

# 长沙市 2023 年新高考适应性考试

## 英 语

### 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。

例：How much is the shirt?

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

答案是 C。

1. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a supermarket.              B. At home.                      C. On a farm.

2. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Meet a new client.  
B. Translate a document.  
C. Prepare meeting materials.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. An actor.                      B. A case.                      C. A play.

4. What does the woman think of Jacob?

- A. He's outgoing.              B. He's competent.              C. He's experienced.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He lost his computer.  
B. His computer is broken.  
C. He can't help the woman.

#### 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. Why did Anna ask for leave?  
A. To take a vacation.  
B. To settle an accident.  
C. To look after her father.
7. When does the conversation take place?  
A. On Monday.                      B. On Wednesday.                      C. On Friday.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Fellow workers.  
B. Boss and assistant.  
C. Customer and receptionist.
9. How many people are expected to attend Swipe Wire's annual party?  
A. 20.                                      B. 40.                                      C. 60.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the man sound?  
A. Anxious.                              B. Curious.                              C. Ambitious.
11. What is the name of the record-breaking painting?  
A. *The Queen*.                              B. *Wild and Free*.                              C. *The Blue Elephant*.
12. Who is the owner of the pig?  
A. A talented farmer.                      B. A German painter.                      C. An animal rescuer.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What makes the woman want to quit her current job?  
A. Fairly low salary.                      B. Long working hours.                      C. Poor job prospect.
14. How did the woman know about the position?  
A. From the Internet.                      B. From the newspaper.                      C. From the interviewer.
15. What job is the woman interested in?  
A. A fashion editor.                      B. A chief director.                      C. An advertising designer.
16. What is the woman likely to do next?  
A. Focus on the industry.  
B. Check fashion information.  
C. Wait for the interview result.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?  
A. Introducing a program.    B. Delivering a lecture.    C. Giving some advice.
18. What does Miriam Mitchell plan to do next year?  
A. Travel in China.    B. Work in China.    C. Study in China.
19. Why does Lily Rabb choose to learn Chinese?  
A. To make more Chinese friends.  
B. To get more work chances in China.  
C. To know more about Chinese fashion.
20. What enables students to keep studying Chinese according to Liu Jiang?  
A. Their love for classmates and teachers.  
B. Their interest in the language and culture.  
C. Their expectations of future opportunities.

## 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

Still waiting for your letter to arrive by owl (猫头鹰)? Don't worry. You can still lose yourself in the magical world of *Harry Potter*, just by following this four-day route.

#### Day 1 Overview Edinburgh

It was in Scotland's capital city that J.K. Rowling started to plot the adventures of Harry and his fellows. With stoned streets, winding alleys (小巷) and medieval (中世纪的) architecture, the city certainly has a few things in common with the settings from the books and films. She wrote the early chapters in various cafés around the city's Old Towns.

#### Day 2 Overview travel to Fort William

Travel by train from Edinburgh to Glasgow and from there, and you can take the West Highland Line to Fort William. This is a great way to see some famous spots from the window, including the mysterious Rannoch Moor, the place where Death Eaters board the train in the movie *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*.

#### Day 3 Overview all aboard the Hogwarts express

Witness the sweeping cinematic scenery straight out of the eight successful films by booking a seat on the Jacobite Steam Train, which travels from Fort William to Mallaig along

the West Highland Line. Stop for lunch in Mallaig and then make the return journey to Fort William. Please be sure to book the steam train in advance, as it is a very popular experience. It opens for the season in April.

**Day 4** Overview lakes and valleys

In the films, mysterious, misty landscapes frame (衬托) the background of Harry's tale, so it's no surprise that the producers chose the Highlands for many scenes. Spend a day wandering through some of these beautiful spots and feel the magical atmosphere.

21. Where did J.K. Rowling first start to create *Harry Potter*?
  - A. In Mallaig.
  - B. In Edinburgh.
  - C. In Glasgow.
  - D. In Fort William.
22. What are you required to do if you want to take the steam train?
  - A. Have lunch earlier than usual.
  - B. Learn about the return ticket.
  - C. Make a reservation beforehand.
  - D. Take a training course in April.
23. On which day can you experience the producers' favorite settings?
  - A. Day 1.
  - B. Day 2.
  - C. Day 3.
  - D. Day 4.

**B**

Sylvester James Gates is the current president of the American Physical Society. He appears in a number of documentaries, and is the receiver of countless awards.

In looking back at his career, Gates credited MIT as his "intellectual birthing ground". In fact, his path to MIT started at home. He still remembers that when he was a child, his father asked him and his three younger siblings (兄弟姐妹) a question: What college do you plan to attend? His father had spent his own childhood on a sugarcane farm, and then worked in the army for 27 years, never having had the opportunity to attend college himself.

"But he had an iron faith that education was the way to make progress for our family," Gates said.

Gates first learned of MIT when he was 14. He was watching a television show, with a character who happened to be an MIT student. It left such an impression that Gates declared to his father that MIT was the college he wanted to attend. But as he recalled, "That dream almost never happened."

He spent his high school years in Florida. He and his friends started a chess team. When they visited other high schools for matches, he saw the quality of everything, from the facilities, to the desks, and even the books—especially the books—was better than those at his own school.

This experience made him hesitate in applying to MIT. But his father, remembering Gates' early declaration, insisted. When the acceptance letter came, it was his father who gave him the news, while sitting on the family's rocking sofa. "He was energetically going back and forth, back and forth, and then he looked up and saw me, smiling the biggest smile," Gates said. "And that was my introduction to MIT—that very personal welcoming from my father, who let me know that my dream could come true."

24. What do we know about Gates?
- A. He is president of MIT.
  - B. He has got lots of honors.
  - C. His path to MIT began on farm.
  - D. His service in the army lasted 27 years.
25. Which of the following can best describe the author's father?
- A. Insightful.
  - B. Picky.
  - C. Educated.
  - D. Hesitant.
26. What made Gates apply to MIT?
- A. The iron faith in high school career.
  - B. Father's insistence on his early dream.
  - C. The experience of visiting high schools.
  - D. His communication with an MIT student.
27. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. It's never too late to learn.
  - B. Knowledge makes one humble.
  - C. Making mistakes is part of learning.
  - D. Birth is much but education is more.

### C

Currently, New Zealand's government announces it will help pay for poorer families to replace their old cars with cleaner hybrid (混合动力的) or electric ones. The government says it plans to spend \$357 million on the test program.

The move is part of a wider plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (排放物). Greenhouse gases are believed to cause warming temperatures in the Earth's atmosphere. New Zealand plans to provide aid for businesses to reduce emissions and have buses that run on environmentally safe fuel by 2035. The government also plans to provide food-waste collection for most homes by 2030.

Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern said in a statement, "We've all seen the recent reports on

sea level rise and its influence right here in New Zealand. We cannot leave the issue of climate change until it's too late to fix." The plan is a step toward New Zealand's stated goal of reaching net-zero (净零) carbon emissions by 2050.

Reaching net-zero emissions means not creating more carbon in the atmosphere than oceans and forests can remove. Ardern said that reducing dependence on traditional fuels would help protect families from extreme price increases. The plan also sets a goal of reducing total car travel by 20 percent over the next 13 years. The programs will be paid for from a \$2.8 billion climate emergency response fund.

Officials said that over time, money collected from polluters would pay for the programs rather than taxes from families. Some critics of the plan say it continued to be less restrictive on New Zealand's huge agriculture industry. Agriculture creates more than half of the nation's total greenhouse gas emissions. But it is also important to the economy as the nation's biggest export earner.

David Seymour is the leader of New Zealand's ACT political party. He said that some of the announced programs were proven to be ineffective and had been tried and failed overseas. Seymour added that people should be able to choose how they reduce emissions through the market-based emissions trading plan.

28. What does New Zealand government plan to do?
- A. Increase dependence on traditional fuels.
  - B. Reduce expense on food-waste collection.
  - C. Offer businesses help to lessen emissions.
  - D. Buy cars for families and double car travel.
29. What does Jacinda Ardern suggest doing about the climate change?
- A. Observing the sea level rise.
  - B. Publishing the recent reports.
  - C. Dealing with the issue instantly.
  - D. Raising emergency response funds.
30. What can we infer from the text?
- A. The move has a goal of reducing the use of buses.
  - B. Agriculture plays a vital part in the nation's economy.
  - C. The announced programs will be applied internationally.
  - D. Achieving net-zero emissions means creating no carbon at all.
31. What is David Seymour's attitude towards the programs?
- A. Tolerant.
  - B. Unclear.
  - C. Favorable.
  - D. Doubtful.

## D

Natural silence—the kind when you hear nothing but the sound of nature around you—is becoming increasingly scarce. The noise of man-made can be heard even in the remote corners of national parks and deep in the Arctic Ocean.

This is having some troubling effects. In humans, noise pollution has been linked to physical, mental health problems and cognitive impairment (认知功能障碍) in children. In wildlife, it's disturbing navigation, pairing, communication and can cause hearing loss. "We're losing the ability to listen to nature without noise pollution," says sound recordist Matt Mikkelsen. He's part of the non-profit organization Quiet Parks International, which aims to identify and preserve the planet's last quiet places.

Recently, this took him to Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in northeastern Minnesota. No cars, motor boats, electricity or telephone lines are allowed in the one-million-acre area, making it a strong candidate for Quiet Park status. But listening back to the recording, Mikkelsen can hear the low hum (嗡鸣声) of a commercial plane flying far away.

Quiet Parks hasn't yet decided if Boundary Waters meets its criteria—it's one of 260 potential sites around the world that the organization is currently exploring. The team will analyze the sound recordings from each location and consider them alongside other data.

In recent years, the world has been getting louder, with cities and towns expanding and an increasing number of noises from cars, airplanes or ships. But during the COVID-19 pandemic (流行病), there has been momentary delay. In 2020, global air travel was down by 60% and road transport decreased by almost half. Scientists in Europe found that noise caused by humans fell by up to 50% after lockdowns were carried out.

"People enjoyed the silence," says Mikkelsen. "There were no airplanes in the sky and cars weren't on the street. It was an incredible thing to be able to hear the world, all of a sudden, free from noise pollution," he says. Since the start of the pandemic, Quiet Parks says it has experienced a huge increase in interest for quiet places. "I hope that we can take that desire for a world with less noise forward," says Mikkelsen, "and appreciate the spots we have, where we can go and not experience noise pollution."

32. What does the underlined word "scarce" probably mean in paragraph 1?

- A. Special.                      B. Rare.                      C. Common.                      D. Typical.

33. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. Causes of hearing loss.  
B. Tips on protecting the nature.  
C. Harmful effects of noise pollution.  
D. Unidentified problems from human beings.



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。

One day Christopher Columbus was at a party that a Spanish gentleman gave in his honor. People were saying, “What a great 41 you have made!” However, several people present were envious of him. They began to try to make Columbus 42.

“You have discovered new 43 beyond the seas,” they said, “but what of that? Anybody can 44 across the ocean and anybody can coast along the islands on the other side. It is the 45 thing in the world. All you need to do is sail west. That’s not a(n) 46 feat (功绩).”

Columbus made no 47, but after a while he took an egg from a dish and said to the company, “Who among you, gentlemen, can make this egg 48 on end?”

“That’s impossible,” the host replied. “You would need to be a 49 to do that.”

One by one, those at the table 50 the experiment. 51, none of them succeeded.

After a short silence, Columbus took the egg and struck its small end 52 upon the table so as to 53 the shell (壳) a little. After that, there was no 54 in making it stand upright. “Gentlemen,” said he, “what is easier than to do this which you said was impossible? It is the simplest thing in the world. Anybody can do it—AFTER HE HAS BEEN 55 HOW!”

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. decision   | B. schedule      | C. discovery    | D. statement   |
| 42. A. unhurt     | B. uncomfortable | C. unfortunate  | D. unafraid    |
| 43. A. substances | B. oceans        | C. lands        | D. treasures   |
| 44. A. sail       | B. run           | C. walk         | D. hike        |
| 45. A. greatest   | B. worst         | C. hardest      | D. simplest    |
| 46. A. small      | B. useless       | C. remarkable   | D. ordinary    |
| 47. A. apology    | B. answer        | C. mistake      | D. secret      |
| 48. A. roll       | B. sit           | C. fall         | D. stand       |
| 49. A. magician   | B. sailor        | C. planner      | D. doctor      |
| 50. A. evaluated  | B. finished      | C. tried        | D. designed    |
| 51. A. Above all  | B. At last       | C. For instance | D. In addition |
| 52. A. gently     | B. helplessly    | C. heavily      | D. critically  |
| 53. A. find       | B. change        | C. hide         | D. break       |
| 54. A. trouble    | B. instruction   | C. reaction     | D. point       |
| 55. A. HIT        | B. SHOWN         | C. EXPLODED     | D. SET         |

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。

Gift giving has been a long tradition that dates back thousands of years as far back as man can remember. As human beings, we are social creatures who enjoy each other's company and expressing 56 (we) feelings through the giving of gifts.

The giving of gifts may be one of the oldest of human 57 (activity) that pre-dates civilization and may date back 58 the origin of our species. Even in primitive cavemen culture, the giving of gifts was 59 (fair) common as it was used to show love and affection towards one another. The presenting of gifts was also inferred as a status symbol when leaders of tribes (部落) would show their 60 (appreciate) for the contributions of those who were part of an important achievement. Whether it was an unusually shaped rock, a tooth from an animal, the bark from a tree 61 some other item that was natural in origin, the giving of gifts had been certainly common behavior long before an advanced civilization came into being.

Today, gift giving is spread across all cultures around the world. Gifts 62 (give) to family members, friends, those we work with and even neighbors who receive gifts of all different types. The psychology of 63 gift giving is so rewarding is simple: It allows people 64 (connect). Making connections with people around us gives us a sense of purpose and feeling of satisfaction. This feeling is one that enlightens the soul and brings out the 65 (good) in us.

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，正负责筹备学校年度英语诗歌创作大赛。你想去找外教 Mariam 咨询关于诗歌主题等相关的事情，但是发现 Mariam 不在办公室，请你给她写一封邮件。内容包括：

1. 找她的原因；
2. 约定见面的时间、地点。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Mariam,

I'm Li Hua from your English poetry class. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,

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续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I was backpacking and planned to climb a volcano called Volcan Baru. At 3,474m, it is the highest peak in the country and one of the only places on Earth from where you can see the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans at the same time. It is an active volcano, but last erupted around 1550.

I set off before sunrise. It was a little cold, so I had pulled on tights under my trousers. I intended to reach the top by midday, and then return before dark to get a lift to my hotel. I've always felt safe travelling as a woman on my own, which I've done since my 20s. I love the freedom. When I got to the base of the volcano at 7 in the morning, the ranger (护林员) disagreed to let me go alone, but said OK because an American couple were behind me.

The first part of the climb was beautiful. It was not dry as you might imagine a volcano might be—there were trees and flowers all around, and a dirt road for the farmers who worked around there. I walked for an hour and reached a fair height. The views were impressive, so I stopped to take a photograph.

Suddenly I heard violent barking behind me. I turned and saw two dogs running aggressively (挑衅) towards me. I expected them to stop, but they didn't. As they got closer, I

could see their teeth looked sharp, and that they looked angry. There was nowhere for me to run. I tried to keep calm, but my heart was racing. I'd never been bitten by a dog, and I couldn't help but fear what would happen. They stopped a dozen feet from where I stood and kept barking. I knew they could move fast, so I didn't want to try to outrun 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。

*Terrified, I slowly kept walking, saying, "Come on, good dogs!"* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Just at this critical moment, a pickup appeared, driven by the ranger.* \_\_\_\_\_

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