

湛江一中 2022-2023 学年第一学期 12 月月考

高三英语

考试时间：120 分钟 全卷满分：120 分

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第一部分 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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Four Trips to Get Children Out and About

The Inner Mongolia autonomous region takes up 12.3 percent of China's land area and spans the northeastern, northern and northwestern parts of the country. There are abundant forests, grasslands and rich ethnic traditions. Here are some recommended routes.

Modern prairie（大草原）

Travelers can sample Mongolian culture and history at the Inner Mongolia Museum and watch local dairy production at the Yili Industrial Park in Hohhot, the region's capital. Apart from leather painting, children can make cheese at the Mengliang Ethnic Handicraft Park in the city.

Nature

Hulunbuir city's Nuogan Lake offers bird-watching and pastoral(田园的)landscapes. Children can learn how to identify rare vegetation and animals at Arxan National Forest Park in Hinggan League, where the volcanic landscape is another highlight. Classes on how the natural hot springs were formed are also available there.

Geology and folk customs

Fun desert treks（徒步旅行）are available at the Yulong Sand Lake in Chifeng city, where lecturers are on hand to give classes on observing and mapping the stars. Children can later visit the stone forest at Hexigten, which was formed by glaciers during the Quaternary period. Classes on local geology are given to help children appreciate the area's nature. The spruce（云杉）zone in Chifeng's Baiyin Obo National Nature Reserve highlights the importance of nature conservation through the study of the endangered Mongolian spruce.

Desert

Travelers sail in boats on Wuhai city's Wuhai Lake, where patches of desert encroach（侵蚀）into the waterside landscape. Sand surfing classes are offered at Jinsha Bay in Wuhai. Tree-planting sessions are prepared for children to help them get involved in environmental protection at Alxa League. Children can also go out to hike and camp in Alxa's Tengger Desert to learn survival skills in the wilderness.

21. What can children do at the Mengliang Ethnic Handicraft Park?
A. Observe rare animals. B. Enjoy leather painting.
C. Identify different stars. D. Learn sand surfing.
22. Where can children learn about the formation of the natural hot springs?
A. At Arxan National Forest Park. B. At Yili Industrial Park.
C. At Yulong Sand Lake. D. At Wuhai Lake.
23. Why are there tree-planting sessions for children?
A. To show them some beautiful birds.
B. To help them appreciate nature.
C. To inspire them to conserve the environment.
D. To teach them survival skills.

B

What kind of people can become scientists? When a group of researchers posed that question to the students from Grade 9 and Grade 10, almost every student gave such responses as “People who work hard” or “Anyone who seems interested in the field of science.”

Many of these same students struggled to imagine themselves as scientists, citing concerns such as “I’m not good at science” and “Even if I work hard, I will not do well.” It’s easy for them to see a scientist’s work as arising from an inborn talent.

But for high school students, learning more about some struggles of scientists can help students feel more motivated to learn science. Researchers at Teachers College, Columbia University and the University of Washington designed an intervention to change students’ beliefs that scientific achievement depends on ability rather than effort by exposing students to stories of how accomplished scientists struggled and overcame challenges in their scientific efforts.

During the study, the students read one of three types of stories about Albert Einstein, Marie Curie and Michael Faraday. Intellectual(智力的) struggle stories: stories about how scientists “struggled intellectually,” such as making mistakes while addressing a scientific problem and learning from them. Life struggle stories: stories about how scientists struggled in their personal lives, such as not giving up in the face of poverty or lack of family support. Achievement stories: stories about how scientists made great discoveries, without any discussion of coexisting challenges.

Researchers found that students who heard either type of “struggle stories” improved their science performance after intervention, compared to students in the control group. The effect was especially pronounced for lower performing students who read struggling stories. They had significantly better science-class performance than those who read achievement stories. In addition, students who read struggle stories reported feeling more personally connected to the scientists. By recognizing a scientist’s struggles and introducing the growth mindset he or she applied to accomplish great works, the students were able to empathize(共情) with the scientists during their own struggles.

24. Why do students fail to imagine themselves as scientists?
A. They lack interest in science. B. They are short of confidence.
C. They don't have inborn talent. D. They have no ability to study science.
25. What's the purpose of the intervention?
A. To introduce some inspirational stories to students.
B. To expose students to scientists' great achievements.
C. To ensure students will become scientists in the future.
D. To clear students' misunderstandings of scientific work.
26. What does the underlined word "pronounced" in the last paragraph mean?
A. minimal B. noticeable C. doubtful D. long-lasting
27. What can we learn from the research?
A. Science ability has nothing to do with efforts.
B. Students are more motivated by achievement stories.
C. Scientists' struggle stories can influence readers' beliefs.
D. Low-performing students tend to feel connected to scientists.

C

Computer scientists at the University of Waterloo have created a device for wearable computer input suitable for many situations. You can control it easily just by touching your fingertips together in different ways. The device, called Tip-Tap, is inexpensive and battery-free through the use of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags to sense when fingertips touch.

The device could, therefore, be added to surgical (外科手术的) gloves, allowing surgeons to access the planning diagrams in an operating room. "One of the many possible applications of the device is in surgeries. What typically happens now with digital operation plans is that an assistant is responsible for navigating the computer and communicating with the surgeon, but this is slow and difficult," said Daniel Vogel, a professor in Computer Science. "If the surgeon tries to navigate it himself using a touchscreen or a mouse, it's difficult because it would require constant cleaning of the hands. The idea is if you wear Tip-Tap in surgical gloves, surgeons could navigate the computer themselves from where they are, and it won't affect their other actions."

In developing Tip-Tap, the researchers mapped the most comfortable areas on the index finger for people to touch with their thumb, and tested different designs. Following user tests, they solved the problem of making it "battery-free".

"We used this design in two prototype Tip-Tap devices, a glove with a range of four meters and an on-skin tattoo," said Vogel. Such devices are useful for issuing simple commands when a user cannot easily hold an input device, and the usage context is a defined (界定的) area — for example, factory workers, surgeons, or people exercising in a gym. "This is the only device of its kind that we're aware of that doesn't require a battery or wires to make it work."

28. What do we know about Tip-Tap from paragraph 1?
A. It costs a lot of money. B. It is designed for decoration.

- C. It is invented by university students. D. It is operated by fingertip touch.
29. What is the advantage of Tip-Tap for surgeons?
- A. They don't need surgical gloves.
B. They can use the computer easily.
C. They obtain more professional knowledge.
D. They have chances to clean hands.
30. What did researchers do to improve Tip-Tap?
- A. They made it free from batteries. B. They made the commands simpler.
C. They made it suitable for every finger. D. They made the most popular design.
31. What is the limitation of Tip-Tap?
- A. It must be used without wires.
B. It can only be used in some places.
C. It is not comfortable for users to wear.
D. It can only be used by learned workers.

D

If you're not at least a bit terrified by the climate and ecological breakdown unfolding before our eyes, you haven't grasped the scale of the crisis. Eco-anxiety, defined as "a chronic (长期的) fear of environmental doom", is on the rise. But redirecting this anxiety into anger and collective action might just pull humanity back from the brink.

We don't yet know how deeply eco-anxiety affects people, but we can learn not to repeat the mistakes of long-gone societies lost to environmental collapse. Jared Diamond's *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed* uncovers the common driver that led to the fall of ancient civilizations such as the Central American Mayan, the remote Pacific Easter Island, and the Mycenae: People accidentally destroyed the environmental resources on which their societies depended.

Today, we are living in a new climate and ecological age. The new normal is one that humans have never before experienced on earth, and that has occurred within a single generation. We can't claim ignorance. Numerous scientific reports show: unprecedented (空前的) wildfires in the Arctic, heatwaves annually breaking records, the Amazon shrinking and drying, and species extinction rates accelerating. Nature's dangerous decline is unprecedented.

So, it's not surprising that eco-anxiety is on the rise. Anxiety is often a private emotional state: We feel alone, stuck inside our own heads, and our emotions stop us from doing the things we want. But anger, directed appropriately, can fuel powerful collective action for change.

We are on a pathway to destroy the global conditions for human survival. Unlike previous civilizations, we have the science and technology to understand our danger and chart a new pathway. This is a moment for all of us to channel our eco-anxiety, fear and anger into energy for change.

32. Which of the following best describes "eco-anxiety"?

- A. Uncertainty about the future.
 - B. Anxiety about modern civilization.
 - C. Worries about the destruction of nature.
 - D. Fear of changes in the living standard.
33. Why are some ancient civilizations mentioned in paragraph 2?
- A. To present the collapse of ancient civilizations.
 - B. To prove the importance of ancient civilizations.
 - C. To add some background information on eco-anxiety.
 - D. To warn people to learn a lesson from the past.
34. Why is eco-anxiety on the rise?
- A. People lack the knowledge about nature.
 - B. Nature is in its most dangerous state ever.
 - C. People have limited access to natural resources.
 - D. Climate issues can't be solved effectively.
35. How does the author feel about the global conditions for humans in the future?
- A. Hopeful. B. Doubtful. C. Frustrated. D. Concerned.

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。

Color psychology is the study of how colors affect human behavior, mood, or physiological processes. Colors affect our feelings and memories. 36 Companies choose colors that they believe will motivate customers to buy their products and improve brand awareness.

Color perception is very subjective, as different people have different ideas about and responses to colors. Several factors influence color perception, which makes it difficult to determine if color alone impacts our emotions and actions. 37 In some cultures, for example, white is associated with happiness and purity. In a situation where a woman is wearing a white wedding dress, is she happy because she is influenced by the color white or because she is getting married? To someone from a different culture, wearing white may signify sadness. 38

While no direct cause and effect relationship between color and behavior has been found, some generalizations about colors and what they may symbolize have been determined. Colors including red, yellow, and orange are considered warm colors. 39 Cool colors include blue, violet, and green. These colors are associated with calmness and coolness.

40 We see colors with our brains. Our eyes are important for detecting and responding to light, but it is the brain's visual center in the occipital lobes（枕叶，后顶叶）that processes visual information and assigns color. The colors we see are determined by the wavelength of light that is reflected. The brain integrates these wavelength signals,

enabling us to distinguish among millions of different colors.

A. These colors are thought to stimulate exciting emotions.

B. We don't actually see colors with our eyes.

C. They are even thought to influence our buying choices.

D. Our brain associates the wavelength with a color.

E. Colors also have been used to treat various diseases.

F. This is because white is associated with sorrow and death in those cultures.

G. The influential factors of color perception include age and culture.

第二部分 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 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

There once was an ordinary street in the suburbs where no one cared much for their gardens. The lawns were overgrown, the weeds were 41 and the hedges (树篱) desperately needed to be cut back. It looked very 42. But when the neighbors saw their 43, they just looked at each other and laughed.

It seemed too hard to 44 all the gardens and no one could be bothered to make them better because everyone's garden was 45 terrible. No one felt it was urgent to 46 anything. Then a gardener named Bill moved in. Bill was a 47, hard-working and patient man who started working in the garden as soon as he 48 in the street. He took his lawn mower (割草机) out to cut back the grass and pulled out all of the weeds. Finally, he took up his gardening and started 49 his hedges, making them look like flowers, plants, stones, balls, etc.

Attracted by the 50, the neighbors walked by and admired the newly manicured (修整的) garden. Over some time, something interesting happened. One by one, the neighbors started to put in more 51 in their own gardens and the sounds of lawn mowers could be heard again. After a few months, the street was 52 from a dirty, unappealing collection of houses to a beautiful avenue that wouldn't be out of place in a stylish magazine.

One person's action showed everyone what could be achieved with a little 53 work. It's easy for us to 54 the environment around us because no one else cares about it. Remember what you positively do not only 55 yourself, but also results in a change to the whole world.

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|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. taking over | B. dying out | C. giving out | D. falling off |
| 42. A. tidy | B. delicate | C. familiar | D. awful |
| 43. A. gardens | B. doors | C. roofs | D. farms |
| 44. A. purchase | B. guard | C. clear | D. build |
| 45. A. scarcely | B. invisibly | C. slightly | D. equally |
| 46. A. keep | B. change | C. reach | D. defeat |
| 47. A. proud | B. casual | C. neat | D. selfless |

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|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 48. A. settled | B. stepped | C. performed | D. stood |
| 49. A. planting | B. picking | C. watering | D. shaping |
| 50. A. office clerk | B. fashion designer | C. landscape gardener | D. street cleaner |
| 51. A. furniture | B. staff | C. effort | D. heat |
| 52. A. transformed | B. moved | C. enlarged | D. passed |
| 53. A. mental | B. hard | C. corporate | D. optional |
| 54. A. observe | B. mind | C. overlook | D. pollute |
| 55. A. traps | B. benefits | C. defends | D. admires |

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 Japanese government has been urging the public to reduce wasted food for years as the country wastes 56 large amount of food every year despite its low level of food self-sufficiency rate.

More than half of the wasted food comes from related enterprises, 57 (main) from substandard food, returned food, and food leftovers from unsold products in restaurants. The rest come from household leftovers, food thrown away before 58 (eat), and food that is over-processed and wasted during cooking.

In recent years, smartphones 59 (play) a major role in cutting down on wasted food. In 2018, a mobile app 60 (call) TABETE, which means “Please eat” in Japanese, was launched in cities like Tokyo and Osaka, 61 (aim) to use digital technology to “save” any food 62 might go to waste.

The app allows stores 63 (post) pictures and prices of foods that need to be “saved”, while consumers can search for nearby stores, place an online order, pay for them and then pick them 64 at an agreed time. They also mobilize local shops to become TABETE 65 (member), showing food materials they might waste and appealing to the public to “save” them.

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

为倡导全民读书学习，9 月 29 日，以“阅享新时代，喜迎二十大”为主题的第六届书展在市文化宫拉开帷幕，历时 5 天。假定你是学校英语报社记者，请写一篇短文，报道此活动。

内容包括：

1. 时间地点
2. 活动内容（开幕式、逛书展、作家讲座、签名售书等）
3. 感受

提示词：

书展：book fair; 文化宫：Palace of Culture;

“阅享新时代，喜迎二十大”：“Enjoy the New Era and Welcome the 20th Congress of China”

注意：1、写作词数应为 80-100 词左右；

2、可根据要点适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

A Successful Book Fair

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。

Grandpa's Old Chair

It was the annual cleaning day for the family. John and his mom were busy cleaning the house. They cleaned upstairs, downstairs, inside and outside until everything was spotless. Exhausted, they sank into the couch. Just then, John's mom noticed an old chair that was faded (褪色的) and worn. That chair was for John's grandpa, who had lived with them since John's grandma had died.

"John, come and help me." John's mom sprang (跳) to her feet. "We'll take the chair outside. The garbage truck is picking up on our block tomorrow."

As they attempted to move the chair, John's grandpa made his way through the door. Seeing what was happening, he quickly tried to stop them. "No!" he protested. "You can't take my chair."

"But it's so old..." John's mom argued. "We'll buy you a new one."

"No," he persisted, trying to push his chair back into place.

John's mom finally let go of the chair and left the room. With a sigh of relief, the old man sank into his chair and closed his eyes.

"Grandpa, why won't you let us get rid of the chair?" John asked.

"You don't understand, John." His grandpa shook his head and said, "I sat in this chair with your grandma right here when I asked her to marry me. And I sat in this chair the night your father was born. Many years later," Grandpa's voice broke, "I sat in this chair when the doctor called and told me that your grandma was ill. I was lost without her, but the chair gave me comfort and warmth." The old man's sadness seemed to grow as he recalled that fateful (重大的) day.

"I understand now." John looked at his grandpa and said, "This is not just any old chair. It is more like a friend."

"Yes," he nodded. "We've gone through a lot together."

However, that night, when John and his grandpa were asleep, John's mom and dad carried the chair outside. It was a starless night. Spring had retreated and snow fell silently from the black sky and covered Grandpa's chair in a blanket of white.

注意： 1、续写词数应为 150 词左右；

2、请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

The next morning, John was woken by the garbage truck pulling up to the house.

Hearing this, John's mom looked at his grandpa and slowly walked towards him.