**柳州市2023届新高三摸底考试**

**英语**

**（考试时间：120分钟；满分：150分）**

**注意：1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

**2.所有答案请在答题卡上作答，在本试卷和草稿纸上作答无效。答题前请仔细阅读答题卡上的“注意事项”，按照“注意事项”的规定答题。**

**3.做选择题时，如需改动，请用橡皮将原选答案擦干净，再选涂其他答案。**

**第Ⅰ卷（选择题）**

**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你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。**

**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。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 will the boy do next?

A. Turn off the TV. B. Turn down the TV. C. Turn on the TV.

2. Why does the man refuse to go to the cinema with the woman tomorrow?

A. Because he doesn’t like the film.

B. Because he has to visit his teacher.

C. Because he has to celebrate his uncle’s birthday.

3. Who was the key person to win the basketball game?

A. Mike. B. Ryan. C. Claire.

4. How does the woman feel now?

A. She feels more tired. B. She feels weaker. C. She feels better.

5. Where are the two speakers now?

A. In a restaurant. B. In a car. C. In a shop.

**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. How did the woman come back?

A. By air. B. By bus. C. By ship.

7. What does the woman think of the trip to the West Lake?

A. Hard. B. Relaxing. C. Boring.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What will the boy do this weekend?

A. Prepare for the bike trip.

B Start the bike trip.

C. Fly to Beijing.

9. When will the girl visit Beijing University?

A. On Monday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

10. What do we know about the boy?

A. He has been admitted by a university.

B. He is leaving senior high school in a year.

C. He will make no efforts in study.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. The woman’s new story.

B. The woman’s new album.

C. The woman’s new thought.

12. How did the woman know that her grandfather was a hero?

A. Her fans reminded her.

B. Her grandfather told her.

C. Her family’s research showed her.

13. Why does the man think the woman’s songs meaningful?

A. Because her songs encourage people.

B. Because her songs entertain people.

C. Because her songs save people.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。**

14. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Friends. C. Teacher and student.

15. What club did the girl advise the man to join this year?

A. The basketball club. B. The literature club. C. The swimming club.

16. When does the dancing practice begin?

A. At 5:00 pm. B. At 5:30 pm. C. At 6:30 pm.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. What will the weather be like today?

A. Cool and windy. B. Cold and rainy. C. Hot and sunny.

18. How much rain will there be in some parts of the coastal areas?

A. Over five inches. B. Over eight inches. C. Over ten inches.

19. When will the storm die down?

A. By late Wednesday evening.

B. By early Friday morning.

C. By late Friday evening.

20. What will Robert Douglas talk about?

A. The traffic update.

B. The financial news.

C. The employment information.

**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**

**Best Summer Camps For Teenagers 2022**

Summer camps provide experiences to teenagers, which help them grow as individuals and teach them lessons they remember forever. Here is a list of our best summer camps for teenagers.

**Robin Hood Camp**

This camp help campers to get a sense of self-confidence to find out their creativity and imagination through the outdoor summer camp experience. Lake activities, outdoor sports and camp games will be provided for teenagers to build unique memories.

Ages: 8 to 16.

**ID Tech Camps**

ID Tech offers virtual technology camps for teens. At the camps, teens receive a STEM education while making friends with other students who attend. You can sign up for all types of STEM-related camps that involve coding, designing robots and much more. Meanwhile you can sign them up for private online lessons for a more personalized experience. Our expert instructors have years of experience and often come from famous universities like Stanford, California Institute of Technology and New York University.

Ages: 12 to 16.

**Catalina Sea Camp**

Catalina Sea Camp is an adventure camp in Catalina Island, California. It’s perfect for kids who enjoy being out in the ocean and participating in exciting water sports. It also has free online marine biology courses for our little campers, making it perfect for those interested in a future career in the field.

Ages: 10 to 16.

**Green Wood Camp**

This summer camp gives campers a chance to enjoy lake activities that include sailing, kayaking, canoeing and other adventures in woods, sports and activities that the camp organizers help to put on. There is a day camp, family camp and overnight camp to choose from.

Ages: 10 to 18.

See more detailed information at https://summercamphub.com.

1. For kids under 10, which of the following camps is available?

A. Robin Hood Camp. B. ID Tech Camps.

C. Catalina Sea Camp. D. Green Wood Camp.

2. What do ID Tech Camps and Catalina Sea Camp have in common?

A. They organize outdoor activities.

B. They have instructors from key university.

C. They involve STEM-related activities.

D. They provide online lessons.

3. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A geography magazine. B. A travel brochure.

C. A teenager website. D. A social issue report.

**B**

I like flying to a foreign destination to visit the attractions during holidays, like millions of people are doing nowadays. The world has an amazing variety of must-see sights, from breathtaking natural scenery to impressive old cities, but too many of us are visiting them at the same time is putting pressure on these delicate and ancient places. Therefore, a number of beauty spots and historic sites have been introducing charges or restrictions on the tourists, which is meant to reduce overcrowding that can do harm to the surroundings of a place, protect old buildings in danger, and tidy up the mess that visitors leave behind.

The famous Italian city of Venice has, for example, introduced an entry fee of up to €10 for short-stay tourists. Citizens in Venice have long complained that the city is too crowded with tourists. Now, passengers arriving by cruise ship will have to pay a “landing tax”. Mayor Luigi Brugnaro says, “It would increase much-needed income to keep the city clean.”

Many cities in Europe have already charged a tax on tourists who stay in hotels and guest houses. This tax raises money to help protect the environment, pay for maintenance(维修) costs, or promote tourism. In Rome, new laws have been introduced to bring down bad tourist behaviour, such as forbidding drinking water from fountains and attaching “love padlocks” to bridges. Now the rules work well.

As more of us can now afford to travel, tourist destinations are getting busier, so maybe new laws and taxes on tourists are to be a necessary part of the sightseeing experience and benefit the beautiful attractions a lot.

4. How does the author lead in the topic of the passage?

A. By showing figures. B. By presenting facts.

C. By asking questions. D. By making comparison.

5. What causes the most damage to the ancient places according to the text?

A. Overcrowding of tourists. B. Lacking of maintenance.

C. Extra charges and restrictions. D. Too much rubbish left by the tourists.

6. Who will have to pay the new “landing tax” when visiting Venice?

A. Visitors staying in hotels for nights.

B. Visitors hoping to keep the city clean.

C. Visitors damaging the ancient walls.

D. Visitors arriving by cruise ship.

7. What is the author’s attitude towards the new laws and taxes on tourists?

A. Doubtful. B. Negative. C. Supportive. D. Unconcerned.

**C**

Every few years, the humpback whales(座头鲸) come into the bay of California in November while they’re migrating(迁徙). In 2020, the whales were around again, so I decided to take out my kayak(小皮船) to watch them. I invited my friend Liz Chong to go with me but was refused at once, for she was worried that my light narrow boat would overturn while we were in it. I promised the boat was super stable, and told her how magnificent it would be to watch whales. After half an hour persuading, she finally agreed to go with me.

We set out the next morning and there were already other whale lovers in the bay. I spotted two pairs of whales swimming toward us. We were in excitement: it’s amazing to be so close to such a giant creature. We paddled closer, for I thought we’d be safe as they were just passing by. Suddenly, a group of fish, being run after by the whales, started jumping out of the water into our kayak, sounding like crackling glass around us. At that moment, I realized we were too close. Then the kayak was turned over—the whales were going to drag us down! Just in seconds one of them swallowed almost my entire body except for my right arm with a paddle. Liz, meanwhile, was being attacked by another whale too.

We didn’t know that whales have enormous mouths but tiny throats—anything they can’t swallow, they cough out. Luckily, wearing life jackets, we were soon popped up out of the water. The entire suffering lasted only ten seconds, but to me it felt like forever.

A few people nearby shot a video of the entire incident. They came up to check if we were OK. “You were in the whale’s mouth!” they told us. “We thought you were dead.” A few days later, I studied the video and saw how close I’d come to being injured or killed. I became so much more appreciative of life after that day.

8. What does the underlined word “magnificent” in Paragraph 1 mean?

A. Frightening. B. Giant. C. Difficult. D. Impressive.

9. What did the author do after she spotted the whales?

A. She packed up the fish jumping into her kayak.

B. She paddled away when the whales swam toward her.

C. She decided to follow and watch the whales closer.

D. She dragged Liz down into the water to watch the whales.

10. Why weren’t the author and her friend eaten by the whales?

A. They were too big for the whales to swallow.

B. They were not so delicious as fish.

C. They called people nearby to help the m out.

D. They fought against the whales.

11. What would be the best title for the text?

A. The Humpback Whale: Amazing Wildlife

B A Survival Story: Getting Swallowed By The Whale

C. Liz Chong: My Best Friend Forever

D. Whale Watching: An Exciting Activity

**D**

A study has found insect numbers have declined by half in some parts of the world due to climate change and intensive agriculture. The combined pressures have caused “substantial declines” of insects according to the UK researchers.

We must acknowledge the threats we pose to insects before some species are lost forever. Lead researcher, Dr Charlie Outhwaite of UCL, said, “Losing insect populations could be harmful not only to the natural environment, but to human health and food security, particularly with losses of pollinators (授粉者).” Hopefully, we can take actions to help ensure vital insects thrive(繁荣). “Our findings highlight the urgency of actions to slow down climate change, including preserving natural habitats, slowing the expansion of high-intensity agriculture and cutting carbon emissions(碳排放).” she added.

Decreasing insects populations around the world have caused widespread concern. In the latest study, the researchers pulled together data on the range and number of nearly 20,000 insect species, including bees, ants, butterflies and dragonflies, at about 6,000 different locations. In areas with high–intensity agriculture and substantial warming, insect numbers have decreased by 49% and the number of different species have dropped by 27%, compared with relatively untouched places that have been less impacted by climate change and human activities, according to the research published in Nature.

Preserving natural habitats near farmland may be of help. It creats a protection for insects which need shade to survive in hot weather, according to Dr Tim Newbold, also of UCL. Another researcher, Peter MeCann, also added, “We need to acknowledge how important insects are for the environment as a whole, and for human health and well-being. We have found the problems and now we have to do something.”

12. What can we infer from the first paragraph?

A. Global heating is the main reason for declining number of insects.

B. Insect numbers will decline by half due to intensive agriculture.

C. Substantial declines of insects have affected climate and farming ways.

D. Both climate change and farming are the causes of declines of insects.

13. Which of the following is Dr Charlie’s opinion?

A. Losing insect populations could be only harmful to nature.

B. Protecting insects could ensure future food security for human beings.

C. The number of some types of insects could stay steady despite climate change.

D. Careful management of agricultural areas could ensure insects’ growth.

14. Why does the author list numbers in Paragraph 3?

A. To make the statement more persuasive.

B. To make the description more vivid.

C. To make the definition more specific.

D. To make the report more interesting.

15. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To prove the importance of insects.

B. To discuss new farming methods.

C. To present reasons for insect decline and solutions.

D. To analyze problems caused by climate changes.

**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入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

**How to Take Effective Notes During Lectures**

Effective note-taking is an active part of the learning process that requires you to get the main idea and write down its key words in your own way.\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_

Prepare for the lecture in advance.

Teachers hand out outlines of their lectures before they begin.\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_It can help you focus on the difficulties you have in understanding and you will be able to ask better questions in class.

Find your style of taking notes.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_For example, some visual learners could draw certain shapes to represent important concepts. Some people prefer writing words, and some may find it most helpful to record a lecture and listen to it while studying. You have to find the style works best for you.

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

Rather than writing complete sentences or even complete words, create a form of fast and brief writing with some signs or phrases to make note-taking easier. This will help you take notes quickly and keep up with the lecture.

Take down key points.

It is important to write down key points from the lecture.\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_Things like key ideas, definitions, and descriptive phrases can help you remember the subject. For example, if the lecture is based on a specific battle in history, try to write down the date, the major characters involved and the overall outcome of the struggle.

A. Develop your shorthand.

B. Write questions as you are listening.

C. Skimming them will warm up your brain.

D. Everything you learn may be helpful in the future.

E. Different people may have different ways of note-taking.

F. It means you need to focus on the most meaningful information.

G. With the following tips, you can become a better lecture note-taker.

**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，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

When I was a kid, I used to see happiness as success. I thought I was a successful kid, for I always found\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_in doing what I like.

However, my view of success gradually changed as I grew up. In middle school and high school, my family made me\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_that academic excellence meant success and they expected me to be a top student. Such expectations on me turned out to be unbearable\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_. Though I had pushed myself very hard, I couldn’t really \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_during classes. My mind was wandering somewhere else. As a\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_, I only got a slightly above average academic record. This left my\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_disappointed. Later they transferred me to a new high school. I had to say good-bye to all my\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_and buried myself in study. But things didn’t get better. I became more aware that I had \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_far behind my classmates. I wondered\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_they were always performing well at school. I felt eager to be like them,\_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_, I filled my schedule with as many things as possible. Unfortunately, I\_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_to catch up with them.

This is not the end. During college years, I\_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_over 30 part-time jobs and received a few responses, but no\_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_. This fall, I requested a variety of internship (实习) again,\_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_with more rejections. I began wondering, “Is there just something I\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_but everyone else has? What am I doing wrong?”

Reflecting on these experiences, I’ve realized that the source of my unhappiness wasn’t my actual failures, but the\_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_why I thought I would failed. I have been trying my best to meet my parents’\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_or to be someone else. When I can’t do that, this form of failure keeps me thinking that I am not\_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_. I have ignored that I’m good at\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_else. From now on, no matter what happens, I won’t be\_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_by the past any more. My newest version of success is to be adapted to who I am.

21. A. trouble B. joy C. spirit D. kindness

22. A. believe B. behave C. decide D. demand

23. A. energy B. honour C. kindness D. pressure

24. A. read B. focus C. play D. practice

25. A. way B. conclusion C. result D. reward

26. A. classmates B. friends C. teachers D. parents

27. A. hobbies B. affairs C. courses D. cartoons

28. A. arrived B. disappeared C. hidden D. fallen

29. A. if B. how C. where D. when

30. A. however B. moreover C. therefore D. meanwhile

31. A. failed B. learned C. hesitated D. managed

32. A. waited for B. applied for C. prepared for D. paid for

33 A. answers B. offers C. difficulties D. changes

34. A. ending up B. turning up C. bringing up D. keeping up

35. A. forget B. lose C. lack D. need

36. A. hopes B. situations C. moments D. reasons

37. A. presentation B. satisfaction C. expectation D. information

38. A. successful B. careful C. helpful D. grateful

39. A. nothing B. everything C. anything D. something

40. A. praised B. burdened C. impressed D. rejected

**第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）**

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45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。

Xu Yuanchong, China’s most distinguished master translator, passed away in Beijing\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_the age of 100. Having translated about 120 Chinese poetry works into both English\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_French, he gained worldwide recognition.

Xu once\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_(study) with Qian Zhongshu, Wu Mi and other Chinese masters at the National Southwest Associated University. In 1944, he was admitted into Tsinghua University. In 1948, he went to University of Paris for further study after\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_(graduate) from Tsinghua University.

Xu devoted\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_(he) to translation for more than 60 years. While doing translation, Xu would pay much attention to\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_beauty of image, sound and form, leaving something out and adding something to make the translated works\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_(beautiful) than the original works. In 2010, Xu\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_(award) the honour of Lifetime Achievements in Translation from the Translators Association of China. What’s more, he was also the first Asian translator\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_(win) the Aurora Borealis Prize for Outstanding Translation of Fiction Literature, which was one of the highest honors among international\_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_(translator).

**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）**

51. 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。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、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。

This summer vacation was the meaningful one. I spent twenty days stay with my grandparents in the countryside. Besides doing farm work and taking care of my grandparents, I help the children in the neighborhood with their lessons. All of it showed great interest in English. They could write English well but they could hardly speak it. So I worked as their English teacher improve their spoken English. Finally, they all made great progresses and their parents spoke high of me. I was very happy and proud of myself because of I was able to do something help. Now I have made up my mind to be a teacher which is needed in the rural area.

**第二节书面表达（满分25分）**

52. 假定你是李华，你校英语俱乐部即将举办英语辩论赛(English debate contest)，目前正在招募主持人。请你给活动负责人Mrs. Jones写一封信，申请做主持人。内容包括：

1.写信目的；

2.自身优势（知识、能力、经历等）；

3.表达期待。

注意：

1.词数100左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mrs. Jones,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

听力答案： 1-5 ACBCB 6-10 ABACB 11-15 BCABC 16-20 BACBA