

温州市普通高中 2023 届高三第二次适应性考试英语试题卷

选择题部分

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 三选中选出最佳选项。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. Who is the woman probably speaking to?

A. An official.

B. A driver.

C. A postman.

2. What does the woman plan to do at the weekend?

A. Throw a party.

B. Buy some cheese.

C. Go to Washington.

3. What does the man mean?

A. The cookies are tasty.

B. The woman's shop runs well.

C. The restaurant is highly recommended.

4. What does the woman think of using e-textbooks?

A. Wonderful.

B. Costly.

C. Boring.

5. What does the woman probably try to do?

A. Charge a cellphone.

B. Take a picture.

C. Play a CD.

第二节(共 15 小题:每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5)

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 does the woman sound at first?

A. Shocked.

B. Anxious.

C. Grateful

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

A. Take it easy.

B. Burn the candle.

C. Be committed.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man refuse to buy the ring?

A. It's not special.

B. It's not necessary.

C. It's too expensive.

9. What does the woman say about the records?

A. They are brand-new.

B. They are popular now.

C. They are real bargains.

10. What is the woman's final offer for the records?

A. \$28.

B. \$25.

C. \$50.

11. What is the survey about?

- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

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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

It's not easy to find a job. Many jobs have age or experience requirements that you might not meet. On top of that, you need to juggle(应付) schoolwork, extracurriculars, and your social life. Fortunately, there are still some good jobs for you to start gaining working experience.

Tutor

Straight-A student? Then a job as a tutor(家庭教师) might be the best option for you. Helping younger students with their homework is a great way to put what you've studied to good use and make some extra money. One of the easiest ways to show that you're qualified to teach other students is by listing your GPA(Grade Point Average) on your tutor resume.

Dog Walker

Love dogs? Then a position as a dog walker is the perfect fit for you. Dog walking requires no work experience and has flexible hours. However, you may need to do some shadowing or an interview before people trust you with their pets.

Delivery Driver

If you're 16+ years old and have a driver's license, you could try working as a delivery driver. Driving is a great way to gain relevant experience and show future employers that you're responsible and work well under pressure.

Call Center Representative

If you don't mind talking on the phone, then a job as a call center worker is a good choice for you. Working as a call center representative can even teach you some useful customer service skill that will help your career later on. To land a job at a call center, highlight your customer service and interpersonal skills on your resume.

21. Who are the passage intended for?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Parents. | B. Teachers. |
| C. Students. | D. Employers. |

22. What qualifies you as a tutor?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Relevant experience. | B. Timely homework completion. |
| C. Flexible time schedule. | D. Impressive academic performance. |

23. Which job requires good social skills?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Tutor. | B. Dog walker. |
| C. Delivery driver. | D. Call center representative. |

B

In 1986,I watched my first soccer match on my parents' big box television.I was six, and ever since then, I have dreamed of attending the World Cup.

This year,I traveled to Brazil to make my dream a reality.The first match I attended was between Australia and Spain.Within minutes of walking into the stadium,I found myself surrounded by the excited fans,talking and cheering together.Unlike what one normally sees on the news, this match was mainly peaceful except for one fight.When the fight started,the whole section began chanting(呼喊) with one voice, asking those fighting to stop.When they didn't,the **rabble-rousers** were sent out by security guards minutes later.

What struck me about the games I attended was the sense of camaraderie.I met soccer fans from different countries.Sometimes we were cheering for the same team and sometimes for opposite teams, but that didn't stop us from becoming friends.The stands were not divided between teams, and the interaction was often spirit-lifting.

I also watched the game in Sao Paulo that ousted(淘汰) Brazil from the World Cup.I was with friends at a large bar which hosted a mix of Brazilian and German supporters. As Germany scored or goal after another, the sadness and even tears were visible on the faces of Brazilians. But German fa came to the Brazilians to comfort them and apologize that the game was ending with such a big gap. Everyone was hoping for a good match.

What I love about the World Cup is that it provides a chance for people to lean about other countries and cultures. People learn about the countries of the teams they support and about their opponents" history and culture, Soccer is a game that not only gives people the chance to learn about each other but also has the potential to unite people.

sports can be a dividing force, but the true spirit of sports is about unity and fun. The matches this World Cup have been exactly that so far, and I hope it remains so.

24.What does the underlined word “**rabble-rousers**” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The injured players.
- B. The fighting fans.
- C. The excited viewers.
- D. The security guards.

25. What impressed the author most about the games that he attended?

- A. The chanting fans.
- B.The peaceful atmosphere.
- C. The warm friendship.
- D. The players performance.

26. Why did the author mention his bar experience?

- A. To present a fact.
- B. To illustrate a point.
- C. To solve a problem.
- D.To make a comparison.

27.What is mainly conveyed in the passage?

- A. Fans support counts in sports.
- B.The World Cup is worth attending
- C.Sports bring the world together.
- D. Sports are about cultural exchange.

C

Water poisoning is caused by too much consumption of water during a short period of time. Water in and of itself is not poisonous by any means, but rapid intake of a large quantity of water can break the careful balance of sodium(钠) in the body fluids (体液). This contributes to a swelling of the cells, often in the central nervous system, including the brain.

When the cells can no longer bear the pressure, they can begin to die. This is indicated in serious forms of water poisoning. Symptoms of this condition include vomiting, headache and unresponsiveness. When the sodium in the blood falls to dangerous levels, brain damage and possibly death may occur.

What is a fatal(致命的) amount of water can vary from person to person, depending on one's state of health, his or her physical activity at the time, the temperature and the amount of time in which the person consumes the water. For some, a one time consumption of three liters can prove deadly. Although the person consuming the water may lose a lot of fluid during heavy labor or exercise, the electrolytes(电解质) are not replaced fast enough to avoid water poisoning.

Those particularly at risk for water poisoning are athletes engaged in long distance running like a marathon. Due to the need to replace large quantities of lost fluid runners must drink a lot of water. This can lead to poisoning, so runners must replace their fluids with sports drinks that have added electrolytes. Other factors that contribute to water poisoning include activities that stimulate heavy sweating. The person working under extreme heat or intense humidity(湿气) must be careful when consuming water in order to maintain electrolyte balance. Mental diseases can also lead to water poisoning. Psychogenic polydipsia is a condition in which the affected person feels a need to drink a lot of water for unknown reasons.

28. What harm does water poisoning bring?

- A. It can affect brain function.
- B. It disturbs the balance of sodium.
- C. It causes a drop in blood pressure.
- D. It tends to make its victims nervous.

29. What can we know about proper amount of water to drink?

- A. Three liters per day is deadly.
- B. No single rule fits everyone.
- C. It doesn't bother healthy people.
- D. Physical activity is its decisive factor.

30. Who would probably fall victim to water poisoning?

- A. A patient suffering from stomachache.
- B. A laborer working with heavy sweating.
- C. An athlete fond of drinking sports drinks.
- D. A teenager doing appropriate exercise daily.

31. What might be discussed in the paragraph that follows?

- A. What has been found about sports drinks.
- B. What else contributes to water poisoning.
- C. What are the symptoms of water poisoning.
- D. What can be done to avoid water poisoning.

D

Today, poetry and science are often considered to be mutually exclusive(互相排斥) career paths. But that wasn't always the case. The mathematician Ada Lovelace and the physicist James Clerk Maxwell were both accomplished poets. The poet John Keats was a licensed surgeon. Combining the two practices fell out of favor in the 1800s. But translating research into lyrics, haiku, and other poetic forms is resurging(再现) among scientists as they look for alternative ways to inspire others with their findings.

"Poetry is a great tool for questioning the world," says Sam Illingworth, a poet and a geoscientist who works at the University of Western Australia. Through workshops and a new science poet journal, called Consillience, Illingworth is helping scientists to translate their latest results into poems that can attract appreciation from those outside of their immediate scientific field.

Stephany Mazon, a scientist from the University of Helsinki in Finland, joined one of Illingworth's workshops. In the workshop, she was grouped with other scientists and tasked with writing a haiku, a 17-syllable-long poem, which spotlighted water, a fluid that featured in all of the group members' research projects. "It was a lot of fun, and surprisingly easy to write the poem," Mazon says. She plans to continue writing.... We do a disservice (伤害) to ourselves to think that scientists can't be artistic and that art can't be used to communicate scientific ideas," Mazon says. That viewpoint is echoed by Illingworth, who thinks science communication initiatives are too often dominated by public lectures with their hands-off PowerPoint slides. "Actually, when science communication involves writing and sharing poems, it invites a two way dialogue between experts and nonexperts," he says. Scientist-poet Manjula Silva, an educator at Imperial College London, agrees. Poetry provides a way to translate complex scientific concepts into a language that everyone can understand, Silva says.

Scientists and poets are both trying to understand the world and communicate that understanding with others. The distinction between scientists and poets is less than people might think. We're all just people with -hopefully - really interesting things to say and to share.

32. What is the purpose of mentioning the celebrities in paragraph 1?

- A. To display they were talented.
- B. To confirm they were out of favor.
- C. To encourage different career paths.
- D. To show poetry and science can be combined.

33. What are Illingworth's workshops aimed to do?

- A. Promote a new science-poetry journal
- B. Inspire outsiders to pursue their careers in science.
- C. Encourage science communication through poems
- D. Get scientists to exchange ideas about the latest research.

34. What does Illingworth think of the dominant ways of science communication?

- A. Conventional
- B. Effective.
- C. Innovative
- D. Complex.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Scientists Take on Poetry
- B. Scientists and Poets Think Alike
- C. Poetry: A Great Tool to Question the World
- D. Science Communication: A Two-way Dialogue

第二节(共 5 小题：每小题 25 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

Museums can be overwhelming. With thousands of pieces there, how do you know which to focus on? And once you see a piece you like, how do you interact with it? Here is some advice on how to have a meaningful connection when you look at art.

Get up close and personal. ___ 36 ___ Therefore, take your time to observe qualities about a work that may not come through on a computer screen. That includes its look and the feel of its surface, the marks made by the brush and the path your eyes take when viewing the work.

Stand back. Next, take a few steps back, stand in the center—and observe what's happening in the big picture. What's going on in the piece? ___ 37 ___ What are they doing? How are they related? Look at it from an angle. Then try looking at an artwork from its sides, because you might catch something you might not have seen straight on. If it's something like *The Ambassadors* by Holbein at The National Gallery in London, if you stand to the side, you'll see something that from front on looks very different. ___ 38 ___ That's called anamorphic art.

Move your body. If you're looking at a painting, you can take a finger to the air and trace the outline of the figure or the movement of the brushstrokes. ___ 39 ___ This can help you see and feel what it might be like to make this artwork from the artist's perspective.

Consider the subject of the art. That can have a profound effect on how you feel about the work—and perhaps you can learn something from it. Take the example of Andrew Wyeth's famous painting *Christina's World*, which depicts(描绘) a girl with a muscle disease crawling across a field to get to her home in the distance. The painting personifies(体现) determination. ___ 40 ___

- A. So just keep an open mind.
- B. What have they gone through?
- C. When you stand to the side, it changes.
- D. How are the figures in the piece arranged?
- E. We have the luxury of seeing the real thing at a museum.
- F. When looking at sculptures try the poses with your body.
- G. It can in a way relieve your stress to know we have this inner strength.

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, 从每题所给的四个空白处最佳选项

A week ago, in search of an extremely ___41___ flower called the tagimoucia, I travelled to Taveuni, where the plant only grows.

My host Vagoni told me that many locals may have only seen the flower in pictures. He also told me that I'd be ___42___ to climb the mountain without a ___43___ "You'll be on the steep(陡峭的) service road before you ___44___ the rainforest on an unmarked track to have any chance of finding the tagimoucia. There's thick ___45___ and it's always raining," he said. "At best, you don't find the ___46___. At worst, you get completely ___47___."

I asked Vagoni ___48___ this worst case had happened before." ___49___!" he said. "Just two weeks ago, a group of seven locals went up without a guide and got lost in the cloud. There was a search-and-rescue mission. What a ___50___!"

Soon, we set out up the service road with a guide. I'd hiked Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, and made it ___51___ the Everest Base Camp. ___52___ I quickly discovered that Taveuni's extreme humidity and the trail's steepness make the climbing astonishingly ___53___. I needed to stop to rest every 10 minutes.

An hour later, we were in the forest, ducking under fallen trees and climbing over other obstacles. Suddenly, the guide pointed up with ___54___. "Look! The tagimoucia!" he shouted. I couldn't believe we'd found it—I also couldn't see a thing, as my glasses were ___55___ up in the mist.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. delicate | B. beautiful | C. rare | D. tiny |
| 42. A. slow | B. funny | C. foolish | D. weak |
| 43. A. rope | B. guide | C. walking stick | D. sleeping bag |
| 44. A. cut into | B. search for | C. look around | D. make out |
| 45. A. forest | B. grass | C. snow | D. fog |
| 46. A. way | B. water | C. shelter | D. flower |
| 47. A. mad | B. lost | C. exhausted | D. defeated |
| 48. A. whether | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 49. A. Accidentally | B. Basically | C. Frequently | D. Exactly |
| 50. A. chance | B. shock | C. schedule | D. mess |
| 51. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. at |
| 52. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. Besides |
| 53. A. impressive | B. urgent | C. unique | D. tough |
| 54. A. excitement | B. interest | C. curiosity | D. fear |
| 55. A. straightened | B. steamed | C. pushed | D. broken |

非选择题部分

第三部分语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 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。

The Ancient City of Pingyao, originally named “Gu Tao”, ___56___ (construct) during the Western Zhou Dynasty. In order to defend from invaders(入侵者), a wall was built ___57___ the city in 1370. More than 300 years later, gate towers were built ___58___ (celebrate) a visit by Kangxi Emperor.

The three most historic sites in Pingyao, often referred to as the city’s Three Historic Treasures, ___59___ (be) the ancient brick-made city wall and the Zhenguo and Shuanglin temples.

The first of these historic treasures, the ancient city wall is 6,163 meters long and separates the city into two parts—an old city enclosed within the walls ___60___ the newer modern section of the city. The old town still looks as it ___61___ (do) during the Qing Dynasty, with antique streets and buildings along ___62___ (age) roads. Walking along the alleyways, one can appreciate the symmetrical(对称的) design of the city and ___63___ (it) stylish manmade-cave houses. In the northeast corner of the city is the second treasure: Zhenguo Temple. Its Wan Fo Hall is the third oldest wooden building in China and houses numerous ___64___ (value) painted sculptures. The third treasure is Shuanglin Temple. Built during the Qi Dynasty, the temple boasts (拥有) more than 2,000 painted clay statues ___65___ were created during the Yuan and Ming dynasties.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学校官网英语版学生编辑李华, 校生会将举行送你一朵花(A Flower for You)活动, 请你写一则倡议, 内容包括:

- 1.活动目的:
- 2.活动内容:
- 3.呼吁参加。

注意:

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

Dear fellow students,

The Student Union

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。

Julia always enjoyed running through The Dark Walk towards the light at the end of it. It was a dark, damp tunnel(隧道) made of smooth branches. This year she had the extra joy of showing it to her small brother, Stephen, and terrifying him as well as herself.

One day they found a hole on one side of the walk. Inside there was water, in which they perceived a panting trout(喘息的鳟鱼). They were both so excited that they were no longer afraid of the darkness as they bent down and peered at the fish panting in his tiny prison, his silver stomach going up and down like an engine; otherwise he was motionless. Julia wondered what he ate and thought of his hunger. She found him a worm. He ignored the food, and just went on panting. Bending over him, she thought how he had been in there. All the winter, in the dark tunnel, all day, all night, floating around alone.

Nobody knew how the fish got there. Her mother suggested that a bird had carried the egg. Her father thought that in the winter a small stream might have carried it down there as a baby, and it had been safe until summer came and the water began to dry up.

Before they went to bed, Stephen asked his mummy the whole story of the trout, not really interested in the actual trout, but in the story which his mum began to make up for him, and Julia, in her bed, presented her back to them and read her book. But she kept one ear cocked. “And so, in the end, this naughty fish got bigger and bigger, and the water got smaller and smaller...” Passionately, she turned around and cried, “Mummy, don’t make it a horrible old moral story.” Her mother even brought in a fairy(仙子), who had made it rain and filled the hole, so that the trout could float away down to the river below. Staring at the moon she knew there was no such thing as a fairy and that the trout, down in the tunnel, was panting for his life.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卷的相应位置作答。

She sat up in the silent night and Stephen was sound asleep.

Julia poured the trout out of the pot into the river.