**安徽省2023届高三第一次教学质量检测**

**英语试题**

考生注意:

1.本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

2.答题前，考生务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。

3.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

4.本卷命题范围:高考范围。

第一部分听力(共两节,满分30分)

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二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。每段对话仅读遍。

1. What is the woman looking for?

A. A school. B. A hospital. C. A church.

2. Why are the man's flowers in bad condition in the woman's opinion?

A. They lack water. B. They lack sunlight. C. They lack nutrition.

3. What does the man mean?

A. He plans to go to the airport, B. He is taking the wrong bus. C. He will be late for his flight.

4. Which restaurant will the speakers go to tonight?

A. A French one. B. An Italian one. C. A German one.

5. What is the woman's attitude towards the opera?”

A. Satisfied. B. Doubtful. C. Uninterested.

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 reporter. C. A secretary.

7. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Phone him a few days later. B. Come in for another visit. C. Have a check up at once.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How much did the man ask his father to send?

A. $ 200. B. $ 500. C. $700.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a bank. B. On the phone. C. In the man's office.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Which of the following is upstairs?

A. A bathroom. B. A kitchen. C. A sitting room.

11. Where can the woman park her car if she rents the house?

A. In an underground garage. B. In the garden of the house. C. On the road outside the house.

12. What will the woman do tomorrow?

A. Move into a house. B. Talk with Mr. Roberts. C. Discuss details with the man.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman offer to do for the man?

A. Clean up his room. B. Make a call to a hotel. C. Change travelers' checks.

14. What does the man say about the town?

A. It's large. B. It's modern. C. It's beautiful.

15. When was the town founded?

A. In the 7th century. B. In the 13th century. C. In the 17th century.

16. Where are the speakers?

A. Near a square. B. In a hotel. C. At a post office.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What can we know about the library?

A. It only stores ancient books. B. It is a two storied building. C. It is big and well-equipped.

18. How many books can a student borrow at a time?

C. Four. A. Two. B. Three.

19. What is forbidden by the library?

A. Reading magazines and newspapers in the library.

B. Taking the books in the reference section away.

C. Keeping the borrowed books for two weeks.

20. What should students do when they are passing along outside the library?

A. Lower their voice. B. Keep silent. C. Stay away from others.

第二部分阅读理解(共两节 ,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30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**

**Top Cities to Visit in Italy**

**Venice**

Venice, a unique city built over the water, is one of Italy's most beautiful and romantic cities. The heart of Venice is Piazza San Marco with its magnificent church, Saint Mark's Basilica. Wandering along Venice's canals and getting lost in its narrow streets must be appealing. Venice is in the northeast of Italy and historically was a bridge between East and West-its architecture retains a Byzantine feel not really found elsewhere in Italy.

**Milan**

Milan. one of Europe's wealthiest cities, is known for stylish shops, galleries and restaurants 1t also has a rich artistic and cultural heritage. Its Gothic Duomo，with its beautiful marble facade(大理石外墙)，is magnificent. Da Vinci's painting *The Last Supper*, which is in Santa Maria Delle Grazie, is one of Milan's top attractions. La Scala is one of the world's most famous opera houses.

**Naples**

Naples is one of Italy's most lively cities It lies on the coast south of Rome and is the most important city in southern Italy. Naples retains much of its Baroque character and is a staring point for trips to Pompeii, Herculaneum, and the Amalfi Coast. It holds many historical and artistic treasures, and is famous for its pizza and desserts!

**Bologna**

Bologna is known for its beauty, wealth and cuisine. Its flat streets are lined with arcades(拱廊)，making it a good walking city in every kind of weather. Bologna is the biggest city in northern Italy's Emilia Romagna region and its Piazza Maggiore is one of the biggest squares in Europe. Even among Italians, it's considered the culinary capital of the country.

21. How does Venice differ from other cities in Italy?

A. Its streets are lined with arcades. B. Its buildings offer a Byzantine feel.

C. It is a starting point for trips to Pompeii. D. It has a rich artistic and cultural heritage.

22. Where can tourists appreciate The Last Supper?

A. In La Scala. B. In Gothic Duomo.

C. In Saint Mark's Basilica. D. In Santa Maria Delle Grazie.

23. What do Naples and Bologna have in common?

A. They are famous for food. B. They are the capitals of fashion.

C. They are located in northern Italy. D. They are cities built over the water.

**B**

When I first began running in high school on the track team, it made sense to carefully clock every mile and push myself to race for personal bests. But as I changed from running for sport to running for amusement as an adult, I found that tracking my workouts often just ended with frustration. And it wasn't until my watch battery died several years ago that I first experienced the sense of calm that came with running for the pure joy of it. 1 never replaced the watch battery, and that might not be a bad thing for my fitness goals.

This is the idea of unplugged( 不插电的) running, which is gaining steam in the fitness community. And recent research has shown that getting rid of your running watch, especially if it's a smartwatch or fitness tracker, could actually improve your workout -or at least your enjoyment of running.

"People used to have an interest in their sport and get enjoyment out of the sport, but now that's switching to the data," said Eoin Whelan, a senior lecturer at the National University of Ireland Galway. "They will compare themselves to people who are better than them. who are running faster or running longer. And in the end we know that makes them feel bad.”

Whelan also noted that people who are very dependent on smart watches or fitness trackers are more likely to skip their workouts if the batteries on their tracking devices are dead

“So while both teens and their parents may sometimes feel frustrated by missed messages, that's OK," Abrams says.“This is the way the brain is wired, and there's a good reason for it.”

28. What does the underlined word “gibberish" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Relaxation. B. Disturbance. C. Information. D. Nonsense.

29. Why do teens become more sensitive to unfamiliar voices?

A. They desire real recognition. B. They need more connections.

C. They are tired of their moms. D. They have more energy to spare.

30. What are moms' voices like to teens according to the 2011 study?

A. Unpleasant. B. Exciting. C. Comforting. D. Strange.

31. What is Daniel Abrams' opinion on teens' change in their voice preference?

A. It is frustrating and problematic. B. It deserves scientific prevention.

C. It is normal and understandable. D. It negatively affects their growth.

**D**

Coral reefs(珊瑚礁) are filled with a diverse range of fish. Some fish are more beautiful to humans than others, and many people firmly believe that beautiful fish deserve more conservation than the uglier species. Is the “firm belief" true? You can get the answer from a new paper published in the journal PLOS Biology.

Researchers showed 481 photographs of ray finned reef fish to 13， 000 members of the public. With that data, they then trained a computer model to generate predictions for an additional 4, 400 photographs of 2,417 of the most common reef fish species. They next compared the aesthetic(审美的) rating of each species with other characteristics, including evolutionary history, distinctiveness from other fish, conservation status and importance to fisheries.

After analyzing the numbers, researchers found that the fish humans rated as the most

beautiful tended to be less ecologically and evolutionarily distinct. Prettier fish were also more

likely to be listed as species of “least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of

Nature(IUCN) Red List.

On the contrary, the fish that humans found to be the least attractive were the most ecologically and evolutionarily distinct, and they were more likely to be listed as "threatened" on the IUCN Red List. Unattractive species also tended to be more important to commercial fisheries, which put them at higher risk for overfishing.

"The less attractive species have the highest ecological distinctiveness. and thus provide the highest diversity of ecological functions," they write in the paper. "We need to pay more attention to the extinction risk of the less attractive fish species, or that might have overlooked effects on reef ecosystem functioning.”

"Therefore, to minimize the impact of aesthetic biases( 偏见)，scientists, conservation groups and policymakers may need to change how they communicate about wildlife" the researchers write.“Making people more aware of the roles uglier fish play in reef ecosystems could help them gain more support.”

32. What did the researchers do for their research?

A. They rated all the photos on their own. B. They hunted for reef fish in coral reefs.

C. They stayed underwater to monitor fish. D. They used a computer to predict ratings.

33. What does the researchers' analysis suggest?

A. The research is a failure. B. Fish's role in nature is equal.

C. The “firm belief" isn't true. D. Uglier fish are less important.

34. What is the researchers' advice?

A. Building natural reserves worldwide for uglier fish.

B. Making an attempt to raise people s aesthetic levels.

C. Raising awareness about the appearance of uglier fish.

D. Educating people on uglier fish's ecological importance.

35. What might be the best title for the text?

A. Uglier Fish Are Facing Extinction B. Coral Reefs Rely on Various Fish

C. Uglier Fish Need More Protection D. Aesthetic Biases Put Reefs in Danger

第二节(共5小题:每小题 2分:满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填人空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余

选项。

Being honest may not get you a lor of friends, but it will get you the right ones. That's true. s0 you should pursue authentic positivity in your friendships, the opposite of toxic有毒的) positivity that would have you encouraging friends in all things, regardless of what you might feel or observe or know about the challenges of life. 36

**1. Ask questions.**

A feature of authentic positivity is a curious mindset, a mentality where you are less locked into “telling it like it is" and more interested in wondering and exploring the possibilities together with your friend. 37 If your friendship has a history of welcome advice giving, your question could be “Are you looking for ideas, or do you just want me to listen?".

**2. 38**

"That s so disappointing” is sometimes the most positive thing you can say to your friend when they are struggling. Resisting the urge to say “It's all going to work out; don't worry" shows your friend that you see them in their pain, and that you are available to support them here and now. 39 You can use “yes/ and" statements like “What happened at work is so frustrating AND I know how creative you are, so you'll find a way to move forward. ”

**3. Learn to apologize and ask for an apology.**

40 That includes you, too. Being authentic in a friendship means having the freedom to say to a friend, "I'm sorry I hurt you.”It also means being able to say, “Your words/actions hurt me.”Friendships that stand the test of time have room for mistakes, and for repair.

A. Name hard truths.

B. Don't disappoint your friend.

C. Every friend misses the mark sometimes.

D. Instead, friends should be authentic and positive.

E. Here are three ways to be an authentically positive friend.

F. But that doesn't mean you need to focus on the negative all the time.

G. Positive friends ask each other questions, and listen deeply to the answers.

第三部分语言知识运 用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题 1.5分，满分30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，选出可以填人空白处的最佳选项。

Lucy Flores spends her days teaching preschool students how to read and write. After 41 \_，the 23 year old girl goes home and does the same for her 43- year old dad, Luciano Flores “I was thinking to myself. Since 1can teach these 42 to read and write, why can't I teach my father that? 43 ， we started about four months ago." says Flores.

Growing up in Mexico, Luciano's family had\_ 44 resources. The school he 45

didn't have much to spare, either. So, after about first grade, he\_ 46 going to class and

started working to\_ 47 his family. He began a 48 in construction he continues to

this day.

"His work hardly requires him to sign things," Flores says of her father.“But he told nobody around him that he didn't have the\_ 49 . ”Unlike her dad, Flores received a good 50 in school. Last year, she became the first person in her family to\_ 51 from college.

A few months ago, Flores gave 52 her dad a shot. Though 53 at first, he was excited to start to learn. "That first day, I told him to write his name, but he didn't want to do it in front of me," she recalls.“He chose to sit at the dining room table\_ 54 ， because he didn't want anyone to see. ”After four months of 55 together for two hours every time, three days a week, both were done with work. Flores reveals that her dad can 56 write his name and even read some articles on his own. Witnessing her dad's\_ 57 ，Flores feels really\_ 58 .

Meanwhile, Luciano shares that he's eager to 59 learning to read and write. According to Flores, they re planning a trip to a local library together. "He's never been to a library." she says.“I'm just wondering his\_ 60 to seeing a library full of books.”

41. A. birth B. growth C. school D. break

42. A. colleagues B. children C. adults D. relatives

43. A. Otherwise B. Instead C. Besides D. Therefore

44. A. limited B. necessary C. affordable D. abundant

45. A. managed B. established C. attended D. destroyed

46. A. risked B. kept C. stopped D. forgot

47. A. provide for B. stand for C. search for D. wait for

48. A. test B. career C. major D. campaign

49. A. ability B. dream C. attempt D. strategy

50. A. interview B. competition C. salary D. education

51. A. retire B. graduate C. suffer D. recover

52. A. defeating B. teaching C. challenging D. amusing

53. A. regretful B. sorrowful C. hesitant D. angry

54. A. by himself B. in pair C. on time D. at random

55. A. discussing B. complaining C. arguing D. working

56. A. suddenly B. currently C. instantly D. previously

57. A. schedule B. adventure C. progress D. equipment

58. A. delighted B. terrified C. disappointed D. confused

59. A. start B. avoid C. suggest D. continue

60. A. approach B. resistance C. devotion D. reaction

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。

Ina first of 61 (it) kind in China, Shenzhen, a city that pioneered reform and opening up in China, will allow fully autonomous vehicles 62 (run) on roads in certain areas without human control equipment. 63 city in Guangdong province revealed a new regulation tailored for smart connected vehicle management in China, which is scheduled to come into force on August 1.

The new regulation, which is set to fl the legal gap for domestic intelligent connected vehicles, said automakers don't 64 (necessary) have to equip fully autonomous vehicles with manual

driving mode and corresponding相应的) devices and nor do they have t1o have human drivers.

But such fully autonomous vehicles con only drive on certain rods and sections 65 (select) by Shenzhen's traffic management department, according to the regulation, which was published on the official website of Shenzhen Municipal People s Congress.

The regulation classified autonomous vehicles 66 three types: conditionally autonomous

driving, highly autonomous driving, and fully autonomous driving. Conditionally autonomous and highly autonomous vehicles must have manual driving modes and corresponding devices, and 67 (equip) with drivers.

Meanwhile, the regulation 68 (clarify) rules for responsibilities and auto insurance coverage in the event of car accidents 69 involve autonomous driving, which is expected to promote the fast \_ 70 (develop) of self driving vehicles.

第四部分

写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节短文改错(共10小题:每小题1分，满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文.请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及个 单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2.只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

There is a extremely annoying phenomenon that many students litter in our school. Not only it bad for our health but it also makes our school more and less beautiful. Therefore, our school is going to hold an activity themed “Stop Littering in Our School". The activity will surely leave an unforgettably impression on those who take part on it. In the activity, we will first to walk around the school to see however serious the littering problem is. After that, we will be divided into groups to pick up rubbishes. Through this activity, we are expected to realize the importance of protect the living environment in our school but stop littering in our school.

第二节书面表达(满分 25分)

假定你是李华。你的英国朋友Erie最近总吃外卖，导致消化不良。请你给他写一封电子

邮件,内容包括:

1.表示慰问;

2.提出建议;

3.表达祝愿。

注意:1.词数100左右;

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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