

2022-2023 学年一学期高三年级期末考试

英语

(时间 120 分钟, 满分 150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man most satisfied with about the new job?

A. The location. B. The pay. C. The vacation time.

2. What is the man doing?

A. Asking for information. B. Giving directions. C. Waiting for a bus.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a shopping mall. B. In a supermarket. C. In the street.

4. What does the woman decide to do?

A. Go climbing. B. Buy camping equipment. C. Stay at home.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to eat today. B. Where to find the menu.

C. How to post a notice online.

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. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Reserve a vehicle. B. Collect a vehicle.
C. Purchase a vehicle.

7. What does the man offer to do?

- A. Bring an agreement. B. Send a confirmation number.
C. Search the database.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think of the video?

- A. Amazing. B. Traditional. C. Boring.

9. What makes the dancing special according to the woman?

- A. The music. B. The costumes. C. The routines.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where do the speakers work?

- A. In a real estate firm. B. In a construction company.
C. In the local council.

11. What is under construction at the waterfront?

- A. A new cinema. B. A sports complex. C. A swimming pool.

12. What will the man do next?

- A. Meet a house owner. B. View an apartment.
C. Update the online lists.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the main purpose of Eric and his father taking the cycle trip?

- A. To raise money for charities. B. To spend time together.
C. To break their usual routine.

14. What made a day happier during the trip?

- A. Riding for a long distance.
B. Chatting with the local people.
C. Enjoying the sunshine on the face.

15. What is Eric now?

- A. He's a student. B. He's a host. C. He's a coach.

16. What does Eric want to do?

- A. Take another long ride. B. Go cycling on weekends.
C. Participate in competitions.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What will the railway company do with the car park?

- A. Change it for a multi-story one.
B. Enlarge the parking area.
C. Connect it to the high street.

18. What does the speaker say about the library?
- A. It will move to a different site.
 - B. It will close for about six weeks.
 - C. It will extend the opening hours.
19. What change will be made to the nature reserve?
- A. The council will offer the land to it.
 - B. There will be a charge for access to it.
 - C. A national organization will manage it.
20. What's the speaker doing?
- A. Announcing some plans.
 - B. Giving a lecture.
 - C. Introducing a town.

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)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Summer High School Programs of Boston University

High School Honors

Ready to push your limits academically? Excited to get out of your comfort zone, explore new subjects, and earn college credits? If this sounds like you and you are entering your junior or senior year, High School Honors offers a Boston University pre-college experience that will challenge you and enrich your knowledge.

Program begins: July 5

Program ends: August 5

Academic Immersion (AIM)

If you want to focus on a specific subject for about three weeks, AIM is for you. It combines classroom work and theoretical studies with practical applications and activities based on experiences including field trips and group projects. In addition to experiencing college life, you'll gain invaluable insight into potential career paths. This program is open to high school juniors and seniors.

Program begins: July 2

Program ends: July 21

Summer Challenge

It's called Summer Challenge because it pushes you in so many ways. You will explore your interests, discover new ones, test your academic boundaries, and experience the college life. Along the way, you will make new friends and get to know more about Boston University. If you're a high school senior, you're in for a few unforgettable weeks.

Program begins: July 3

Program ends: August 14

RISE Practicum

If you're crazy about science and are a student currently in your junior year of high school, we invite you to apply for the Research in Science & Engineering (RISE) program. You will research with some of the nation's brightest scientific minds while advancing your STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) knowledge and skills.

Program begins: July 6

Program ends: August 11

21. What do High School Honors and Academic Immersion have in common?

- A. They enable students to earn college credits.
- B. They involve students in the outdoor activities.
- C. They provide advice on students' potential career.
- D. They are intended for high school juniors and seniors.

22. Which program lasts the longest?

- A. High School Honors.
- B. Academic Immersion.
- C. Summer Challenge.
- D. RISE Practicum.

23. What can you do in RISE Practicum?

- A. Advance social skills.
- B. Research with great scientists.
- C. Explore new interests.
- D. Test engineering knowledge.

B

When I was six, I embarrassed a boy in class by telling the teacher he'd wet himself. He sat far behind me but I smelled it, intensely. He was so upset that my grandmother was called into school. When we got home, she warned, "Never use your sense of smell for that again." She explained that I, like her, had hereditary hyperosmia, meaning I'm a super-smeller.

My husband Les and I both pursued medical careers. One day, I was struck by the smell of a patient. I later learned that she had diabetes (糖尿病) and what I smelled was raised ketones, a chemical produced by the liver (肝). I knew doctors wouldn't accept my diagnoses (诊断), so I stayed quiet.

In 1982, before Les's 32nd birthday, I smelt something strange on him. I thought it might be the air of the place he worked in. Twelve years later, in 1994, he was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. It wasn't until the last months of his life, more than 20 years later, that we discovered I could detect the disease in others, too.

We felt a responsibility to do something. We attended a lecture by Prof. Kunath, a neurobiologist. I asked, "Why is the smell of Parkinson's not being used for early diagnosis?", He didn't answer and we left, disappointed. But four months later, he called our home. He had found me after relaying my question to a colleague, who told him, "You must find her." We began to work as a team to prove my theory.

When Les died in 2015, he made me promise I'd carry on the research. I spent time in labs, smelling sufferers' skin oil on swabs (棉签). I could detect whether the person had Parkinson's with 95% accuracy. This year, our research team published a breakthrough: a three-minute test that

can detect the disease by running a swab along someone's neck.

I've become known and delivered many lectures. I'm working on detecting cancers and tuberculosis. I never imagined, at 72, this would be my life's work. I constantly think about how I lost my Les, but also how I finally fulfilled my promise.

24. What did the author do when she smelt something strange on her husband?

- A. She took the smell lightly. B. She drove him to hospital.
C. She warned him of a disease. D. She made him shower more.

25. Why did Prof. Kunath call the author?

- A. To make an apology to her.
B. To invite her for a specific research.
C. To discuss her husband's disease.
D. To promote her to a higher position.

26. How was a patient's Parkinson's detected according to Paragraph 5?

- A. By having a brief talk with the doctor.
B. By taking a blood examination.
C. By conducting a short and easy skin test.
D. By rubbing a swab in the nose.

27. What does the author think of her present work?

- A. Painful. B. Tiring. C. Easy. D. Rewarding.

C

The widespread sedentary (久坐不动的) lifestyle has become a problem in America, fueling the rising obesity (肥胖) rate.

Now a new study finds that being surrounded by active friends can help a person living a sedentary lifestyle get more exercise each day. Researchers at the US Military Academy found that people in social groups where exercise is valued are more likely to be more active themselves. Lonely people are more likely to live sedentary lifestyles without another person around to give them a boost. The findings highlight the idea that the company a person keeps can be a boost to their overall health and direction in life.

Dr. Diana Thomas, a professor at a military school and study author said that the idea for the research came from real life experiences on the campus. Her team had noticed a trend of people becoming more interested in fitness and other activities once arriving at the school. This is not usually the case at other schools and workplaces, where there is no significant impact on fitness. Thomas believed that this trend could be the result of in-group social conditioning, where people will take part in activities that others around them are doing.

People whose data were gathered for the study were split into three groups based on their physical activity level — sedentary, moderately and extremely active. Moderately active folks were the most important for drawing people who are sedentary to become active, and to sustain that activity. Thomas explained that sedentary people would be unlikely to change their behavior

when placed in a group of the extremely active, as it would seem unattainable.

28. Why does the author mention the rising obesity rate in the first paragraph?

- A. To make comparisons. B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To support the argument. D. To provide examples.

29. What helps a sedentary person become active?

- A. Volunteering in social groups. B. Working in a caring company.
- C. Joining sports-loving friends. D. Giving a lonely neighbor a boost.

30. What might have caused the trend at the military school?

- A. Requirements from the school.
- B. People's natural addition to sports.
- C. Social interaction within a group.
- D. Competition against other schools.

31. Why are extremely active people less influential according to Dr. Thomas?

- A. They have no appeal for sedentary people.
- B. They are unwilling to involve sedentary people.
- C. They themselves often fail to sustain exercising.
- D. They seem like an example beyond sedentary people.

D

Whales, particularly baleen and sperm whales, are among the largest creatures on Earth. Their presence in the ocean shapes the ecosystems around them. These creatures are also helping to determine the temperature of the planet.

When whales die, they sink to the ocean floor and all the carbon that is stored in their extremely large bodies is transferred from surface waters to the deep sea, where it remains for centuries or more. Scientists found that before industrial whaling, populations of whales would have sunk between 190, 000 to 1. 9 million tonnes of carbon per year to the bottom of the ocean, which equals taking between 40, 000 and 410, 000 cars off the road each year. But when they are killed and their bodies are prevented from sinking to the seabed, that carbon is released into the atmosphere.

But whales are not only valuable in death. The tides of excrement （排泄物） that whales produce are also surprisingly relevant to the climate. Their iron-rich excrement creates the perfect growing conditions for phytoplankton （浮游植物）. These creatures may be **microscopic**, but, taken together, they have a great influence on the planet's atmosphere, absorbing about 40% of all CO2 produced, four times the amount absorbed by the Amazon rainforest.

"Whaling has removed a huge organic carbon pump from the ocean that would have been having a much larger multiplying effect on phytoplankton productivity and the ocean's ability to absorb carbon," says Vicki James, policy manager at Whale and Dolphin Conservation.

What this means is that restoring whale populations to their pre-whaling numbers could be an important tool in fighting climate change, and helping to slightly reduce the large amount of CO2

from fossil fuels every year.

32. What happens to the carbon stored in whales after they are hunted?

- A. It remains in their bodies. B. It enters the atmosphere.
C. It sinks to the deep sea. D. It transfers to surface waters.

33. What does the underlined word "**microscopic**" mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Tiny. B. Destructive. C. Extinct. D. Rare.

34. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Whales are more valuable after they die.
B. Excrement of whales accelerates global warming.
C. 40% of CO₂ is absorbed by the Amazon rainforest.
D. Whaling has a negative influence on climate change.

35. Which is the best title of the text?

- A. What We can Do to Save Whales
B. How Whales Help Cool the Earth
C. What is Climate Change Doing to Whales
D. Why Whale Populations are Declining Sharply

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。

Food waste has become a severe problem across the world due to a lack of understanding of how to effectively use food and conserve it. Roughly one- third of the food produced globally is either lost or wasted every year. 36_____

Stop Food Waste Day is an international day of action in the fight against food waste. It began back in 2017 by Compass Group, one of the world's largest food-service companies serving restaurants, cafes, hospitals, schools, and more. 37_____ On this day, Compass country teams will work together to raise awareness of the critical food waste problem and inspire change.

Stop Food Waste Day aims to educate people about their food waste. 38_____ Stop Food Waste Day hopes to change the way leftovers are used, so people can take the most significant advantage of what food they use.

The Compass Group focuses the efforts of its mission by teaching their chefs how to track and reduce waste as much as possible. They also seek to donate more than 250, 000 pounds of food each year to local food banks.

39 _____ Show your support by looking up simple recipes to best use leftovers and fresh produce. Before food shopping, plan ahead by making a list and only buying what you know you'll use. 40 _____

Get into the habit of freezing leftovers, instead of throwing them in the rubbish. Besides, help teach people about the benefits of saving food waste.

- A. It brings 30 countries together.

- B. Now it's your turn to take action.
- C. Food waste, however, can be stopped.
- D. Help schedule cooking demonstrations and share recipes.
- E. More importantly, it offers creative and impactful solutions.
- F. Compass Group promised to reduce food waste by 30% by 2025.
- G. Also avoid wasting food by seeing what needs to be used up before you go shopping.

第三部分英语语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节完形填空（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。

Last year in October, my family and I took our first camping trip. My whole family 41 , which was the most important part of the trip for me. My siblings （兄弟姐妹）are adults with different 42 , which makes it difficult for us to 43 an activity like this.

We had set up the tent when it suddenly started raining. 44 , we had positioned the tent on a high flat surface where 45 could not come into our tent. Even with the rain, I had never been happier.

While we were all 46 the sound of the rain, my mom cooked a warm meal for the family. Over the dinner, my father told us 47 stories about his childhood, which made us burst into laughter. At night, it was a bit cold. My sisters and I grabbed a 48 and chatted about our daily life. Soon, a hot meal and a good 49 warmed us up.

I realized how 50 it was camping under the sound of the rain. I came to understand why my parents were so 51 about camping.

The next day, we 52 our belongings and headed home. I'm very 53 for this camping trip. Not only did I experience the beauty of the forest, but I also learned that even if the 54 is not the best for camping, we can adapt to Mother Nature as a family to make unforgettable 55 .

- 41. A. cheered up B. ran away C. got together D. settled down
- 42. A. lives B. principles C. abilities D. problems
- 43. A. report B. sponsor C. plan D. cancel
- 44. A. Strangely B. Obviously C. Similarly D. Luckily
- 45. A. wind B. water C. animals D. hikers
- 46. A. expecting B. describing C. enjoying D. imagining
- 47. A. touching B. awful C. shocking D. funny
- 48. A. blanket B. phone C. basket D. tent
- 49. A. negotiation B. game C. conversation D. sleep
- 50. A. tough B. unique C. expensive D. popular
- 51. A. particular B. disappointed C. concerned D. enthusiastic
- 52. A. packed up B. picked out C. left behind D. set aside
- 53. A. eager B. grateful C. sorry D. suitable
- 54. A. budget B. season C. equipment D. weather

55. A. summaries B. memories C. lessons D. contributions

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。

The history of hutongs can date back to the Yuan Dynasty (1271 — 1368), when the term “hutong”, 56 _____ (initial) meaning “water wells”, first appeared in its capital, now known as Beijing. The Yuan nobles and high-ranking army officials 57 _____ (award) lands as their estates in the city. They built houses and courtyards, now called “Siheyuan”, which were arranged in 58 _____ orderly way around the wells.

In the Ming Dynasty (1368 —1644), the center of Beijing was the Forbidden City, with the Inner City and Outer City 59 _____ (surround) it. Upper class citizens were permitted to live closer 60 _____ the center. Nobles lived to the east and west of the palace. The hutongs formed by their houses were lined by spacious homes and gardens. Farther from the palace and to its north and south 61 _____ (be) the commoners. Their Siheyuans were far smaller in size and simpler in 62 _____ (decorate), and the hutongs were narrower.

Nowadays, if you visit Beijing, Nanluoguxiang is a must-see. The 786-meter long south-north hutong is lined with bars, hotels and stores. There are also 8 hutongs —63 _____ (hide) on the east and west sides of the main lane of Nanluoguxiang as well as former residences 64 _____ celebrities once lived.

Hutongs are the home of the Beijing 65 _____ (local), who have a deep affection for them.

第四部分写作(共两节， 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华， 你校英文戏剧社将于下个月举行英文戏剧展演。 请你用英语为该社写一则通知， 内容包括：

1. 活动介绍；
2. 鼓励报名；
3. 截止日期。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Notice

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。

I yawned （打哈欠） as I got off the last step of the bus. I had woken early that morning, and

had not been able to sleep on the long ride from Riverside High, thinking about that day's race, the Eye Opener. I had never raced in a state-wide race before. Over thirty high school teams ran, along with quite a few colleges. The rest of my team and I unloaded the bus, and we relaxed and waited for our race patiently.

"Start warming up, " our coach told us, roughly forty-five minutes after we arrived. After finishing our stretches, we headed over to the starting line, eager for the race to begin.

The starter walked to the middle of the field. "There will be two commands, his voice boomed, "Runners set, then the gun. If you hear another shot, return to the starting line to start again. " My heart raced as I got my legs ready to race.

"Runners set!" the starter shouted Bam! The gun fired, and he rushed out of our w 呼 Adrenaline (肾上腺素) rushed through my body as I raced through the mass of runners. As I rounded the first turn, my schoolmates greeted me with heartening shouts. Then, in what felt like only one minute, I arrived at the one mile mark.

"6'10", " a man declared as I ran by. I tried to ignore him, but my legs began to bum as I realized I had run a mile and still had two to go. I slowed down my pace, for I knew the second mile was the worst of all three. Minutes later, I felt horrible. My legs ached, feeling like lead blocks. My vision was clouded as sweat dropped down into my eyes, and my arms felt as if they would fall off if I swung them one more time. Just as I almost reached my limit, a boy passed me. He also seemed to have lost strength but soon he was a little ahead of me.

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。

I gathered up my strength to speed up but suddenly fell to the ground.

In the last mile, seeing the athletes passing us one by one, I asked the boy to run without me.
