

**重庆市高2023届高三第一次质量检测**

**英语试题**

2022.9

命审单位:重庆南开中学

注意事项：

1 ,本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第 四部分为非选择题。共150分，共12页。

1. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区墳内完成，在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用2B铅笔填涂，非选择题 请使用0,5毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
2. 请在蓉题卡规定的地方填与好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分听力（共两节;滿分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. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

C. Doctor and patient.

1. Fellow workers. B. Husband and wife.
2. What confused the woman about the man's coat?

C. Its size.

1. Its material. B. Its color.
2. What is Andy going to do next?
3. Help Anna with her contract.
4. Go to the coffee shop.
5. Continue his work.
6. What is the conversation mainly about?

C. A phone.

1. A camera. B・ A picture.
2. Who teaches Amy to dance?

C. Her dance teacher.

1. Amy herself. B. Her mother.

第二节（共15小题;每小题L5分，滿分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至7题。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

C. On the phone.

B. In a pet store.

A. In a bank.

7. What will Jeremy do first?

C. Go to a flower shop.

C. Helpful.

C. Her colleague.

C. Make phone calls.

C. Sunny.

C. Doing puzzles.

C. Two.

C. Disappointed.

A. Buy some dog food、 B. Withdraw some money.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9迎。

8・ What has the woman been doing in her room all day?

1. Watching movies.
2. Reading & novel.
3. Watching table tennis matches.

9・ How does the man sound in the end?

A. Interested, B. Surprised.

听第S段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Who is the woman probably talking to?

A. Her family member. B. Her close friend.

11 - What else does the woman need to do?

A. Answer emails. B. Write reports.

1. What does the man offer to do for the woman?
2. Drive her home.
3. Bring her a cup of coffee.
4. Treat her to supper.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

1. What is the weather probably like?

A. Cloudy. B. Foggy.

1. What is Lhe boy doing at the beginning of the conversation?

A. Playing outside. B. Watching a cartoon.

1. How many puzzles does the boy answer correctly?

A. Zero. B. One.

1. What do we know about the boy?
2. He is discouraged at last.
3. He is an only child.
4. He wants to do more puzzles.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. How did David Evans feel at first?

A. Relieved. B.Anxious.

1. Which subject was David Evans good at?

C. English literature.

C. A student.

A. P・ E. B. Science.

1. What is David Evans?

A. An aullion B. A teacher.

1. What did Victoria do in the afternoon?
2. She did some gardening.
3. She typed a chapter of a book,
4. She read the newspaper.

第二部分阅读理解（共两节;满分50分） 第一节（共15小題;每小題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

Ikigai, a Japanese philosophy, describes the act of seeking for a fulfilled life. And in Asia, there is no better place to find it than Osaka. In a recent survey of "liveability" in Asian cities （which include those in Oceania） by The Economist Intelligence Unit （ EIU） , Japan's second largest city Osaka ranked first, together with Melbourne from Australia. With 7 cities in total making the top ten, Japan and Australia dominated the upper reaches of the index.

The ETU's global index ranks living conditions in 172 cities across the world. The firm judges each city on a broad range of measures in five categories: culture and environment, education, health care, infrastructure （基础and stability. On average, Asian cities achieved a score of 69 in 2022, compared with 91 for cities in Western Europe and 88 for North American ones. Sub-Saharan Africa is rated the least liveable region with an average score of just 50.

Many places across Asia lost ground to the West. In particular, countries with strict border controls have fallen behind when others are back to normal. For example, when the survey was conducted, New Zealand experienced another wave of Covid-19 and introduced new restrictions. As a result t Auckland, which topped the worldwide index in 2021, fell by 33 places.

Asia, City Liveability Ranking, March 2022

Rank out of 58,1= most liveable

The average score of the cities improved by about 4. 5 points on last year. The biggest gains were in the culture and environment category, thanks to the recovery of cultural and sporting activities that had been stopped by earlier Covid restrictions.

2L According to the map, how many Australian cities ranked among top 10 in 2022?

A. Seven, B. Five. C. Four. D. Two.

1. What do we know from this year's EIU global index?

A. It covers 58 cities across the world.

B. The average score for all cities is 69.

1. North American cities are the most liveable.
2. Sub-Saharan African cities score the lowest.
3. What made Auckland's ranking drop this year?

A. Changed standards of rating. B. Recovery of sporting activities.

C. Strict measures against Covid-19. D. Increase in environmental damage.

B

Kenneth Grahame was a Scottish writer, most famous for *The Wind in the Willows* (1908) and *The Reluctant Dragon* (1898) , both later adapted for stage and film. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on 8th March, 1859, Grahame grew up with his grandma Ingle, spending the childhood in idyllic countryside, particularly Quarry Wood and the River Thames, which are believed to have inspired the setting for *The Wind in the Willows.*

In 1879, Grahame obtained a position with the Bank of England in London. During his early career 9 Grahame began to write in the evenings and published a number of works during the 1890s, including a collection of essays and two collections of short stories. All of these achieved both commercial and critical success.

Kenneth Grahame married Elspeth Thomson in 1899. They had only one child, a boy named Alastair, who was born blind in one eye and suffered from health problems throughout his short life. Grahame retired from the bank in 1907 and moved with his family to the countryside. This gave him time to travel and concentrate on his writing efforts. Grahame produced bedtime stories that he told Alastair and turned into *The Wind in. the Willows f* his best-known work. Grahame took his son for inspiration, and the wayward and headstrong nature he saw in his boy Alastair (also known by the nickname "Mouse") was transformed into Mr, Toad.

Despite the book's success, Grahame never attempted to write a follow-up—largely due to personal tragedy. In 1920, Alastair died of an accident just two days before his twentieth birthday. Grahame was profoundly grieved. When he died, he was buried side by side with his son in the same grave. His epitaph （碑文）reads: "To the beautiful memory of Kenneth Grahame, who passed the river on the 6th of July, 1932, leaving childhood and literature through him the more blessed for all time."

24. How did the countryside influence *The Wind in the Willows'!*

1. It inspired the stories of the book.
2. It affected the book's choice of words.
3. It contributed to the book's imagination and fantasy.
4. It gave Grahame an idea of where the stories took place.

25. What kind of book is *The Wind in the Willows* most likely to be?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Science fiction. | B. Children's literature. |
| C. Historical fantasy. | D. Romantic comedy. |
| 26. How can we describe Grahame as a father? |  |
| A. Loving. | B. Protective. |
| C. Severe. | D. Inflexible. |

27. What does Grahame’s epitaph tell us?

1. Grahame finally achieved his goal.
2. Grahame died when crossing a river.
3. Grahame had a blessed life and career.
4. Grahame left us a rich literary heritage.

C

Vanilla （香草）is one of the world's most popular spices and an important ingredient in products ranging from chocolate to perfume. However, the wholesale price of vanilla has reached up to $ 600 per kilogram, when just a few years ago it was sold at tenth of that. What is happening?

Madagascar supplies more than 80% of the world's natural vanilla. Today, vanilla represents 20% of Madagascan exports, worth around $600 million at current prices. However, it is a difficult crop to grow. A vine takes three to four years to mature. The flowers open for just one day a year, so pollination （授粉）is done completely by hand. Nine months later, the green beans must be hand-picked when perfectly ripe to get their content. Months of processing and gradual drying in the sun are then necessary to produce the spice. Six hundred hand-pollinated blossoms yield six kilos of green beans, which can turn into one kilo of dried beans.

The price of Madagascan vanilla was once set by the government. But such were the high prices that in the 1980s buyers turned their attention to the cheaper, poorer-quality version available elsewhere T in particular Indonesia. Madagascar's government was finally forced to end its price-fixing policy. Food giants such as Nestle and Unilever increased their use of man-made vanilla, adding to the pressure. For 30 years, Madagascar's vanilla farmers earned just a small amount of money, and many ended up leaving the business. But even with fewer producers, the price of natural vanilla stayed low.

It was not until public tastes started shifting to all things natural that farmers, fortunes revived. From around 2011, some producers began to focus once more on natural vanilla. In 2015, Nestle announced plans to use only natural ingredients in five years and Hershey's followed suit. Its demand and prices have therefore rocketed in part because natural supplies are insufficient.

28・ How did the author illustrate his point in Paragraph 2?

1. By explaining studies. B. By analyzing phenomena.

C. By listing figures. D. By making comparisons.

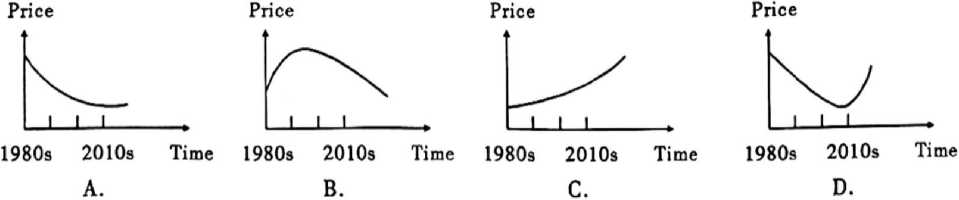
1. Why did Madagascan government stop its price-fixing policy?

A. Vanilla itself takes rather a long time to mature and bloom.

1. Fewer buyers chose Madagascan vanilla due to its high price.
2. The pollination and harvest of vanilla require too much labor.

D- Many vanilla farmers left the business to seek fortune in Indonesia.

1. Which chart best shows the price trend of Madagascan vanilla?



1. What does this passage mainly talk about?
2. The cost of making vanilla spice.

C. The truth behind the price of vanilla.

1. The international vanilla business.
2. The process of planting natural vanilla.

D

For the past five years, I have worked in strategic roles in advertising. During my work, I challenged the difficulties in creating an ad that would be relevant to the brand, match its core values, and would also target appropriately consumers with a strong consumer insight. When I contribute to a successful campaign that matches all of the above, what I get is sheer bliss. In this sense, I love advertising.

Nevertheless, I am aware advertising has its **gray areas**. In many cases, advertisers focus on few features that can distinguish them from the competition, while presenting an incomplete picture of the product. For example,a snack brand can focus on the taste claim and ignore any clear reference to nutritional values and calories of the product. In other cases, advertisers claim superiority by using survey findings that do not agree with consumers’ common sense. Recently, a new Cola was introduced by a major Israeli company, claiming its Cola tastes better than the traditional Coca-Cola, Although such claim is possible, it is highly unlikely that a private-label Cola will be able to better suit the Israeli taste, since Coca-Cola dominates the Israeli Cola market for decades with over 90% market share. Yet, as a marketer, I understand we must be aggressive to put our products in consumers' consideration set.

From a consumers standpoint, however, I have a contradictory attitude towards ads. I have some strong relationships with brands I encounter on a regular basis. I adore the design and innovation of Nespresso. I already replaced 4 iPhone models during the last decade and never bought a basketball shoe which is not a Nike shoe. When these brands advertise, I am open to hear about new products and watch ads. Consequently , I am willing to pay more or purchase more expensive products.

Meanwhile, getting used to certain brands makes me less willing to try new ones. When I experience a brand that does not meet my expectations as my usual choices do, I feel like I made a wrong decision. Moreover, the bad experience increases my skepticism towards new brands.

Overall, I admire the efforts made by us advertisers to increase sales. However, my true desire as a consumer is to minimize my exposure to irrelevant ads as much as possible.

1. What does the underlined expression “sheer bliss”in Paragraph 1 mean?
2. Pure happiness. B. Deep worry.
3. A heavy burden. D. A great chance.
4. The "grey areas’’ of ads result from the fact that
5. most products only have a few features
6. the legal boundaries of ads are undefined
7. the truth of the products is partially presented
8. most ads confuse their products with their rivals’

34・ What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

A, The author was inspired by the design of Nespresso.

B. The author has never been bothered by high price.

1. The author is loyal to certain brands.
2. The author likes watching ads.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Why Ads Are Misleading B. Why I Love and Hate Ads

C. What Made Ads So Annoying D. What Made a Household Brand

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。

Lifelong learning is a voluntary and self-motivated pursuit of knowledge for not only personal but professional reasons as well. 36 ・ Such contexts include not only schools or other formal

educational institutes but also homes, workplaces, and even locations where people pursue leisure activities.

How to adopt lifelong learning in your life?

1. Recognize your own personal interests and goals

37 ・ Reflect on what you're passionate about and what you envision for your own future. If progressing your career is your personal interest, then there are ways to participate in self­directed learning to accomplish this goal. If learning history is your passion, there are likewise ways to explore this interest further.

1. Make a list of what you would like to achieve

Once you've identified what motivates you, explore what it is about that particular interest or goal that you want to achieve. Returning to our example of someone having a passion for history, perhaps it is to simply expand knowledge on the history of Europe. 38 . Both of these are different levels of interest involving different ways of learning.

1. Structure the learning goal into your life

Fitting a new learning goal into your busy life takes consideration and effort. 39 . Plan out how the requirements of the new learning initiative can fit into your life or what you need to do to make it fit. Understanding the time and space you can devote to it helps you to stick with the goal in the long run.

1. 40

Dedicating yourself to your new learning goal is the final and most important step. If you've set realistic expectation and have the self-motivation to see it through y commit to it and avoid making excuses.

1. Make a commitment
2. Boost your motivation
3. Lifelong learning is about you, not other people
4. If you don't make time and space for it, it won't happen

E・ Write down your specific goals and methods of achieving them

F・ It has been described as a process of learning in different environments

G. Or perhaps the interest is so strong that going for a PhD is a dream goal

第三部分 语盲运用（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。

“Never give up! Never give up!” chanted （反复唱）my two young kids, Max and Charley, as they 41 barefoot behind their grandmother Mimi. Mimi was leading them on yet another 42 , straight off the beach where they had played before. This time, they were 43 the ice-cream truck.

Over the years, Mom taught me just how much one could achieve with a 44 attitude. She has taken the same 45 in her relationship with her grandchildren. Max and Charley were disappointed at missing the ice-cream man that day. That was until Mimi's eyes 46 and she said, “ Never give up! ” She explained that the truck might be gone, but they could hurry to find it at its next 47 .

They walked block after block. Not knowing which direction the truck had taken, they had to make a(an) 48 guess about where to search. My kids' tiny legs were tired, but they moved on, continuing to chant, “Never give up!"

After about twenty minutes of walking, Max began to 49 his faith in the mission. He wondered out loud, “Maybe we should give up. We have been walking pretty far and haven't seen the truck yet. " Charley yelled, “ No 50 ! Never give up! ” and continued her chant with Mimi. Somewhat doubtful , Max 51 without protest.

Just two blocks later, they found it. Mimi threw a triumphant fist in the air, and Max and Chariey screamed with 52 , "Never give up!" At that moment, my mom had done for my children what she had done for me countless times. 53 though it was, that phrase has become our battle cry for the challenges we face. Whatever setbacks they 54 , I know I can always look at Max and Charley and say, uNever give up!" Upon hearing those words, they are instantly 55 to a positive state of mind—where the next ice-cream truck is just around the comer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. protested | B. marched | C・ surfed | D. bargained |
| 42. A. purchase | B・ performance | C・ adventure | D. escape |
| 43. A. seeking | B. painting | C. fixing | D. running |
| *44.* A. carefree | B. positive | C. tolerant | D. flexible |
| 45. A. responsibility | B.lesson | C. interest | D. approach |
| 46. A. lit up | B. stood out | C. glared down | D. misted over |
| 47. A. owner | B. customer | C. stop | D.shop |
| 48. A. accurate | B.reasonable | C・ safe | D.rough |
| 49. A. restore | B. shake | C. express | D. spread |
| 50. A. doubt | B. wonder | C. way | D. use |
| 51. A. agreed | B. complained | C. declined | D. questioned |
| 52. A. relief | B. ease | C.thrill | D. hope |
| 53. A. Appealing | B. Simple | C. Crucial | D. Shallow |
| 54. A. anticipate | B. overcome | C. abandon | D. encounter |
| 55. A. limited | B. sensitive | C. grateful | D. transported |

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个恰当的单伺或者括号内单词的正确形式。

She has been considered a pioneer of Chinese cuisine. Cecilia Chiang, credited with 56 (introduce) regional Chinese dishes to the United States, is the person*57* has transformed the way Americans think about Chinese cooking.

Born near Shanghai to a 58 (wealth) family on Sept. 18, 1920, Chiang, the seventh of 12 children, grew up in luxury in the imperial city of Beijing. In 1949, her family moved59 Tokyo, investing in a restaurant called the Forbidden City. But it was a 1960 trip to visit her sister in San Francisco 60 set Chiang on her unintentional path to cooking. 61 (amaze) by the lack of variety in Chinatown, Chiang 62 (seek) to present the food image she grew up with： elegant, refined and technique-driven. She opened a high-end restaurant called the Mandarin in 1961. The restaurant wasn't 63 (immediate) successful, but about a year after opening, the Mandarin received a mention from the San Francisco Chronicle's Herb Cain. The effect was instant. Soon, there was 64 line out the door.

The success caused Chiang to relocate the 65-seat restaurant to a larger space in Ghirardelli Square in 1968. The Mandarin became a must-visit for 65 ( celebrity) from both in and out of the food community.

第四部分 写作(共两节;满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假设你是新华中学的学生李华，你参加了学校主办的汉语桥项目，成为了英国中学生Daniel的在线学伴。 请用英文给对方写一封邮件，内容包括:

1. 讨论线上交流时间；
2. 询问他喜欢的话题；
3. 希望尽快得到回复。

注意：

1. 写作词数80左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯；
3. 邮件开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear Daniel,

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续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The sound of glass breaking is instantly recognizable. I’d been telling my best friend Missi a silly story and had spun around in the living room when I heard that sound and froze.

When I looked down at the carpet, it was covered with pieces of sparkling red, pink and clear glass. Missi said. "Oh, no, not the vase.''

"Why? What did I do?" My face reddened.

"Abby, that glass vase was one of the few items my relatives brought when they came to America, Missi replied nervously. "If you’d broken anything else in the apartment, 1 would've gladly said I did it. But you're going to have to tell my mom that it was your fault, and she's going to be really mad. ”

1 was terrified.I’d destroyed a priceless family heirloom （传家宝）.Why did I have to spin around like that?

We gathered up the shattered pieces. 1 kept saying that maybe it could be fixed,but Missi said gently it didn't look possible. 1 insisted we keep the pieces. The glass was so fragile, like a colorful, swirly light bulb had exploded. Some of it broke even more as we tried to sweep it up carefully.

Missi said her mom would be home by six. My stomach was in knots. Would her mom yell at me or punish me? Would she tell me I couldn't stay in their apartment for the weekend? I couldn't stop playing the” fifteen seconds over in my mind, me spinning fast and the sound of glass crashing. The only thing I could think of to say was “I'm sorry. ”

A couple of minutes after six we heard a key turn in the door. Her mom was home. Right from the start, we could see she was in a good mood. Hello! It’s hot today. I want to treat you girls to that frozen yogurt I know you like, Let’s go! ” her mom said. She pointed at the open door.

注意丄续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“Before that, I need to tell you something” I said.

Hearing my apology, Missi's mother erupted into a loud scream of joy高中试卷君