2023学年第一学期台州名校联盟试题

高三年级英语学科

考生须知：

1．本卷满分150分，考试时间120分钟；

2．答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写学校、班级、姓名、试场号、座位号及准考证号;

3．所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效；

4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。

**选择题部分**

**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纸上。

第一节 （共5个小题；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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 probably talking about?

A. The bike price. B. A bike race. C. The man’s bike.

2. Why has the woman moved the boy’s seat?

A. He talks too much.

B. He has trouble in listening.

C. She wants to see him better.

3. When did the man get his niece’s call?

A. At 6:05. B. At 6:00. C. At 5:45.

4. What does the man think is most needed to succeed?

A. Effort. B. Luck. C. Talent.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At home. B. In a shop. C. In a restaurant.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 is the man going to do this summer?

A. Work at a hotel. B. Repair his house. C. Teach a course.

7. How will the man use the money?

A. To hire a gardener. B. To buy some flowers. C. To buy books.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8.What is the woman recommending to the man?

 A. A book. B. A club. C. A course.

9.What is the woman reading now?

 A. The Beautiful Mind. B. The Kite Runner. C. The Great Gatsby.

10. How much time does the man have to read the book?

 A. About two weeks. B. About three weeks. C. About one month.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. How did the man learn about the apartment?

A. In the newspaper. B. From his friend. C. Through the Internet.

12. What is covered in the rent?

A. Gas. B. Electricity. C. Water.

13. When can the man move in?

A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14.Why did the woman fail to catch the bus?

A. She was late.

B. The bus left earlier than usual.

C. She wanted to walk home.

15. What is the man worried about?

A. The woman’s safety.

B. The public transportation.

C. The dangerous neighborhood.

16. What does the woman decide to do in the end?

A. Buy a car.

B. Call the newspaper.

C. Complain to the local government.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Cooling fans. B. Air conditioning. C. Room design.

18.Which country might have invented the first cooling device?

A. Egypt. B. Rome. C. China.

19.Which cooling method has the longest history?

A. Wet plants. B. Cold water. C. Hand fans.

20.Where is the passage most probably taken from?

A. A radio programme. B. A culture magazine. C. A history book.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节 （共15个小题；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**

The time invested in kids learning how to cook is time well spent! From mixing and baking cookies to making and cooking fresh pasta, kids will be led by a professional chef throughout the entire class. With safety at the forefront, your chef will turn the kitchen into the classroom as kids learn valuable life skills, such as critical thinking, creativity and cooperation.

**Classic Pasta for Kids $119 PER PERSON**

In this interactive cooking class designed for kids, Chef Jordan will teach fundamental kitchen skills, including the art of pasta making, while creating a classic spaghetti dinner. This class is recommended for ages 5-15.

**Kids’ Pasta-Making 101**  **$99 PER PERSON**

Explore the art of pasta-making in this hands-on cooking class for kids. Chef ShaSha will guide you by using fresh ingredients and authentic techniques to make a handful of kids' favorite dishes. This class is recommended for ages 8-18.

**Sushi Making for Kids $85 PER PERSON**

In this hands-on cooking class intended for kids, Chef Christmas will guide you in making non-traditional sushi. The rolls you make will have the authentic taste and texture of traditional sushi, but with a unique shape! This class is recommended for ages 5-15.

**Kids’ Baking Party**  **$75 PER PERSON**

In this hands-on baking class with Chef Adolf, your kids will be on their way to feeling like the finest of chefs. Chef Adolf will show them how to mix, beat and fold ingredients into eats that everyone will love at a kid’s birthday party. This class is recommended for ages 8-15.

21. Which class is suitable for a 17-year-old kid?

A. Classic Pasta for Kids. B. Kids' Baking Party.

C. Sushi Making for Kids. D. Kids' Pasta-Making 101.

22. What is special about Sushi Making for Kids?

A. Sushi made in this class has different shapes from traditional sushi.

B. Students can create personalized tastes from traditional sushi.

C. The class is offered for free if you sign for it with a friend.

D. The chef who teaches this class is just a kid of 15.

23. What is the purpose of this passage?

A. To educate kids to learn some basic cooking skills.

B. To inspire cooks to develop innovative cuisines for kids.

C. To advertise some fun cooking classes tailored for kids.

D. To inform readers of the arrangements of cooking classes.

**B**

A brilliant theoretical physicist, J. Robert Oppenheimer was tapped to head up a laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico, as part of U.S. efforts to develop nuclear weapons. He succeeded—but would go on to advocate against developing even more powerful bombs.

Born in New York City in 1904, Oppenheimer studied theoretical physics at both Cambridge University and the University of Göttingen in Germany, where he gained his doctorate at age 23. Soon the young physicist “Oppie” **rubbed shoulders with** the greatest scientific figures of his age, and his academic work advanced quantum theory and predicted everything from the neutron to the black hole.

After the United States joined the Allies in 1941, Oppenheimer was asked to participate in the top-secret Manhattan Project, whose aim was to develop an atomic weapon.

On July 16, 1945, Oppenheimer and others gathered at the Trinity test site south of Los Alamos for the world’s first attempted nuclear blast. Conducted in secret, the test worked. On August 6 and August 9, 1945, the U.S. dropped two of the bombs Oppenheimer had helped develop over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the night of the Hiroshima bombing, Oppenheimer was cheered by a crowd of fellow scientists at Los Alamos, and declared that his only regret was that the bomb hadn’t been finished in time to use against Germany.

Twenty years after the attacks on both cities in Japan, Oppenheimer appeared in a 1965 NBC News documentary called The Decision to Drop the Bomb. “We knew the world would not be the same,” he said onscreen. “A few people laughed; a few people cried. Most people were silent. I remembered the line from the Hindu scripture（印度梵经）, ‘Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds.’ I suppose we all thought that, one way or another.”

However, Oppenheimer opposed America’s attempts to develop a more powerful hydrogen bomb. Did he really live to regret helping develop the atomic bomb? No one knows. He doesn't come into easy categories of pro-nuclear, anti-nuclear or anything like that. He's a complicated figure.

24. What does the underlined phrase “rubbed shoulders with” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Thought highly of. B. Spent time with.

C. Taken the place of. D. Made trouble with.

25. What do we know about Oppenheimer according to the passage?

A. He got his doctor’s degree in the year 1930.

B. The atomic bomb he developed first struck Nagasaki.

C. He felt guilty when the bomb caused numerous deaths.

D. He was firmly against developing the hydrogen bomb.

26. What’s the writing pattern of the passage?

A. News. B. Fiction. C. Biography. D. Journal.

27. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The Controversial Man behind the Atomic Bomb

B. The Most Brilliant Physicist in the 20th Century

C. How Oppenheimer Rewrote the History of WWII

D. How Oppenheimer Developed the Atomic Bomb

**C**

The most beloved bird in history may very well have been a 29-year-old pigeon by the name of Martha. It was the early 1900s, and Martha was at the height of her fame. Perched on her humble roost at the Cincinnati Zoo, she was an object of fascination to the thousands of visitors who lined up just to catch a glimpse. Martha may not have looked the part of an animal celebrity, but she was hardly average—in fact, she was the very definition of one of a kind. After the death of her companion George in 1910, Martha had become the world’s last-living passenger pigeon.

There was a time not long before when her kind accounted for more than a quarter of the birds in North America and may have been the most abundant bird species on the planet. Passenger pigeons used to travel at 60 miles an hour in flocks a mile wide and 300 miles long. Witnesses compared them to a train rumbling through a tunnel.

Ironically, the passenger pigeons’ very abundance may have spelled their doom. An agricultural pest and reliable source of protein, they became easy targets for hunters who killed them in the tens of thousands. In a matter of decades, a bird that once numbered in the billions was reduced to a few, and then, eventually, to one.

Martha, who’d grown up in captivity, had no offspring of her own. At 1 p.m. on September 1, 1914, Martha fell from her perch, never to rise again—one of the rare occasions in which historians could identify the exact moment of a species’ extinction.

Of course, the real tragedy was that the loss of the passenger pigeon was neither surprising nor unique. For as long as the Earth has sustained life, it has also seen the permanent disappearance of life forms, the dinosaurs being a particularly extreme example. But Martha’s high-profile death trained national attention on an alarming new trend. Close to a thousand animal species alone have died off in the last 500 years, and the trend is only getting worse.

28. What caused the extinction of passenger pigeons?

A. The loss of their habitats. B. The worsening of global warming.

C. The burning of fossil fuels. D. Their nutritional value and threat to farming.

29. Why are dinosaurs mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. To illustrate we can do nothing to stop species extinction.

B. To show the extinction of a certain species is not a rare case.

C. To explain human activities are to blame for species extinction.

D. To stress immediate measures should be taken before it is too late.

30. What is the author’s attitude towards the new trend of species extinction?

A. Optimistic. B. Confused. C. Relieved. D. Concerned.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The most beloved bird George died.

B. Birds are the best friends of human beings.

C. The tragic loss of the last passenger pigeon.

D. The most abundant bird species are endangered.

D

Survivor bias（偏见,偏差）, occurs when you tend to assess successful outcomes and disregard failures. This sampling bias paints a more promising or even misleading picture of reality.

Survivor bias is a sneaky problem that tends to slip into analyses unnoticed. For starters, it feels natural to emphasize success, whether it’s entrepreneurs, or survivors of a medical condition. We focus on and share these stories more than the failures.

Think about the famous college dropouts who became highly successful, such as Mark Zuckerberg, Steve Jobs, and Bill Gates. These successful examples might make you think a college degree isn’t beneficial. However, that’s survivor bias at work! These famous individuals are at the forefront of media reports. You hear more about them because they are extraordinary. You’re not considering the millions of other college dropouts that aren’t rich and famous. You need to assess their outcomes as well.

Survivor bias has even occurred in medical studies about severe diseases. Younger, healthier, and more fit patients tend to survive a disease’s initial diagnosis more frequently. Hence, they are more likely to join medical studies. On the contrary, older, weaker patients are less likely to survive long enough to participate in studies. Consequently, these studies overestimate successful disease outcomes because they are less likely to include those who die shortly after diagnosis.

Undeniably, successful cases are usually more visible and easier to contact than unsuccessful cases. However, focusing on the high-performing successes and disregarding other cases introduces survivor bias. After all, you’re leaving out a significant part of the picture as it’s harder to collect data from the less successful members of a population. Incomplete data can affect your decision-making process. Put simply, survivor bias produces an inaccurate sample, causing you to jump to incorrect conclusions.

To minimize the impact of survivor bias, you should find ways to draw a representative sample from the population, not just a few of successful samples. That process might call for more expense and effort, but you’ll get better results.

32.What writing technique is used in Paragraphs 3 and 4?

A. Making comparisons. B. Giving examples.

C. Describing facts. D. Analyzing data.

33. What may occur if you have a survivor bias?

A. You will take all factors into account before making a final analysis.

B. You will overestimate the failure rate so you may quit your project.

C. You will only have partial data and reach an incorrect conclusion.

D. You will be more likely to survive in unfavorable circumstances.

34. What can we infer from the passage?

A. People tend to lose sight of the overall statistics.

B. People are unwilling to read unsuccessful stories.

C. Doctors don’t have enough expense to collect abundant samples.

D. The media should be responsible for kids’ dropping out of school.

35. What does the author suggest readers do to avoid survivor bias?

A. Leave out the famous historic cases.

B. Collect a wide enough range of samples.

C. Focus on those most mentioned examples.

D. Select some successful and inspiring tales.

**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。

In the race to catch up with the changing time, we are forgetting how to live without the support of our phones, laptops, and tablets. 36

 The first thing you need to do to unplug is to turn off your phone notifications. As soon as we hear a notification drop on our phones – whether it is something of importance or not – we are attracted to check it. When you’re not working and are not required to call, text, or return an email – turn off your phone (or put it on silent mode). 37

 I know it’s hard to stay away from your phone when it keeps buzzing with incoming texts, calls, and emails. 38 Create a rule: no phone on the dinner table, no replying to work emails after work hours, etc.

 One of the best ways that I believe can help you disconnect is being in nature. 39 Just be in the moment. Listen to the songs of the birds, breathe in some fresh air, soak in the warm rays of the sun. Did you know that Vitamin D – which we can get from sunlight – is amazing for our mind, body, and soul?

 40 One of the best ways to unplug is to learn a new hobby. Read a book (a paperback not an e-book), listen to some music on your radio or vinyl record player, cook with your loved one, or create some art. Keep yourself engaged; this way you won’t get the time to constantly check your phone.

A. Keep track of how much time you’re spending on your phone.

B. This way you won’t be tempted and keep getting distracted.

C. Take a walk in the park near you or your garden without your phone.

D. When feeling bored, we often look for our phones to overcome our boredom.

E. Here are some simple ways you can disconnect and unplug for a more mindful living.

F. Therefore, setting a boundary on what to reply, and when to reply should be important.

G. Disconnecting from technology can be very helpful for quality time with your beloved ones.

**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。

In the summer of 2015, Brian Peterson and his wife, Vanessa, had just moved to Santa Ana, California. Outside the couple’s fourth-floor apartment, a homeless man was often 41 on the street corner, sometimes keeping them awake at night. Peterson, 28, would pass the guy on his way to his job as a car designer, but they 42 spoke.

One day, Peterson was relaxing in his living room, reading the book ***Love Does***, about [the power of love](https://www.rd.com/article/love-quotes/) in 43 when his quiet was 44 by the homeless man. Inspired by the book’s heart-touching

 45 , Peterson made an 46 decision: He was going to go outside and introduce himself.

In that first conversation, Peterson learned that the man’s name was Matt Faris. He’d moved to Southern California from Kentucky to 47 his career in music, but he soon 48 hard times and ended up living on the street for more than a decade.

“I saw beauty on the face of a man who, 49 and worn, hadn't had a shower in close to a year. But his story, the life inside of him, 50 me.” And even though Peterson, a 51 of the Cleveland Institute of Art, hadn’t picked up a paintbrush in about eight years, he found himself asking if he could paint Faris’s portrait. Faris said yes.

Peterson’s 52 with Faris led him to form ***Faces of Santa Ana,*** a nonprofit organization 53

befriending and painting portraits of members of the community who are 54 . Peterson sells the portrait for a few thousand dollars, splitting the proceeds and putting half into what he calls a “love account” for his model. Faris used the funds from his portrait to record an album, 55 his musical dreams.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | A. yelling | B. dancing  | C. wandering | D. waiting |
| 42. | A. frequently | B. seldom | C. sometimes | D. never |
| 43. | A. behavior | B. words | C. action | D. wisdom |
| 44. | A. controlled | B. influenced | C. disturbed | D. disconnected  |
| 45. | A. news | B. passage | C. information | D. message |
| 46. | A. informed  | B. unexpected | C. urgent | D. ordinary |
| 47. | A. restart | B. change | C. pursue | D. break |
| 48. | A. set up | B. fell on | C. brought about | D. settled down |
| 49. | A. weathered | B. torn | C. shaken | D. wounded |
| 50. | A. astonished  | B. overwhelmed | C. inspired | D. touched |
| 51. | 1. designer
 | B. student | C. professor | D. graduate |
| 52. | A. interview | B. connection | C. appointment  | D. company |
| 53. | A. devoted to | B. immersed in | C. tailored to | D. composed of |
| 54. | A. uneducated | B. unpaid | C. unemployed | D. unhoused |
| 55. | A. conducting  | B. fulfilling | C. imagining  | D. interpreting  |

**非选择题部分**

**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 Gansu Jiandu（简牍）Museum in northwest China's Gansu Province on Sunday launched four online exhibitions related to the ancient Jiandu culture.

“Jiandu” refers to the bamboo and wooden slips on which ancient Chinese people wrote 56 (use) ink and brushes before the invention of paper. Since 1907, over 80,000 slips 57 (unearth), in Gansu province, 58 is particularly abundant in bamboo and wooden slips, contributing to our understanding of ancient Chinese culture and knowledge. These artifacts hold significant historical, scientific, and 59 (art) value.

Additionally, the exhibitions feature high-resolution 60 (image) of the museum’s cultural artifacts, accompanied by detailed text and voice explanations 61 (help) audiences gain a deeper understanding of the items 62 display, said Xu Rui, the museum’s deputy curator. The digital exhibitions also include interactive experiences such as riddle challenges and Jiandu-making games, aiming to attract young visitors, Xu said.

Distinguished as China's only provincial-level museum focusing on bamboo and wooden slips, the Gansu Jiandu Museum boasts 63 collection of nearly 40,000 such slips 64 (date) back to the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) and Western Jin Dynasty (265-317). In addition, it 65 (house) more than 10,000 other artifacts, including paper, textiles, woodenware, lacquerware (漆器) and ironware.

**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，你参加了本学期学校组织的“校园微农场”项目。请为校英文报写一篇稿件，内容包括：

1.你的体验；

2.你的期待。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| My Campus Micro Farming Experience |

**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。

The air was getting cooler. The leaves were starting to fall from the trees that lined the streets. As Nicole walked from school to the small bakery shop her mother had just started, she buttoned her sweater and looked up into the blue sky. Her mother expected her to walk the three blocks from school, but she was always standing on the steps of her bakery shop, waving and waiting for Nicole.

Nicole always told about her day as her mom poured a small glass of milk. After her snack, Nicole completed her homework and then was allowed to help in the bakery. Recently, her mother taught her how to frost（给糕饼覆上糖霜）and decorate cupcakes. Nicole loved to pipe, or squeeze, the colorful frosting through the pastry tube onto the tops of miniature cakes. She loved hearing the customers’ reactions to her designs.

For as long as Nicole could remember, she loved art. She impressed her teachers every year with watercolor paintings and clay sculptures. She had won the school’s art contest two years in a row and was working on this year’s project when she began decorating cupcakes. Nicole had never considered baking to be an art form until now. She could see how her intricate and imaginative creations were inspiring to her mother’s customers.

Nicole was struggling and having a difficult time thinking of something original for this year’s art contest. The rules stated that the project simply had to be created entirely by the student, without any adult help. There were no restrictions on size or materials.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| As she sat and decorated a chocolate cupcake with small animal shapes for a child’s birthday party, Nicole had an incredible idea.On the night of the art show, Nicole’s oversized cupcake brought surprised looks from her friends, teachers, and the contest judges.  |

命题： 天台中学 台州市第一中学 审核：温岭中学