

**树德中学高 2023 级高三上学期 10 月阶段性测试
英语试题**

第一部分 听力（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1. How does the man sound?

A. Casual.

B. Pleased.

C. Concerned.

2. What is the woman likely to do?

A. Watch a TV drama.

B. Drink orange juice.

C. Buy some bread.

3. When will the man hand in his application?

A. This Wednesday.

B. This Thursday.

C. This Friday.

4. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Jenny's new home.

B. Weekend plans.

C. A city library.

5. Who might the woman be?

A. An animal doctor.

B. A dog trainer.

C. A security guard.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman think of naming spiders after pop songs?

A. It's strange.

B. It's attractive.

C. It's misleading.

7. What was the deep-sea creature named after in 2019?

A. A character in a novel.

B. A Chinese poet.

C. An ancient poem.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the girl talk to the man?

A. To ask for permission.

B. To make an invitation.

C. To discuss the spring-cleaning.

9. What do we know about Jim Brown?

A. He lives on the same block as the speakers.

B. He added a photo in the man's notebook.

C. He provides medical service for the army.

10. Which of the man's dreams has come true?

A. Being a college teacher.

B. Learning to fly a plane.

C. Travelling around Europe.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did Alisa go to the dentist last Saturday?

A. To get a tooth pulled out.

B. To get a tooth filled.

C. To get a check-up.

12. What did Eric buy last Saturday?

A. A pair of trousers.

B. A T-shirt.

C. A tie.

13. What did Alisa do last Sunday?

A. She watched a comedy.

B. She took a cycling tour.

C. She ate Italian dishes.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man usually do to reduce pressure?

A. Go jogging.

B. Practice yoga.

C. Read comic books.

15. Which of the following instruments does the woman like best?

A. The guitar.

B. The handpan.

C. The Chinese guqin.

16. Where did the woman probably first experience sound healing?

- A. In a tea room. B. In a yoga studio. C. In a sound therapy center.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many people had their library accounts unblocked according to Jason Homer?

- A. About 400. B. About 300. C. About 200.

18. How did the 7-year-old boy get his library card working again?

- A. By drawing a picture of a cat.
B. By showing a photograph of his cat.
C. By donating a magazine about cats.

19. Why did the Worcester Public Library introduce the program March Meowness?

- A. To figure out the number of lost library items.
B. To catch the public's attention on cat adoption.
C. To encourage people to go back to the library.

20. What borrowed items did Julie lose?

- A. Books. B. DVDs. C. CDs.

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

London's West End is renowned for its world-class theatrical productions, drawing millions of visitors each year. While seeing a show might seem like a luxury, enjoying the magic of theatre doesn't have to break the bank. Below are some of the best theatres that make a night out both memorable and affordable.

His Majesty's Theatre

This historic theatre is known for its stunning architecture and excellent productions. Amazing offers:

- a variety of ticket options, including rock zone standing tickets for an immersive experience, as well as balcony and box seats.
- an on-site café serving light meals and drinks before shows.
- up to 30% off for an early booking.

The Globe Playhouse

A family-friendly venue with a focus on Shakespearean plays.

Key comforts:

- Matinee performances with marked-down early bird ticket prices.
- Interactive workshops for children to learn about theatre.

Theatre Royal Drury Lane

A contemporary theatre offering innovative plays and musicals.

Highlights:

- Flexible seating: orchestra seats for clear views and mezzanine for affordability.
- Special sound-enhanced shows.

Lyceum Theatre

A mid-sized venue known for its intimate atmosphere and diverse performances.

Family-friendly features:

- Group discount tickets for families or large parties.
- Wheelchair-accessible entrances and seating.
- Located close to restaurants and parks for pre or post-show activities.

21. What can guests do at His Majesty's Theatre?

- A. Attend interactive workshops for children.
- B. Get a discounted ticket by paying 30% of the original price.
- C. Enjoy discounted meals at the on-site café.
- D. Purchase rock zone tickets for close-up views.

22. Which theatre is the best choice for a family with a hearing-challenged member?

- A. His Majesty's Theatre.
- B. The Globe Playhouse.
- C. Theatre Royal Drury Lane.
- D. Lyceum Theatre.

23. What do The Globe Playhouse and Lyceum Theatre have in common?

- A. They both offer discounted tickets for certain groups.
- B. They are known for rock zone ticket options.
- C. They provide wheelchair-accessible seating.
- D. They have outdoor performance areas.

B

Frankie Gaw, an Asian American food creator and author of a cookbook, is known for his unique approach to cuisine. He mixes American classics with Asian flavors, creating dishes such as Pop-Tarts topped with strawberry lychee frosting and a Happy Meal that includes fried pork, cucumber salad, and a Yakult drink. Gaw's social media page is filled with videos showcasing these innovative creations.

"I asked myself: If the world were more inclusive and embraced diverse flavors, what would Asian Americans want to see?" Gaw explained how his popular social media cooking series, "Turning American Classics Asian", came to be.

The idea emerged after a trip to his local supermarket. Walking through the aisles, Gaw noticed that much of the food stocked on the shelves was similar to what he had seen as a child 20 years ago. Meanwhile, ingredients like soy sauce and miso were still strictly confined to the "Asian" aisles.

For many immigrants and children of immigrants, food is an essential part of life. For Gaw, standing between the "Asian" aisle and the rest of the grocery store symbolized his upbringing in Cincinnati, Ohio. Growing up, Gaw felt like he was living a double life: in public, he enjoyed McDonald's chicken and fries, while at home, he feasted on his grandmother's beef noodle soup. It took time for him to embrace his dual culinary identity.

Years later, in his Seattle apartment, Gaw began experimenting with his childhood favorites. He transformed Campbell's cream of mushroom soup into porridge and added miso to cheese. When he shared these creations on social media, they quickly **went viral**, which resonated strongly with Asian Americans.

"Turning American classics Asian is not just about my appreciation for Asian flavors and ingredients, or

respect for American dishes. Instead, it's my way of honoring both and, on a larger scale, acknowledging the experiences of Asian Americans. Seeing familiar foods reimagined in a fast-food context makes me feel like I have a seat at the table." he said.

24. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Frankie Gaw focuses on preserving traditional American food.
- B. Turning American Classics Asian is one of the bestsellers in America.
- C. Strawberry lychee frosting isn't a common part of the American table.
- D. Asian Americans dislike the typical American dishes.

25. Why does Gaw mention his memory about "Asian" aisles in the supermarket?

- A. To show his disappointment with the limited food options.
- B. To express his love with Asian food.
- C. To imply his embarrassment as a child of immigrants.
- D. To tell us how he was inspired to make his innovations.

26. What does the underlined sentence "went viral" in paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Got mixed reactions.
- B. Gained popularity quickly.
- C. Were strongly objected.
- D. Got into a big trouble.

27. What can be a proper title for the passage?

- A. Frankie Gaw: The Story of a Chef's Upbringing
- B. An Asian American Creator's Fusion Journey
- C. How Social Media is Changing Modern Food Culture
- D. Highway to the Asian American Aisle

C

You lean back from the dinner table, feeling like you physically couldn't fit another bite. But then someone offers pie and you just can't say no. Scientists have now identified the neurons (神经元) behind the "dessert stomach" phenomenon.

In their study, scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Metabolism Research found that mice kept eating sugar even when they should have felt full. Investigations of their brains showed that a group of nerve cells, known as the pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) neurons, became active. These neurons release a chemical called β -endorphin, which acts like a natural reward and makes the mice feel good. As a result, they keep eating sugar despite feeling full. Interestingly, this effect only happens with sugar, not with other types of food like normal meals or fatty snacks.

In a follow-up experiment with humans, researchers gave volunteers a sugar drink and found that the same thing happens in the brain as with mice. This suggests that the "dessert stomach" is a real thing for both mice and humans.

Why does this happen? According to Henning Fenselau, a scientist who led the study, this makes sense from an evolutionary perspective. Sugar is rare in nature but provides quick energy. Our brains are programmed to make us want to eat sugar whenever we find it. This might have been helpful in the past because of food shortage, but today it can lead to overeating and health problems.

The findings could shed light on treating obesity by providing a thorough understanding of the urge for sugar, and could even lead to potential medical solutions. Developing drugs to block the brain's reward system

for sugar might help people control their cravings (渴望). Yet, it is too soon to say that the full picture has been drawn. Other studies have found that signals from your digestive system could influence why there always seems to be room for a dessert.

28. How does the author introduce the topic of the passage?

- A. By describing an eating behaviour.
- B. By introducing a scientific study.
- C. By defining a certain term.
- D. By comparing different eating habits.

29. What is the main function of POMC neurons in the mice's brains?

- A. Telling the bodies the mice have eaten enough.
- B. Managing the desire for fatty and salty foods.
- C. Creating a reward system to encourage dieting.
- D. Producing a chemical linked to positive emotions.

30. Why does the author mention that "sugar is rare in nature" in paragraph 4?

- A. To blame modern food production for health issues.
- B. To explain the evolutionary basis of sugar cravings.
- C. To compare natural sugar with artificial sugar.
- D. To warn people about eating too much sugar.

31. What is suggested in the last paragraph?

- A. Sugar-blocking drugs should be sold on stores right now.
- B. Brain activities alone could determine dessert cravings.
- C. More research is needed before the application of the study.
- D. Cravings for sugar only occurred in modern times.

D

The summer holidays are in full swing — and protests against overtourism have begun in a number of popular European cities. Barcelona, in particular, is at the centre of these mounting concerns about the rapid growth of tourism in cities, especially during peak holiday periods. In fact, there were 30 million overnight visitors in 2017, compared to a resident population of 1,625,137 in Barcelona.

While many tourists want to "live like a local" during their visits, the residents of many tourism-dependent destinations are seeing the unique sense of place that characterised their home towns vanish beneath a wave of souvenir shops, crowds, tour buses and noisy bars. Overtourism is harming the landscape, damaging beaches, and pricing residents out of the housing market. It is a hugely complex issue that is often oversimplified.

It can have an impact in multiple ways. The international cruise (游轮) industry, for example, delivers thousands of passengers daily to destination ports. While comparatively little is returned to communities, cruise activity creates physical and visual pollution.

City residents also bear the cost of tourism growth. As cities transform to offer service to tourists, the global travel supply chain advances. This goes with increasing property speculation (房产投机) and rising costs of living for local communities. Airbnb, for example, has been accused of reducing housing affordability and displacing residents. In addition, overcrowding and the establishment of typical tourism-focused businesses, such as clubs, bars and souvenir shops, overpower local businesses — and noisy and unmanageable tourist behaviour is common. This weakens the uniqueness of destinations and leads to crowd and waste management pressures.

Clearly, tourism brings jobs, investment and economic benefits to destinations. But overtourism occurs when tourism expansion fails to acknowledge that there are limits. Local government and planning authorities

have so far been powerless to deal with the irresistible influence of the global tourism supply chain. This has led to widespread “tourist-phobia” — first described by Manuel Delgado more than a decade ago as a mixture of rejection, mistrust and disrespect for tourists.

Dealing with overtourism must now be a priority. Managing the flow of tourists seems an improbable and unwelcome task. But some cities have taken extreme measures to limit the effects of overtourism, including the introduction of new or revised taxation arrangements, fines linked to new local laws, and “demarketing”, whereby destinations focus on attracting fewer, high-spending and low impact tourists, rather than large groups.

Overtourism is a shared responsibility. City administrators and destination managers must acknowledge that there are definite limits to growth. Putting the wellbeing of local residents above the needs of the global tourism supply chain is vital. Primary consideration must be given to ensuring that the level of visitation fits within a destination’s capacity. We need to urgently rethink the way cities are evolving to uphold the rights of their residents.

32. Why is Barcelona mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. To describe how unique the city is.
- B. To warn people away from popular cities.
- C. To show how crowded a destination can be.
- D. To compare the number of visitors to that of locals.

33. What is the problem of overtourism?

- A. It has destroyed local businesses.
- B. It has led to higher living expenses.
- C. It has increased the unemployment rate.
- D. It has caused mistrust among local communities.

34. The reason for overtourism is that _____.

- A. destinations misjudge their capacity
- B. tourists lack a sense of responsibility
- C. governments fail to support the supply chain
- D. tourists’ travelling preference is oversimplified

35. According to the writer, what should the local governments do?

- A. Take full advantage of tourism.
- B. Guarantee local people’s welfare.
- C. Advocate a ban on global tourism.
- D. Control tourism-related businesses.

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）

Have you ever considered whether to spend on a vacation or buy a new phone? While buying something new brings an immediate rush of excitement, studies show that this happiness disappears quickly. 36 This article explores why experiences are more satisfying than material belongings and improve well-being in ways objects can’t.

37 Hedonic adaptation (享乐适应), the idea given by psychologists Brickman and Campbell, means even the most exciting buying becomes ordinary over time. For example, when you buy something new, like a phone or a piece of clothing, the excitement is high at first, but it soon becomes part of your daily routine.

Another reason why experiences outweigh material belongings is that they tend to include other people, deepening relationships and creating connections. Whether traveling with family or trying a new restaurant with a friend, shared experiences strengthen social relationships. 38 They offer a sense of belonging and community.

That’s not to say material things don’t have their place — some pieces bring joy and meaning, especially if they have emotional value. A well-loved guitar or a thoughtful gift can carry emotional significance. However, the happiness from objects is often tied to their practical use or related memories, rather than the pieces

themselves. 39

So, what's your take on this? Have you ever spent money on something you wanted for so long, only to realize it didn't last? And what's an experience you spent money on that still brings a smile to your face whenever you think about it? 40 After all, it's not the things we collect but the memories and connections we create that truly make life rich.

- A. And they are the necessities in our daily life.
- B. One reason lies in a theory put forward in 1971.
- C. Maybe it's time to rethink what we spend money on.
- D. These connections are significant sources of happiness.
- E. Things are meaningful because of the connections objects create.
- F. The key is balancing spending on material goods and experiences.
- G. Instead, spending on experiences creates longer-lasting happiness.

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)

CRACK! BOOM! I sat up in my hotel room, my heart pounding in my chest. I had been sleeping a few seconds before. The 41 made it hard for me to fall back asleep again.

The next day I saw it had wrapped around an oak tree, burning the 42 and splitting (劈开) the trunk. To a teenager, a(n) 43 like this was not normal. I felt 44 about the tree knowing that it was done for. The next year, 45, I noticed that the tree hadn't died. In fact, it had fresh new, green leaves growing on it and the burnt bark was starting to grow back too. I was amazed at the 46 of this tree and couldn't believe that it had 47 such damage.

A scientific study I was reading recently 48 that tree. It showed the forest floor is 49. When one tree is damaged, the other trees will 50 their own nutrients through their root system. I felt a renewed 51 for the Earth. And I was grateful for this beautiful world we all live in.

Looking back at my own life I realize I've 52 countless lightning strikes myself, and they've 53 me that love is around, through life's ups and downs. When one of us gets hurt, others are always there to help us 54. We are a part of a greater forest, one created in 55.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. dream | B. scream | C. burden | D. lightning |
| 42. A. bark | B. branches | C. root | D. leaves |
| 43. A. sound | B. adventure | C. sight | D. place |
| 44. A. embarrassed | B. disappointed | C. curious | D. concerned |
| 45. A. meanwhile | B. instead | C. though | D. indeed |
| 46. A. outlook | B. toughness | C. value | D. influence |
| 47. A. suffered | B. survived | C. reduced | D. caused |
| 48. A. took account of | B. ran tests on | C. kept track of | D. cast light on |
| 49. A. nutritious | B. connected | C. well-developed | D. highly-organized |
| 50. A. stop | B. keep | C. absorb | D. share |
| 51. A. inspiration | B. expectation | C. appreciation | D. resolution |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 52. A. braved | B. learned | C. avoided | D. considered |
| 53. A. reminded | B. warned | C. promised | D. comforted |
| 54. A. stay | B. change | C. recover | D. plan |
| 55. A. awe | B. love | C. pride | D. relief |

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)

In Baihe National Nature Reserve, located in Jiuzhaigou County, Sichuan Province, about 1,700 Sichuan golden snub-nosed monkeys thrive in their natural habitat, protected by dedicated rangers. Leading this conservation effort is Tang Yulin, 56 works at the Sichuan Golden Snub-nosed Monkey Research and Monitoring Center. His family has 57 long history of working in the reserve, with both his granduncle and father serving as rangers before him. Inspired by their 58 (commit), Tang Yulin became a ranger in 1990, at the age of 22.

In the early years, the reserve lacked electricity, and the rough mountainous landscape made patrols 59 (challenge). Tang would rise at 3:30 am, prepare his meals, and begin his patrols at 4:00 am 60 (observe) the monkeys before dawn. Spending nearly 200 days each year in the mountains, he gained extensive information about the region's wildlife and the information is the key 61 researching the wildlife.

In recent years, improved infrastructure(基础设施) has made patrols easier, and the monkeys 62 (adapt) to more frequent human interactions. Tang's nephew, Tang Xiaogang, joined the ranger team in 2019, continuing the family legacy. Tang reflects 63 (proud) on his work, stating that seeing the monkeys thrive is his greatest honor. He and his fellow rangers remain 64 (devote) to preserving the delicate balance between nature 65 humanity.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 学校将于 10 月 16 日“世界粮食日”（World Food Day）举办一场英语演讲比赛。请以校学生会的名义写一则 80 词左右的通知，告知同学们比赛的相关事宜，内容包括：1、时间和地点；2、报名方式和截止日期。

第二节 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 familiar smell of garlic and onion filled the air as I opened my lunch bag to see what my mom had packed for me. On any other occasion, I would have been delighted to eat my mom's pan-fried tofu: a Chinese dish that I often ate for dinner. But not today, the day a nice girl had invited me, the new girl at school, to sit with her friends during lunch.

“Charis, over here!” My new friend was waving her arms, trying to get my attention.

As I prepared to walk over to the table, memories of elementary and middle school lunchtimes resurfaced. I remembered my embarrassment as my friends would hold their noses when I brought homemade Chinese food. I remembered how my embarrassment shifted to anger when I complained about the smell to my mom.

I had argued with my mom that I wanted “normal” food for lunch. I remembered the look on my mom's

face, a mix between disappointment and confusion. But I was determined and she gave in. So for the remainder of middle school, my mom packed odorless (没有气味的), non-Chinese food like ham and cheese sandwiches. However, that day, she was in a rush and packed me leftovers from dinner.

As soon as I got to my new lunch table, I tried to hide my lunch bag down under my seat. I sat quietly, trying not to be noticed when Katrina, a new acquaintance, asked where my food was. "I'm not really hungry," I replied in an insecure voice. But Katrina had already seen me carry my lunch so she spoke out, "Then, I'll eat it!" The other girls laughed — apparently Katrina was known to be a big eater.

I didn't want to be rude to a potentially new friend, so I reluctantly dragged out my lunch bag. The moment I lifted the lid of my lunch container, I could practically taste the garlic and onions. The girls, piqued (激起好奇心) by the smell in the air, all curiously looked at the oval-shaped container. I expected an "Ew" or a "What is that?"

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。

I expected them to turn away and turn me away. _____

When I arrived home, my mom asked how my day went. _____



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