

2022 - 2023 学年度第一学期期末学业水平检测

高三英语

(时间:100 分钟, 满分:120 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生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, 将答题卡交回。

第一部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (15 个小题, 每题 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

Some are attracted to museums by the art and the culture — but if that isn't enough, there is always the strange!

Cancún Underwater Museum

No need to hold your breath to see this one. The Cancún Underwater Museum is, as the name suggests, underwater. More than 500 sculptures anchored in the ocean off Mexico are meant to illustrate the interplay of art and nature. Visitors can either admire the works through a glass-bottom boat or take a scuba diving tour.

Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre

With great attention to detail, New Zealand built the Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre, which exhibits original aircraft from the First and Second World Wars. Some belong to film director Sir Peter Jackson, who helped create the set designs with his team. Anyone interested in the pioneers of aviation should pay a visit to the museum in Blenheim.

Tenement Museum

At New York's Tenement Museum, visitors can gain an insight into what life was like for immigrants and the working class in the city from the 1860s through to the 1980s. The museum opened in 1992 and offers guided tours of two tenement buildings with recreated rooms, where costumed 'residents' enact the daily lives of the city's newcomers and workers over the period — leaps and bounds from the money makers of Wall Street.

Cupnoodles Museum

The Cupnoodles Museum in Yokohama, Japan, offers a treat: exhibits can be not only admired, but eaten. Visitors can work in the museum's noodle workshop, refining creations with their favourite ingredients. While doing so, one can also learn the history of the ramen noodle, one of Japan's most popular foods.

1. What is special about the Cancún Underwater Museum?
 - A. The strange name.
 - B. The number of sculptures.
 - C. Works about art and nature.
 - D. Ways of visiting it.
2. Which museum will attract visitors interested in hands-on activities?
 - A. Cancún Underwater Museum.
 - B. Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre.
 - C. Tenement Museum.
 - D. Cupnoodles Museum.
3. What do the four museums have in common?
 - A. They are about art and history.
 - B. They display aircraft from world wars.
 - C. They have unusual features.
 - D. They record immigrants' daily lives.

B

Elon Musk is a businessman, inventor and engineer and is undoubtedly, one of the leading figures in the world of technology. Musk was born in Pretoria, South Africa in 1971. At the age of 12, he taught himself how to programme computers. He was accepted to university in the United States where he completed a degree in Arts. After this, he started a PhD in physics at Stanford University. However, he dropped out to pursue his interest in startups and technology.

He founded an online payment site that eventually would become a global company. In 2001 Musk began meeting with scientists to discuss the possibility of human habitation on Mars. Using his own fortune, Musk founded his company that designs rockets and space vehicles. It was the first privately owned company to do so. In 2012, the rockets made by the company docked with the International Space Station. Musk also received contracts from NASA, thus making history by proving that the concept of commercial space exploration was both possible and affordable.

Another one of Musk's innovations is the electric car. Musk started a company and became the CEO in 2008. The company is named after Nicolai Tesla, the Serbian-American inventor and physicist, who is best known for designing the AC electrical system. The cars made by Musk's company are designed to end the dependence on fossil fuels and so reduce the negative effects of climate change and air pollution from cars.

Why does Musk devote himself to such innovations? By creating opportunities to explore new planets, Musk believes that in the event of a major catastrophe on Earth, there would be the potential for the human race to continue elsewhere. On Earth, Musk's inventions are designed to find renewable, environment-friendly solutions to meet the challenge of an ever-growing global population.

4. What can we learn about Musk?

- A. He learnt computer programmes from his teacher at 12.
- B. He graduated from Stanford University with a degree in physics.
- C. He received government support to found the space company.
- D. He named his company after a well-known scientist.

5. According to the author, what event was historic in Musk's career?

- A. Getting achievements in arts.
- B. Founding an online payment site.
- C. Receiving contracts from NASA.
- D. Becoming CEO of two companies.

6. What is Musk's motivation for his innovations?

- A. To expand human reach and protect the earth.
- B. To stimulate people's curiosity about space.
- C. To realize his dream of becoming a leading figure.
- D. To make more profit and set up more companies.

7. Which of the following best describes Musk?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Gifted and humorous. | B. Curious and honest. |
| C. Generous and considerate. | D. Creative and responsible. |

C

Though they may not know it, about half a billion people depend on the ecosystems created and sustained by corals. And with climate change threatening coral's survival, marine scientist Enric Sala had a goal that might have seemed impossible.

"We wanted to get into a time machine, go back hundreds of years and actually see a coral reef like they used to be everywhere, before we started exploiting, polluting and killing them," Sala said.

The goal was made possible during an expedition Sala led in 2009. The team traveled to a corner of the South Pacific Ocean, to see if the almost untouched reefs held any clues to bringing damaged reefs in other parts of the ocean back to health.

“The bottom was covered by thriving coral. Vivid colors surrounded me — purples, reds, oranges, yellows and greens. It was so beautiful,” Sala said.

His team presented their findings to officials in the island country of Kiribati. The government took steps to protect the waters from fishing. But between 2015 and 2016, record levels of ocean warming damaged half the coral reefs the team had been studying.

After hearing that news, they lost hope for the health of coral reefs. Last year, they went in for another dive. Despite the reported conditions, the reef had somehow restored itself, filled with life and color once more. Sala and his team were overjoyed. This is something that Sala says can be owed to two key factors.

The first is, thankfully, half of the corals had not died. Despite the rise in temperatures, there were enough surviving corals left behind to help reproduce the reefs. The second was the Kiribati government’s decision to fully protect those waters.

“It has an abundance of fish. So they were eating all the algae (藻类) that would cover the dead corals, and make it impossible for the corals to come back, which is what happens in other places like the Caribbean,” Sala explained.

8. What seemingly impossible goal does Sala have?

- A. Educating the public to protect the ecosystems.
- B. Calling on people to actively respond to climate change.
- C. Going to old days when corals were in healthy condition.
- D. Leading an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean.

9. What does the underlined word “This” in paragraph 6 refer to?

- A. The bad news.
- B. The second diving.
- C. The reef’s restoration.
- D. The cheerful mood.

10. What can we infer about Caribbean from Sala’s words?

- A. There is abundant fish in its ocean.
- B. Algae lie thick over corals there.
- C. Global warming does little harm to its marine life.
- D. Corals come back to life thanks to government’s efforts.

11. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Kiribati—A Country of Biodiversity
- B. A Scientist’s Love for Diving
- C. The Coral Reef Restored Itself
- D. Ocean Warming Bothered Government

D

“Practice makes perfect” is a very popular expression. However, can we take this saying literally? Many scientific studies have sought to either prove or disprove this idea.

One popular theory is that if a person practises for at least 10,000 hours, they will reach “perfection”, or become an expert in their field. This theory was made famous by Malcolm Gladwell in his 2008 best selling book, *Outliers: The Story of Success*. He mentioned the music group The Beatles and Microsoft co-creator Bill Gates. Although they all seemed to have lots of natural talent, they also clearly put in over 10,000 hours of practice before they became successful.

Gladwell’s work was largely based on research done by Anders Ericsson, who argued that Gladwell misinterpreted his research. Firstly, Ericsson stated that 10,000 hours was an average figure. Some people needed far fewer than 10,000 hours, and others many more. More importantly, Ericsson said that just practising a lot was not enough; the type and quality of practice was also essential. He went on to explain the importance of “deliberate practice”, which is when a person practises a specific part of a skill in depth rather than practising a skill as a whole.

A more recent study from Princeton University stated that practice only accounted for up to 26% of reaching an expert level. Many people say that natural talent has a large influence on becoming an expert. Another natural factor is physical superiority, which is especially evident in sports. IQ, personality, attitude, and starting age are decisive, too. But becoming an expert doesn’t equal instant success, which also relies on social and environmental factors.

In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead to significant improvement. Based on Ericsson’s research, here are some tips on how to practise effectively: be motivated; make specific and realistic goals; work outside your comfort zone; be consistent and persistent; and get plenty of rest! For those wanting to become an expert in something, remember that being motivated is key — enjoy what you do and follow your passions.

12. How did Gladwell support his idea?

- A. By listing numbers.
- B. By using examples.
- C. By interviewing famous people.
- D. By mentioning other researchers.

13. Which of the following may Ericsson disagree with?

- A. Practice alone is far from enough.
- B. 10,000 hours of practice leads to success.
- C. Practice hours vary from person to person.
- D. Deliberate practice is much more effective.

14. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. The role of practice.
- B. Factors in creating experts.
- C. The importance of natural talent.
- D. Warnings for experts.

15. What is the author's attitude to the idea "Practice makes perfect"?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Intolerant.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Objective.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you have never grown your own transplants for your garden, perhaps this is the year to try. 16 In gardening, transplant is the process of planting seeds inside and then moving the new growth outside.

If you are new to this type of gardening, do not worry. A garden expert Lee Reich recently shared this advice. 17 Flowers such as zinnia, calendula, and cosmos are some of the easiest. Good choices for vegetables are lettuce, kale, cabbage, and the ever-popular tomato.

To get started, you need a container and soil. The container should be between 5 to 10 centimeters deep. What's most important is that the container should have holes in the bottom so that some water can drain out (排出). Garden soil, says Riech, will not work. It does not drain quickly enough in a container. 18 Potting soil has additional material such as perlite, vermiculite, or sand to improve drainage.

Fill the containers with the potting soil and push it down. Then plant seeds. Cover the seed with the potting soil and press gently again. Place the containers in a pan which holds water that reaches halfway up the containers with the seeds. After a few hours, remove them from the water. Most seeds do not need light to germinate (发芽). 19

Now for the exciting part — waiting to see little, green sprouts (芽)! Remove all but the strongest sprout from each container. Your goal now is to grow strong transplants that can survive a move to the outside garden. In four to six weeks, most transplants should be two to three times the height of their containers. 20 Now they are ready to go into the garden!

- A. First, what is a "transplant"?
- B. Have you ever grown your own transplants?
- C. So, you can place them anywhere in your home.
- D. Experts suggest using a special mix called potting soil.
- E. He suggests starting with flowers or vegetables that are easy to grow from seed.
- F. However, Reich warns that some vegetables should not be grown as transplants.
- G. Get them used to their future environment with a week of being outside in the containers.

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。

A tree-planting initiative led by young people in Kenya has seen over 30,000 tree seedlings (小苗) being planted. The Green Generation Initiative is a charity that has been planting trees and 21 deforestation (毁林) and climate change since 2016.

Founded by climate activist Elizabeth when she was twenty-one years old, the initiative's primary 22 is on training young climate activists through 23 education in schools and addressing 24 insecurity in the region through planting fruit trees. Since its foundation, thousands of schoolchildren have not just planted trees but learned the 25 of acting as a guardian over the 26 of the environment.

The trees have recorded a 27 rate of over 98 percent, 28 they are taken good care of from seedling to maturity. Speaking to world leaders at the recent United Nations Climate Conference in Glasgow, Elizabeth issued a 29 on the threat of climate change: “Over two million of Kenyans are 30 climate related starvation. In 2025, half of the world's population will be facing water 31 .

She added, “ 32 by the great environmentalist Wangari Maathai, I founded a tree growing initiative that 33 food security for young Kenyans. So far, we have grown 30,000 fruit trees to maturity, providing desperately needed 34 for thousands of children. It is our 35 to ensure that the children have food and water.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. resisting | B. protecting | C. increasing | D. keeping |
| 22. A. need | B. result | C. effect | D. focus |
| 23. A. advanced | B. environmental | C. moral | D. strict |
| 24. A. personal | B. food | C. property | D. public |
| 25. A. importance | B. method | C. difficulty | D. culture |
| 26. A. problems | B. beauty | C. health | D. issue |
| 27. A. decline | B. planting | C. survival | D. success |
| 28. A. when | B. but | C. or | D. as |
| 29. A. warning | B. letter | C. suggestion | D. hope |
| 30. A. afraid of | B. fighting for | C. suffering from | D. leading to |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. shortage | B. waste | C. pollution | D. damage |
| 32. A. Forced | B. Noticed | C. Inspired | D. Discouraged |
| 33. A. encourages | B. enhances | C. monitors | D. controls |
| 34. A. profit | B. shelter | C. nutrition | D. solution |
| 35. A. worry | B. responsibility | C. right | D. luck |

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。

The 2022 Media Cooperation Forum (论坛) on Belt and Road was 36 (grand) held on Tuesday in Xi'an, capital of Northwest China's Shaanxi Province.

In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the Belt and Road Initiative. Over the next 9 years, the initiative has transformed from vision to 37 (real) and become the world's 38 (large) international cooperation platform.

The People's Daily, the Shaanxi provincial Party committee and the Shaanxi provincial government 39 (host) the forum with the theme "Embrace Global Development Initiative and Deeper Connectivity".

More than 120 Chinese and foreign media representatives from more than 40 countries and organizations participated 40 the forum live, on video and through written speeches. Also attending the forum were central government officials, Chinese experts 41 Belt and Road Initiative company bosses.

42 (schedule) for Tuesday afternoon were two sub-forums: Belt and Road Regional Cooperation, and Media Dialogue on Global Development Initiative.

Through arrangements by forum organizers, four groups of Chinese and foreign 43 (reporter) traveled in Shaanxi Province over eight days from August 1 to report on the province's high-quality development.

The Media Cooperation Forum on Belt and Road 44 (hold) six times since 2014 as a platform for media dialogue and pragmatic cooperation between countries, 45 has greatly deepened international communication and promoted global cooperation.

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，你校即将举行第一届校园科技节，请给你的外教 Frank 写封信邀请他参加，内容包括：

1. 活动时间；
2. 活动主题；
3. 期待他开幕式上发言。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

第二节：（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was September 1966, and I was twenty years old, facing my first class of kids as a new teacher. Like most new, young teachers, I was full of enthusiasm and determined to make a difference. My class was made up of thirty-eight angels and one street kid named Mike, a 10-year-old kid who never knew his parents and lived with an indifferent grandmother. His clothing was in constant need of repair. Compared to the other kids around him, he was at a distinct disadvantage. Being so young, I knew very little about parenting. However, I did recognize a child in need, and decided to reach out and see if I could make a difference. And so it was that early in September, my special “foster father” relationship with Mike began.

Each day as I arrived at school around 7:30 A.M., Mike would already be in the parking lot waiting for me. Because he was usually hungry, I’d take him out for breakfast. I showed him how to sew, and together we began mending his ripped and torn clothes. Each noon hour as I shared my lunch with him, I taught him a host of new skills — for a while we worked on the proper method of using a microscope. On another day we constructed a pinhole camera, then we classified rocks and minerals. One Monday, I taught Mike to play chess. By Friday of that same week, he was giving me a really good game. Mike would then “help” me teach these skills to the rest of the class. We all had a lot of fun, and a kind of unspoken trust began to build up between us.

Then early in October, at a class meeting, the kids were asked to talk about their dreams. Most of them wanted to be doctors, musicians, teachers or some such things while an awkward scene occurred when it was Mike's turn to speak out his ultimate desire in life. Standing before the whole class, he stammered (结巴) that he had no idea, with his face turning red. At that moment, the bell rang.

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。

Class was over, but my new plan was just beginning.

Ten years passed, and I often thought of him, wondering how his life turned out and what he had become.