

运城市 2023 - 2024 学年高三摸底调研测试

英语试题

2023.9

本试题满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。答案一律写在答题卡上。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡的指定位置上。
2. 答题时使用 0.5 毫米的黑色中性(签字)笔或碳素笔书写,字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号在各题的答题区域(黑色线框)内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁,不折叠,不破损。
5. 听力部分满分 30 分,不计入总分。

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.                      B. £ 9.15.                      C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What has the man been doing recently?  
A. Taking a business trip.      B. Visiting a doctor.      C. Taking a holiday.
2. What is the man's destination?  
A. New York.                      B. Chicago.                      C. Phoenix.
3. When will the two speakers leave if they get the cheaper tickets?  
A. On Tuesday.                      B. On Thursday.                      C. On Friday.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A letter.                      B. A used stamp.                      C. A used envelope.
5. What will the man most probably do?  
A. Borrow the woman's textbook.  
B. Check the textbook at the information desk.  
C. Look for the textbook in the classroom again.

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. Which year of college is the man in?  
A. The first year.                      B. The second year.                      C. The third year.
7. How does the man find the lectures?  
A. Meaningless.                      B. Interesting.                      C. Difficult.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What position does the woman want to apply for?  
A. A production manager.      B. An ordinary worker.      C. A team leader.
9. How much does the man's company want to reduce their production cost for the coming year?  
A. By 18%.                      B. By 15%.                      C. By 12%.
10. How did the woman learn about the man's company?  
A. By visiting the company's website.  
B. By visiting the company in person.  
C. By buying the company's stock.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How long had the man been in Beijing?  
A. For two days.                      B. For nine days.                      C. For fourteen days.
12. What did the man do yesterday?  
A. He prepared for another business trip.  
B. He talked to the manager about the business trip.  
C. He sent the manager his report.
13. What does the woman suggest doing?  
A. Having a get-together sometime.  
B. Spending Christmas together.  
C. Going on a trip in two weeks.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the most important qualification for the job?  
A. Independence.  
B. Rich sales experience.  
C. A pleasant manner with customers.
15. How long has the man been in his present position?  
A. For four years.                      B. For three years.                      C. For two years.

16. What do we know about the man?  
 A. He is good at making software programs.  
 B. He has done a great job in his current company.  
 C. He was trained to use a similar software product two years ago.
17. How does the woman probably feel about the man?  
 A. Satisfied.                      B. Surprised.                      C. Confused.
- 听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。
18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?  
 A. Why she changed her job this year.  
 B. Why she didn't have any savings this year.  
 C. Why she stopped shopping for clothes this year.
19. What percentage of their clothes do most women wear, according to the study?  
 A. 20 - 30%.                      B. 20 - 40%.                      C. 30 - 40%.
20. What does the speaker usually do on the weekend now?  
 A. She does some volunteer work.  
 B. She works out at the gym.  
 C. She goes and visits her friends.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分60分)

### 第一节(共15小题; 每小题3分, 满分45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

#### Creating A Graphic Novel(连环画小说)

In the past decade we've seen the rise of graphic novels that come in all sorts of forms. Now join author and illustrator Lizzy Stewart for our upcoming masterclass, where she'll take you through how to create both the illustration and text for a graphic novel. You'll have the chance to find the right form for the story you are trying to tell, and Lizzy will share her insight into the editorial and publishing process of getting a graphic novel printed. 15 minutes will be reserved for Q&A session at the end of the masterclass, when Lizzy will answer what you're curious to know.

#### Booking & Payment

- The workshop fee of £30 is payable in full online.
- Joining instructions and full guidance will be provided by us a week before the start date.

#### Accessible to All

- It's of real importance for us that our event remains accessible to all.
- We have made three scholarship places available for this event as part of our accessibility scheme(计划). Please visit our scholarship page to find out how to apply for scholarship to the course.

- This masterclass will be presented online through video conferencing software. It will also be recorded so if you are unable to attend the live event, you'll be able to catch up and access the recording within two weeks.

- This event will include written text and visuals. Please contact us in advance so that we can make arrangements to be sure all documents appear in a format that works for you.

21. What can participants do in the masterclass?  
 A. Have their work published.                      B. Communicate with Lizzy.  
 C. Get Lizzy's graphic novels in all forms.                      D. Create graphic novels in all forms.
22. What will the event provide for participants?  
 A. Recorded materials for a limited period.  
 B. Free access to video conferencing software.  
 C. Written text and visuals for certain participants.  
 D. Scholarships to further their graphic novel study.
23. What type of writing is the text?  
 A. A review.                      B. A guide.                      C. An essay.                      D. An advertisement.

#### B

The *My Way!* is back and Henry Winkler, the campaign ambassador, toured schools and theatres between the 4th and 15th March 2013. The campaign raises awareness of children who find learning difficult, helping them to get the understanding and support of the adults and other children around them.

Henry Winkler set up the 2013 campaign at Downing Street with Nicky Cox, editor of *First News*, who performed the message of the campaign — the things that make us different make us special!

Henry Winkler is an actor and author of *Ghost Buddy* and *Hank Zipzer; the World's Greatest Underachiever*, whose dyslexia(诵读困难) wasn't diagnosed until he was 30. His dyslexia made school really hard for him, so he's working hard to make sure that other kids don't have to feel as bad as he did.

He says, "School was unbelievably hard for me. Teachers didn't know what dyslexia was at that time, so I was tagged as a troublemaker. I was told I was stupid, lazy and wouldn't have a good job in the future. But it doesn't mean that we are not incredibly smart human beings. How you learn has nothing to do with how smart you are. That's something I need every child to understand."

The *My Way!* tour will return shortly to a school or theatre near you!

*First News* has been the widest-read weekly children's publication in the UK since it was founded ten years ago. It is used as a resource in one in three schools nationwide. It campaigns passionately to help children's voices be heard.

For this year's campaign, *First News* has partnered leading education charity *Achievement for All*, which is working with schools around the country to improve progress in reading, writing and maths for children who have difficulty in learning.

24. Who was a dyslexic?  
 A. Hank Zipzer.      B. Nicky Cox.      C. Henry Winkler.      D. Ghost Buddy.
25. What can we know about dyslexics according to Henry Winkler?  
 A. They are always making trouble.      B. They have trouble in communication.  
 C. They are usually uninterested in studies.      D. They are smart in some other aspects of life.
26. What can we infer about *First News*?  
 A. It is a weekly publication on an education charity.  
 B. It works with schools to resolve kids' learning difficulty.  
 C. It plays a critical role in helping children with learning difficulty.  
 D. It campaigns the message what makes us different makes us special.
27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?  
 A. A Help to Dyslexics      B. *My Way!* Is Back!  
 C. Henry Winkler's Campaign      D. Dyslexics — Not Stupid

C

You've heard an old Chinese saying before: Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. You may even be nodding your head in agreement right now. However, we can have a different understanding of it.

When a person is starving, that's not the time to fill their head with knowledge but to first give the person a fish — eradicating their hunger — and only then teach them to fish. Far too often, people ignore this common sense first step. They see someone who is struggling, and they rush to offer wisdom. "Let me tell you what I'd do in your position," a well-meaning individual might offer.

But few of us understand the anxiety, confusion and uncertainty that come with overwhelming need. People meeting with personal disaster don't have the ability to think straight. Their nerves may be shot. Their confidence may be non-existent. Can you imagine what it would be like to be in that person's situation?

Rushing to offer a struggling person long-term advice is a waste of time. Instead, it makes far more sense to help them regain their emotional balance. Once their ears, heart and mind open, you'll have an opportunity to teach a new skill. But how do we know whether a person needs a fish before a fishing lesson? Two things: One is the ability to pay attention. We need to know whether the other person is open and receptive, or looking at the world through narrowed eyes. You can't just take their words but have to look at how the person acts and what they don't say. The other is empathy(共情). The more successful you are, the harder it is to imagine what it must be like to be the opposite. Try to create a safe environment for emotional acceptance before the fishing lesson.

28. What is the function of the first paragraph?  
 A. To illustrate a concept.      B. To bring in a new viewpoint.  
 C. To introduce the background.      D. To put up an example.
29. What does the underlined word "eradicating" in Paragraph 2 mean?  
 A. Getting rid of.      B. Paying attention to.  
 C. Making up for.      D. Putting up with.

30. What should we do first for those in disasters?  
 A. Get them to think straight.      B. Enhance their confidence.  
 C. Satisfy their primary needs.      D. Teach them a new skill.
31. Which does the author probably agree with according to the last paragraph?  
 A. Live and learn.      B. Never teach a fish to swim.  
 C. Put yourself in others' shoes.      D. Don't teach an old dog new tricks.

D

Now scientists in Lausanne, Switzerland have given three paralyzed men the ability to walk again. Each of the three men had damaged their spinal cords(脊髓) in motorcycle accidents and couldn't move their legs.

To help them walk again, the men had surgery. A paddle-shaped device was placed directly on the lower part of their spinal cord, below their injury. This implant contained sixteen electrodes — conductors that electricity can pass through. The researchers made sure the electrodes on the implant lined up with the spinal cord nerves that control the leg muscles. To begin with, the scientist controlled the implants from a tablet computer. Just hours after the implants were first used, all three men were taking steps with support.

In the past, scientists had some success with similar implants in the lower spine. Some patients have even trained themselves over months to be able to walk. This research is different. The patients' brains aren't sending "walking" messages to their legs. Instead, the tablet tells the implant to send the walking messages (as a set of electrical signals).

The researchers used computers to create patterns of movement — like taking a step — that would work well with each patient. The patients then use the tablet to choose the pattern they want. That triggers the implant, and the muscles move in the chosen way. Over time, the men were able to walk entirely on their own, using a special walker with buttons to excite each leg. One of the men has walked for half a kilometer on his own with the walker.

The solution isn't perfect. It is very expensive and it requires difficult surgery. The patients can't walk without the AI system. But it is a vital step to improve people's quality of life. The scientists hope that in the future they will engineer personalized spinal cord implants to allow many paralyzed people to walk again in just hours.

32. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?  
 A. How long the operation lasted.      B. What damaged the spinal cord nerves.  
 C. How the implants made the men walk.      D. Why electrodes were used in the operation.
33. How does the author compare the new research with the previous ones?  
 A. By presenting the research process.  
 B. By telling the differences between them.  
 C. By listing the numbers of the participants.  
 D. By explaining the reasons for the researchers.

34. How does the device help those paralyzed men to walk?
- A. The patients employ the tablet to control their bodily function.  
 B. The brains send signals to the lower body telling the legs to walk.  
 C. The researchers use computers to trigger patients' spinal cord nerves.  
 D. The patients can choose patterns of movement in the tablet to activate the implant.
35. What is the author's attitude towards the method?
- A. Objective.      B. Concerned.      C. Optimistic.      D. Intolerant.

第二节(共5小题;每小题3分,满分15分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When your child begins to beg for a pet, you may draw back at the thought of the additional responsibilities. Parents usually think of all the work and responsibility having a pet could bring about. 36

●Teach responsibility

A family pet can help show children the importance of proper care in keeping their new friend happy and healthy. 37 Give your children a sense of responsibility by having them help meet these needs, whether they feel like it or not.

●Encourage exercise

If you've ever been forced to keep up with a young dog or cat, you know how tiring it can be! 38 By encouraging your child to play with his or her pet, both of them will get the exercise they need to sleep soundly and live healthy and happy lives.

● 39

Teaching your child how to "play nicely" with and show affection for another living being is an essential first step toward developing lifelong empathy for others. Learning how to be a good friend of a pet will teach one how to be more open and friendly to other people as well.

●Be practical.

While the benefits of pet ownership are clear, pets are definitely not for everybody. Raising pets requires a large amount of work and responsibility. You'd better make sure the whole family is aware of the requirements that come along with the pet. 40 It's best to introduce the potential pet to your child before bringing him or her home to ensure that there is a healthy connection.

- A. Treat others well.  
 B. Form a close bond with a friend.  
 C. Pets are great for helping "break the ice".  
 D. But you can use the pet's energy to your advantage.  
 E. Also, some pets can be very aggressive towards children.  
 F. All pets need to be fed, given fresh water, and exercised regularly.  
 G. However, allowing kids to keep a pet can teach you both some important lessons.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30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。

My wife and I usually don't keep houseplants. But after having cancer, I 41 to be around some life. When my friend Mitch gave me a lucky bamboo plant in a bowl, I told Hannah I would 42 the plant myself.

When it didn't immediately turn brown or lose all of its leaves, I was pleasantly 43. Over the next few months, I recovered from surgery and completed the first round of 44. It nearly doubled in height and its leaves were 45 and thick. Both the bamboo and I were thriving (茁壮成长).

Then, surprisingly, it began to show 46 of illness. Whatever I did, the leaves kept 47 and dropping. I grew increasingly frustrated and 48. Once I even yelled, "I can't even care for a simple plant! I'm failing!" Suddenly, it dawned on me that I had 49 associated my devoted care of the plant — something over which I had some control — with my own 50 — something over which I had little control.

If my tumor (肿瘤) returned, it would not be because of any 51 on my part.

As my anxiety decreased, I began to research how to 52 the plant. And we both began to thrive again. Whenever I look at the 53, I think of Mitch and all the people who have supported me. If the plant 54 me, I hope it will comfort Hannah and remind her that our large community will continue to 55 her after I am gone.

- |                     |                 |                |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. declined     | B. longed       | C. hesitated   | D. agreed      |
| 42. A. play with    | B. count on     | C. keep off    | D. tend to     |
| 43. A. disappointed | B. anxious      | C. surprised   | D. frightened  |
| 44. A. treatment    | B. competitions | C. application | D. talks       |
| 45. A. dead         | B. shiny        | C. colorful    | D. dry         |
| 46. A. expectations | B. history      | C. indications | D. relief      |
| 47. A. browning     | B. recovering   | C. thickening  | D. trembling   |
| 48. A. curious      | B. unwilling    | C. thrilled    | D. uneasy      |
| 49. A. unluckily    | B. wrongly      | C. immediately | D. hardly      |
| 50. A. adventure    | B. excellence   | C. survival    | D. judgment    |
| 51. A. failure      | B. conflict     | C. threat      | D. crisis      |
| 52. A. cure         | B. remove       | C. feed        | D. adopt       |
| 53. A. cancer       | B. mirror       | C. root        | D. plant       |
| 54. A. abandons     | B. outlives     | C. disappoints | D. outperforms |
| 55. A. forgive      | B. warn         | C. assist      | D. tolerate    |



第二节(共10小题;每小题2分,满分20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。

Fan Jinshi, an archaeologist from Beijing University, first visited the Mogao caves as an undergraduate student in 1962. 56 the caves' tough conditions, Fan was determined to study national cultural heritage and stayed to pursue her dream.

Over time, Fan's commitment to 57 (preserve) national cultural heritage grew stronger. She joined the Communist Party of China in 1974 and became even 58 (determined) to protect the Mogao caves when they were officially opened to tourists in 1979. Faced with the challenge of balancing 59 (conserve) and tourism, Fan knew that a solution had to be found. She was convinced that the caves' social importance far 60 (outweigh) their economic potential and that scientific protection was the key to their survival.

In the late 1980s, Fan came up with an innovative plan 61 (digitize) the Mogao caves, permanently preserving the murals(壁画), painted cultures, and historical data. In 2016, Digital Dunhuang was launched online, allowing people worldwide to enjoy comprehensive 62 (image) of the caves.

In her eighties, Fan Jinshi is as busy as before, working 63 (tireless) to conserve and manage the caves. She hopes that young people will carry 64 the "Mogao Spirit" and build a better Dunhuang Academy, 65 she spent her lifetime. "Let this be my epitaph(墓志铭)," Fan says, "I've done all I could for Dunhuang."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是校英文报的学生主编李华,本学期该报开设了专栏“My school, I have something to say to you”,向全校高三学生征集稿件。请你写一封征稿函,内容包括:

1. 稿件要求;
2. 投稿方式;
3. 录用奖励。

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。

Dear fellows,

---



---



---



---

The Editorial Section  
May 5th, 2023

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。

In high school, I was an editor of the school newspaper at the student union. And I won two national awards. I've been so focused on my dream of being a magazine editor that I've never wasted my time being fake-friendly to people — I was too busy for that. I almost didn't socialize much in school, which meant I almost didn't have any real friends in school. Unexpectedly, that annoyed a lot of people out of my expectation, so they began to talk about me behind my back. The gossip(流言蜚语) never bothered me since I was so into my goals and had no time to care much. But then I appeared on TV, and things changed.

When the show first broadcast last May, I received dozens of mean posts about me on the media sites, calling me "crazy", and even some dirty words were used. Worse still, some strangers shot their fingers at me. How could they say such terrible words to me when they'd never met me? I still tried to focus on my work and told myself not to care about this, but that didn't stop their comments from streaming in. Every day, mess messages continued to come in and it seemed no sign of end.

When I walked into class on a Monday morning, some girls actually pointed and whispered that I broke down the TV program. I wish I could have faced all negative things calmly or even ignore the gossip, but I couldn't. Each time I went out of or into the classroom, there would be people I knew or total strangers, staring at me or whispering, only adding to my sense of shame, and I just wasn't able to shake any of it off. All the negative attention started to overwhelm me physically and mentally.

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。

Soon after, all the negative words started to destroy me. \_\_\_\_\_

---



---



---

I saw a quote in the journal. "Once you choose your way of life, be brave to stick it out and never return." \_\_\_\_\_

---



---



---

命题人:康杰中学 梁素爱  
运城中学 贾雄英