

树德中学高 2023 级高三上开学考试英语试题**第一部分 听力(共两节，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)**

1. What is the woman doing recently?

- A. She is losing weight. B. She is skipping breakfast.
C. She is learning how to cook.

2. Why do the speakers decide to take the underground?

- A. To get there in time. B. To walk more steps. C. To avoid the rush hour.

3. When does the cafeteria usually open?

- A. At eleven forty. B. About twenty minutes later.
C. At half past twelve.

4. Who is probably the woman?

- A. A policewoman. B. A taxi driver. C. A passer-by.

5. Where is Wallace now?

- A. At home. B. At the City Library. C. At the Harper Design company.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man now?

- A. A music producer. B. An applications engineer.
C. A translator of many languages.

7. What is the man's official language in his university?

- A. French. B. Indian. C. English.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of clothes should the man prepare?

- A. Formal clothes and tie. B. Expensive clothes and shoes.
C. Casual clothes and bathing suit.

9. How will the woman inform the man of the party time?

- A. She will send him an e-mail. B. She will telephone him.
C. She will ask Jay to tell him.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man's wife take?

- A. Tomato salad and fried pepper. B. Potato soup and fried steak.
C. Tomato soup and fried fish.

11. What kind of salad does the man order?

- A. Mixed salad. B. Tomato salad. C. Potato salad.

12. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a coffee shop. B. At a restaurant. C. In a tea house.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the man get information of used cars?

- A. From advertisements on TV.

- B. From advertisements in the paper.
C. From advertisements in magazines.
14. Which website will offer more information of used cars locally?
A. Carlist. B. CarMax. C. Craigslist.
15. How can the woman get to the nearest CarMax?
A. Turn to the college bulletin board.
B. Turn to the Internet or TV stations.
C. Turn to the Internet or the phone book.
16. What can students turn to for more information?
A. College bulletin board. B. College school playground.
C. College websites.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is special about Cuba?
A. Students do not pay for school.
B. Students study and do manual work at school.
C. Students work for tuition at school.
18. How often do students work at school?
A. Every week. B. Every day. C. Every summer.
19. Which purpose is not intended by the system?
A. Developing good working habits.
B. Learning the importance of production.
C. Training students to be experts in tasting vegetables.
20. What do we learn from the passage?
A. Students usually work on the land owned by the school.
B. Students plant vegetables, fruit and crops.
C. In summer, all students go to help farmers.

第二部分 阅读(共两节，每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分)

第一节 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

Some distinctive villages in China were recognized among the Best Tourism Villages 2024 by the United Nations World Tourism Organization at its 122nd session of the Executive Council in Cartagena, Colombia on Friday.

•Azheke in Yunnan Province

Surrounded by rice terraces and vibrant greenery, over 60 "mushroom cottages" with brick walls and thatched roofs are regarded as the best-preserved cluster of Hani ethnic group traditional architecture. For over 160 years, the tiny village has been home to the Hani ethnic group.

•Xitou in Zhejiang Province

Hidden in the mountainous region of Longquan, Zhejiang Province, Xitou village is a place steeped in a millennium-long tradition of celadon porcelain making. With a history of 1,400 years, it boasts seven ancient kilns (窑) still in use, proof of its rich porcelain culture.

• **Taoping in Sichuan Province**

Located in a picturesque valley east of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Taoping village in Lixian County, is a land of tranquil beauty that boasts the marvelous heritage of one of China's oldest ethnic groups—the Qiang. The village has one of the best-preserved ancient Qiang architectural complexes with a history of 2,000 years.

• **Yandunjiao in Shandong Province**

With thousands of elegant swans enjoying their winter time at the fishing village Yandunjiao in Rongcheng, guests could feel the authentic experience with homemade meals using local ingredients and a short escape from city life while appreciating the graceful scene.

Other villages include Guanyang village in Fujian Province, Shibadong village in Hunan Province, and Xiaogang village in Anhui Province.

1. What do Azheke and Taoping villages have in common?

- A. They own a history of over one thousand years.
- B. They are best known for their landscape and agriculture.
- C. They feature architecture of their respective ethnic groups.
- D. They were once isolated and people lived in poverty.

2. Which village will fascinate people with curiosity about handcraft?

- A. Azheke village.
- B. Xitou village.
- C. Yandunjiao village.
- D. Taoping village.

3. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A history textbook.
- B. A geography magazine.
- C. A research paper.
- D. A government report.

B

I was born and raised in Minnesota, the USA, but as an adult I have mostly lived in Europe and Africa. I teach cross-cultural management at the International Business School near Paris. For the last 15 years, I've studied how people in different parts of the world build trust, communicate, and make decisions especially in the workplace.

While traveling in Tokyo recently with a colleague, I gave a short talk to a group of 20 managers. At the end, I asked whether there were any questions or comments. No hands went up, so I went to sit down. My colleague

whispered to me, “I think there actually were some comments, Erin. Do you mind if I fry?” I agreed, but I guessed it a waste of breath. He asked the group again. “Any comments or questions?”

Still, no one raised a hand, but this time he looked very carefully at each person in the silent audience. Gesturing to one of them, he said, “Do you have something to add?” To my amazement, she responded “Yes, thank you.” and asked me a very interesting question. My colleague repeated this several times, looking directly at the audience and asking for more questions or comments.

After the session, I asked my colleague, “How do you know that those people had questions?” He hesitated, not sure how to explain it, and then said, “it has to do with how bright their eyes are.”

He continued “In Japan, we don’t make as much direct eye contact as you do in the West. So when you asked if there were any comments, most people were not looking directly at you. But a few people in the group were looking right at you, and their eyes were bright. That indicates that they would be happy to have you call on them.”

I thought to myself I would never have learned from my upbringing in Minnesota. Since then, I try to focus on understanding behavior in other cultures I encounter, and keep finding the bright eyes in the room.

4. What can we conclude from the first paragraph?

- A. Life in Minnesota has made the author worn out.
- B. The author enjoys traveling around the world.
- C. Different cultures are kind of familiar to the author.
- D. The author may start his own business in the future.

5. Hearing the colleague whispering, the author _____.

- A. went back to his seat and got seated
- B. knew his colleague had some questions
- C. owed a big debt of gratitude to his colleague
- D. thought his colleague would get nowhere

6. Where does the author’s colleague probably come from?

- A. Japan.
- B. America.
- C. Africa.
- D. France

7. Which is the proper title for the passage?

- A. Focusing on Behavior in Cultures.
- B. Looking at Another Culture in the Eye.
- C. Sharing Different Cultures in Tokyo.

D. Admiring the Beauty in the Eye.

C

Symbolic communication in the form of language underlies our unique ability to reason — or the conventional wisdom holds so. A new study published in *Science*, though, suggests our capacity to reason logically may not actually depend on language, at least not fully. The findings show babies still too young to speak can reason and make reasonable deductions.

The authors — a team from several European institutions — studied infants (婴儿) aged 12 and 19 months, when language learning and speech production has just begun but before complex mastery has been achieved. The children had to inspect distinct objects repeatedly — such as a dinosaur and a flower. The items were initially hidden behind a black wall. In one set of experiments the animation (动漫) would show a cup scooping up (舀出) the dinosaur. Half of the time, the barrier would then be removed to reveal, as expected, the remaining flower. In the rest of the instances, though, the wall would disappear and a second dinosaur would be there.

The children deduced in these latter occurrences that something was not quite right, even though they were unable to express in words what was wrong. Eye-tracking — a commonly used technique to judge mental abilities in preverbal (语前的) children and apes — showed infants stared significantly longer at scenes where the unexpected object appeared behind the barrier, suggesting they were confused by the reveal. “Our results indicate that the acquisition of logical vocabulary might not be the source of the most fundamental logical building blocks in the mind,” says lead study author Nicolo Cesana-Arlotti. A major component of human logic, he notes, relates to thinking about alternative possibilities and eliminating inconsistent ones: Does the dinosaur sit behind the barrier or does the flower? In a formal logic this is called a disjunctive syllogism (析取三段论): A or B; if not A, therefore B.

Cesana-Arlotti acknowledges his findings do not deny the importance of language and symbolic communication to human brain development, and to our evolutionary backstory. Yet the new research suggests that perhaps it is not entirely necessary to shape the brain’s logical reasoning capacities. He plans further work studying how logic before the development of language might still differ from reasoning abilities that appear once language comes along, as language may open additional reasoning abilities unavailable to the speechless brain.

“To our knowledge, nobody has ever directly documented logical reasoning in 12-month-old infants before.” he adds.

8. We can learn from the new study published in *Science* that _____.

- A. the ability to reason logically is unique to humans
- B. babies are too young to make reasonable deductions
- C. language is not a requirement for some basic reasoning

D. the new findings correspond with the conventional ideas

9. The researchers draw the conclusion from the fact that _____.

A the infants were aware of illogical outcomes

B. the infants inspected distinct objects over and again

C. the infants were very sensitive to the removal of the barrier

D. the infants showed interest in the appearance of the dinosaur

10. The underlined word “eliminating” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

A. resisting

B. removing

C. expanding

D. exploring

11. According to the text, what will Cesana-Arlotti study further?

A. The mental development of babies.

B. The initial state of logic in the mind.

C Distinctions between verbal and preverbal logic.

D. Additional reasoning abilities of the speechless brain.

D

It's rare that you see the words "shyness" and "leader" in the same sentence. After all, the common viewpoint is that those outgoing and sociable guys make great public speakers and excellent net-workers and that those shy people are not. A survey conducted by USA Today referred to 65 percent of executives who believed shyness to be a barrier to leadership. Interestingly, the same article stresses that roughly 40 percent of leaders actually are quite shy—they're just better at adapting themselves to situational demands. Bill Gates, Warren Buffet and Charles Schwab are just a few "innies".

Unlike their outgoing counterparts who are more sensitive to rewards and risk-taking, shy people take a cautious approach to chance. Rather than the flashy chit-chat that defines social gathering, shy people listen attentively to what others say and absorb it before they speak. They're not thinking about what to say while the other person is still talking, but rather listening so they can learn what to say. Along the same lines, shy people share a common love of learning. They are intrinsically (内在地) motivated and therefore seek content regardless of achieving an outside standard.

Being shy can also bring other benefits. Remember being in school and hearing the same kids contribute, until shy little Johnny, who almost never said a word, cut in? Then what happened? Everyone turned around to look with great respect at little Johnny actually talking. This is how shy people made good use of their power of presence: they "own" the moment by speaking calmly and purposefully, which translate to a positive image.

Shyness is often related to modesty. Not to say that limelight-seekers aren't modest, but shy people tend to have an accurate sense of their abilities and achievements. As a result, they are able to acknowledge mistakes, imperfections, knowledge gaps and limitations.

Since shy people have a lower sensitivity to outside rewards than outgoing ones, they're more comfortable working with little information and sticking to their inner desires. Shy people are also more likely to insist on finding solutions that aren't primarily apparent. Don't believe me? Maybe you'll believe Albert Einstein, who once said, "It's not that I'm so smart, it's that I stay with problems longer." Obviously, finding certainty where uncertainty is typically popular is a huge plus for any successful person.

The myth that shy people are less effective leaders than their outgoing fellows is just a misunderstanding. Make wise use of your personality strengths to lead your business no matter what side of the range you fall on.

12. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- A. shy people are sensitive to rewards
- B. shy people care more about content
- C. outgoing people are more careful about chances
- D. outgoing people consider what to learn while listening

13. The example of Johnny shows _____.

- A. shy people are likely to be modest
- B. hardworking students speak little in public
- C. some students keep silent on purpose at school
- D. shy people may have an advantage in discussion

14. We can learn from the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 that _____.

- A. success results from devotion
- B. shyness contributes to popularity
- C. outside reward leads to insistence
- D. uncertainty counts more than certainty

15. The author supports his ideas mainly by _____.

- A. giving definitions and presenting research results
- B. explaining problems and providing solutions
- C. quoting authorities and making evaluations
- D. making contrasts and giving examples

第二节 阅读短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(每题 2.5 分，共 12.5 分)

Easy ways to save money on petrol

The petrol price skyrocketed around the world after the war broke out between Russia and Ukraine in February 2022. Everyone is feeling a pinch at the pump (油泵). Daily commuters, road trippers and pretty much everyone with a driver's license wants to know how to save money on petrol. 16 The tips below will show you how to get better petrol mileage (里程). Ready for big-time savings?

Plan the best route.

Getting straight from point A to point B sounds like the best way to save petrol. After all, shorter distances mean less time on the road and less fuel used, right? Well, not exactly. 17 Yes, it may seem odd to drive further to save petrol money, but some longer routes may actually be more fuel-efficient. It is estimated that travelling on a clear highway can lower your petrol mileage by 15 to 30 per cent, while stop-and-go traffic can cut it by 10 to 40 per cent. Therefore, a longer route doesn't necessarily take more time or petrol to get you there.

Drive on properly inflated tyres.

Proper inflation of all four tyres is the key to maximizing petrol mileage, says Rick Cornilie, a senior tyre and auto expert. He adds that while engine efficiency is essential for getting better kilometres per litre when driving, your tyres need to be properly inflated in order to maximize the engine's potential. 18

19

The heavier your car is, the less fuel-efficient it will become. If you're looking for a super-simple solution when researching how to save petrol and get more kilometres per litre, start by removing unnecessary objects from your car. But don't stop there. Avoid heavy items on the roof as well. You'll help keep your car as fuel-efficient as possible.

Stop warming up your car.

We get it: when mornings are chilly, slipping into a warm front seat is great. 20 And you'll find yourself at the pump sooner if you keep warming up your car. Modern cars don't need anything more than a minute to "wake up". Letting your car warm up any more than that is unnecessary. With petrol price rising, the warmth will ultimately leave you cold as you spend extra money at the pump.

- A. Load your car with light stuff.
- B. But your fuel economy is going to suffer.
- C. Under-inflated tyres will deliver poor petrol mileage and lead to more visits to the pump.
- D. Remove extra weight from your car.
- E. So, we're here to help you get the most for your money.
- F. The inflation of your tyres matters a lot when it comes to the engine's potential.
- G. It's more important to take the route that helps you avoid traffic, construction and congestion.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 阅读短文，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。(每题 1 分，共 15 分)

The 81-year-old good friends Ellie Hamby and Sandy Hazelip toured the world in 80 days, proving that adventure doesn't have an age limit.

Their first stop was a location that 21 even many seasoned travelers: the Antarctic. Getting to the southernmost continent first 22 crossing the Drake Passage. "For almost two days, we were rocking and rolling, slipping and sliding through the Passage and we were 23 for dear life," Hamby said. The voyage, however, 24 from their mind as they set foot on the ground of the Antarctic, fascinated by the breathtaking beauty of penguins, icebergs and glaciers.

Since that first adventure, the 25 have visited 18 countries across all seven continents. They 26 camels in Egypt, met elephants in Bali, and observed the Northern Lights in Finland. And despite the challenges international travel 27, the good friends said they finished their trip without any 28. While they're both independent and stubborn, they 29 each other's feelings.

The two shared a crucial piece of advice for travelers worrying about the 30 barrier. "It's the smile. We found it worked wonders because English was not always 31 and that could cover all."

They also encouraged other older people not to let age hold them back. 32 some minor changes in plans — like deciding not to ride a motorbike in Bali because of concerns about falling — their age didn't affect their plan of journey abroad. They said they felt 33 that if they were injured during their trip, their children would be at peace knowing that they were doing what they 34 wanted. Hazelip described 81 as the perfect age to embark on a trip. "Getting older does give us a little bit of wisdom of making 35," she said.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. challenges | B. fascinates | C. panics | D. treats |
| 22. A. avoided | B. required | C. allowed | D. prevented |
| 23. A. holding on | B. giving up | C. falling apart | D. setting off |
| 24. A. emerged | B. differed | C. recovered | D. faded |
| 25. A. crew | B. pair | C. couple | D. union |
| 26. A. fed | B. rode | C. trained | D. chased |
| 27. A. withdrew | B. addressed | C. presented | D. doubled |
| 28. A. argument | B. dissatisfaction | C. accident | D. regret |
| 29. A. aroused | B. ignored | C. hurt | D. respected |
| 30. A. sound | B. age | C. language | D. trade |
| 31. A. taught | B. accessed | C. recognized | D. spoken |
| 32. A. Due to | B. Regardless of | C. Apart from | D. Rather than |

33. A. thrilled B. skeptical C. confident D. proud
 34. A. absolutely B. eventually C. immediately D. probably
 35. A. friends B. decisions C. comments D. contributions

第二节 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

More American people take their troubles with them on holiday, according to a new survey. 36 40 percent said that the main reason 37 going away is to escape pressure from work, almost all said they worry more 38 they do at home. Only four in every one hundred said that they are happy and free of care.

The most common worry is burglary, and four out of ten worry about their homes 39 (break) into while they are abroad. More than 40 quarter feel they will feel crazy about some other 41 (noise) holiday-makers and twenty-two percent worry they may be attacked or their 42 (possess) will be 43 (miss).

The survey also showed that the stay-at-home Americans are no more. Three out of every five want to have a holiday abroad, 44 was an increase from the figures only three years ago. The hotel holiday is still a winner, with about one third of all Americans 45 (prefer) to go on a self-catering holiday.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 《华西都市报》“少年派英文作文版”正在举办关于四川非遗的征文活动。请写一篇 80 词左右的短文投稿，介绍一项四川的非物质文化遗产(intangible cultural heritage)。

47. 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 first time we set eyes on “Big Red”, father, mother and I were on our way home. As we passed the Eaton’s department store’s window, we stopped as usual to have a look and do a bit of dreaming.

The beautifully decorated window display held the best toys ever. There were dolls much too pretty to play with. And they all lay beneath a surprisingly fantastic dress. Mother’s eyes were glued to its shining red satin (缎子).

“My goodness,” she whispered. “Look, at that!” Then, mother looked down at her own coat -she had worn the heavy grey wool coat every winter for as long as I could remember. Mom was forever doing chores-washing laundry,

tending the pigs and working in the garden-so she always wore housedresses and an apron (围裙) to protect the front. She did have one or two “special” dresses saved for church on Sundays. Also, she managed to make almost all of our clothes. They weren’t fancy, but they were comfortable.

“What a silly dress!” She shook her head. “Who on earth would want such a big dress?” As we continued down the street, mother turned her head for one more look. “My goodness! You’d think they’d display something a person could use!”

Mother’s Day was nearing, and the red dress was soon forgotten. Mother, of all people, was not one to spend money on items that were not practical. “There are things we need more than this.” She’d always say. Choosing a gift for Mother’s Day for her was quite hard. When Dad and I asked, she thought carefully then asked for some tea towels, face cloths or a new basin.

On our last trip to town before Mother’s Day, we were driving up Main Street when Mother suddenly shouted in surprise: “Look!” She pointed excitedly as Dad drove past Eaton’s. “That big red dress is gone,” she said in disbelief. “Who’d be fool enough to buy such a dress?” Mother questioned, shaking her head. I was almost certain that I noticed a trace of longing (一丝渴望) in her voice.

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。

On the morning of Mother’s Day, Mother got a large box that read “Eaton’s Finest Basin” on its wrapping paper.

“Oh Frank...” She choked up and couldn’t say a word, tears welling up in her eyes.