★秘密·2023年3月16日21：00前

重庆市2022-2023学年（下）3月月度质量检测

**高三英语**

**2023.03**

【命题单位：重庆缙云教育联盟】

注意事项：

1.答题前，考生务必用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚；

2.每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，在试卷上作答无效；

3.考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回；

4.全卷共9页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

**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。

1.How much money do the speakers have altogether?

A.$30. B.$40. C.$46.

2.What will the woman do next Monday?

A. Attend a meeting. B. Meet the man. C. Visit a friend.

3.What does the woman mean?

A. The man should have helped her pack

B She couldn’t have time to read the paper

C. There're too many things to pack

4.Why didn't George attend the party?

A. He had a car accident.

B. He had an appointment with a doctor.

C. He had to take his father-in-law to hospital

5 How will the man contact local companies?

A. By ringing them. B. By visiting them. C. By writing to them.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至第7两个小题。

6. How does the man treat the woman?

A. Roughly. B. Kindly. C. Equally.

7.What will the woman have?

A. Cake. B. Fish. C. Salad.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第9两个小题。

8.When can the woman finish her essay?

A. On Sunday. B. On Saturday. C. Next Monday.

9. What does the woman offer to do for the man?

A. Write the essay for him. B. Examine his essay. C. Invite him to dinner

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

10.Where are the speakers?

A. In a bookstore. B. In a library. C. In a classroom.

11.When does the conversation take place?

A. At the beginning of a term. B. In the middle of a term. C. At the end of a term.

12.What advice does the man take in the end?

A. Borrow the book from other students.

B. Ask the professor for help.

C. Go to the second-hand bookstore.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13.What does the man think of the article the woman mentions?

A. Quite reasonable. B. Not quite right. C. Completely wrong.

14.What can a lot of coffee do according to the man?

A. Cause headaches. B. Do good to people's heart. C. Make people nervous.

15.What do we know about the woman?

A. She has difficulty in sleeping.

B. She has cut back on coffee.

C. She prefers drinking green tea.

16.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Doctor and patient. B. Waitress and customer. C. Colleagues.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. How many teams are there in the junior competition?

A. Ten. B. Five. C. Four.

18.When will the senior teams have their training?

A. On Saturday mornings. B. On Saturday afternoons. C. On Sunday afternoons.

19.What is Gina Smith's job?

A. Collecting money. B. Managing the meetings. C. Sending out news.

20.What is the talk mainly about?

A. Coaches of each team. B. Changes to the Club. C. Rules of competitions

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1.5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**

A national park is an area of scenic beauty, historical importance, etc. owned and maintained by a national government. Here are some with the most breathtaking scenery and delicate ecosystems.

**Acadia National Park**

America has the largest system of national parks in the world—58 national parks are scattered all over the vast land with varied landscape. Almost completely surrounded by the sea, Acadia National Park is characterized by numerous valleys, lakes and peaks, and a wave-eroded coastline. A variety of land and sea life, both plants and animals are well protected in Acadia.

**Etosha National Park**

One of the top 10 African national parks is Etosha National Park in northwestern Namibia. The park is home to hundreds of species of mammals, birds and reptiles. including several threatened and endangered species such as the black rhinoceros. The Etosha Ecological Institute is responsible for research in the park. Classification of vegetation and ecological studies on wildebeest, elephants and lions were among the first ajor topics to be investigated.

**Ort-Cros National Park**

Ort-Cros National Park is a national park established on the Mediterranean island of Ort-Cros. It also administers natural areas in some surrounding locales. Established in 1963, Ort-Cros National Park is the first national park in Europe that unites land and marine protection zones. The protected area is about 1,700 hectares of land and 2,900 hectares of sea.

**Shen Nongjia National Park**

Shen Nongiia National Park is situated in the northwest of Hubei province. It is most famous for the subtropical rainforest ecosystem. The sphagnum (泥炭藓) wetland, known as “the earth’s kidney”, has a rich collection of orictocoenosis (生物化石) and serves as a shelter of a great variety of rare species, which is named “a green wonder at 31 degrees north latitude”.

21.Which national park will interest an African wildlife fan?

A．Acadia National Park. B．Etosha National Park.

C．Ort-Cros National Park. D．Shen Nongjia National Park.

22.What do Acadia National Park and Ort-Cros National Park have in common?

A．There is an ecological institute for research.

B．They feature a subtropical rainforest ecosystem.

C．Sea life, as well as land life, are protected there.

D．They are the largest national parks in the country.

23.Where is the passage most probably from?

A．A biology textbook. B．A geography magazine.

C．A research paper. D．A travel brochure.

**B**

In 2017, Yazd, a city in the desert of central Iran, was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site. Yazd has long been a focal point for creative inventiveness. It is home to an underground refrigeration structure called yakchat and an underground irrigation system called qanats. In addition, the city has the wind catcher, a cooling architectural element that has been used for thousands of years. And it has the most wind catchers in the world.

These remarkable towers are a common sight standing above the buildings of Yazd. There are two main forces that drive the air through and down into the structures: the incoming wind and the change in buoyancy (浮力) of air. First，as air is caught by the opening of a wind catcher, it is led down to the house below. Then the air flows throughout the inside of the building, sometimes over underground pools of water for further cooling. Eventually, warmed air will rise and leave the building through another tower or opening.

Some of the earliest wind-catching technology came from Egypt 3,300 years ago. Here, buildings had thick walls, few windows facing the sun, an opening to take in air and an exit opening on the other side known as malqaf architecture. Iran’s wind-catching technology is widely considered to have added structural improvements to allow for better cooling-such as typically combining it with its existing irrigation system to help to cool the air down before releasing it throughout the home.

The structures, which require no electricity to power them, are now drawing scientists back to the desert city to see what role they could play in keeping us cool in a rapidly heating world. Parham Kheirkhah Sangdeh has extensively studied the scientific application and surrounding culture of wind catchers in contemporary architecture at Ilam University in Iran. He hopes to see Iran’s wind catchers updated to add energy-efficient cooling to existing buildings. “People need to keep an eye on the past and understand why energy conservation is important,” he says.

24.Which of the following makes the city of Yazd unusual?

A．Its long history. B．Its extreme climates.

C．Its ancient innovative wonders. D．Its central geographical position.

25.Where is the opening of a wind catcher?

A．Near a house’s door. B．Above the rooftop.

C．Beside the underground pools. D．Beneath a house’s windows.

26.How does Iran’s wind catcher differ from Egypt’s malqaf ?

A．It is surrounded by thicker walls.

B．It has no windows facing the sun.

C．It requires no electricity to power it.

D．It takes advantage of water’s properties.

27.What is Parham Kheirkhah Sangdeh working on?

A．Introducing wind catchers into today’s buildings.

B．Studying the earliest wind catchers in Egypt.

C．Repairing traditional wind catchers in Yazd.

D．Creating energy conservation labs at Ilam University.

**C**

Dear boss — You have always tried to attract young consumers, and our consultants have always come up with new ways to label them. The trouble is that coming up with rules to define a group of humanity is more art than science. It is likely to become an exercise in applying stereotypes; not every youngster is drinking kombucha in a Brooklyn storehouse. Luckily you have me, and I’m here to tell you that much of what is written about marketing to today’s most prized consumers is a myth.

Start with the idea that, glued to smartphones, youngsters barely notice the physical world and passively follow the latest hit from Instagram or TikTok. It’s true that the days of marketing chiefly through television, newspapers and magazines are long gone. However, social media has not just changed the ways people discover brands; it has weakened the power of marketing as a whole. Online, talk is cheap and prices are readily Googled. Digital natives, therefore, can easily fact-check our suspicious marketing claims and ads. Surveys suggest that young Americans are among the most price-sensitive food shoppers, even though they have accumulated less wealth than earlier generations had by the same age.

There is a similar urge to think that physical shops no longer matter. Young consumers love their Amazon deliveries. It makes sense for our company to make sales via social media and ship directly to customers’ homes. But what works best is the close integration of the digital and physical worlds. Remember those online-only beauty brands like Glossier, which took the world by storm during the pandemic. It turns out that they struggle to get repeat business and have had to pair up with physical shops. What really matters is avoiding insincerity. Dishonesty is easily exposed online, where everyone loves a takedown. Remember the strong resistance to Boohoo, a fast-fashion firm, when it appointed Kourtney Kardashian, a celebrity leading a luxurious life, as a “sustainability ambassador”? And commit only to causes you can tangibly support and be frank when you are putting profits first. Anyway, nobody is perfect. To pretend otherwise is so 2013.

28.Why is there trouble with finding rules to define a group of people?

A．Because fixed ideas may be inappropriately employed.

B．Because not everybody is into drinking tea at a storehouse.

C．Because art is more challenging to learn than science.

D．Because the consultants are not as expert as the author.

29.What is the purpose of mentioning the surveys about young Americans in Paragraph 2?

A．To reveal their incompetence in saving money.

B．To illustrate they are sensitive to the prices of food online.

C．To demonstrate marketing has a great impact on their spending habits.

D．To prove they are not passive receivers of online marketing tricks.

30.Which of the following statements may the author agree with?

A．Celebrities work as reliable ambassadors.

B．Young customers don’t visit physical shops.

C．Dishonesty in marketing was not rare in 2013.

D．Traditional media still play a major role in marketing.

31.What is a suitable title for the text?

A．How to Expand Youth Market: From Ideas to Practice

B．How to Sell to the Young: From Myth to Truth

C．How to Attract Young Customers: Honesty and Profits

D．How to Increase Sales Online: Labeling and Marketing

**D**

In a new study, Iowa Psychologist Ed Wasserman gave the pigeons complex categorization tests that high-level thinking would not aid in solving. Instead, the pigeons, by trial and error, eventually were able to memorize enough situations in the test. This basic process of making associations — considered a lower-level thinking technique — is the same between the test-taking pigeons and the latest AI advances.

The researchers sought to figure out two types of learning: one declarative learning, is based on exercising reason according to a set of rules or strategies — a so-called higher level of learning owned mostly by people. The other, associative learning, centers on recognizing and making connections between objects or patterns, such as “sky-blue” and “water-wet. ”

Wasserman’s team designed a difficult test to find out whether the pigeons use declarative or associative learning. Each test pigeon was shown a stimulus (刺激)and had to decide, by pecking (啄) a button on the right or on the left, to which category that stimulus belonged. What made the test so demanding was that no rules or logic would help finish the task. They have to memorize the individual stimuli or regions from where the stimuli occur. Over hundreds of tests, the four test pigeons eventually upped their score from 50% to an average of 68% right.

“The pigeons are like AI masters” Wasserman says. “Both of them employ associative learning, and yet that base-level thinking is what allowed the pigeons to ultimately score successfully.” If people were to take the same test, they’d score poorly and would probably give up because they rely so heavily on rules or strategies. Those rules would get in the way of learning. The pigeon doesn’t have that high-level thinking process. But it doesn’t get in the way of their learning. In fact, in some ways it facilitates it.

“People are stunned by AI doing amazing things using a learning algorithm (算法) much like the pigeon,” Wasserman says, “yet when people talk about associative learning in humans and animals, it is discounted as inflexible and uncomplicated. ”

32.Which of the following is a typical example of associative learning ?

A．Tom refuses to put hands on hot stoves after burns.

B．Dolphins detect obstacles using sound waves.

C．Chimpanzees use physical gesture strategies.

D．Emily figures out math problems with logic.

33.How did the pigeons improve their performance in the test?

A．By pecking the stimuli. B．By finding rule or logic.

C．By competing with each other. D．By making numerous attempts.

34.What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A．AI and man use the same learning pattern.

B．Associative learning is underestimated.

C．People think highly of declarative learning.

D．Pigeons finish tasks with AI algorithms.

35.Which can be a suitable title of the text?

A．Pigeon’s Peck Can Mirror High Tech

B．AI Contributes to a New Learning Pattern

C．AI Can Enrich Human Learning Experience

D．Pigeon’s Learning Largely Extends High Tech

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。

We’ve seen photographs that seem to show unbelievable images, thanks to photo editing software. But do you know you can create images that look impossible without any fancy software or computer effects? 36

Playing with perspective

One of the easiest tricks is called forced perspective. 37 The person in front will look large, and the person farther away will look very small. The person in front can hold out their hand as if they were holding something, and the person in back is being held in the front person’s hand. You can also do this trick with objects like the sun or a full moon.

Flying superheroes

How can you take a photograph of a friend so that they seem to be flying superheroes? Have your friend dress up in a superhero costume, especially one with a cape (斗篷). You can pose them outside against the open sky, and have another friend hold the cape out so it looks like they’re flying. Position yourself low and take the photo looking slightly upward so the ground isn’t visible. After you take the photo, you can cut it, 38

Other tricks

You can have several of your friends lie flat on a solid-colored sheet so they’re arranged to look like they’re piled in a human pyramid. 39 If you take the photo in the moment when they are off the ground, you can cut it so they look like they’re floating. Have a friend draw funny eyeballs on the back of their hand and then hold their hand across their real eyes for a funny face photo.

40 The only rule is not to do anything risky and to have fun.

A．so the hand holding the cape out isn’t visible.

B．so your friends look like they are trapped inside.

C．You can create your own trick photos by exploring other ways to use all these tricks.

D．You can also take a photo of your friend jumping up into the air.

E．Here are some easy tricks that can create images fooling your eyes.

F．The other method is to take a sheet, lay it flat on the ground, and decorate it with buildings.

G．To do this, you set up a camera shot with someone close to the camera and someone farther away.

**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。

Jonathan Jones, 12, was overcome with emotion after his principal, who is also color blind, let him 41 his unique glasses during science class last week.

As soon as Jones put the glasses on, he appeared to be immediately 42 . He initially smiled and laughed, but he 43 moments later. He then walked around the classroom excitedly, 44 the now – vivid colors around him.

“I was feeling joy that I could 45 see all this color...and a little bit of 46 that I couldn’t see color my whole life,” Jonathan told ABC news.

The boy’s mother posted a(n) 47 of Jonathan seeing color for the first time online and started a GoFundMe campaign to buy a pair of the unique glasses for Jonathan, which reportedly cost $ 350. However, so many people were 48 by Jonathan’s story, and the campaign actually ended up 49 more than $ 25, 000.

She wrote “After posting the video, we’ve been touched by how many 50 people have wanted to help him. We’ve had 51 pairs donated to Jonathan and will use 100% of donated funds to purchase color blind glasses for those who can’t 52 them.” “The glasses company will 53 every pair we purchase with a free pair, which doubles the number of people we can 54 ,” she continued.

For Jonathan, with the new glasses comes a new 55 of the world. He said his favorite color is blue and he’s excited to visit the Caribbean this winter so he can see the ocean in all its glory.

41.A．borrow B．polish C．remove D．adjust

42.A．disappointed B．annoyed C．surprised D．embarrassed

43.A．calmed down B．broke down C．cheered up D．woke up

44.A．mixing B．painting C．changing D．exploring

45.A．finally B．rarely C．constantly D．occasionally

46.A．tension B．sadness C．relief D．shame

47.A．picture B．article C．video D．introduction

48.A．moved B．shocked C．confused D．entertained

49.A．loaning B．costing C．saving D．collecting

50.A．wealthy B．generous C．competent D．ambitious

51.A．limited B．cheap C．multiple D．fashionable

52.A．find B．produce C．fix D．afford

53.A．match B．equip C．replace D．compare

54.A．treat B．instruct C．help D．accompany

55.A．future B．view C．situation D．record

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。

It can take a little imagination to see how some innovations might change an economy. Not so with the latest Al tools. It is easy — from a writer’s perspective, uncomfortably so — 56 (think) of contexts in which something like ChatGPT, a clever chatbot which 57 (take) the web by storm since its release in November 2022, could either dramatically boost a human worker’s productivity or replace them outright. The ChatGPT in its name stands for “generative pre-trained transformer”, 58 is a particular kind of language model.

59 (feed) huge amounts of human-created text, ChatGPT looks for statistical regularities in this data, learns what words and phrases 60 (associate)with others and therefore predict what words should come next in any given sentence and 61 sentences fit together. The result is a machine that can persuasively mimic (模仿) human language.

This capacity 62 mimicry allows ChatGPT to write essays and poetry, think up jokes, formulate code, and answer questions whether to a child or an expert. Its performance is so astonishing 63 many over the past months have been both celebrating and panicking. “Essays are dead,” wrote the cognitive scientist Tim Kietzmann. Others claim that it will finish off Google as a search engine. And the program 64 thinks it may be able to replace humans in jobs from insurance agent to court reporter.

Nevertheless, there is an 65 (underlie) problem that faces any form of artificial intelligence. A computer manipulates (处理) symbols. Its program specifies a set of rules with which to transform one string of symbols into another, or to recognize statistical patterns. But it does not specify what those symbols or patterns mean. To a computer, meaning is irrelevant ChatGPT ”knows" what appears meaningful to humans, but not what is meaningful to itself

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

假设你是明启中学学生李华，学校正在征求学生对云课堂的感受和建议。请发送一封邮件至校长信箱， 你的邮件内容须包括：

1.详细描述一节云课堂以及你的感受；

2.简单阐述你对云课堂的态度和建议。

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。

There’s a park close to my house, with a small lake in one corner that’s home to many creatures. Every Sunday morning, I go jogging in this park. As I circle the lake, I notice an elderly woman sitting by the water with a metal cage beside her.

Today, my curiosity made me stop and approach her.

As I took a closer look, I saw that the cage was actually a small metal trap, and there were a few turtles walking around the trap, unharmed. The lady took one of the turtles in her hands and gently rubbed the shell (壳) with a sponge (海绵) brush.

I came over to say hello to her politely. “Good morning,” I said. “I come here for jogging every Sunday morning and I see you sitting here by the lake. Please don’t mind my curiosity and innocence, but I really want to know what you’re doing to the turtles.”

The lady smiled and said, “I am cleaning the turtle’s shell. Turtles gradually get more and more algae (水藻) and other dirt on their shells, which weighs them down and prevents their swimming abilities. It also reduces their ability to absorb heat. Over time, their shells become weak and rot (腐烂) away.”

“Oh wow! That’s really thoughtful of you!” I shouted in shock.

She continued, “Every Sunday morning, I spend a couple of hours by the lake to relax and help out these little guys stay clean. Strange as it sounds, this is my little way to make a difference in the world.”

I thought for a while and said, “But all freshwater turtles have algae and other dirt on their shells. They live with that their whole lives, don’t they?”

“Yes, sadly, they can’t help it,” she replied.

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。

Paragraph 1：However, I wasn’t completely sure whether it was worthwhile.

Paragraph 2：“Can I help you clean the turtles?” I asked the lady.