

2023 年高三基础测试

英语 试题卷

(2023.9)

考生须知:

1. 全卷分选择题、非选择题和答题纸三部分, 试题卷 12 页, 答题纸 2 页, 满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 本卷全部答案必须做在答题纸的相应位置上, 做在试题卷上无效。
3. 请用黑墨水签字笔将考生个人相关信息填写在答题纸的相应位置上。

选择题 (共 95 分)

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纸上。

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。

1. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a supermarket. C. At an airport.

2. How much should the man pay?

- A. 30 dollars. B. 50 dollars. C. 60 dollars.

3. What does the woman mean?

- A. Cancel their trip. B. Go back for the map. C. Ask for directions.

4. What does the man want to know?

- A. Tips on making a pie.
B. Harm from eating dessert.
C. Meanings of certain expressions.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. How to cook the meal.
B. What to have for lunch.
C. Where to buy vegetables.

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. What is the weather like?

A. Windy.

B. Cloudy.

C. Sunny.

7. Where does the man prefer to spend the day?

A. On the beach.

B. In a skating place.

C. At home.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the man feel about learning Japanese?

A. Bored.

B. Regretful.

C. Hopeless.

9. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Seek help from a teacher.

B. Prepare for the next Japanese quiz.

C. Have more discussions with his classmates.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why did the man stop going to the gym?

A. He was too busy recently.

B. He hated the exercise machines.

C. He found it easier to exercise at home.

11. How does the man make himself run faster?

A. By timing himself.

B. By reading magazines.

C. By watching videos.

12. How often does the man lift weights?

A. Once a day.

B. Every two days.

C. Twice a week.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who played a key role in starting the man's singing career?

A. A family member.

B. A famous singer.

C. A singing teacher.

14. What does the man say about his new song?

A. It will be popular.

B. It is based on a play.

C. It is about travelling.

15. Why will the man go to lots of music festivals?

A. To promote his new song.

B. To look for some inspiration.

C. To spend time with his friends.

16. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Close friends. C. Host and guest.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is Habitat for Humanity?

- A. A farm. B. An organization. C. A community.

18. Why did the Fullers build Habitat for Humanity?

- A. To make profits.
B. To live a simple life.
C. To provide shelter for the poor.

19. Who must take part in building Habitat houses?

- A. Future owners. B. Local authorities. C. Building companies.

20. Why does the speaker give the talk?

- A. To make an appeal. B. To discuss a social issue. C. To introduce the Fullers.

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

EnglishScore Tutors(私教) is the British Council's one-to-one tutoring platform for 13- to 19-year-olds.

Learn at your own pace

Sessions on EnglishScore Tutors are tailored to your level, needs and goals. Together with your chosen tutor, you will create a learning plan that focuses on the areas important to you. Our tutors will get the best from you because each session is tailored to you as an individual.

You're in control

You decide what to focus on with your expert tutor.

- Improve your confidence in speaking English.
- Practice real-life English with topics that interest you.
- Develop conversation skills to help you socialize in English.
- Prepare for an English exam.

Flexible learning

Choose sessions at times that suit you. Fit them in around school, weekend activities and holidays, so that you can learn when you want to. You will get access to a dashboard to keep track of your progress any time.

\$1 introduction session

We offer a 30-minute introduction session where you can choose a tutor and get a feel for how sessions will work. After this introduction session, you can decide if you would like to purchase a pack of lessons to continue learning. Try your first session for just \$1.

- Choose a tutor that you would like to study with.
- Understand your current language level and areas where you can improve.
- Get a personalized learning plan.

We can't wait to welcome you and help you get closer to your dreams.

21. What is the feature of EnglishScore Tutors?

- A. It focuses on spoken English practice.
- B. It provides special group learning projects.
- C. It is intended for advanced English learners.
- D. It offers personalized tutoring services to teens.

22. Which of the following can you decide with your chosen tutor?

- A. Test modes.
- B. Learning focus.
- C. Weekend activities.
- D. Teaching material.

23. Why is the introduction session set up?

- A. To assess where your strengths lie.
- B. To improve your current language level.
- C. To give you direct access to expert tutors.
- D. To help you decide whether to buy the lessons.

B

Wildlife biologist Purnima Devi Barman remembers the first time she ever saw the nest of a greater adjutant stork(秃鹳) in a tree near her grandmother's home. Her grandmother would tell her stories about birds and animals under the tree. The love for the natural world developed in those years led Barman to devote her life to saving the endangered greater adjutant stork.

Known as the *Hargila* in Assam, the greater adjutant stork is the second-rarest stork in the world. Unlike pandas or lions, whose attractive appearances help gain widespread support for their protection, these tall, bald, clumsy birds meet with bias in conservation campaigns.

"*Hargilas* also bear a reputation of bringing bad luck," says Barman. "What was the point of writing my paper on them if there was no way of actually saving these birds? I had to start with changing the misconception."

Not one to shy away from a challenge, Barman put her PhD on hold and set to work. “I started engaging with the women in the village. In our experience, educating and securing the participation of women ensures that the learning passes on to the next generation,” Burman says.

Today, around 400 women have been trained to work on conserving this rare bird. The group’s activities include awareness-building in schools and plantation drives in which 45,000 trees were planted to support the stork’s future populations.

A key component allowing Barman to successfully integrate conservation efforts into the village cultural life was her idea of building related livelihoods. Weaving(纺织) is a long-standing craft in Assam, so Barman created a self-help group employing women to weave stork patterns on textiles. This innovative idea was highlighted at the UN Champion of the Earth Awards she won in 2022.

Currently the number of greater adjutant nests in Assam’s Kamrup district has grown from 28 in 2010 to more than 250. The once unlucky stork is now a symbol of community pride, its pictures appearing on bags, blankets and celebration decorations.

24. What motivated Barman to save the greater adjutant stork?

- A. Her interest in observing nests.
- B. Her passion for doing research.
- C. Her love for nature from childhood.
- D. Her grandmother’s encouragement.

25. What does the underlined word “bias” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Prejudice.
- B. Support.
- C. Danger.
- D. Success.

26. What was a major challenge Barman faced in conserving the greater adjutant stork?

- A. The stork is common in appearance.
- B. The stork was believed to be unlucky.
- C. She had not finished her paper for PhD.
- D. She lacked experience in wildlife conservation.

27. How did Barman make conservation efforts part of the village cultural life?

- A. By creating related jobs.
- B. By teaching women to weave.
- C. By planting trees in the village.
- D. By advertising local products.

C

When drones(无人机) first became widely available around 15 years ago, it wasn’t uncommon to find tech people painting dramatic pictures of how they were soon going to change the world. However, if you look up into the largely empty sky, you can see that hasn’t happened yet.

Sure, drones are useful for taking aerial(空中的) photos, but we're a long way away from aerial superhighways, packed with autonomous drones carrying parcels at speeds that are near-impossible on the ground.

In 2016, Amazon announced it had completed its first ever aerial delivery. In a video, we saw an Amazon "Prime Air" drone pick up a parcel and fly it across the countryside landing in the buyer's garden, dropping the parcel, and then returning to its home base. But Amazon still hasn't completed its second drone delivery. In fact, it has reportedly downsized the drone programme.

So, will drone delivery ever be a thing? There are some indications of a possible drone delivery future not in Britain, but in Africa. Because also since 2016, rural hospitals in Rwanda have been receiving regular shipments of medical supplies by drone thanks to a company called Zipline. It surely has saved lives, thanks to the speed at which blood can be delivered in a country with a poorly developed road network. So could we ever expect such a system here?

Unfortunately there's a big difference between rural Africa and thickly populated Britain. British homes don't have large gardens where to land and nobody wants loud large drones constantly landing around the neighbourhood. Another reality is that British cities may still have security and safety concerns about routinely having drones carrying stuff over our heads.

That's why I wonder if the real drone future could be crawling(爬) along the ground. For a few years, "autonomous delivery robots" with wheels have been walking on the pavements. So perhaps we're not so far away from a drone delivery future, but the reality might be a little bit more down to earth.

28. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Drones are widely used in daily life.
- B. Drones have made delivery efficient.
- C. Drones are designed to take aerial photos.
- D. Drones haven't changed the world as expected.

29. Why does the author mention Zipline's drone delivery?

- A. To explain the process of drone delivery.
- B. To stress the benefits brought by drone delivery.
- C. To discuss the possibility of a drone delivery future.
- D. To show its advantages over Amazon's drone delivery.

30. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. The security and safety concerns about drones.
- B. The ways that British people react to drone delivery.
- C. The differences between African countries and Britain.
- D. The reasons why drone delivery isn't suitable for Britain.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Pie in the Sky | B. Drone Application at Risk |
| C. Robots on the Road | D. Aerial Delivery in Progress |

D

Screams of joy appear to be easier for our brains to comprehend than screams of fear, a new study suggests. The results add a surprising new dimension to scientists' long-held belief that our brains are wired to quickly respond to fearful screams as a survival mechanism.

The study looked at different scream types and how listeners perceive them. The team asked participants to imagine "you are being attacked by an armed stranger in darkness" and scream in fear, and to imagine "your favorite team wins the World Cup" and scream in joy. The participants produced six emotional screams—pain, anger, fear, pleasure, sadness, and joy.

Separate sets of study participants were then required to tell the different scream types apart. In one task, 33 volunteers were asked to listen to screams and given three seconds to categorize them into one of the six different screams. In another task, 35 different volunteers were presented with two screams, one at a time, and were asked to categorize the screams quickly while still trying to decide what type of scream it was, either alarming screams of pain, anger or fear or non-alarming screams of pleasure, sadness or joy. It took longer for participants to complete the task when it involved fear and other alarming screams, and those screams were not as easily recognizable as non-alarming screams like joy, the researchers report online April 13 in PLOS Biology.

In a follow-up experiment, 30 different volunteers underwent fMRI(功能性磁共振成像) while listening to the screams. Less-alarming screams caused more activity in the auditory(听觉的) and frontal brain regions than more-alarming screams, the team found.

The difference that turned up between alarming and non-alarming screams provides a "deeper understanding of this important vocalization," says NYU psychologist David Poeppel. The range of experiments, from auditory analysis to fMRI, also provides "a next stepping stone to develop a more methodical and mechanistic understanding of how we process screams," he says.

32. What were the separate sets of study participants tasked with?
- A. Imagining two specific situations.
 - B. Producing six emotional screams.
 - C. Distinguishing different scream types.
 - D. Listing alarming and non-alarming screams.
33. What is the purpose of the fMRI experiment?
- A. To confirm the result of the scream study.
 - B. To prove the benefit of less-alarming screams.
 - C. To stimulate activity in different brain regions.
 - D. To demonstrate the harm of more-alarming screams.
34. What is the attitude of David Poeppel toward the scream study?
- A. Doubtful. B. Favourable. C. Unclear. D. Dissatisfied.
35. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Ways of scream communication are diverse in humans.
 - B. Humans can tell alarming and non-alarming screams apart.
 - C. Humans recognize joyful screams faster than fearful screams.
 - D. Fearful screams act as a natural mechanism for human survival.

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。

If you find yourself thinking, “I am a failure,” it’s important to know that there are things you can do to feel better. Knowing how to cope(应对) with failure in a healthy way takes some of the fear out of it. 36

First of all, it’s important to acknowledge that everybody fails at one time or another, but that doesn’t make us failures—it just means we are human, and that things didn’t work out this time. If you do feel like a failure, calling a friend, going for a walk, or playing with your pet are just a few examples of healthy ways to deal with your pain. 37 So you should try to find out what does for you.

Failure can be a great teacher if you’re open to learning. Did you make a whole series of mistakes? Think about what you could do differently next time. 38 Instead of seeing a failure as a burden weighing you down, look at it as a stepping stone toward your goals.

Once you’ve identified your mistakes and where you can learn from them, you’ll be ready to make a plan for moving forward. 39 Stop thinking, “I am a failure,” and

focus on thinking, "I am capable of trying again." Create a plan that will help you put the information you gained into practice.

If you've spent most of your life avoiding failure, it can feel really scary when it finally happens. Facing your fears, however, can be the key to reducing the discomfort. 40 Do things that might get you rejected or try new things where you could fail. Over time, you'll learn that failure isn't as bad as you might imagine.

- A. Practice stepping outside your comfort zone.
- B. Not every coping skill works for everyone, though.
- C. These will provide you with some temporary relief.
- D. Then you can ensure your failure will become a life lesson.
- E. And it helps reduce the pain so you can bounce back better.
- F. Remember that focusing on your problems will keep you stuck.
- G. There are many reasons why you might be feeling like a failure.

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。

I was 68 when I first stepped onstage as a standup comedian. I've always been a performer but that came to an end after 9/11. For a year afterwards, nobody wanted to go out or be 41.

It was then that I started to think about comedy. I 42 people needed to laugh again and thought with a little 43 I could do it. I took a few classes, tried to work out a routine, and finally gathered the 44 and walked onstage. That first time was 45, for I had no idea what the audience would make of me.

In New York, comedians are typically young men. It's hard to 46 as a woman, even harder as someone 47 enough to be their grandmother. As I stepped onstage that first time, they were clearly 48 to see me. I introduced myself, 49 my age and tried my first joke. There was 50. But by the time I got to the third line, people were laughing.

Even today, I'm 51 before I step out. My first line is, "Hello, everybody. I'm 88 years old. I'm telling you that 52 I don't make it all the way through the show." Then people laugh and I 53.

After a show, people come up to me, saying what a(n) 54 I am. They say they want to be as active as me when they reach my 55. I'm pleased to show as an older person you don't need to take a back seat in life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. fooled | B. defeated | C. entertained | D. recognized |
| 42. A. remembered | B. realized | C. admitted | D. confirmed |
| 43. A. energy | B. money | C. talent | D. training |
| 44. A. supplies | B. courage | C. thoughts | D. information |
| 45. A. scary | B. joyful | C. boring | D. funny |
| 46. A. grow up | B. come back | C. show off | D. break through |
| 47. A. old | B. wise | C. kind | D. serious |
| 48. A. afraid | B. eager | C. surprised | D. delighted |
| 49. A. hid | B. accepted | C. stated | D. calculated |
| 50. A. wonder | B. silence | C. panic | D. applause |
| 51. A. depressed | B. excited | C. cautious | D. nervous |
| 52. A. so that | B. in case | C. even if | D. now that |
| 53. A. relax | B. cry | C. cease | D. dance |
| 54. A. exception | B. champion | C. pioneer | D. inspiration |
| 55. A. goal | B. potential | C. age | D. standard |

非选择题 (共 55 分)

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 *guqin*, China's oldest stringed instrument, has existed for over 3,000 years. The earliest piece, 56 (unearth) in Hubei province in 2016, dates back to the Zhou Dynasty.

The body of a *guqin* is made of wood and seven strings of silk, but unlike its seemingly simple appearance, it takes over a hundred working procedures 57 (make) the instrument, including material selection, painting and tuning. It is 58 extremely demanding job.

The *guqin*, along with the game of Go, calligraphy and painting, 59 (expect) to be mastered by noblemen and scholars in ancient China. The most distinguished *guqin* 60 (music) was Yu Boya in the Spring and Autumn & Warring States Periods. As he played the *guqin* in the mountains, a woodcutter named Zhong Ziqi heard it and understood exactly 61 was expressed in the music. This deep understanding formed a strong bond 62 them, and they became close friends. This is the famous tale behind the *guqin* masterpiece, *High Mountains, Flowing Water*, 63 has been passed down through generations and is considered one of the greatest compositions in Chinese *guqin* music.

Nowadays, there are fewer than one thousand well-trained *guqin* players and perhaps no more than fifty 64 (survive) masters. The original several thousand compositions have 65 (significant) declined to a mere hundred works that are regularly performed today.

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, 你的英国朋友 David 准备参加以“保护野生动物”为主题的海报设计大赛, 现就参赛作品初稿征求你的意见。请回复邮件, 内容包括:

1. 指出存在的问题;
2. 提出修改建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear David,

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。

Looking over the top of the book, I glanced across at the new girl named Rochelle. She only joined our class at the beginning of the week. It must be hard starting a new school in the middle of the year.

At last, the bell went for the end of the day. I spotted Rochelle running towards a tall woman who must be her mum. Then I saw a surprising thing. Rochelle's mum was waving her arms round and making shapes with her fingers, and Rochelle was doing the same with hers. It was like they were talking to each other with their hands. Oh, could her mother be deaf? My mind was filled with questions.

The next day, I was reading this week's words when I felt a tap(轻拍) on my shoulder. I looked up and Rochelle was standing in front of me. "Shall we test each other?" she asked, pointing to my spelling book.

"Yes, of course," I replied. But I was still wondering how to ask the questions that had been tumbling(翻腾) around in my head since yesterday.

“So, um, that hand thing you did with your mum...”

“Signing.”

“Yeah, signing. Is it because she’s, um, deaf?”

“Yes, both my parents are deaf, so I communicate with them through sign.”

“Oh, I’m sorry. That must be really difficult.” I could tell by the frown on Rochelle’s face that I’d said something wrong, but I didn’t know what. “So, did your parents need someone to help them look after you when you were a baby?”

“Of course not,” Rochelle got annoyed. “Why would being deaf mean they can’t look after me? Being deaf doesn’t mean they’re stupid,” she was almost shouting. “In fact, they’re much cleverer than most people I know.” Hearing that, I got hot all over. I didn’t say her parents were stupid. But before I could explain, the bell went and she strode(阔步行走) out of the classroom. I hurried after her, but when I tried to speak to her, she kept her back to me as if I were her enemy.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

After school, I saw Rochelle and her mother moving their hands quickly.

All of a sudden, Rochelle was coming over to me, with her eyes watery and red.