

温州市普通高中2023届高三第三次适应性考试

英语试题卷

本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，全卷共9页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

考生注意：

1.答题前，请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔分别填写在试题卷和答题卷规定的位置上。

2.答题时，请按照答题卷上“注意事项”的要求，在答题卷相应的位置上规范作答，在本试题卷上的作答一律无效。


选择题部分

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卷上。

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。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。

例:How much is the shirt? 

- A.£19.15.                      B.£9.18.                      C.£9.15.

答案是C。

1. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a hotel.                      B. At a store.                      C. At a hospital.

2. What does the woman think of the literature class?

- A. Boring.                      B. Rewarding.                      C. Demanding.

3. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Cover an event.                      B. Have a break.                      C. Continue the meeting.

4. What are the speakers?

- A. Students.                      B. Teachers.                      C. Officials.

5. What is the man doing?

- A. Repairing his laptop.                      B. Trying on a new jacket.                      C. Undergoing a security check.

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 man?

- A. A doctor.                      B. A salesman.                      C. A chemist.

7. What is said about the medicine?

- A. It has side effects.                      B. It may cause discomfort.                      C. It should be taken before meals.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where are the speakers?  
A. At a grocery store.      B. At a food market.      C. At a department store.

9. Why is the membership card recommended?  
A. The card is free of charge.  
B. Members can enjoy a discount.  
C. Promotion updates will be offered.

10. How much is left on the woman's gift card?  
A. £34.48                      B. £7.30                      C. £27.18

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the woman doing?  
A. Asking for advice.      B. Making a complaint.      C. Doing an interview.

12. What does the woman say about the room?  
A. It is not very tidy.      B. It is a smoking room.      C. It is well decorated.

13. What will the man do next?  
A. Comfort the sick people.  
B. Close the hotel restaurant.  
C. Make up for the poor service.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What might be the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Friends.                      B. Fellow workers.      C. Brother and sister.

15. What can be known about the man?  
A. He has got a new job.  
B. His wife isn't doing very well.  
C. He has to look after his parents-in-law.

16. What is the man's job like?  
A. It is repetitive.      B. It doesn't pay well.      C. It keeps him busy.

17. What is the woman interested in?  
A. Food.                      B. Culture.                      C. Travel.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Who may be the target audience of the speech?  
A. Students.      B. Employers.      C. Teaching staff.

19. What does the speaker mainly talk about Harvard?  
A. Tuition Fees.      B. Student employment.      C. Daily routine.

20. What does the speaker say about students at Harvard?  
A. They have access to various jobs.  
B. They don't ask their parents for tuition fees.  
C. They work at the Student Employment office.

## 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)

## A

*Philip Guston Now*, a major retrospective(回顾展) of Philip Guston (1913–1980), one of America's greatest modern painters, presents the full scope of the artist's 50-year career. Organized by the National Gallery of Art, the Museum of Fine Arts, Tate Modern and the Museum of Fine Arts, the exhibition is on view in these museums from March 2 through August 27, 2023.

Related programs offer both in-person, and virtual opportunities to get inspired by Philip's art.

### ●Lectures

#### *Introduction to the Exhibition*

March 5, 2023, 12:00 p. m.

Registration is required and opens on February 24, 2023, at noon on [nga.gov/lectures](https://nga.gov/lectures).

Harry Cooper, head of National Gallery of Art, presents Philip Guston's life and work.

#### *Philip Guston and the Mural Impulse*

Spring 2023, date TBA(to be announced)

Registration is required and will be available at [nga.gov/lectures](https://nga.gov/lectures).

This discussion is a unique chance to view one of Guston's largest murals(壁画), and to hear from scholars and artists who have considered his work. The program will be introduced by Kristen Fusselle, fine arts program manager at the General Services Administration.

### ●Workshops

#### *Virtual Studio*

July 26, 2023, 10:00 a. m.

Registration is required and will be available on [nga.gov/community](https://nga.gov/community).

Join museum educators and artists in a virtual studio session inspired by the exhibition *Philip Guston Now*. Virtual Studio is designed for anyone interested in making art, and we welcome participants of all skill levels.

21. How many museums will the exhibition be displayed in?

- A.2.      B.3.      C.4.      D.5.

22. When will Harry Cooper give an introduction to Philip Guston?

- A. On July 26, 2023.      B. On March 5, 2023.  
C. On February 24, 2023.      D. On August 27, 2023.

23. What do the related programs have in common?

- A. They are available online.      B. They need on-site registration.  
C. Their times have been announced.      D. They offer visitors hands-on experiences.

## B

Recently I bought a book about signposts. Signposts aren't very interesting, you're thinking. Well, that, of course, depends on whether you happen to be lost! Ancient travelers would have been grateful for these when settlements were smaller and further apart. In winter, the ability to reach shelter for the night could be the difference between life and death.

One of the very earliest waymarks discovered is in Cumbria. Dating from Roman times, it had lain fallen until 1836, when a farmer ploughing his fields came across a sandstone shaft(碑文). There are other stone posts that have stood by roadsides for centuries. It wasn't until 1697 that an act was passed declaring that guide-stones must be built. This applied to remote parts of the country where there might be confusion as to which path led to the nearest market

town. Later, with the appearance of the Royal Mail, the number rose still further. Nowadays many of these early road signs are designated(指定) as Listed Monuments.

“How times change!” Lucy, an enthusiastic walker, to whom I loaned the book, exclaimed.

“I suppose now we all rely far more upon mobile phones to guide us.”

“Yet they aren't perfect. Whenever I go out, I prefer a map. I never have to worry about running out of battery.” “I'm always grateful to whoever is placing way-markers along the route,” she added, “I suppose that however sure we are, a little outside confirmation is always welcome.”

Lucy is quite right there. Life itself can offer us a great many choices of path, and sometimes it isn't easy to know if we've chosen the best one.

Perhaps when it comes to gratitude, we should also include thanks for those people who appear in our lives when we most need them—either giving us gentle warning that we might be heading in the wrong direction, or reassurance that we are on the right track. After all, we'd be lost without them!

24. What does the underlined word “**these**” in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. Signposts.    B. Abilities.    C. Settlements.    D. Shelters.

25. What contributed to the initial spread of signposts?

- A. The market trade.    B. The act passed in 1697.  
C. The discovery of the sandstone.    D. The appearance of the Loyal Mail.

26. What does Lucy think of signposts?

- A. Popular.    B. Outdated.    C. Imperfect.    D. Helpful.

27. What does the author learn from signposts?

- A. To choose right tracks.    B. To live a colorful life.  
C. To have a grateful mind.    D. To offer practical choices.

### C

Scientists at Purdue University created the world's whitest paint—a discovery that not only adds yet another choice to the “which white should we paint this wall” dilemma, but also might help the climate crisis.

The paint was developed by Purdue mechanical engineering professor Xiulin Ruan and his team. It works through a passive cooling technology that offers great promises to reduce space cooling cost and global warming. “When we started this project seven years ago, we had saving energy and fighting climate change in mind,” Ruan said in a podcast(播客) episode of This Is Purdue. They wanted to create a paint that would reflect sunlight away from a building, dramatically decreasing the need for air conditioning.

Heating, cooling, and lighting account for 28 percent of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. And overusing air conditioning can overwhelm a city's power grid and cause blackouts(停电). In a Queens blackout in 2006, 175,000 people were left without power, which led to 40 deaths. This paint could effectively be an alternative to air conditioners in some places.

The paint reflects 98.1% of solar radiation while also giving out infrared(红外线的) heat. Because the paint takes in less heat from the sun than it gives out, a surface coated with this paint is cooled below the surrounding temperature without using power. Covering a roof area of 1,000 square feet with the paint could create 10 kilowatts of cooling power, the researchers found. “That's more powerful than the air conditioners used by most houses,” Ruan told This Is Purdue.

You can't buy the paint just yet, but researchers are partnering with a company to put the paint on the market.

While individual action to fight climate change can help save our planet, it's important to note that the vast majority of the world's greenhouse gas emissions can be traced back to 100 companies. Maybe we can douse(浇) those companies with this white paint, too—it could be worth a shot.

28. What is known about the paint?

- A. It has different colors.
- B. It doesn't cost much.
- C. It uses heating technology.
- D. It is climate-friendly.

29. What is the Queens blackout mentioned to show?

- A. The poor management of power.
- B. The significance of the paint.
- C. The importance of air conditioning.
- D. The result of global warming.

30. Which aspect of the paint is talked about in Paragraph 4?

- A. Its application.
- B. Its function.
- C. Its composition.
- D. Its disadvantage.

31. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

- A. The quality of the paint needs improving.
- B. The paint will bring profits to the 100 companies.
- C. Researchers want to see the paint in commercial use.
- D. Individual efforts matter in creating the whitest paint.

#### D

Human responses to moral dilemmas(两难选择) can be influenced by statements written by the artificial intelligence chatbot ChatGPT, according to a study published in Scientific Reports. The findings indicate that users may underestimate the extent to which their own moral judgments can be influenced by the chatbot.

Sebastian Krügel and colleagues asked ChatGPT multiple times whether it is right to sacrifice(牺牲) the life of one person in order to save the lives of five others. They found that ChatGPT wrote random statements arguing both for and against sacrificing one life, indicating that it is not biased towards a certain moral stance(立场).

The authors then presented 767 U. S. participants, who were on average 39 years old, with a dilemma whether to sacrifice one person's life to save five others. Before answering, participants read a statement provided by ChatGPT arguing either for or against sacrificing one life to save five. Statements were from either a moral advisor or ChatGPT. After answering, participants were asked whether the statement they read influenced their answers.

Eighty percent of participants reported that their answers were not influenced by the statements they read. However, the authors found that the answers participants believed they would have provided without reading the statements were still more likely to agree with the moral stance of the statement they did read than with the opposite stance. This indicates that participants may have underestimated the influence of ChatGPT's statements on their own moral judgments.

The authors suggest that the potential for chatbots to influence human moral judgments highlights the need for education to help humans better understand artificial intelligence. They propose that future research should design chatbots that either decline to answer questions requiring a moral judgment or answer these questions by providing multiple arguments and warnings.

32. What are ChatGPT's answers to a certain moral stance?

- A. Inconsistent.
- B. Valuable.
- C. Creative.
- D. Simple.

33. What is learned about the participants?

- A. They admitted the power of ChatGPT.
- B. They were interviewed by a moral advisor.
- C. They were affected by ChatGPT unknowingly.
- D. They were presented with different moral dilemmas.

34. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Different findings of the study.
- B. Future potentials for chatbots.
- C. Major focuses of future education.
- D. Solutions to the impact of chatbots.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. ChatGPT Tends to Cause Moral Panics
- B. ChatGPT: Is It Likely to Affect Our Life?
- C. ChatGPT: Why Is It Making Us So Nervous?
- D. ChatGPT Can Influence Human Moral Judgments

**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。

There are hundreds of genres(流派) of music, so while some might like one kind, others might like something completely different. Why do people like different kinds of music?

\_\_36\_\_ At the same time, music can also help us feel like part of a group or a culture, especially one that shares an interest in a certain kind of music.

Music can also be nostalgic, that is, it creates a kind of longing for the past. Musicians leave behind a footprint with their music. \_\_37\_\_ Even long after the musicians are gone, people still find something in the musicians' recordings that they can enjoy.

We may also find that the music we like is strongly tied to our memory. Maybe there was a song that someone sang to us when we were little that brings up good memories. \_\_38\_\_

When we listen to music that we like, a chemical called dopamine is sometimes released in the brain, which can make us feel good. \_\_39\_\_ There are some algorithms(算法) today that can help pick up on the kind of music we like. When we are streaming music, some programs will let us like or dislike songs.

People's taste in music can remain the same in their whole life or it can change many times. But the truth is, we don't know all the exact answers to why people like different kinds of music —or sports, or food, or colors.40 We are all different people who like different things.

- A. It's music to our ears.
- B. Music can be a part of our identity.
- C. It becomes a mirror that we are holding up.
- D. They leave a permanent mark in people's lives.
- E. Therefore, we might want to listen to a song on repeat.
- F. Other times, we might find music can bring up sad memories.
- G. There are lots of different factors that can influence our preferences.

**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。

My two little boys were happily playing when I watched a passenger jet(客机) explode into one of the World Trade Center towers(世贸大厦) in New York on the television.

It took my husband, Matt, several hours to return home. I ran to the door to \_\_41\_\_ him. We held each other tightly, \_\_42\_\_ in a state of disbelief. How could this have happened in our safe \_\_43\_\_ ?

Dinner was quieter than usual, although the kids helped keep things \_\_44\_\_ . There wasn't much \_\_45\_\_ aside

from expressions of deep sadness.

"I have a\_\_46\_\_for you," Matt said.

"For whom?" I asked and then remembered it was my birthday. "I don't feel much like. \_\_47\_\_. How about if I open it tomorrow?"

"Okay, but you have to read this tonight." He handed me a\_\_48\_\_.

9/11/01

Gina:

*\_\_49\_\_today, with the horrible disaster; I want to \_\_50\_\_to you again, how much you \_\_51\_\_to me. The hard work that you are engaged in right now is \_\_52\_\_, invisible and largely thankless in the short term.*

*But honey, please know that\_\_53\_\_these little guys grow into men is a privilege that we should be proud to\_\_54 as we grow old together, and the perfect fulfillment(实现) of our \_\_55\_\_bonds.*

*You are a great mom.*

*You are a great wife.*

*You are my best friend.*

*You are very pretty.*

*Happy birthday.*

——Matt

- |                   |              |                 |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. meet       | B. catch     | C. help         | D. follow       |
| 42. A. already    | B. still     | C. also         | D. even         |
| 43. A. house      | B. town      | C. country      | D. planet       |
| 44. A. light      | B. messy     | C. simple       | D. straight     |
| 45. A. confusion  | B. company   | C. complaint    | D. conversation |
| 46. A. question   | B. job       | C. present      | D. party        |
| 47. A. eating     | B. joking    | C. waiting      | D. celebrating  |
| 48. A. box        | B. letter    | C. list         | D. book         |
| 49. A. Excitedly  | B. Certainly | C. Surprisingly | D. Especially   |
| 50. A. introduce  | B. express   | C. explain      | D. owe          |
| 51. A. mean       | B. teach     | C. offer        | D. talk         |
| 52. A. amazing    | B. rewarding | C. exhausting   | D. worrying     |
| 53. A. watching   | B. knowing   | C. noticing     | D. confirming   |
| 54. A. defend     | B. give      | C. share        | D. require      |
| 55. A. friendship | B. marriage  | C. business     | D. performance  |

### 非选择题部分

注意：将答案写在答题卷上。写在本试卷上无效。

### 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节，满分30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。

Horses, SpongeBob and the Monkey King from Chinese legend —you probably wouldn't expect to see this collection of animals, pop cultural icons and mythological creatures\_\_56\_\_( fly)together in the sky, but this event happens every year in Weifang, the World Kite Capital in Shandong Province.

Kites, which were invented over 2,000 years ago in China, \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (believe) to be the earliest flying objects created by humans. After centuries of development, kites have become one of the country's \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (represent) handicrafts, and kite-making technique was included in \_\_\_59\_\_\_ list of China's national intangible cultural heritage in 2006.

The city of Weifang is known as a global center of kite culture. \_\_\_60\_\_\_ it is widely regarded as the birthplace of these popular flying toys. Today in Weifang, the themes of kites are \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (incredible) diverse, encompassing (包含) animals, cultural relics, myths, and legends. Besides, there are virtually no limitations on the shapes or sizes of kites, which can be made \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (show) people's ideals and ambitions. This \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (diverse) can be observed at the annual Weifang International Kite Festival, \_\_\_64\_\_\_ has been held on the third Saturday of every April since 1984. More than 10,000 participants from over 30 countries and regions around the world compete \_\_\_65\_\_\_ the festival every year.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)

##### 第一节(满分15分)

你校英文报正面向高三学生征稿，以呈现三年校园生活中促进个人成长的难忘时刻。请你写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 难忘经历；
2. 难忘原因。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卷的相应位置作答。

##### A Memorable Moment

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##### 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。

Oh no. Coach Cafferty just said my name. For that event. The two-hundred-metre breaststroke(蛙泳) for the coming meet! Not the backstroke(仰泳) I had wished and practiced for so long!

Beads of sweat popped out over my upper lip. Morgan pressed her elbow into my side, trying to offer me moral support. But it didn't help. My stomach sank to my knees like a brick in water. Morgan tried to convince me it would be fine. "Maybe Coach has more confidence in you than you think." "Or maybe Coach Cafferty just want to give the rest a laugh when I sink to the bottom of the pool," I thought desperately. I walked towards Coach Cafferty and told her about my inability and my desire to quit this event. She frowned and asked if it was what I really wanted.

I hesitated. Placing her hand on my shoulder, she started smiling and encouraged me to push myself outside of my comfort zone.

The first practice was a disaster. I lost rhythm(节奏) on my strokes. I messed up my turns. I even had to stop and catch my breath a few times. I felt everyone was laughing at me and my stomach twisted. How could I make it within just two weeks? But once I dragged myself out of the water, exhausted and frustrated, Coach Cafferty thumbed up to me, saying I did really well and just needed more confidence in myself and more time to practice.

On the way back home, Morgan comforted me, "Dear, just ignore others. Race against yourself. Count your own strokes. Prove to yourself that you can do it." With these words said to me almost every day, before or after each practice, something gradually changed: both how I swam the breaststroke and how I felt about the event as well as myself.

The meet finally came. I arrived at the pool hall, still a little bit worried. As each event clicked closer to mine, my knees shook. I bit my lip and looked out over the other swimmers. Morgan leaned forward. "Just swim your race. Remember, you can!"

注意:

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

Paragraph1: Then the two-hundred-milestone breaststroke was announced.

Paragraph2: There was only 50 meters to go.