

福州市 2023 届高中毕业班第一次质量检测

英语试题

2023. 1

本试卷共 12 页，总分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。  
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。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a library.                      B. In a classroom.                      C. In a shop.
2. How will the speakers go to the mall?  
A. On foot.                      B. By taxi.                      C. By bus.
3. What does the man do probably?  
A. A teacher.                      B. An actor.                      C. A guard.
4. What time does the woman take the bus?  
A. At 4:50.                      B. At 5:00.                      C. At 6:15.
5. What does the man suggest doing at first?  
A. Taking a walk.                      B. Doing an experiment.                      C. Watching a movie.

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. Who is going to have the wedding?  
A. The woman.                      B. The woman's cousin.                      C. The man's cousin.
7. What is the man going to do?  
A. Buy a present.                      B. Select a suit.                      C. Look for a musician.

听第7段对话,回答第8至10题。

8. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?  
A. Relatives.                      B. Colleagues.                      C. Strangers.
9. What does the woman often  
do?  
A. Go swimming.                      B. Listen to music.                      C. Watch plays.
10. Why does the man refuse to travel abroad this summer?  
A. He doesn't like traveling.  
B. He's preparing for a concert.  
C. He'll visit his grandparents.

听第8段对话,回答第11至13题。

11. What does the woman think of playing sports?  
A. Boring.                      B. Relaxing.                      C. Amusing.
12. What did the man use to play?  
A. Volleyball.                      B. Handball.                      C. Baseball.
13. Where are the speakers going?  
A. To the gym.                      B. To the school field.                      C. To their classroom.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The storm.                      B. The power failure.                      C. The house safety.

15. How did the man ask for help?  
 A. By using the laptop. B. By making calls. C. By shouting.
16. What happened to the woman's house?  
 A. Its walls were damaged.  
 B. Its roof was blown away.  
 C. Its windows were broken.
17. When will the woman graduate at last?  
 A. In July. B. In August. C. In September.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When is this announcement given?  
 A. On Wednesday. B. On Friday. C. On Sunday.
19. Who will give the students a short lecture?  
 A. Tony. B. Diane. C. Mindy.
20. What are small students supposed to do?  
 A. Carry the food boxes.  
 B. Operate the machines.  
 C. Record some information.

## 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

As everyone knows that Mogao Caves in China has a "little sister"—Yulin Caves, which is smaller but better preserved than Mogao Caves. This "little sister" has the most brilliant murals (壁画) which are large in scale and diverse in forms and skills, with much art value. Here is some information to refer to when planning your tour here.

#### Daily Itinerary (行程)

**DAY 1:** Visit Mingshashan in the middle afternoon when it is not very hot and sunburn is low.

**DAY 2:** Visit Yulin Caves. You can visit up to 6 caves. After that, drive about 30 minutes to Suoyangcheng.

**DAY 3:** Visit the newly opened Mogao Caves Digital Exhibition Center. You will watch two short but well-produced educational documentary movies about Mogao Caves. After the movies, take the interzonal bus to Mogao Caves.

#### Highlights of This Tour

- In-depth tour of Mogao Caves and Yulin Caves
- Visiting Suoyangcheng—an ancient ruined city 2,000 years ago
- Private tour package covering airport pick-up, accommodation, sightseeing and private tour guide

#### Basic Information about Price

- \$380 per person
- This price is based on a group of 2 adults sharing one standard (double-bed) room in 4-star hotels and traveling with our private tour in low seasons
- This price is subject to change according to your traveling season, group size, hotel class, etc. ... If you want a lower price, you can get more people to join you, or use economy class hotels.

21. When can tourists see the documentary movies?

- A. On Day 1.      B. On Day 2.      C. On Day 3.      D. Any day.

22. What is a most interesting part of the tour?

- A. Two brilliant caves.      B. An old living city.  
C. Free accommodations.      D. In-depth travel in private.

23. Where can you find the text probably?

- A. In a history textbook.      B. On a travel agency website.  
C. In an academic journal.      D. On an exhibition of murals.

### B

Is it cake? Is it art? Is it both? For its third consecutive (连续的) year, the Blanton Museum of Art in Texas hosted its Great Blanton Bake-Off, and 16 bakers delivered on the challenge—to recreate any of the works from Italian Renaissance paintings to Latin American prints, in the Blanton's collections, in cake form.

Lizabel Stella, the museum's digital content manager, came up with the Bake-Off idea at the outset of the Covid-19 pandemic, when the museum had to temporarily close for three

months. Stella, like many in lockdown, noticed that many people were turning to baking as a curative and fun activity. "I was thinking, people can't come to the museum, and people love baking. How can I combine these together?" Stella said, "Art can be quite conceptual. And baking is tangible—so, in a way, it's a different way to consume art."

To participate in this year's competition, bakers accessed the museum's online catalog (目录) to select an artwork to reimagine. Then, contestants had to upload photos of their creations to Facebook by May 15. The museum shared the cakes with the public on World Baking Day (May 17) through social media stories, and the "virtual audience" had 24 hours to vote for their favorites. The winner of each category received gift cards from local bakery.

"At the heart, the Bake-Off is about having fun. We're going through a lot of hard things, such as lockdown. It's important to remember that it's okay to take a break—not to ignore the things that are happening, but to make time for the things that move you," said Stella. "This moves me. I'm gonna make a cake. It's very simple."

24. Why did Stella propose the idea of Bake-Off?
- A. To choose the best baker. B. To enhance the museum's reputation.  
C. To expose baking to the public. D. To engage people's interest with art at home.
25. Which best explains the underlined word "tangible" in paragraph 2?
- A. Touchable. B. Academic. C. Theoretical. D. Imaginary.
26. What event is the Great Blanton Bake-Off?
- A. A virtual contest. B. An online sale.  
C. A yard exhibition. D. A stage performance.
27. What is the purpose of this text?
- A. To provide people with fun. B. To display a creative activity.  
C. To promote the museum's business. D. To highlight the healing power of bakery.

### C

Imagine driving behind a huge truck shooting clouds of smoke into the air while your new fully electric vehicle cleans up its carbon emissions (排放). This dream may soon be a reality. A team of students in the Netherlands has created an electric car that not only doesn't produce carbon dioxide when driving, but actually pulls it out of the air.

The two-seater sports car was designed and built in less than a year by a team of 32 students at Eindhoven University of Technology. Called "ZEM", which stands for "zero emission mobility", the car is equipped with special devices that remove carbon dioxide from



the air as it drives. The team says if ZEM is driven about 32,000 kilometers, it can remove 2 kilograms of carbon dioxide from the air. That's not a huge amount. The team calculates that 10 ZEM cars on the road for a year would remove as much carbon dioxide as a typical tree does during that time. However, they also point out that there are over a billion passenger cars in the world that could be using this technology. And if a billion cars were removing carbon dioxide instead of producing it, the result would be huge.

ZEM also has several other innovations that help to make it more capable of being sustained: the car's frame and panels (面板) are 3D printed to reduce waste; it was built using recycled and recyclable materials; and it can be easily taken apart so that many of its parts can be reused. ZEM's battery is also reusable, and has another handy feature: it can be charged with solar panels on the car's roof—and can even be used to provide power to your house when the car isn't on the road.

According to the statistics, transportation was responsible for over 20% of global dioxide emissions in 2020—and of those emissions, cars were responsible for 41%. The Eindhoven team says its goal is to challenge the electric car industry: If 32 students can build a car like this in less than a year, then surely car manufacturers (生产商) are expected to adopt these innovations.

28. What is special about ZEM?

- A. It can end the world's CO<sub>2</sub> release.
- B. It can cut the truck's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- C. It can reduce the level of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air.
- D. It can absorb dirty air as well as CO<sub>2</sub>.

29. Why does the team run the calculation of ZEM in paragraph 2?

- A. To demonstrate a superb vision of ZEM cars.
- B. To explain how ZEM removes CO<sub>2</sub> as trees do.
- C. To illustrate the ongoing change in car making.
- D. To show the influence of ZEM on the car market.

30. What do we know about all the components of ZEM?

- A. They are of high quality.
- B. They are easy to process.
- C. They are convenient to print.
- D. They are environmentally friendly.

31. What does the Eindhoven team hope to achieve in the future?

- A. Sharp decline in fuel consumption.
- B. Mass production of ZEM cars.
- C. Big success in beating other car makers.
- D. Dramatic changes in transportation.

## D

The researchers drew a conclusion that orphaned (成为孤儿) elephants would be more stressed out than non-orphans. There's a lot of evidence that the mother-child bond helps reduce stress in animals, which has been demonstrated previously in rats and birds, says the study leader Jenna Parker. Elephants have complicated social structures and deep family bonds. Because orphaned elephants in the same region die at a higher rate than elephants with living mothers, it seemed like a no-brainer that surviving orphans would be stressed out.

The team, however, made an unexpected finding: There really wasn't a difference in the stress hormone (荷尔蒙) levels of orphaned and non-orphaned elephants, as long as they lived with family members, such as aunts, cousins, or brothers and sisters. Elephants—even the orphans—that lived in groups with fellows of their own age turned out to be under less stress than those that didn't.

Parker recalls two orphans in the study, Frida and Rothko. "Frida had a non-functional left ear and Rothko had a non-functional right ear," and they were inseparable, she says. "It was as though they had at least one good set of ears as long as they were together!" The findings also fit with previous social research in African elephants, Parker says. "Orphans increase interaction with their age mates after their mother's death." She notes that dominance is structured by age in elephants: Older elephants may outrank younger elephants when it comes to food, for example, but elephants of the same age are generally equals.

With human-wildlife conflict and drought threats to elephants in the region, the findings published today in *Communicative Biology* offer a new insight into how having a strong fellow elephant may contribute to elephants' survival. This information could also help recovery facilities that take in orphaned elephants set the animals up for a successful future in the wild—releasing them in large groups of bonded fellows, for example. "The bottom line here is that elephants need elephants," says Parker. "And when the worst happens, like losing a mother, some find new ways to survive and grow happily."

32. Why are family bonds and social structures mentioned in paragraph 1?

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. To prove their connection.  | B. To explain their meanings.    |
| C. To show their significance. | D. To clarify their differences. |

33. Which statement may Parker agree with?
- A. Non-orphans outrank orphans in elephants.
  - B. Orphaned elephants are in need of their age mates.
  - C. Older elephants tend to attend to younger elephants.
  - D. Orphaned elephants prefer interaction with older elephants.
34. What does the author think of the team's research findings?
- A. They're baseless.
  - B. They're novel.
  - C. They're original.
  - D. They're predictable.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Hunting and Drought Are Major Threats to Elephants
  - B. Human Protection Helps Orphaned Elephants Survive
  - C. Living with Older Elephants May Contribute to Survival
  - D. Friends May Be Key to Stress Relief for Orphaned Elephants

第三节 (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。

During winter holidays, you'll likely be photographed countless times. Reuniting with family and friends naturally pushes you to value the moments by taking photos. 36. We take pictures on our phones and quickly check if the photos are good enough to be uploaded online or shared. Unfortunately, however, most of us are not naturally attractive in photos, and being the subject of so many photographs frequently results in more than a few images we wish didn't exist. 37. By following these simple methods, you may permanently delete undesirable images and enjoy your holiday without worrying about what might end up online.

Knowing lighting is the first step to getting good pictures. The trick is to place yourself in front of the light and place the lighting behind the camera. When you take a shot with the light in front of your camera, the photograph looks dark. However, bright lighting on your face and behind the lenses (镜头) will make you look brighter and help avoid minor imperfections. 38. Also, ensure that windows and lighting equipment are behind the camera if you're shooting indoors.



39 ! Maybe a side profile suits you the most, or if you have a nice face, a front-face photo can look the best. So, take some selfies (自拍) and learn your ideal photo profile before a shoot. With confidence, ~~take your next shot!~~

While a complex surroundings can result in an award-winning photo, it frequently shifts the viewer's attention away from you. If you're photographing outside, choose a solid-colored building or wall to pose against. 40 . Having everything in order behind you can significantly influence the outcome of a photograph.

- A. Nowadays photos are instant
- B. Photoshoot skills are the top priority
- C. However, it does not have to be the case this year
- D. Appropriate angles can give you an excellent photograph
- E. If the light is bright, it will create shadows on your body
- F. If you're outside, position the camera so that the sun is behind it
- G. Ensure that the background is clean and tidy while shooting indoors

### 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。

There was a young boy at a beautiful beach digging sands using his plastic tools. While his other friends were playing the whole time, the little boy spent his day 41 his sandcastle. He even 42 a moat (护城河) using a spoon, a bridge with a 43, and walls for his castle.

After a whole long day, he finished his 44 sandcastle until the waves washed his hard work. Holding back his tears, the boy didn't get mad and 45 decided to study the waves that 46 his creation.

The boy was aware of the 47 and saw it a couple of times already. He already knew how to do things better. He felt no 48, regret, or fear any more whenever the waves came. He just smiled, 49 his tools and left. He knew that the tide was beyond his 50 and he

couldn't do anything about it. What he could do though is how to 51 those situations.

Basically, no matter where you are, the waves of life will always 52 you. What matters most is how you behave during those moments and what they 53 about yourselves along this 54 called life. Keep calm while looking at things from different viewpoints because sometimes all it takes for 55 to happen in your life is by looking at things through different lenses!

- |                   |                 |                 |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. creating   | B. picturing    | C. drawing      | D. watching      |
| 42. A. kept       | B. made         | C. crossed      | D. defended      |
| 43. A. bucket     | B. stone        | C. rope         | D. stick         |
| 44. A. old        | B. royal        | C. dream        | D. solid         |
| 45. A. therefore  | B. instead      | C. still        | D. nevertheless  |
| 46. A. supported  | B. perfected    | C. copied       | D. destroyed     |
| 47. A. castle     | B. construction | C. sand         | D. tide          |
| 48. A. sorrow     | B. doubt        | C. hesitation   | D. excitement    |
| 49. A. held up    | B. picked up    | C. searched for | D. threw away    |
| 50. A. belief     | B. repair       | C. control      | D. awareness     |
| 51. A. talk about | B. draw upon    | C. react to     | D. fight against |
| 52. A. search     | B. take         | C. recognize    | D. find          |
| 53. A. know       | B. teach        | C. judge        | D. beat          |
| 54. A. distance   | B. line         | C. journey      | D. circle        |
| 55. A. changes    | B. crashes      | C. events       | D. attacks       |

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。

World Oceans Day is an international day that takes place annually on 8 June. It is observed as a 56 (remind) every year of the destruction 57 (cause) by human activities like garbage and waste water treatment and oil leaks. This year the main purpose of the Day is to inform a 58 (wide) public of the impact of human actions 59 the ocean, expecting more people 60 (care) about the worsening situation.

The Day is now celebrated in over 100 countries with hundreds of special events broadcast across the globe. It 61 (mark) in a variety of ways, including launching new campaigns and holding special events, to advance ocean conservation and education.

Young people are an important part. The Day provides them with a platform 62 they can express their concerns and share their ideas. Each year, the Day has a theme for the campaigns and events. For example, in 2016 and 2017 the themes were "Healthy oceans, healthy planet" and "Our oceans, our future", 63 (respective). "Collective Action for the Ocean" is the theme in 2022, 64 (throw) light on the communities, ideas, and solutions that are working together to protect and recover the ocean 65 everything it sustains.

#### 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,上周日你校举办了以"The Power of Voluntary Work"为主题的演讲比赛。请你为校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 参加人员;
2. 比赛过程;
3. 活动反响。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右
2. 请在答题卡的相应位

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。

Rick, a ten-year-old boy, was constantly angry at everything around him. He always fought in school with the other kids. Once he had an outburst in school. Upset by something a classmate said to him, he pushed the boy, and a fight happened. When the teacher stepped in to break it up, Rick went crazy, throwing papers and books around the classroom and rushing out. His teachers couldn't say anything that would comfort the kid. And the parents of his schoolmates were getting concerned. Rick was earning quite the reputation. After talking with school officials, Rick's mom tried everything she could to calm Rick down.

She tried different methods until one day she came home with a canvas (画布) and paint. "What's this?", Rick asked. Rick's mom handed over the painting equipment and said, "Whenever you feel angry, paint whatever you're angry about instead of bursting out." Rick wasn't that happy about it but he gave it a try anyway. Over the next few weeks, the young boy created several artworks. They mostly showed disturbing images though. So his mom took all of the paintings and called Rick over so that they could talk about them. "Tell me, Rick. What are these paintings about?"

"Well, the first painting is about how some of the kids show off their new clothes and pencil cases. The next painting is about my teacher who keeps telling me about how I'm doing things wrong. And the last painting is about how one of my schoolmate's father suggested that I change my attitude. All of them make me so angry." Rick's mom, in a calm voice, took Rick by her side and told him: "Don't you see it, Rick?" "See what?" Rick asked. "You're so angry at all of these things but not once did you try to understand why you're getting so angry. What have all these people done to you, really?"

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。

Rick was lost in thought.

Rick knew it was time to change.