**2022-2023学年度第一学期期末教学质量检查**

**高三英语**

**(本试卷共三大部分，满分120分，考试时间120分钟)**

**第一部分阅读理解(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，从短文后每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

Have you ever wondered what the great game of Lawn Bowling is all about and have you ever wanted to try it out? If yes, then hopefully this page will tell you all you want to know.

**Finding a Club**

A full list of all the clubs who are members of the BLI(Bowling League of Ireland)can be found at htps://irishlawnbowls.ie/bli-club/. Clubs are delighted to welcome new members and will be delighted to show you the basics of the game if you visit them. To check a suitable time to visit, you can contact the club secretary whose details you will get on the above online pages.

**Joining a Club**

Membership fees which need to be paid first, vary from club to club depending on if they are a multi-sport club. Most clubs charge a fee for junior players while some clubs charge a reduced fee in the first year, as newcomers have to buy equipment.

**Equipment Needed**

The first essential is a pair of flat shoes(no heels). In the longer term you will need to buy bowling shoes which will cost you in the region of e40 to E80 depending on the pair you like.

It is advisable not to buy a set of bowls until you have had some coaching and can get a feel of the right size of bowls. Once you start to play in league matches, you will need to purchase a set of white trousers. It is also suggested that you take a bag to carry all your equipment.

1. What can you find on the website?

A. The list of all the visitors. B. All the bowling clubs of BLI.

C. The list of the club secretaries. D. All the members of the bowling club.

2. What should you do first to join a bowling club?

A. Play a match. B. Find a suitable coach.

C. Pay a membership fee. D. Prepare necessary equipment.

3. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A novel. B. A textbook.

C. A health report. D. A sports website.

**B**

An injured hiker was rescued earlier this month after a train passenger spotted her from the window. She was crazily waving on the other side of a river, having just spent two days trapped in the wilderness with a broken leg.

The rider told the train crew, who then reported it to the train inspector, Henry Smith, who was in a motor car behind them. Henry was able to stop and communicate with the woman on the opposite bank of the river, which was freezing cold and moving quickly.

The hiker, a woman in her twenties, had been missing for two days. She said she’d intended to go on a day hike, but ended up falling 90 feet down a cliff face while trying to take pictures. She reportedly told rescuers that she lost consciousness for an unknown amount of time. Despite a badly broken leg, she struggled to pull herself to the bank of the river to try to flag down trains. She had no emergency supplies with her, or suitable clothing to spend the night outdoors. There had been a cold attack while the woman was trapped in the wilderness. The hiker described spending daylight hours trying to get the attention of passing trains and, at night, would roll herself into a nearby cliff face in an attempt to stay warm.

Henry called to request help for search and rescue. The operator who received the emergency call said the hiker’s family had been looking for her. While they were waiting for the rescue team, Nick and Kylah, an engineer and a fireman on the next train passing by the location, came to help. 327 passengers on the train waited on the track as they crossed the river to examine the woman’s injuries and bring emergency supplies, blankets and a radio for communication. Eventually, a helicopter was sent to locate and rescue the hiker and she was transported safely to the hospital.

4. Who first noticed the injured hiker?

A. A train rider. B. Henry Smith. C. The train crew. D. Nick and Kylah.

5. What do we know about the woman hiker?

A. She fell down the cliff face accidentally.

B. She spent day and night waving for help.

C. She had planned a two-day hike schedule.

D. She always stayed conscious in the wilderness.

6. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. The hiker’s family had been against her going hiking.

B. Henry sent a helicopter to locate and rescue the hiker.

C. Nick and Kylah were sent by the police to the rescue.

D. People on the next train also contributed to the rescue work.

7. Which of following words best describe the hiker?

A. Energetic and generous. B. Responsible and admirable.

C. Perseverant and humorous. D. Adaptable and strong-willed.

**C**

Scientists estimate there are millions of trees on earth. I couldn’t believe that those trees can have a healing(治愈的)effect on people.

According to World Health Organization, 40 percent of American adults have at least two chronic(慢性病的)diseases, which include high blood pressure, mood disorders, heart problems and diabetes. According to the International Association of Applied Psychology, lower stress, better moods, better brain activity and even happiness can all be linked to spending time in the great outdoors. That’s why there are dozens of programs that prescribe nature as a potential form of healing. Nature is everywhere.

There are two major theories as to why nature is so good for our brains. The first one is called attention restoration theory. When we spend time in busy urban environments, all the hard edges, traffic, lights and people everywhere really make us have to constantly focus our attention on these things. Whereas when you spend time in nature, it helps restore your powers of attention and reduce that tiredness and bad-temper. The second major theory is called stress reduction theory. So basically, when we spend time in nature after stressful events, it helps us feel better and recover faster.

When I recommended nature for the first time to a patient of mine, he actually just nodded his head and said, “You’re absolutely right. When I spend more time in nature, I feel better.” And so, I think healthcare providers have to get over our own traditional mental views against this new sort of lifestyle, and prescribe something evidence-based, like nature time more often.

This is worth the effort to do. You need to get out of doors and just be surrounded by the greenery and by nature. You’ll feel calmer. You’ll feel less depressed and less anxious. It’s just a great way to deal with the stress of modern life.

8. Which word can replace the underlined word “prescribe”?

A. Practice. B. Provide. C. Suggest. D. Explore.

9. What is the function of paragraph 2?

A. To clarify a concept. B. To lead in the topic.

C. To make a conclusion. D. To provide evidence.

10. How does nature help people according to the two major theories?

A. Refresh oneself. B. Live a better life.

C. Improve urban environments. D. Deal with stressful issues.

11. What can be inferred according to paragraph 4?

A It is not easy to get in nature.

B. Nature treatment is still unpopular.

C. Most patients prefer nature treatment.

D. Doctors usually recommend nature to patients.

**D**

We’ve all faced it at one time or another: after laundry, a messy pile of clean clothes are waiting hours to be put away. There are plenty of machines that can wash and dry clothes. So why isn’t there a way to similarly automate the terrible folding process?

Researchers have looked into it over the years and as it turns out, robots just don’t do well in folding clothes. As is reported, machines need clear rules in order to function, and it’s hard for them to figure out what exactly is going on in those messy piles-say, where the sweater stops and where the towel begins. In sum, most robots have not generally been equipped for the task. But an international group of researchers say their new method could change that, or at least speed up the process.

Researchers are calling the new method SpeedFolding. It’s a “reliable and efficient bimanual system”—meaning it involves two hands—that’s able to smooth and fold clothes in record speed for robots. SpeedFolding can fold 30 to 40 pieces of clothing per hour, compared to previous models that averaged 3 to 6 pieces in that same time length, according to researchers.

SpeedFolding takes a different approach. Its novel network studied 4,300 human and machine-assisted actions in order to learn how to smooth and fold clothes from a random pattern. That process can involve a number of defined movements including dragging, moving and “pick-and-place”.

While researchers describe SpeedFolding as a significant improvement, it’s not likely to hit the market anytime soon. For one, researchers tracked down a robot similar to the one they used and found that it sold for $58,000. For another, researchers say there’s more they want to explore, including methods with which the robot can learn to work on a novel piece of clothing when given a few demonstrations. But there’s always hope that folding in the future will get even neater.

12. Why are robots poor at folding clothes?

A. It is difficult for them to obey clear human orders.

B. They are lacking in enough folding demonstrations.

C. They have trouble handling the random patterns of clothes.

D. It is difficult for them to remember the folding movements.

13 What do we know about SpeedFolding?

A. It can perform more delicate actions.

B. It can help with all sorts of housework.

C. It can record the working speed accurately.

D. It can fold 3 to 6 pieces per hour on average.

14. What does the author think of SpeedFolding?

A. It is highly profitable. B. It is no better than the old.

C. It has a promising future. D. It will go out of style quickly.

15. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Robots Become More Intelligent

B. The Fastest Ever Folding Robot is Here

C. Robots Release People from Housework

D. The Research on the Folding Robot is On

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

The summer temperature near South Africa is around 77 F. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ That’s where Chris James is about to take us.

Raglan is within two hours’ drive from Auckland. This is the time of year when the surf is up along with the risks for those who don’t pay attention to the reefs below.

\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ To me, surfing is one of the coolest things anybody can possibly do, and recently, my social media discover page has been overwhelmed with amazing surf videos, all filmed at this symbol location where I’m taking you today.

Welcome to Raglan. June is the peak season here at Manu Bay, which is home to one of the world’s most famous surf breaks. The perfect waves have helped top professional surfers wander on the water. It’s fascinating to watch these massive waves roll through, which can be as high as 20 feet. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ According to experienced surfers, the intensity of the waves is due to the fact that there are three underwater reefs. They help to create those ideal conditions. But with the beauty of these waves, also comes a serious danger that has made Manu Bay known for the world’s deadliest wave. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

The peak surf season continues throughout the winter. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ While they do that, I’ll be watching them joyfully from the safety of my couch.

A. That keeps top surfers away.

B. One false move could be a disaster.

C. It is a pleasant temperature for wave surfing.

D. I am absolutely fascinated by big wave surfing.

E. And by the way, these waves are for experts only.

F. That’s not too different from this week’s high in the Raglan of Waikato.

G. The world’s top surfers will keep conquering Manu Bay’s monster waves.

**第二部分英语知识运用(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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

I had just stopped by the local grocery store to pick up a few items. Only one \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ was working and the small store was almost empty. I \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ at her passage and waited while the guy in front of me was \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ a full cart of food. After payment, he put groceries back into his shopping cart and \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ if he could push the cart up to his \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ a quarter mile away, unpack it and bring it back. The cashier was \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ and wasn’t sure what to do. I spoke up then and said I’d be happy to give him a \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ .

We talked on the short trip to his home. He was new in town having just \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ here recently. And like all of us he was feeling the \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ of the high cost of living. I nodded \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ , thinking to myself too, “The cost of living \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ going up, but at least the cost of loving has stayed the same.”

If you spend your love helping others, sooner or later your heart would be empty like your \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ . Thankfully, love doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ like that. When we share our love, it doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ . Instead, we find that we have even more love to share. Always remember the most \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ thing on earth is FREE.

21. A. customer B. cashier C. manager D. driver

22. A. checked in B. turned around C. pulled up D. set off

23. A. exchanging B. packing C. hiding D. unloading

24. A. asked B. responded C. argued D. shouted

25. A. office B. apartment C. store D. shelter

26. A. cool B. new C. sensitive D. emotional

27. A. note B. gift C. lift D. tip

28. A. rested B. approached C. moved D. left

29. A. pressure B. relief C. privilege D. conflict

30. A. willingly B. jokingly C. knowingly D. convincingly

31. A. escapes B. keeps C. refuses D. suspends

32. A. pocket B. room C. store D. wallet

33 A. work B. survive C. spread D. gather

34 A. exist B. matter C. last D. decline

35. A. priceless B. traditional C. convenient D. comfortable

**第二节语法填空(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。

I worked as a sports journalist for my first 10 years with China Daily. I have \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (close)followed how China has grown from a minor player in the international sports world into a global sports power.

\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ it had a huge population, China was not much of a global force in sports until the 1980s. However, it was very good at table tennis at that time. The first major international breakthrough for China came in 1981 \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ its women’s volleyball team won the Women’s Volleyball World Cup. Understandably, sports fans went crazy. Parades celebrating the victory \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (hold)on many university campuses \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ some students shouting slogans such as “revitalizing(振兴)China”, which has since become the goal of the nation.

\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (motivate)by the victory, China invested more of the limited resources in training athletes. The investment paid off, as China got \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (it)first Olympic gold medal in shooting in 1984. In all, Chinese athletes won 15 gold medals in the Los Angeles Olympics, \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (set)the course to becoming a global sports power. In \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ past decade, Chinese athletes have been winning about 120 gold medals in international sports games every year.

As China invests more resources in sports, the government has started encouraging ordinary \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (citizen)to play sports.

**第三部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节应用文(满分15分)**

46. 假定你是李华，你的外国朋友John想参加你们学校即将举办的关于中国非物质文化遗产(intangible cultural heritage)的讲座，来信向你咨询讲座情况。请写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 时间地点；

2. 讲座内容；

3. 注意事项。

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 John,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头续写两段，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Little Rat

Little Rat was not a rat. She was a girl of seven, but most neighbours thought she was only four. People called her by that because her skin was too dark. In the early 1900s, life was rather tough for a kid without parents. She was often teased with questions like, “Who is your father? Where is your mother?”

One night Little Rat lay down on her bed after a day’s heavy work. She was about to fall into sleep when she saw a rat slipping out of a hole in the wall. “A little rat!” she screamed, which scared the rat to escape away.

Lying down, however, somehow the girl couldn’t sleep any more. “It’s good that I’m not alone here,” she thought. She slipped down from the bed, tiptoed a few steps away, and looked at the hole. Again, the rat ran out, shook off the dust from his furs and smelled around with his little wet nose. At last he found a chicken bone on the floor. The rat picked up the bone with his swift paws and began to bite it greedily.

“He must be very hungry,” the girl thought. The idea made her feel hungry, too. Carefully she took a small piece of bread out of her pocket and threw some onto the floor before the little rat. Seeing no threat from the human before him, the animal reached the bread and all of a sudden he forgot all possible dangers and snatched the bread.

So day after day the girl kept company with the little rat. She fed him with the little food she had, and the rat would eat out of her hand. The girl was beaten by her aunt more often than before, because she always seemed eager to run back to her little room after doing the washing in the evening.

One morning the girl was carrying a barrel of water to her aunt’s garden. Suddenly she heard a sharp cry from the kitchen. It was her aunt. “Rat! A rat!” she screamed. Then the girl heard the woman chasing the rat in the kitchen.

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。

*“My little rat!” the idea occurred to the girl.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The girl watched the neighbours gathering at the door and was frightened.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_