

# 江苏省扬州中学 2023-2024 学年度第一学期高三月考试卷

## 英 语

2023. 10

### 第一部分：听力（共两节，20 小题，每题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节 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。

1. What are the speakers going to do on Saturday?  
A. Enjoy a concert.                      B. Go to the cinema.                      C. Play computer games.
2. When will the train probably leave?  
A. At 10:00.                      B. At 10:30.                      C. At 10:45.
3. How does the man probably feel?  
A. Excited.                      B. Unhappy.                      C. Surprised.
4. Why does the woman congratulate the man?  
A. He's getting married.  
B. He becomes a doctor.  
C. He's just become a father.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A saying.                      B. A game.                      C. A heart disease.

第二节 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. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a library.  
B. In the woman's study.  
C. In a second-hand bookstore.
7. When will the speakers go on vacation?  
A. In three days.                      B. In five days.                      C. In ten days.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did Sarah do almost every day during her trip?

- A. She played the piano.                      B. She went swimming.                      C. She did her homework.

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Schoolmates.                      B. Guide and tourist.                      C. Teacher and student.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who does the man want to talk to?

- A. Peter Griffin.                      B. Jane Solomon.                      C. Maria Fernandez.

11. What does the man need?

- A. A phone number.                      B. After-sales service.                      C. Project information.

12. What does the man do in the end?

- A. Have lunch with the woman.  
B. Give the woman his email address.  
C. Arrange a meeting with the woman.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man probably teach?

- A. Math.                      B. History.                      C. Physics.

14. What does the man think of the girl's question?

- A. It's silly.                      B. It's difficult.                      C. It's worth asking.

15. What can we learn about Fibonacci?

- A. He was the best mathematician ever.  
B. He had poor health throughout his life.  
C. He put forward a new number sequence.

16. What is the fifth number in the number sequence?

- A. 2.                      B. 3.                      C. 5.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about the weather last week?

- A. It was dry.                      B. It was stormy.                      C. It was cold.

18. What does the speaker suggest doing?

- A. Driving slowly.                      B. Avoiding going out.                      C. Preparing enough food.

19. What can people expect next month?

- A. Heavy rainfall.                      B. Extreme cold.                      C. Strong winds.

20. Who is probably Dan?

- A. A weatherman.                      B. A sports journalist.                      C. A finance news host.

## 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**

**Old Furniture Falling Apart?**

**Let Southwark Carpenters help.**

Want a walk-in wardrobe (衣柜)? Fancy a fitted kitchen? Or just want to replace your old floorboards? We custom-build furniture and fittings to work with your house, and your vision. We work with a variety of trade suppliers to build you items out of the finest quality woods at the lowest reasonable price.

To receive a quoted price for your work, please send us an email or pick up the phone and let us know: (1) the work to be completed; (2) the dimensions of the item/ flooring to be created; (3) the material to be used; (4) the timeline for the work to be completed. That gives us enough information to create a custom quoted price, then you can review it and book an in-person discussion with one of our professionals.

We're excellent at creating wonderful fittings and furniture with woods. Give us a call and let our knowledgeable staff talk you through your options.

**CONTACT US TODAY 020 79460345 CALLS ANSWERED 24 HOURS A DAY**

Hear what our customers have to say (a selection of our reviews):

"George was professional, friendly, and went the extra mile to finish the job on the same day. Thank you." Trankle (Kent)

"Will definitely use it again and recommend it to our friends. Lee did such a great job making our custom wardrobe." Loren (Hampshire)

"We got a quoted price for some work from a different carpentry company that seemed quite high. Sarah was able to get the work done for half of our initial quote, and didn't lower the quality!" Dancy (Sussex)

"Klaus has done a couple of carpentry projects for us. He is 100% reliable and a real artisan." Herbert (Surrey)

21. Which work is Southwark Carpenters capable of?

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Laying new flooring.     | B. Custom-building a house.      |
| C. Repairing old furniture. | D. Supplying good-quality woods. |

22. What do you need to do for a carpentry service?

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Email the staff your budget. | B. Make a phone call during the day. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

C. Discuss with the staff online.

D. Provide related data in advance.

23. Who praised Southwark Carpenters for its low price?

A. Trankle.

B. Loren.

C. Dancy.

D. Herbert.

## B

The subject of Jay Owens's new book has long been trying to kill me. Like millions of people around the world, I am allergic to dust. I have long considered it an enemy. But Owens is out to broaden our perspective.

While each particle (微粒) of dust may be tiny, together they have outsized consequences. Approximately 2bn tons of dust are lifted into the Earth's atmosphere each year, Owens tells us, both absorbing and reflecting the sun's energy and seeding clouds—therefore directly affecting global temperatures and climate. Like water, dust is part of an essential ecological cycle.

Owens's own fascination with dust started in 2015, with a road trip through California. Owens was transfixed by the story of Los Angeles, whose growth and modern existence was only possible through the systematic theft of water and the creation of a dust desert to the east.

Early in the book, Owens unpacks the history of hygiene (卫生), exploring how dirt and our relation to it has changed over centuries, and cleanliness—or the pursuit of it—defines our modern lives. After the Industrial Revolution, emerging ideas about the relationship between dirt and disease made dust something to be fought against—a responsibility that fell on women. The poorest people tended to have the least time and money to clean a house; often, their jobs were to clean the houses of others. “The history of 20th-century cleanliness is, thus, a history not only of the making of sex and class distinctions, but racialised inequalities.”

Perhaps the most emotionally stirring chapter in the book is that in which Owens retells the story of the nuclear age not through mushroom clouds, but through the radioactive dust they left behind. One study estimated that the effects of atmospheric nuclear testing would eventually result in the deaths of 2. 4 million people from cancer, a threat “that has gone substantially unnoticed because radioactive dust is such a delayed killer”.

One reason to think about dust, Owens writes in *Dust*, is “to challenge ourselves to try to see the world beyond our easy imaginings”.

24. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. The impact of dust on temperatures.

- B. The amount of dust in the atmosphere.
  - C. The comparison between dust and water.
  - D. The traveling course of dust around the world.
25. What does the underlined word “transfixed” mean in paragraph 3?
- A. Thrilled.
  - B. Inspired.
  - C. Embarrassed.
  - D. Shocked.
26. How does Owens regard dust?
- A. It is a distant concern.
  - B. It carries political meanings.
  - C. It changes our relation to nature.
  - D. It is a reflection of tech advancement.
27. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce a book.
  - B. To support an author.
  - C. To present a phenomenon.
  - D. To correct misunderstandings.

### C

In today’s motivational literature, failure is often viewed as something to be celebrated. Inspirational speakers are fond of quoting the words of the novelist Samuel Beckett-“Fail again. Fail better.” It seems that disappointments are an essential stepping stone to success, a turning point in our life story that will ultimately end in victory.

However, psychological researches find most of us struggle to handle failure constructively. In other words, we fail to “fail forward”. We find ways to devalue the task at which we failed, and become less motivated to persevere and reach our goals. This phenomenon is known as the “sour-grape effect”, which was discovered by Professor Hallgeir Sjøstad.

Sjøstad explains that “sour-grape effect” is a self-protective mechanism. “Most of us picture ourselves as competent people, so when external feedback suggests otherwise, it poses a serious threat to that self-image,” he says. “The easiest way out is to deny or explain away the external signal, so we can reduce the inconsistency and preserve a positive sense of self. We do this even without noticing.”

If you have one bad interview for your dream job, you might convince yourself that you don’t really want it at all, and stop applying for similar positions. The same goes if you fail to impress at a sports trial, or if a publisher rejects the first submission of your manuscript. “We tend to explain away our shortcomings and convince ourselves our ‘Plan C’ is actually our ‘Plan

A’,” Sjastad says.

It doesn’t mean we should persevere in goals all the time. It can be healthy to change ambitions if the process is no longer making us happy. But the “sour-grape effect may lead us to come to this decision prematurely, rather than hanging on a little and seeing whether we might learn and improve.

Failures are unavoidable. By learning to face the disappointment instead of devaluing its importance and pretending nothing happened, you may find it easier to achieve your goals.

28. Why does the author mention the speech of inspirational speakers in paragraph 1?

- A. To offer an example to handle failure.
- B. To describe a shallow understanding of failure.
- C. To introduce a common attitude towards failure.
- D. To emphasize the importance of experiencing failure.

29. What can we learn from the paragraph 3 about the “sour-grape effect”?

- A. It protects us from false feedback.
- B. It pictures us as competitive people.
- C. It poses a severe threat to self-image.
- D. It denies negative feedback to ourselves.

30. What is the author’s attitude towards failure?

- A. Short-sighted.
- B. Wait-and-see.
- C. Objective.
- D. Skeptical.

31. Which statement would the author most probably agree with?

- A. Don’t escape when our self-image is broken.
- B. Don’t quit when goals no longer make you happy.
- C. Never hesitate to replace “Plan A” with “Plan C”.
- D. Never forget to maintain a positive sense of self.

## D

Babies are surrounded by human language, always listening and processing. Eventually, they put sounds together to produce a “Daddy” or a “Mama”. But what still confuses neuroscientists is exactly how the brain works to put it all together.

To figure it out, a team of researchers turned to a frequent stand-in (代替) for babies when it comes to language learning: the song-learning zebra finch. “We’ve known songbirds learn their

song by first forming a memory of their father's song or another adult's song. Then they use that memory to guide their song learning," said Neuroscientist Todd Roberts. "It's been a long-term goal of the field to figure out how or where in the brain this memory is. This type of imitative learning that birds do is very similar to the type of learning that we engage in regularly—particularly when we're young, we use it to guide our speech learning."

Roberts and his team had a feeling that the interface (交叉区域) between sensory areas and motor areas in the brain was critical for this process, and they focused on a group of brain cells called the NIf.

"In order to prove that we could identify these circuits, we thought if we could implant a false memory." First, they used a virus to cause the neurons (神经元) in the birds' NIf to become sensitive to light. Then, using a tiny electrode as a flashlight, they activated (激活) the neurons. The length of each pulse of light corresponded with the amount of time the neurons would fire. And the birds' brains interpreted that time period as the length of each note.

Soon enough, the birds began to practice the notes they had learned, even though they never really heard the sounds. Amazingly, the birds produced them in the correct social situations. The researchers say this is the first time anybody has found exactly a part of the brain necessary for generating the sorts of memories needed to copy sounds.

"This line of research is going to help us identify where in the brain we encode memories of relevant social experiences that we use to guide learning. We know that there are several neurodevelopmental disorders in people that have really far-reaching effects on this type of learning."

32. The zebra finch is researched because its song-learning mode \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. decides whether it will sing songs
- B. helps it to say "Daddy" or "Mama"
- C. is like the way babies learn speech
- D. reflects its talent for imitating its father's song

33. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The interface in the brain.
- B. Guidance from adults.
- C. Imitative learning type like birds'.
- D. The way of regular learning.

34. What can we learn from the research led by Roberts?

- A. Scientists activated some neurons by using an electrode.

- B. A bird only sings what it heard before.
  - C. The brain produces tiny electrodes.
  - D. Birds are sensitive to light.
35. What do the Roberts' team expect of this line of research?
- A. A change in our way of listening and processing.
  - B. A chance to have relevant social experiences.
  - C. A better knowledge of the secrets of learning.
  - D. Identification of neurodevelopmental disorders.

## 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。

The human memory is phenomenally strong. It also has a habit of getting things badly wrong. 36

Just last week, for example, my wife and I were discussing how we'd chosen our youngest son's name. I had a vivid memory of us writing out a list of possible names, but stopping after just a few because we'd spotted one we both loved. My wife disagreed. In her memory, we'd had a much longer list, and gone back and chosen one from the middle of the list. 37 We dug out the piece of paper we'd used—and found that we'd actually done something completely different to choose Nate's name.

38 Well, for starters, memory often works by association, and similar bits of information can overlap in our brains. We're also good at "filling in the blanks" with details that are logical but untrue. What's more, whenever we rehearse (重复) a memory, we make it stronger—including any bits that were wrong.

39 Everyone misremembers. We shouldn't be too hard on ourselves when we make mistakes. The mental associations that sometimes lead to errors can also help us to find elusive information.

Besides, discussing your memories is great mental exercise. It highlights strengths and weaknesses and lets you learn tips from others. Comparing memories often builds a much more accurate picture. 40

Make sure to remember that remembering is a creative process: very powerful, and also tend to mistakes.



- A. So what's going on?
- B. How can we deal with it?
- C. But the result is quite different.
- D. But there's plenty of good news here, too.
- E. There are other examples of this phenomenon.
- F. That was certainly true for both my wife and me.
- G. Faulty memory are very common but sometimes useful.

### 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。

Steph Clemence always intended to go to college. 41 when her father died in a car accident, leaving her mother to support three daughters on a 42 income, paying for college became out of the question.

43 going to college, Steph found a job, and tried to 44 what to do with a life so different from her plan. The 45 came from two pages from her English teacher, Dorothy Clark. One afternoon she walked into the classroom carrying a stack of papers titled “Mrs. Clark’s Book List.” It wasn’t homework, the teacher announced, but it could be a road 46. “Some of you might not go on to higher education,” Mrs. Clark said, “but you can 47 to learn.”

“I was determined to 48 myself,” Steph says. She studied the 49 and so it began. Each of those books sparked her 50 to learn more. “Reading books is like a treasure hunt,” says Steph. “What am I going to 51? How will my heart change?” That made her look for other books that weren’t on the list, hoping to 52 her knowledge.

When the original list 53, she typed up a new copy. And then another. Over the years, the family moved around a lot. Through it all, the reading list was a 54 in Steph’s life, traveling with her even on vacations. Now Steph is 70, and she never did get to college. But she has only four books 55 to read from the list. She expects to complete them sometime in 2023.

- |               |         |            |         |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 41. A. And    | B. But  | C. So      | D. Then |
| 42. A. modest | B. high | C. regular | D. net  |

- |                  |               |                |                 |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. Due to    | B. Apart from | C. Instead of  | D. As for       |
| 44. A. rise to   | B. figure out | C. think of    | D. take down    |
| 45. A. news      | B. question   | C. response    | D. answer       |
| 46. A. show      | B. block      | C. map         | D. test         |
| 47. A. continue  | B. stop       | C. pretend     | D. afford       |
| 48. A. defend    | B. enjoy      | C. support     | D. improve      |
| 49. A. homework  | B. survey     | C. report      | D. list         |
| 50. A. creation  | B. passion    | C. imagination | D. satisfaction |
| 51. A. discover  | B. purchase   | C. save        | D. bury         |
| 52. A. check     | B. understand | C. limit       | D. deepen       |
| 53. A. tried out | B. burst out  | C. wore out    | D. sold out     |
| 54. A. choice    | B. souvenir   | C. constant    | D. vision       |
| 55. A. missing   | B. published  | C. finished    | D. left         |

## 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。

Stall holders (小摊贩) at 56 bustling night market in Dongyang, Zhejiang province, now have one less thing to worry about after the local trade union federation helped establish a child care center, which spend the same amount of time on a daily basis tending their youngsters as they do 57 (earn) bread and butter at night.

The center 58 (launch) in June on Zhenxing Road to help relieve the pressure on many of those running its 435 street stalls, many of 59 are migrant workers from around the country 60 local relatives to help take care of their children.

During a visit 61 (early) this year to the crowded and noisy market in the 62 (city) Wuning subdistrict, Mao Fenghua, head of the local trade union federation, found a child doing homework near a street stall. “The night market is noisy and crowded. It is hard for the children to keep their attention 63 (focus) on their studies with all the noise, and the parents will never be able to concentrate on their business 64 they have to look after their children,” she said.

Mao visited every stall along the road to learn about 65 (convenient) facing the parents. One of these was Xia Qiongfang, from Hubei province, who sells screen protectors for mobile devices at the night market alongside her husband.

## 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是红星中学的学生李华，准备参加某高校的招生面试。请你就个人未来专业选择用英语进行简短的介绍，主要内容包括：

1. 选择的专业及其理由；

2. 你的愿望与决心。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Honorable teachers, good morning.

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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。

For years, Jessie, a 15-year-old senior high school girl, has been a holiday fixed visitor in a kindergarten in Los Angeles County. As an experienced volunteer in a severely poor neighborhood, Jessie knew those young students had it rough—some were homeless, many were in foster care (家庭寄养), and the others were crammed into garages or single rooms with eight to ten family members. So she made up her mind to visit them with gifts every holiday season.

It was hard for Jessie to do this on a little girl's part-time job salary, but every holiday from Thanksgiving to the Christmas break, Jessie managed to bring the kids some little gifts of holiday magic—a pack of crayons (蜡笔), pencils, toys and so on. No matter how small the gifts are, Levinson's students were always grateful. And there was a good chance that it would outshine whatever their families could afford to give them. Despite being surrounded by wealthy neighborhoods, their community was so poor that when it rained, kids came to school wearing trash bags. Some didn't brush their teeth because they didn't own a toothbrush. But Jessie never despised (轻视) them and were always devoted to improving their conditions.

That day was the day before Thanksgiving, she brought gifts to the kindergarten again, and the children's excited expressions were the same as before. The children eagerly shared happy stories with her and showcased their latest achievements, such as height and various plants they

planted. Looking at the happy smiling faces of the children, she hesitated several times before speaking. She didn't have the courage to tell them that she was going to study in a far country, which they had never heard of before. This was the exam and admission she had put in countless days and nights to pass, but at this moment she hesitated and didn't know how to say it. She couldn't even imagine how disappointed and sad they would be since she could not come here again, at least 3 years. Thinking of these, her heart became very heavy.

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。

*A little girl noticed her worried expression and asked, "Do you have any worries?"*

*To her surprise, the children listened attentively.*