

# 2023 届高三高考滚动检测卷(一)

## 英 语

### 考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

### 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。

1. What does the woman need to do today?  
A. Search for material. B. Recite a composition. C. Participate in a competition.
2. Who is ill?  
A. The man. B. The woman. C. The man's brother.
3. When will the man leave for Sweden?  
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.
4. What does the man offer to do for the woman?  
A. Pick up her father. B. Drive her home. C. Give her the direction.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A picture. B. An album. C. A story.

#### 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. Why does the man mention the bookstore to the woman?  
A. To ask her to advertise her books.  
B. To advise her to buy books there.  
C. To celebrate its tenth anniversary.
7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Seller and buyer. B. Husband and wife. C. Neighbors.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What was the man's trouble in his childhood?  
A. He lacked his own space. B. He often felt very lonely. C. He had no interest in study.

9. What does the woman say about her brother?

- A. He doesn't like playing with her.
- B. He is two years younger than her.
- C. He gets along quite well with her.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is Anna doing these days?

- A. Traveling around the world.
- B. Taking a course on illnesses.
- C. Receiving professional treatment.

11. How many people around the world suffer from depression according to WHO?

- A. 350 million.
- B. 400 million.
- C. 900 million.

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a hospital.
- B. At school.
- C. At home.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man think of visiting art galleries?

- A. Dull.
- B. Time-consuming.
- C. Meaningful.

14. Where did the woman go last year?

- A. Seoul.
- B. Paris.
- C. Washington.

15. How old is the woman now?

- A. 22 years old.
- B. 26 years old.
- C. 28 years old.

16. Which gallery does the woman want to visit next year?

- A. The National Gallery of Art.
- B. Musee d'Orsay.
- C. Centre Pompidou.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is Black Friday now?

- A. An international event within stores.
- B. A national event only for online sales.
- C. An online and offline shopping festival.

18. When did Cyber Monday begin?

- A. In 2005.
- B. In 2009.
- C. In 2015.

19. Which event earned the most last year?

- A. Singles' Day.
- B. Black Friday.
- C. Prime Day.

20. What is the speaker's attitude towards Prime Day?

- A. Uninterested.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Ambiguous.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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

These destinations march to the beat of their own drum. So put on your dancing shoes and head to these sweet-sounding cities.

#### New Orleans

In the 19th century, slaves gathered on Sundays to play drums, dance, and sing in Congo Square. Those lively rhythms of Africa ran head on with the sounds of Europe to create jazz, a typical American art form that has inspired generations of Americans and spread around the globe. But this isn't suit-wearing, head-nodding, polite jazz. New Orleans jazz sweeps you off your feet and makes you jump and clap and sing along.

## Chicago

Large numbers of African Americans left the South in search of better opportunities during 1916~1970 and Chicago attracted scores of these people, who brought with them the sound of the Mississippi River. Here, it changed into something sad and symphonic: blues. Blues was not born in Chicago, but it was here that it found a new voice and began to spread its message around the world.

## Memphis

Memphis is the birthplace of rock and roll. It was here in Sun Studios in the summer of 1951 that Ike Turner and his band the Delta Cats recorded “Rocket 88”, widely regarded as the first rock and roll song. But, like so many great things, it happened by accident—the guitarist’s loudspeaker broke down during the recording, creating a unique guitar sound that would become a hallmark of the music. People didn’t know how to classify it, but they knew they loved it. The rest is history.

## New York City

New York is one of the world’s greatest cities where you can listen to all kinds of music. But to experience a true New York state of mind, you have to leave the shiny towers and Broadway shows of Manhattan and head to Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens to explore the city’s hip-hop history.

21. What do New Orleans jazz and Chicago blues have in common?

- A. They sound very sad.
- B. They have similar origin.
- C. They happened by accident.
- D. They are played on the guitar.

22. When was rock and roll born?

- A. In the 19th century.
- B. In the late 19th century.
- C. In the early 20th century.
- D. In the mid-20th century.

23. What are Harlem and Queens known for?

- A. Blues.
- B. Jazz.
- C. Hip-hop.
- D. Rock and roll.

## B

Sherlock Holmes is an imaginary private detective created by British writer Arthur Conan Doyle in the late 1880s. Doyle’s stories about the detective have been turned into movies and television shows.

Sherlock Holmes has a powerful memory method. In a recent BBC television series, he uses a memory technique called a “mind palace” or “memory palace”. In one show, for example, Holmes has been severely wounded in a shooting and searched in his mind for ways to survive. He visits rooms in his mind palace, looking for helpful memories. In one room, he finds his childhood dog, and the memory helps calm the detective.

The memory palace idea is neither Doyle’s nor BBC’s creation. The method for remembering has existed for thousands of years. Many language educators today teach their students how to use the method to improve their language skills.

But what exactly is a memory palace? It is a physical space that you know well, such as your home, or a school you attended, and that you can picture in your head. You then imagine placing anything you want to remember inside the memory palace, such as words, phrases, facts, or even the order of events.

But there are three keys to making a strong memory palace: emotion, movement and connections between the object and something permanent. Imagining things in a humorous or crazy way improves your ability to remember them. Connecting images to actions or something permanent in your palace will create lasting memories.

Now, let’s try this technique to remember the materials for a pizza: flour, water, tomato

sauce, and cheese. First, put down these words on cards. Then close your eyes and picture you entering your bedroom. However, it has been taken up by cups that are filled with flour, water, tomato sauce and cheese. They are watching a cooking show on your bed. Frightened by your entry, they jump up and knock each other down. Once they have got mixed, they explode and cover your bed with a huge delicious pizza!

24. The memory palace \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is an ancient memory method  
B. was created by a famous BBC show  
C. first appeared in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel  
D. is the latest method used by language teachers
25. Which place is more suitable for your memory palace game?  
A. A fictional castle.  
B. Your favorite shop.  
C. A stranger's office.  
D. Your dream university.
26. Why are emotion, movement and connections important in the game?  
A. They help people get relaxed.  
B. They will attract more participants.  
C. They can make study less boring.  
D. They help create long-time memories.
27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?  
A. A nonverbal performance.  
B. A creative writing method.  
C. A "mind palace" example.  
D. A pizza-making process.

### C

Are you a talkative person? Do you like chatting with your colleagues? Every day around the world, most people who go to work avoid making small talk with their colleagues once they get there.

Some put on their headphones and keep their eyes low. Others will pretend to receive an urgent message that requires an immediate, life-or-death rapid response, which prevents them from doing pretty much anything else, including the conversation made while people are heating up lunch in the office microwave or while walking from the entrance of their office building to the nearest bus stop.

If those sound familiar or if you've convinced yourself that avoiding small talk with colleagues is smart self-preservation and that the risk of saying something offensive or coming across as socially unskillful is not worth the reward of connecting with somebody, then there is a bad piece of news—your false logic could be costing you a higher position at work.

Jamie Terran, a licensed career coach in New York City, said that small talk between colleagues builds rapport, which builds trust. "Rapport is the feeling that allows you to extend the deadline, or overlook smaller mistakes because it makes your colleagues to remember that we're only human," she added.

However, many people underestimate how much their conversation partners like them. But it's not necessary. Imagine that after you have an awkward small talk with your colleague, do you think that the colleague you just talked with is a terrible conversationalist? No. You just feel bad about yourself. And your colleague feels the same about himself or herself.

If you're generally anxious in social situations, Terran suggested coming up with questions or stories from which you can pull. "Whether or not you share personal information about yourself is up to you, but discussing things you truly care about always works," she said. "Topics related to your professional field, for example, the sports you do well, is a great place to start."

28. How do most people avoid chatting with their colleagues?  
A. By asking their colleagues to stay far away.  
B. By getting themselves occupied on purpose.

- C. By reading something unrelated to their work.  
D. By devoting themselves fully to the deadlines.
29. What may people lose if they avoid small talk with colleagues?  
A. Smart self-preservation. B. Trust in their colleagues.  
C. Professional and social skills. D. A chance for job promotion.
30. What do people worry about after an awkward chat with their colleagues?  
A. Their colleagues will overlook their efforts.  
B. They are likely to make more big mistakes.  
C. Their colleagues may think poorly of them.  
D. They will lose heart during the coming days.
31. What does Jamie Terran strongly suggest about making small talk?  
A. Making up funny stories about others.  
B. Talking about something you are good at.  
C. Choosing serious topics for discussion.  
D. Sharing private information about yourself.

### D

Corn is among the most commonly consumed grains on the planet. Globally, the average human will consume 70 pounds of corn each year! That's a whole lot of corn that needs to be grown each year, and that's not even accounting for corn being grown for animal consumption and biofuel. Just like many other popular foods, farmers are finding it difficult to get enough corn produced.

Of course, complicating matters is the fact that corn is a tropical(热带的) plant, meaning farmers can't produce it during the colder months of the year. Now, researchers from Cornell University's Boyce Thompson Institute have developed their own solution: a new variation of corn that recovers much more quickly after being exposed to cold temperatures.

Lead researcher David Stern, president of the Boyce Thompson Institute, and his team made this incredible breakthrough by building on research originally published two years ago. That study had discovered that increasing the levels of an enzyme(酶) called Rubisco in plants caused them to grow more rapidly and reach larger sizes. Rubisco helps plants turn atmospheric carbon dioxide(CO<sub>2</sub>) into sugar. Regarding corn specifically, Rubisco levels in corn drop considerably in cold weather.

This time, the research team planted a large group of corn plants, and provided a portion of the group with more Rubisco. Then, they allowed all the plants to grow for three weeks at 77 degrees Fahrenheit(normal growing temperature for corn) before dropping the temperature to 57 degrees Fahrenheit for two more weeks. Finally, they heated things up back again to 77 degrees.

"The corn with more Rubisco performed better than regular corn before, during and after chilling(冷却)," explains first author Coralie Salesse-Smith. "In fact, we were able to reduce the severity of chilling stress and allow for a more rapid recovery."

All in all, the corn with more Rubisco was able to recover from the colder temperatures more quickly and with less damage done. The Rubisco corn plants grew to be taller. These results are very promising. However, Stern and his team say they're still working on improving their approach.

32. What makes the research particularly necessary according to the text?  
A. The great climate change. B. Lack of heat-tolerant corn.  
C. The large demand for corn. D. Corn's insensitivity to climate.
33. What did the researchers do during the study?  
A. They made those corn plants resist Rubisco.  
B. They assessed corn plants' ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.

- C. They removed all the chilling stress on corn plants.  
D. They exposed corn plants to different temperatures.
34. What should the researchers think of the corn plant they developed?  
A. It has functioned well in solving global starvation.  
B. It is qualified enough to be grown around the world.  
C. It recovers from the colder temperatures more slowly.  
D. It isn't yet completely perfect for chilling tolerance.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?  
A. Much More Corn Plants Are Badly Needed  
B. Corn Plants Aren't Sensitive to Cold Weather  
C. Scientists Have Developed Cold-resistant Corn  
D. Tropical Corn Is Going to Become History Soon

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Does the Body Burn Fat When You Are Hungry?**

Your body stores fat as a way to help protect you against starvation if you can't take in enough food. However, your fat reserve isn't the first place your body goes for food. Instead, it reaches out for sugar for energy. 36

Hunger is normally a reflection that your body has used up energy from recent food you ate and has moved onto getting energy from sugar in your blood. 37 The more sugar you take in, the more fuel your body has to use before it reaches out to the fat stores. If your body doesn't have enough sugar to supply the energy it needs, it begins to burn fat when you're hungry instead.

Missing meals and going hungry can change your metabolism(新陈代谢) so it stores fat instead of burning it. 38 However, if you skip meals for several days and severely lower your calorie(卡路里) intake, your body begins to store as much fat as possible.

39 Your body burns up sugar stored in your system and begins to burn fat as you continue to exercise. However, exercising when you're hungry won't help you burn fat faster. A recent study shows that the body burns the same amount of fat regardless of whether you are hungry when you exercise.

Staying hungry all day won't necessarily help you burn fat, but cutting calories is key to losing weight. 40 Snack(吃点心) in between meals to keep your metabolism working all day, which helps it burn more fat than if it's allowed to slow down when it's not meal time. Snacking in between meals can help you control your meal sizes at meal time.

- A. Exercise is key to burning fat.  
B. You shouldn't cut out food to cut calories.  
C. This doesn't happen in a day of missing meals.  
D. Just being hungry doesn't mean your body is burning fat.  
E. If you take in less food than your body burns, you'll lose weight.  
F. Your body stores sugar in case you need it when you feel hungry.  
G. Eat five or six small meals throughout the day instead of three large ones.

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)**

**第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was packing lunch for my two children. It was so early in the day that it was still 41 outside. It drove me crazy because I lacked 42. Being a single mom, I needed all the shut-eye I could get. So why was I adding this 43 to my life? It's all because of a

family 44 .

I remember my grandmother telling me how she 45 leftovers (剩菜) for my grandfather's lunch. He always 46 to come home starving. 47 , after much questioning, he admitted he had been 48 half his lunch to a coworker. From then on, my grandmother always sent extra.

My mom didn't have 49 to pack lunches for five kids in school, so we ate 50 food. Once, I broke school rules, 51 , Mom decided to pack my lunch to school, which consisted of 52 a hamburger and a cookie for several days. But by Friday, I found in my lunchbox my 53 egg salad sandwich and a giant jellyroll (卷筒蛋糕) with a note on top—Just in case you want to 54 . I was in 55 as I offered slice after slice to my friends.

As I went on packing lunch, I thought about the 56 it took for my grandparents to share what little food they had. And my mother 57 to do the same. Even today, Thanksgiving day at her home always includes at least two guests who are 58 . Either leaves with a bag of leftovers and several dollars.

Although our budget was 59 and unable for extras, by sharing the little we had, I was carrying on a tradition, a lesson of kindness I could 60 to my own kids!

- |                     |                   |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. dark         | B. bright         | C. stormy       | D. normal       |
| 42. A. money        | B. sleep          | C. confidence   | D. honour       |
| 43. A. stress       | B. hope           | C. identity     | D. sweet        |
| 44. A. gathering    | B. conflict       | C. tradition    | D. business     |
| 45. A. bought       | B. prepared       | C. searched     | D. packed       |
| 46. A. pretended    | B. seemed         | C. intended     | D. happened     |
| 47. A. Eventually   | B. Generally      | C. Strangely    | D. Naturally    |
| 48. A. breaking up  | B. paying off     | C. calling for  | D. giving away  |
| 49. A. privilege    | B. problem        | C. courage      | D. time         |
| 50. A. bakery       | B. stand          | C. canteen      | D. cafe         |
| 51. A. Even so      | B. What is more   | C. If necessary | D. As a result  |
| 52. A. partly       | B. merely         | C. slightly     | D. hardly       |
| 53. A. alternative  | B. ordinary       | C. favorite     | D. expensive    |
| 54. A. abandon      | B. bargain        | C. share        | D. return       |
| 55. A. heaven       | B. tension        | C. curiosity    | D. trouble      |
| 56. A. appreciation | B. responsibility | C. sacrifice    | D. intelligence |
| 57. A. refused      | B. continued      | C. afforded     | D. failed       |
| 58. A. ambitious    | B. homeless       | C. punctual     | D. speechless   |
| 59. A. tight        | B. abundant       | C. compulsory   | D. independent  |
| 60. A. make use of  | B. take on        | C. get hold of  | D. pass on      |

## 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。

A must-stop destination on any visit 61 Paris, the Louvre Museum welcomes almost 9 million visitors a year to its rich art collections. So far the museum 62 (receive) billions of visitors.

Originally a fortress (堡垒) on the right bank of the Seine, the Louvre provided 63 (protect) for the French capital during the governing of King Philippe Auguste (1190—1202). It wasn't until the 64 (two) half of the 14th century that King Charles V made it his home, and the Louvre Palace was born. After the fall of the French monarchy (君主制) in 1793, the building's purpose changed once again, 65 (make) it home to thousands of pieces of the nation's art collection.

The Louvre Museum, 66 is Europe's largest museum, shows its visitors 460,000

works from around the world, including the *Mona Lisa*. In fact, there's so much to see that it takes at least 3 days 67 (experience) all that the Louvre has to offer.

Whether alone, or in a group, there 68 (be) more than one way to explore the museum's collections. Multimedia guides for adults and children guarantee 69 unforgettable experience. For groups, let one of the 70 (special) trained guides take you through the halls and galleries.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I had always been looking forward to becoming a volunteer. On May 2nd, my classmates and I went to the park near our school that we took part in a volunteer labor. We got there at nine o'clock. After being divided three groups, we began to work. All groups had their own task. Group One planted trees but watered flowers. Group Two picked up litter leaving by tourists and cleaned the benches. Mine group wiped all the equipment in Children's Playground. Each of us worked hardly. At about half past eleven, we finish working. Though we were very much tired, we were happy. It was a meaningfully day for us because we had done a good deed.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是某国际学校的学生会主席,你校将举办元旦晚会(New Year's Eve Gala)。请你写一则通知,内容包括:

- 1. 举办晚会的目的;
- 2. 请各班准备节目;
- 3. 报名时间和地点。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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