dates

Submissions will be accepted from June 15, 2023 to June 30, 2023 (Beijing Time).

Announcement Date

The selected theme for the Calligraphy and Painting Challenge will be announced on July 1, 2023, which also marks the official start date of the submission period for works under the selected theme. The deadline, August 31, 2023.

Submission Methods

Participants can send their theme and related information to *chinesebridge@chineseplus.net*. “Chinese Bridge” also accepts direct messages on its official account on Facebook, Instagram, WeChat, and Weibo.

21. Who is this competition launched for?
A. Foreigners. B. Calligraphists.
C. Painters. D. Chinese college students.
22. When can participants start to submit their themed works?
A. On June 15, 2023. B. On June 30, 2023.
C. On July 1, 2023. D. On August 31, 2023.
23. How can themed works be submitted?
A. In person. B. By post. C. Over the phone. D. On the web.

B

As a chess coach, David Bishop is often asked the same question by his students: “Mr. Bishop, what's your favorite chess piece?” “I get that a lot,” said Bishop, who answers that—yes—the bishop (象) is a favorite piece, after the Queen.

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Bishop began playing chess at age 10 and has been addicted ever since. In 2013, Bishop retired. Then he worked as a custodian(监护人) with his friends at a local high school. A few weeks later, Bishop discovered that the school had a chess club. He asked the teacher in charge if he could help out. When that teacher retired in 2015, Bishop took over the club, and in an effort to “make it more fun”, he started a competitive team so that students interested in taking the sport more seriously could play other schools.

“It’s such a powerful game that really promotes strategy and great administration functioning,” Bishop said. “This is beyond a game; it’s critical thinking skills, which is what we want students to do out in the world. I think this is the best sport that kids can play.”

The 2019-2022 season was a particularly big one, and his students won the state finals. Jennifer Cyr, the president of the school, said Bishop has unwavering commitment to the game and to the students. “I’m so grateful for his work,” she noted. “He really inspires students to be their best.”

However, for Bishop, what is far more rewarding than the recognition, he said, is watching his students blossom into excellent players. “I love our teams, and I love seeing the progress in kids as they get older,” he said. “They also progress in their confidence and self-esteem(自尊).” Some students have gotten so good at the game, he said, that they’re “at the point where I can’t keep catching up with them. They beat me.”

24. What caused Bishop to take over the school chess club?
- A. The high school’s repeated invitations.
 - B. His decades of crazy enthusiasm for chess.
 - C. The desire to solve the students’ problems.
 - D. His decades of dream of becoming a coach.
25. How did Bishop make the chess club more fun?
- A. By winning series of chess competitions.
 - B. By performing administration functioning.
 - C. By shaping the students through competitions.
 - D. By accessing the students’ critical thinking skills.
26. Why did Bishop think highly of chess game?
- A. It was a form of social practice.
 - B. It could make him more confident.
 - C. It earned more respect for the students.
 - D. It was far beyond workout for the brain.
27. How did Jennifer Cyr find Bishop’s commitment?
- A. Convincing.
 - B. Responsive.
 - C. Creative.
 - D. Praiseworthy.

C

The monkey puzzle tree is the remains of the Jurassic era, more than 145 million years ago, outlasting ancient dinosaurs. Monkey puzzle trees’ presence in the wild is decreasing and after one million years, their very existence is now endangered.

Monkey puzzle trees are only known to grow in Chile and Argentina, along the mountainside

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of Patagonia's volcanoes. Due to increased human habitat attacks, fires, and overgrazing(过度放牧), the forest habitat for the monkey puzzle tree has rapidly declined.

The near extinction of this ancient tree poses a threat to the austral parakeet(南方长尾小鹦鹉), which relies on its large seeds as a food source. Monkey puzzle pine nuts are vital to the crowds of parrots and studies show that both the tree and the parakeets benefit from this symbiotic(共生的) relationship.

Scientists have found that the austral parakeet helps enhance the shooting speed of the seeds by consuming them away from the original tree and leaving their partially eaten "leftovers" on the forest floor. The parakeets' vital spread helps new trees reproduce further away from the mother plant.

In addition to the parakeets, the monkey puzzle pine nuts are a traditional food source for the native Mapuche people. Using skillful climbing, the Mapuche people climb the trees to gather pine nuts. Although the Mapuche people have the right to collect pine nuts in their ancestral areas, the local government restricts the quantity collected by the general public and requires a permit for commercial purposes.

Despite these regulations, illegal collection still occurs and the continued human seed collection threatens monkey puzzle tree populations. The Mapuche people have a history of protecting the monkey puzzle tree that is linked with their lifestyles. The Mapuche demanded legal protection for the tree that was facing extinction due to logging. Currently, the Mapuche people are working to replant the monkey puzzle tree and hope that these ancient trees will one day grow better.

28. What do human activities result in?
- A. The decrease of the forest habitat.
 - B. The extinction of austral parakeets.
 - C. The eruption of Patagonia's volcanoes.
 - D. The disappearance of monkey puzzle trees.
29. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. Why scientists study the trees.
 - B. Who pays more attention to the trees.
 - C. What the trees provide for the parakeets.
 - D. How the parakeets help the trees return.
30. What does the local government do to protect the trees?
- A. Limit collecting pine nuts strictly.
 - B. Make new laws to ban logging.
 - C. Permit substitutes of pine nuts.
 - D. Prohibit any trade on pine nuts.
31. What do we know about the Mapuche people?
- A. They mainly live on pine nuts.
 - B. Their life is closely related to the trees.
 - C. They will enlarge their habitat.
 - D. They won't collect pine nuts in the future.

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D

It was the dawn of 1863, and London's not-yet-opened subway system, the first of its kind in the world, had the city in a disturbance. Digging a hole under the city and putting a railroad in it seemed the stuff of dreams. Pub drinkers laughed at the idea and a local minister accused the railway company of trying to break into hell. Most people simply thought the project, which cost more than 100 million dollars in today's money, would never work.

But it did. On January 10, 1863, 30,000 people ventured underground to travel on the world's first subway on a four-mile stretch of line in London. After three years of construction and a few setbacks, the Metropolitan Railway was ready for business. The city's officials were much relieved. They'd been desperate to find a way to reduce the terrible congestion(拥挤) on the roads. London, at the time the world's largest and most prosperous city, was in a permanent state of congestion, with carts, tradesmen, cows, and commuters(通勤者) jamming the roads.

It'd been a Victorian visionary, Charles Pearson, who first thought of putting railways under the ground. But how could you get a railway through the center of a city? The answer was "cut and cover". Workers had to dig a huge trench(壕沟), construct a tunnel out of brick archways, and then refill the hole over the newly built tunnel.

As soon as the Metropolitan Railway opened, Londoners rushed in to ride the new trains. The Metropolitan quickly became a vital part of London's transport system.

The first tube line, the City and South London, opened in 1890 and proved so successful that half a dozen more lines were built in the next 20 years. And today, with more than 160 cities in 55 countries using underground rails to fight against congestion, we can thank Charles Pearson and the Metropolitan Railway for getting us started on the right track.

32. What did most people think of the subway system in 1863?
A. Costly. B. Time-consuming. C. Impractical. D. Damaging.
33. Why did the government insist on carrying on the project?
A. London was the world's largest city.
B. The streets were too crowded in London.
C. There were too many vehicles in London.
D. It wanted to make London another No. 1.
34. What do the underlined words "cut and cover" in paragraph 3 refer to?
A. A way of subway constructing. B. A tool to dig tunnels and holes.
C. A company to build a railway. D. A method of transporting materials.
35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. The London underground is still the best.
B. There are seven tube lines in London now.
C. Pearson's ideal has come to fruition worldwide.
D. Pearson instructed the world's subway building.

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考号

姓名

班级

学校

县区

答题
不要
封线
密

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A wave. A thumbs-up. You may think you know what these common gestures signify...but what happens when you wave to your European friend across the street and she turns to walk the other way?

There's a reason for her reaction. 36 While most Americans interpret a wave as a friendly greeting or goodbye, the same motion is just as likely to communicate the word "no" in parts of Europe and Latin America.

Obviously, body language is not universal. 37

The most common understanding of the subject relates body language to spoken language. Generally speaking, the same body language has different meanings in different places, which is closely related to the traditional customs of the region. 38 For example, In Germany the thumbs-up represents the number one, but in Japan it means "five" instead. So to understand a certain body language correctly, it is best to combine it with spoken language.

There's one more complication in understanding nonverbal (非语言的) communication, though. 39 In a study, participants from the West, African communities, and New Guinea were shown a collection of more than 10,000 portraits illustrating different facial expressions (the same man indicates different facial expressions, anger, sadness, etc.). Researchers concluded that there were at least seven universal facial expressions: anger, disgust, fear, surprise, happiness, sadness, and contempt. 40

So while a wave or thumbs-up may not translate on your next trip abroad, a genuine expression of emotion probably will.

- A. But why?
- B. This is also true in different cultures.
- C. The mixed messages don't stop there.
- D. It isn't because your friend is tired of your company.
- E. Indeed, signals are essential for effective communication.
- F. 90 percent of participants identified the same emotions in the photo.
- G. Although body language isn't universal, the emotions behind it may be.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Owning chickens may be nothing special for you, but in the life of a chicken, we catch a glimpse(一瞥) of an important truth.

You see, when a hen lays her egg, she labors to make sure the 41 are just right to promote life for that little chick. She must lay it in a 42 spot. She also must apply heat to the egg for it to 43.

In the life of this baby chick though, there comes a point that is necessary but that is often 44. As the egg begins to crack and slowly break 45, what you will not see is the mother hen 46 the chick to get the shell off. No matter how hard the chick 47, pushes and strains(拉紧) itself, the mother hen will not do the 48 for it.

At this point, someone can see the 49 of this chick and think the mother does not 50 her young. This person can then seek to help the chick and 51 the pieces of the shell. However, if such a thing really happens, often this person 52 does not save the chick's life but rather 53 its death.

This 54 stage is essential for the chick. It will produce within the chick the 55 that will allow it to live and thrive(茁壮成长).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. actions | B. experiences | C. conditions | D. chances |
| 42. A. safe | B. remote | C. shady | D. new |
| 43. A. hatch | B. live | C. move | D. continue |
| 44. A. evaluated | B. checked | C. made | D. overlooked |
| 45. A. up | B. open | C. free | D. away |
| 46. A. urging | B. preferring | C. assisting | D. encouraging |
| 47. A. rolls | B. knocks | C. jumps | D. shakes |
| 48. A. work | B. harm | C. exercise | D. same |
| 49. A. depression | B. confusion | C. growth | B. struggle |
| 50. A. take in | B. care about | C. play with | D. bring up |
| 51. A. collect | B. remove | C. throw | D. spread |
| 52. A. carelessly | B. impatiently | C. unknowingly | D. purposely |
| 53. A. slows | B. causes | C. faces | D. prevents |
| 54. A. beginning | B. developing | C. resting | D. falling |
| 55. A. nutrition | B. health | C. luck | D. strength |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

高三英语 第8页(共10页)

time sitting up in his bed to help discharging the liquid from lungs. David was forced to spend all his days flat on his back.

They talked a lot about their life, families, jobs and vacations. Every time, when Johnson was sitting by the window, he described in details all that he saw outside the window. His roommate always looked for those moments, when his world was broadened and brightened up by the world outside.

Amazing views of a park with a beautiful lake could be seen from the window of their room. Children delightfully played among ducks and swans. Couples walked arm in arm among colourful flowers. Also the amazing city skyline could be seen.

When Johnson had been thoroughly describing all that was happening outside the window, David would close his eyes and image all the beautiful scenes of life that were told to him.

One day, Johnson got well and left hospital. After some time, when the nurse came to visit David, he asked if he could be moved next to the window. The nurse agreed and kindly made the switch. When she left, David slowly and painfully supported himself up on one elbow(肘) and took the first look at the world outside. He was shocked. The window faced a blank wall.

When the nurse came to visit David the next time, he told her about beautiful things outside the window that Johnson described to him. The nurse replied that Johnson was a blind man. She said, "Probably he just tried to encourage you."

Not long after, David recovered and went home.

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。

David wondered at what Johnson did and called him. _____

David was moved and decided to be a person like Johnson. _____

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