A10联盟2023届高考最后一卷英语试题

第一部分听力（共两节，满分30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.What is the woman going to do?

A. Take a photo. B. Go to work. C. Admire the statue.

2.When is the man available for a movie?

A. This weekend. B. Next Monday. C. Next weekend.

3.Where does the conversation probably take place?

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

4.What sport does John play?

1. Basketball. B. Football. C. Baseball.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A.Preparing for a trip B.Having a final exam. C.Eating a balanced diet.

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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What does the woman think of the coaches?

A. Strict. B.Honest. C. Considerate.

7. What does the woman consider to be important?

A.The longer training time. B.The effort to the training. C.The instructions of coaches.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What can we know about the final exam?

A. Its important B. It's difficult. C. It's coming.

9. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Neighbors. C. Classmates.

10. Who will Peter turn to for help?

A. His teacher. B. His friend. C. His tutor.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11.What's the woman's attitude to the man's early rising?

A. Admirable. B. Negative. C. Worried.

12.What’s the benefit of getting up early in the morning?

A. Forming good habits. B.Having more time to read. C.Getting a long day to work more.

13. What will the woman do next?

A.Do as she used to. B.Rise early and work out. C.Go for a morning walk.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Why is the woman reluctant to take part in the school concert?

A.She found the concert boring. B.She doesn5t like Mrs. Ford. C. She can't choose her piece of music.

15.What instrument can David play?

A. The piano. B. The violin. C. The guitar.

16.When will the speakers practice for the first time?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

17.What does the man suggest the woman do?

A.Give up playing football. B.Prepare for course work. C.Decide on her own music.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.When will the class start on Tuesday evenings?

1. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 9:00.

19.Where will the students have their class today?

1. In Room 2. B. In Room 12. C. In Room 26.

20.What should each class provide for the International Evening?

A.Some food. B.Some programmes. C.Some suggestions.

第二部分 阅读理解(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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Classic Tuscany from £250**

Tuscany’s towns, villages and terroirs have inspired generations of painters and poets, travel writers and winemakers.

Ifs easy to spend a lot of money in Tuscany. A couple of nights at the Villa Cora or St Regis in Florence and some Michelin-star food, and a couple can eat their way through £1,000 in a weekend. But Tuscany is not huge and there are good trains and buses between towns. Outside the historic centres you'll find two- and three-star hotels that are very serviceable, and locals know how to eat very well indeed without being highly charged.

**Top tip**

State-run museums and archaeological sites are free on the first Sunday of the month. If you are on an art-heavy tour, pick up a Firenze Card; it costs £72 and covers the major museums, including the Uffizi and Accademia; you can jump queues and don't need a reservation.

**When to go**

Any time except high summer is good. Museums and galleries, as well as hotels and trains, see major demand in July and August. If your main interests are cultural, consider a winter holiday. It will be cool, but even in January and February snow is so rare in the hills as to be positively exciting.

**Do it yourself**

Fly from Gatwick to Florence from £91 return in October. The best route goes by train from Florence to Siena (1.5 hours, £8), Siena to Empoli (1 hour, £6), Empoli to Pisa (30 mins, £5) and back to Florence (50 mins, £7.30).

Book via *trenitalia.com.* Plushotels *(plushotels.com/en/florence)* has rooms in Florence from £23 per night. In Siena and Pisa you can get B&B for around £40 and in Empoli for around £30.

21.What does the text suggest to save money according to Paragraph 2?

A.Dining in Michelin-star restaurants.

B.Spending a couple of nights at the Vila Cora or St Regis.

C.Staying a bit far away from historic centers for the night.

D.Avoiding public transportation service.

22.What can we learn about travelling in Tuscany?

A.Most museums are free of charge. B.There are more visitors in summer.

C.A reservation is highly recommended. D.You need queue up to visit the museum.

23.How much do you have to pay in total for the train rides if you follow the recommended route?

1. £26.3. B. £52.6. C. £91. D.£133.

**B**

When I was a kid, a sycamore(枫树)grew in front of my home. At the age of 10, I was just tall enough to reach its lowest branch and lift myself into its embrace. Sometimes two or three of my friends would join me in the sycamore, or in the maple down the street, or Mrs. DiMarco’s old peach tree, some of whose stout horizontal branches allowed us to sit shoulder to shoulder, eating sweet fruit.

In my small town there are some kinds of trees, their branches spreading wide, open for business. But I have not yet seen a climber. Perhaps computer games have replaced tree climbing, or maybe the activity went the way of monkey bars, which came to be viewed as too risky and have largely disappeared from playgrounds.

It is a sad loss. I have always believed that, since low-hanging branches provide no benefit to the tree, they must be meant for the child. Robert Frost understood this when he wrote:

*When I see birches (桦树)bend to left and right,*

*Across the lines of straighter darker trees,*

*I like to think some boy's been swinging them.*

My only disagreement with Frost is his inference that tree climbing is a gender-specific task. Both boys and girls make a joyful climb.

The campus of the university where I teach has all sorts of trees. During a recent walk, I found myself bending under the branch of an immense spruce(云杉).I grabbed the thing, and a moment later was sitting on a branch. Then the memories came flooding back. The old sycamore, the friends, and finally, the reluctance to return to earth when the parental call to supper came.

I was so lost in my thoughts that I didn't hear the student calling to me from below. He asked what I was doing. I didn't waste time on explanations. "Come on up,” I said "The air's fine." But he only laughed and waved me off. He didn't know what he was missing.

24.What does the underlined word "stout" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

1. Slim. B. Bent. C. Smooth. D. Strong.

25.What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A.Why kids don't climb trees. B.Why monkey bars are dangerous.

C.Why there is no business under trees. D.Why kids are addicted to computer games.

26.What does the author want to prove by mentioning Robert’s poem?

A.Some branches of trees are useless. B.Trees are intended for kids to climb.

C.Trees are a source of inspiration for poets. D.Climbing trees is a unique right of boys.

27.What did the author think the student had missed?

A.The explanations to his question. B.The fresh air above the tree.

C.The pleasure of climbing trees. D.The sense of safety on earth.

**C**

Reptiles, like snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are egg-laying animals. The species are cold-blooded, which means their bodies have the same temperature as the area around them. A recent report says that more than one-fifth of the world5 s reptiles are at risk of going extinct.

The study, written by 52 scientists, is the first worldwide measurement of how threatened different species of reptiles are. For 15 years, between 2004 and 2019, researchers collected information on over 10,000 different kinds of reptiles. They gathered details from over 900 reptile experts around the world.

The report has revealed some unhappy news—21% of all reptile species are in danger of extinction. Thafs over 1,800 species in all. The study reported that at least 31 species of reptiles have already gone extinct. The main reason these reptiles are faced with extinction is that humans are taking over more and more of their natural habitats. More land continues to be cleared to make room for cities and towns. Large areas of land are also being cleared so that they can be used as farmland. Logging is another big threat to reptile habitats.

But even if reptiles aren't considered lovely, they play a very important part in nature's food chains, One service performed by reptiles humans should appreciate is that they are natural enemies to certain pests, like insects and rats, and therefore helping control their numbers.

Scientists say the good news is that we know what must be done to protect reptiles. Bruce Young, one of the leaders of the research, says, “We have all the tools we need. Protecting natural areas, especially rainforests, is at the top of the list. Studies show that saving natural areas doesn't just protect mammals or birds, but all kinds of animals, including reptiles.

28.What can we know about reptiles from the report?

1. There are over 10,000 different kinds of reptiles worldwide.
2. Reptiles are cold-blooded egg-laying animals.
3. Over 20% of reptile species are at risk of dying out.
4. Temperature rising poses the greatest threat to reptiles.

29.What mainly caused the extinction of at least 31 reptile species?

A. Loss of habitats. B. Human hunting.

**C.** More natural enemies. D. Environmental pollution.

30.What does the author think of reptiles?

A. Attractive. B. Intelligent.

C. Beneficial. D. Dangerous.

31.What does Bruce think is the most important in reptile protection?

A. Improving breeding methods. B. Developing new rainforests.

**C.** Strengthening cooperation. D. Saving their natural habitats.

**D**

Water equals life. This is true for people, animals and plants. And while water is plentiful in some locations, this is not the case all over the world. Now scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology （MIT） may have developed a way to change that.

The new desalination（脱盐）device produces water actually above the World Health Organization standards, just by pushing a button. There are no filters（过滤器） required, and the device uses electrical power to remove salt and other particles （微粒）一including bacteria and viruses一from the saltwater. This reduces the need for constant maintenance.

Most commercially available portable desalination units use filters that require high-pressure pumps to push the water, which makes them huge in size and less energy efficient. The filterless MIT device will allow it to be used in remote or resource-limited places like small islands, ships, and even for emergency use.

The device took years to develop. After running tests in the lab with water that had different salinity and particles, it was tested at Boston's Carson Beach. The device produced drinkable water in just half an hour.

The new desalination unit needs less power than a cell phone charger, reported Fast Company, and works using two types of electrical fields to filter the saltwater. But best of all, it is designed to be used by average people and not engineers. In fact, the device only has three buttons, one to power the device, one to start it, and one to stop it.

The researchers are still working on a final design that could use cheaper materials to make it ready by the end of next year. This small but mighty desalination unit may be the key to bringing safe water to a thirsty world.

32.What’s the advantage of the new desalination device?

A. It's convenient. B. Ifs a lot cheaper.

C. It has improved filters. D. It has a larger output.

33.How is the third paragraph developed?

A. By making comparisons. B. By giving examples. C. By analyzing causes. D. By listing figures.

34.What does the author think is the most outstanding quality of the new device?

A.It requires much less power. B.It possesses two electrical fields.

C.It can be easily operated by ordinary people. D.It is controlled by the same button.

35.What is the best title for the text?

A.Deeper research finds new contents of seawater B.Better method improves the quality of drinking water

C.Report shows a world thirsty for safe drinking water D.New portable device makes seawater drinkable on the way

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

根据短文内容，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。

Apologies are how we smooth over conflicts and repair relationships, prove our character to others, and coexist as imperfect beings. Yet few of us know how to do it well―or have the bravery to do so. 36 It heals wounds. However, ifs also really hard. Here are some keys to apologizing well.

**Don't rush into it**

37 There can be a desire to offer an apology quickly. Actually, however, you can't deliver an effective apology until and unless the injured party believes that you fully understand what you did wrong. If the apology comes before that, it's not going to be seen as sincere.

**Be open to a variety of forms**

If you're dealing with a relatively minor wrongdoing, consider apologizing over text message or in person. 38 Just don't issue your apology via social media, which can be shameful for everyone involved.

**Accept responsibility**

Why should you apologize if you're both at fault? That’s exactly the question many people struggle with, Focus on taking responsibility for the parts of the conflict that you're responsible for. Avoid saying "I'm sorry I did this, but you also did that.” 39

**Emphasize certain words**

Always choose your words carefully when apologizing. Avoid conditional phrases, like "if” or “may”一as in, “I'm sorry if anyone was hurt,” which suggests that perhaps there were no victims. "But" is another mistake. 40 It's crucial to use T" or “my" while apologizing. For example, say 'Tm sorry for my outburst," rather than "I'm sorry for the conflict this morning.”

A. It weakens your message.

1. It implies another meaning.
2. A good apology builds bridges.
3. Apologies are better late than early.
4. So we also need to be apologized to.
5. Instead, save it for later on in the conversation.
6. Emails often work well for more serious situations.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分） 第一节 完形填空（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。

I looked around at the other patients waiting to see the doctor. Three people had their heads down, staring at cell phones. Another was 41 in a magazine. Everyone was in their own little world.

I’d probably be 42 myself with my cell phone too~if I hadn't forgotten to 43 it before I left home. So I sat 44 in a chair as a couple of new people took distant seats.

My 45 went well, and I breezed out of the office to my little Honda. I turned the key. No response. Naturally, I 46 my cell phone to call—then remembered.47 , like my car.

I would have to use the 48 inside. I returned to the group, making my request, I'm sorry, but my car won't start.”

A few patients got up and 49 me to my car. "I grew up on a farm," one of the men said. "Something was forever out of 50 "I used to be a mechanic, another patient said. T see the 51 . Battery is loose.”, “It's a simple *52* one assured me.

When the mechanic gave a thumbs-up, everyone 53 "Try it now!" I turned the key. The engine turned over immediately. A 54 went up.

My Honda never stopped again. My waiting room team had done a better job than the 55 ever did. I guess that’s just what happens when people come together.

41. A. involved B. absorbed C. experienced D. interested

42. A. challenging B. stimulating C. reminding D. entertaining

43. A. ring B. repair C. charge D. bring

44. A. patiently B. cautiously C. angrily D. clumsily

45. A. examination B. performance C. arrangement D. application

46. A. came across B. reached for C. put away D. depended on

47. A. Expensive B. New C. Available D. Dead

48. A. tool B. magazine C. chair D. phone

49. A. showed B. followed C. secured D. pushed

50. A. sight B. control C. order D. trouble

51. A. opportunity B. target C. difference D. problem

52. A. fix B. machine C. style D.reason

53.A. stood up B. called out C. moved around D. settled down

54.A. sigh B. scream C. cheer D. whisper

55.A. garage B. hospital **C.** supermarket D. government

第二节

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。

At a pottery workshop in Qicun Township in east China's Shandong Province, more than 50 workers are making pottery items. After being processed through 72 complex steps, the products will be sold to 56 （place） across the country and even to European countries.

The pottery craft in Qicun Township enjoys 57 history of over 7,000 years. According to Xiang Biao, 58 is a sixth-generation inheritor（继 承人）of the pottery craft in his family, the Xiang family has kept alive the 59 （tradition） pottery craft through generations of efforts. In 2013, the Xiang pottery workshop 60 （list） as a provincial-level intangible cultural heritage（非物质文化遗产） protection unit in Shandong.

“The inheritors of the Xiang family have not only carried forward the ancient techniques from their ancestors, but also made breakthroughs in the 61 （select） of raw materials, product usability, innovations and research on the fbrmula（配方）of the pottery products. We have the ability 62 （make） over 500 kinds of pottery products,5, said Xiang Biao.

Over the years, Xiang Biao and his team 63 （carry） out huge improvements to the kilns（窑），making them more environmentally friendly and energy-saving. They have also breathed new life into the pottery products by adding new elements 64 them.

Xiang Biao's team can make and sell more than 200,000 pottery items a year, 65 （achieve） annual sales of $581,500. His business has helped more than 50 rural workers secure jobs.

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,最近你参加了一次由学校组织的实地参观野生动物保护区的 活动。请你用英语给新西兰的笔友John写一封电子邮件，讲述你参观的经历。内 容包括：

1. 保护区的基本情况；
2. 动物的现状；
3. 个人看法。

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。

参考词汇：保护区sanctuary

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。

 One night the earth quaked, reducing the villages to ruins and causing hundreds of deaths.

 It happened that I was away that night. I had gone to the town to buy my school books. I stayed the night at my uncle’s house. We spent the entire night outside.

 I came back to my village. My uncle accompanied me. Every single house, every wall, every roof had been flattened. Our house was a two-storeyed stone building. My father had died of an illness, just fourteen months before. My mother took care of us. I was the oldest. My brother John was ten. Jane, my two-year-old sister, was the baby of the family.

 When the soldiers began to clear the debris（废墟），my uncle led me away. “They have taken the bodies to the river bank," he said gently. 6tCome, you must perform the last rites（仪式）to the dead before sunset. Tomorrow, we will go back to the town."

 I had last seen my family while leaving for the town. They stood at the doorway and waved. John and Jane. That is the way I will always remember them—smiling and waving at me.

 Jane? She was not at the river bank. "They have not found her,” my uncle said. "She is dead.,, "But we must find her," I shouted. I ran back to the village, to the spot where my house had stood, searching, crying, searching on my knees...

 “Boy, it is no use!" a voice said. I looked up. The speaker was the Army officer in charge of the relief operation. "Whom are you looking for?, "My sister," I said, fighting to control my tears.

 He looked dirty and exhausted as if he had not slept for days. “My men have been on their feet for days,” he said softly. "They have done all they could here. Tomorrow, at daybreak, we go to another village just like this, then another…”

 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。

Ten minutes later, the officer was back.

Excitedly, the soldiers began to clear the hole.