

参照秘密级管理★启用前

试卷类型:A

2023—2024 学年第一学期高三质量检测

## 英语试题

2024.01

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡上。
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 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

Walk and dance on the ceilings, sit in a bathroom with an upside-down toilet, grab a chair in the home office, and traverse the entry way, sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and more. Come on down, upside-down, to House Down Under, Australia's first inverted house photo experience!

This hugely successful, unique and exciting attraction is back just in time for the school holidays at Rouse Hill Town Centre in Western Sydney. It is a must-see, family-friendly, fun experience with a range of installations and activities inside a completely inverted house.

Visitors can spend as much time as they like inside the house, so they can take their time perfecting poses and taking as many photos as they like. House Down Under staff are always on hand in the house, offering advice, tips on best photo ops and to snap pictures of the whole group.

House Down Under is open from 1 April and opening hours can be found at the end of this article or on the official website. The building is located between the Metro and the Town Centre at Market Square, Rouse Hill Town Centre and you won't be able to miss it.

Rouse Hill Town Centre is also a great place for families with a variety of entertainment and food options, so make it a day out and enjoy everything on offer.

Entry tickets to House Down Under are \$27 for an adult; \$19 for a child; \$23 for a concession(优惠), with family passes ranging from \$52-\$74 for a family of four. For further information on House Down Under, visit the website, [www.housedownunder.com.au](http://www.housedownunder.com.au).

OPEN DAILY-Weekdays 9 am to 6 pm; Weekends 10 am to 6 pm.

高三英语试题 第1页(共8页)

准考证号

姓名

学校

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1. What is special about House Down Under?  
A. It is conveniently located.                      B. All staff are properly trained.  
C. All things are upside-down in it.                D. It supplies flexible food options.
2. What can visitors do in House Down Under?  
A. Take pictures at will.                              B. Enjoy a shopping trip.  
C. Have a family party.                                D. Visit its occupants.
3. How much does a family of four pay at least for the entry?  
A. \$ 23.                      B. \$ 27.                      C. \$ 52.                      D. \$ 74.

**B**

My three grandchildren grew up, listening to someone read and learning to read. They discovered Jeanne Birdsall, Ben Hatke, Sara Pennypacker and Rick Riordan. I read—and loved—many of the books. Often, I was reminded of my running story.

I started running when my older daughter was in primary school. During those early days, she made her disrespect for running clear. Later she did run. She ran throughout high school and had been running ever since. We often ran together. At first, I slowed down for her. But very soon, her pace improved, and she was slowing down for me.

Now I compared this with my reading grandchildren. At first, adults—parents, grandparents and teachers—led the way. Then the kids learned to read, and soon they were mere specks in the distance, gulping down books we'd never heard of, referring to series we'd never come across.

Early on, I began preparing myself for the inevitable. The era of cozy reading sessions would end. Indeed, it ended, in the case of my granddaughter. She and her mother still read together, but mostly she read on her own. My grandsons also read like they breathed—in the car, at the table, while walking from the parking lot to the ballfield and back again, eyes on their books.

I trailed behind them this summer as they collected a heaping pile of books from the library. They sustained them through ten days in the Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. The night before our flight home, each of them were read, some more than once.

Recently, I picked up a book once owned by a child who was now these boys' uncle. I began reading aloud during a moment of wild enjoyment, and within minutes both boys were beside me on the couch, listening to narrator Ludlow Fitch describe a terrifying attack and his escape to the tiny village of Pagus Parvus.

4. What's the author's purpose of telling her running story?  
A. To explain the benefits of running.  
B. To share her running experience.  
C. To exhibit her girl's talent for running.  
D. To show the similarities of learning to read.

高三英语试题 第2页(共8页)

5. What is the key to guiding children to read in the author's view?
- A. Setting an attainable goal.                      B. Being a model yourself.  
C. Discovering their interests.                      D. Providing suitable books.
6. What does the underlined part imply in Paragraph3?
- A. They made their own choice.                      B. They soon followed suit.  
C. They quickly lost interest.                      D. They did much better.
7. What can we learn about the children from last two paragraphs?
- A. They were all fond of books.                      B. They all had curious minds.  
C. They were keen on traveling.                      D. They liked thrilling stories.

C

Gather together a couple of good friends and take a leisurely stroll through the streets—this is what many youngsters in China enjoy doing when they visit a new city.

To them, Citywalk means “roaming around the city” on foot. Participants can follow a distinctive urban route, soaking up the atmosphere, exploring old buildings, browsing boutique shops, sipping a cup of coffee, or indulging in authentic local snacks.

Citywalk can be a special guided trip for a small group of people, or simply a leisurely stroll for one or two to explore new areas, sticking to the key point; avoiding famous scenic spots and big crowds to gain a more inclusive experience of the places you visit. Besides interacting with a city, Citywalk provides young people with a new social scene, where they who share the same interests and ideas can easily make friends.

In China, the Citywalk trend is spreading from first-tier cities like Beijing and Shanghai to second and third-tier cities, encouraging more participants and event organizers to get involved. Some organizers invite folk culture researchers and enthusiasts to act as tour guides. Xiao Yiyi, a young entrepreneur in Changsha, recently launched six Citywalk routes in different cities on her social media account, with the aim of providing experiences for visitors to “walk in open-air museums”. Her Changsha route features more offbeat sights like historical architecture from the 19th century, artsy old alleys, and even a stop-off to sample the local spicy crayfish specialty.

Even though Citywalk is a relatively new phenomenon, it is offering a positive change to urban travelers as they can better choose the experiences based on their interests and needs. At the same time, Citywalk represents an opportunity for tour guides and travel service providers to offer a more tailored, professional service to meet with ever-changing market demands.

8. Why do young people choose Citywalk?
- A. To enjoy a guided tour.                      B. To cut down expenses.  
C. To dig deeper into a city.                      D. To make new friends.

高三英语试题 第3页(共8页)

9. What is the most notable feature about Citywalk?  
A. Doing sightseeing on foot.                      B. Avoiding hot scenic spots.  
C. Keeping a fixed urban route.                    D. Taking a local tour guide.
10. What might Xiao Yiyi be?  
A. A tour guide.                                      B. A culture researcher.  
C. A Citywalk enthusiast.                          D. An event organizer.
11. What is the author's attitude to the Citywalk trend?  
A. Favorable.              B. Dismissive.              C. Doubtful.              D. Unclear.

D

Before the year has even come to a close, climate experts are certain that 2023 will be the hottest year in recorded history.

On Dec. 6, the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)—part of the European Union's space program—revealed that this year's average global temperatures have been 2.6 F (1.46 C) higher than temperatures in preindustrial times and 0.2 F (0.13 C) higher than January to November in 2016. These “extraordinary” temperatures mean that 2023 will be “the warmest year in recorded history,” C3S deputy director Samantha Burgess said in a statement.

The researchers note that this year's record heat was partly caused by the latest El Niño event—a phenomenon where warmer water near the equator triggers warmer global air temperatures—that began in June. Some other experts have suggested that the January 2022 eruption of Tonga's underwater volcano, which pumped record levels of water vapor into the atmosphere, may also be partly responsible.

Despite these factors, the major cause of climbing temperatures is global warming caused by runaway greenhouse gas emissions, which, noted in a C3S statement, have trapped more than 25 billion atomic bombs' worth of energy in our atmosphere over the last 50 years. And still worse, the global carbon emissions have reached a new high this year, according to scientists at the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP28) On Dec 4.

The effects of global warming are becoming more obvious. In 2023, research revealed that climate change is causing major U. S. cities to sink and more than half of the world's largest lakes and reservoirs to shrink. Studies also predicted that the Gulf Stream, which plays a vital role in ocean circulation, could collapse by as early as 2025, and that rising sea levels could swamp the U. S. coastline by 2050.

However, scientists say that we still have time to prevent further disaster. Leading climate change expert Michael Mann, from the University of Pennsylvania, recently wrote that “we can still stop the worst effects of climate change” if we stop emitting greenhouse gases as soon as possible.

高三英语试题 第4页(共8页)

12. What's the purpose of the text?  
A. To report the recorded hottest year.  
B. To present findings of a research.  
C. To analyze the causes of climate change.  
D. To warn of the coming natural disaster.
13. Which is the main factor in causing the warmest weather in 2023?  
A. Eruption of an underwater volcano.      B. Greenhouse gas emissions.  
C. Collapse of the Gulf Stream.              D. The latest El Niño event.
14. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?  
A. Scientists' predictions of the future.  
B. The threat of rising sea levels to the U. S.  
C. The effects of climate change.  
D. Different opinions on global warming.
15. How does Michael Mann feel about the present situation?  
A. Confused.      B. Worried.      C. Pessimistic.      D. Hopeful.

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。

Too often, doctors and others tell a patient suffering from a stress related disorder that she or he must spend some time relaxing. 16 In fact, just sitting in front of the TV set and trying to ignore the day's problems don't make much effect. To deal effectively with stress and cope efficiently with anxiety, you'll have to use the power of your own mind constructively.

To do this, one of the best ways is to boost your self-confidence. Lacking self-confidence, you will probably worry about disastrous things happening to you. 17 In such circumstances, you should replace negative, damaging feelings of failure with positive feelings of success.

Take a piece of paper and a pencil, and try writing down good words that describe you, such as *honest*, *thoughtful*, *hard working*, *considerate*, *kind*, *ambitious*, *creative* and so on. 18 Your parents, your friends, your interests, your achievements, and particularly your memories. You will probably be surprised to find how many things there are that you can be proud of!

Don't worry about making mistakes. 19 If you accept challenges and live your life to the full, you will fail sometimes. Make mistakes means taking chances. Those who never take chances will have a life full of lost opportunities.

When you are worried about the future, ask yourself: What is the worst thing that can happen? You will often be surprised to find that the "worst" may not be as bad as you thought it was going to be. The "bottom line" isn't often as discouraging as you think it

will be. 20

- A. That isn't a lot of help, of course.
- B. All these things will help you greatly.
- C. No one can possibly be right all the time.
- D. List the things that are valuable in your life.
- E. Occasionally, your judgments will be faulty.
- F. Instead, it will help you make plans accordingly.
- G. You may become pessimistic and can't get over it.

第二部分 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。

When I was a little girl, every time when my dad was repairing something, he would ask me to hold the hammer. Then we could have a time for a 21 with each other.

I grew up and left home for the college, and since then, he had been 22 me every Sunday morning. Later, when I bought a house, my dad was 23 it by himself for three days in the 30℃ summer 24. All he asked for was to hold his paint brush and 25 to him.

Several years ago, he was 26 me. He spent hours 27 a swing set for my daughter. He asked me to bring him a cup of tea and have a talk with him, but I had to 28 for a trip, so I did not have time for any long conversations.

One Sunday morning, we had a telephone talk 29, and I noticed that my dad kept forgetting some things we discussed 30. Few hours later came a call. He was in hospital with an aneurysm(动脉瘤). Immediately I bought a ticket for the 31 and by the time I got to the hospital, my dad had passed away. Now it was he who did not have 32 for a talk with me.

After his 33, I learned more about him, and I realized how little I knew about his deepest 34 and dreams. All he ever asked me was my time, but now his has all my 35 every single day.

- |                         |                |                  |               |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. change           | B. cooperation | C. conversation  | D. debate     |
| 22. A. contacting       | B. calling     | C. educating     | D. meeting    |
| 23. A. decorating       | B. clearing    | C. repairing     | D. painting   |
| 24. A. labor            | B. rest        | C. heat          | D. misery     |
| 25. A. talk             | B. tend        | C. hand          | D. keep       |
| 26. A. joining          | B. visiting    | C. following     | D. leaving    |
| 27. A. putting together | B. giving away | C. tearing apart | D. making up  |
| 28. A. prepare          | B. apologize   | C. apply         | D. delay      |
| 29. A. on time          | B. at first    | C. in return     | D. as usual   |
| 30. A. exactly          | B. freely      | C. lately        | D. personally |

高三英语试题 第 6 页(共 8 页)

- |                 |              |             |              |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 31. A. hospital | B. flight    | C. journey  | D. treatment |
| 32. A. pleasure | B. interest  | C. choice   | D. time      |
| 33. A. death    | B. illness   | C. recovery | D. suffering |
| 34. A. efforts  | B. demands   | C. thoughts | D. struggles |
| 35. A. relief   | B. attention | C. comfort  | D. courage   |

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 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Harmony is a core value of China's *Hehe* culture, which is 36 (wide) appreciated in modern Chinese society.

The term "*Hehe*"(和合) 37 (consist) of two Chinese characters that have the same pronunciation but different meanings; the first means harmony, and the second means convergence. In short, *Hehe* culture involves 38 (seek) common ground while reserving differences, and it means harmonious coexistence and coordinated development.

Liuchixiang, a 2-meter-wide alley in Anhui's Tongcheng City, is a location in China 39 has its own story of harmony.

During the reign of Emperor Kangxi over 300 years ago, high-ranking official Zhang Ying received 40 letter from his family in Tongcheng, his hometown. In their letter, they told Zhang that they had quarreled 41 property boundaries with their neighbor, Wu, and asked for help.

Zhang replied to their letter with a poem: "A letter is written, just for a wall. 42 it moves a meter, what harm is done? The Great Wall still stands tall today, yet 43 (go) is its builder, Emperor Qinshihuang."

Enlightened by his reply, the Zhang family decided 44 (bring) their walls back by approximately one meter. Deeply moved by their generosity, the Wu family also brought their walls back by a meter, and the two households created a 2-meter-wide alley between their homes for passersby.

The alley is now a popular 45 (attract) that is traversed daily by locals.

第三部分 写作(共两节;满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,学校英语社团负责人。请给外教 Jim 写信,邀请他参加你社团将要举办的一场英语演出。内容包括:

1. 时间地点;
2. 主要节目;
3. 发出邀请。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jim,

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua

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写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

From an early age, Patti Wilson was told that she was an epileptic (癫痫患者). However, she was a lively and enthusiastic girl, looking at her illness as simply “an inconvenience”. She never focused on what she had lost, but on what she had left.

One day, Patti said to her father, who was a morning jogger, “Daddy, I'd really love to run with you every day, but I'm afraid I'll have an epileptic fit.”

Her father told her, “Don't worry, my girl. I know how to handle it! Let's start running then!”

It was a wonderful experience for the father and daughter to run together every day. After a few weeks, the ambitious girl told her father, “Daddy, What I'd really love to do is to break the world's long-distance running record for women.” The father checked *the Guinness Book of World Records* and found that the farthest any woman had run was 80 miles.

That year, she completed her run to San Francisco, which is a distance of 400 miles. She was wearing a T-shirt, reading, “I Love Epileptics”. Her father ran every mile at her side, and her mom, a nurse, followed in a motor home behind them in case anything went wrong. But nothing happened at all while she was running.

As a senior high school student, Patti announced that she was determined to run from her hometown up to the White House, which is a distance of more than 3000 miles away. Her classmates got behind her. They built a giant poster that read, “Run, Patti, Run!” This has since become her motto and the title of a book she later has written.

注意:

1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

On her second marathon in Portland, she had her foot injured.

Half a year later, Patti ran in Washington and finally shook the hand of the President.



2023—2024 学年第一学期高三质量检测  
英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第一部分：阅读(满分 50 分)

第一节(每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

1—5 CACDB 6—10 DACBD 11—15 AABCD

第二节(每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

16—20 AGDCF

第二部分：语言运用(共两节；满分 30 分)

第一节(每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

21—25 CBDCA 26—30 BAADC 31—35 BDACB

第二节(每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

36.widely 37.consists 38.seeking 39.that/which 40.a

41.over/about 42.If 43.gone 44.to bring 45.attraction

第三部分：写作(共两节；满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点：(见试题)

三、各档次的给分范围及要求

第五档(13~15 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(10~12 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(7~9 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。——应用简单的语句间的连接



成分,使全文内容连贯。

整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(4~6分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(1~3分)未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

四、说明

1.内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2.应紧扣主题,可适当发挥。

第二节(满分25分)

一、评分原则

1.本题总分为25分,按7个档次给分。

2.评分时,先根据作文整体情况,确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

3.评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面来衡量,具体如下:创作内容的质量、续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度;使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性;上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

4.词数少于120的,从总分中减去2分。

5.单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑,英美拼写的词汇用法均可接受。

6.书写较差以致影响交际的,从总分中减去扣2分。

二、各档次的给分范围及要求

第七档(22—25分)

——创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性、续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。

——使用了多样性且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达流畅,语言错误很少,且完全不影响理解。

——自然、有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,前后呼应,意义连贯。

第六档(18—21分)

——创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,且与原文情境融洽度较高。

——使用了比较多样性且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达比较流畅,有个别错误,但不影

响理解。

——比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义比较连贯。

第五档(15—17分)

——创造了基本合理的内容，有一定的逻辑性、续写基本完整，与原文情境相关。——使用了比较恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达方式不够多样性，表达有些许错误，但基本不影响理解。

——使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义比较连贯。

第四档(11—14分)

——创造了基本完整的故事内容，但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强，与原文情境基本相关。

——使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有部分语言错误和不恰当之处，个别部分影响理解。

——尚有语句衔接意识，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。

第三档(6—10分)

——内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题，续写不够完整，与原文有一定程度的脱节。——使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多且比较低级，并影响理解。——未能有效的使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不够清晰，意义欠连贯。

第二档(1—5分)

——内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题或有部分内容抄自原文，续写不完整，与原文情境基本脱节。

——所使用的词汇非常简单，语法结构单调，错误极多，严重影响理解。

——几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不清晰，意义不连贯。

第一档 0分

——未作答；所写内容太少或无法看清楚，以致无法评判；所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

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