

泉州五中 2023 届高中毕业班高考适应性练习检测（一）

英语

(考试时间 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

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。

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。

- What will the speakers do?
A. Buy a gift.
B. Move house.
C. Hold a party.
- What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors.
B. Brother and sister.
C. Saleswoman and customer.
- What problem does the man have with the Welsh language course?
A. The grammar is difficult.
B. His teacher speaks much too fast.
C. It is hard to communicate with other people.
- Where does the conversation take place?
A. At home.
B. In a restaurant.
C. In a shop.
- What are the speakers talking about?
A. A program.
B. A guitarist.
C. A store.

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. What does the woman think of the actors?

- A. Entertaining. B. Brilliant. C. Disappointing.

7. What does the man say about the woman?

- A. She is picky. B. She is easy to please. C. She is familiar with the plot.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the weather like?

- A. Windy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.

9. Where does the man suggest spending the day?

- A. On the beach. B. In indoor sports centers. C. At home.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman remind the man to do?

- A. Assure safety. B. Check his emails. C. Receive the training.

11. What will the man do on April 14th?

- A. Draw up a contract. B. Go on a business trip. C. Contact the woman.

12. What will the woman email to the man?

- A. The new security procedures.
B. The name list of employees.
C. The schedule of an event.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the woman?

- A. A hostess. B. The man's colleague. C. A visitor to the leisure center.

14. Why is the leisure center so popular?

- A. It has an excellent gym.
B. It has been widely advertised.
C. It is the only leisure center in the area.

15. What is under construction now?

- A. Outdoor tennis courts. B. A pool for children. C. A diving area.

16. What is the advantage of the leisure center?

A. There is a café selling healthy food.

B. It is much cheaper than other centers.

C. The facilities are of a very high quality.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What used to be in the area of the Bicentennial Park?

A. Many stores.

B. A sports complex.

C. Lots of factories.

18. What did the locals want to use the site for?

A. Recreational activities.

B. Housing construction.

C. Indoor sports facilities.

19. What is in the center of the formal park?

A. A man-made feature.

B. A garden.

C. A tower.

20. What will the listeners do next?

A. Climb the tower.

B. Go to the nature reserve.

C. Tour around the formal gardens.

第二部分阅读理解（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

Dear Tommy,

I am Ole Orver, Finnair's chief commercial officer. It's my pleasure to warmly welcome you back to the skies with Finnair. I'd like to reflect on some of the developments that we hope you find exciting and helpful.

This summer season you can fly with Finnair to over 70 European and five US destinations. In Asia, we serve eight cities, including Guangzhou and newly added Mumbai starting 6 August. We operate over 300 daily flights and I'm excited about the addition of Seattle and Dallas to our US network.

Travel is recovering everywhere, and airports around the world are working hard to manage increased traffic volumes. It is a good idea to reserve some extra time at the airport before your flight. We are doing our very best together with our partners both at Helsinki and in our outstations to offer you a smooth travel experience during this popular travel season.

You are again able to offset (抵消) flight carbon emissions, this time with a service that combines sustainable aviation (航空) fuel and certified climate projects. We at Finnair have ambitious emissions targets and our customers wish for a simple and transparent way to contribute.

Finnair Plus turned 30 in May. We are committed to developing the programme further to serve you in the

best possible way. To make your flight bookings smoother, we recently upgraded the experience of booking award flights in the Finnair app.

Finally, I'd like to thank you for your patience when we haven't got things quite right. Wherever you're travelling in the next few months, I hope it's memorable. Thank you for flying Finnair.

Kind Regards,

Ole Orver

1. Which city is a new addition to the Finnair's Asian network?

A. Guangzhou. B. Mumbai. C. Seattle. D. Dallas.

2. What is Finnair doing to help the environment?

A. Increasing traffic volumes. B. Developing sustainable fuels.
C. Donating to a green programme. D. Offering a carbon offset service.

3. What is the purpose of this letter?

A. To express sincere gratitude. B. To introduce new routes.
C. To apologize for bad service. D. To keep a regular customer.

【答案】1. B 2. D 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一封信件。文章主要介绍了芬兰航空的首席商务官给一位客户写信介绍航空公司的一些服务和规划等概况。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章的第二段 “In Asia, we serve eight cities, including Guangzhou and newly added Mumbai starting 6 August. (在亚洲，我们服务 8 个城市，包括广州和新加入的孟买，从 8 月 6 日开始)” 可知，孟买是芬兰航空亚洲网络的新成员。故选 B 项。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段 “You are again able to offset (抵消) flight carbon emissions, this time with a service that combines sustainable aviation (航空) fuel and certified climate projects. (你再次能够抵消飞行碳排放，这一次是通过一项将可持续航空燃料和经过认证的气候项目相结合的服务)” 可推知，芬兰航空公司为保护环境做的贡献是提供碳补偿服务。故选 D 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “Finally, I'd like to thank you for your patience when we haven't got things quite right. Wherever you're travelling in the next few months, I hope it's memorable. Thank you for flying

Finnair.(最后，最后，我要感谢你在我们没有把事情做好的时候表现出的耐心。接下来的几个月，无论您去哪里旅行，我都希望你能留下难忘的回忆。感谢您乘坐芬兰航空公司的航班)”可推知，芬兰航空给汤米写这封信的目的是为了能留住一个老客户。故选 D 项。

B

Abandoned outside an orphanage as a baby and adopted at the age of three by a family in the Netherlands, 16-year-old model Abbing has become known around the world, as a model who has appeared in fashion magazines-but also as an inspiring representative of the albino(白化病人)community.

When it comes to modelling, Abbing has found her difference more of a blessing: She is represented by the Zebedee Talent agency, which aims to make people who have disabilities more visible in the world of fashion.

“I want to help people to see that being different is good, and definitely not some curse (诅咒), as they believe in countries like Tanzania and Malawi,” said Abbing. “Some companies try to include models who are different, but sometimes for the wrong reason, because they want to say: ‘Hey, look at us! We are also including people with differences or people of different color’.”

But Abbing welcomes what she sees as a shift. People now want to learn about and accept differences. “They should also talk with people with differences directly, ask them questions and listen to what they have to say,” she urged.

When not in front of the camera, Abbing loves climbing and swimming, and used to love competitive sports. It’s important for her to focus on what is possible, rather than what isn’t. “At school, teachers tend to look at the things you cannot do. I really didn’t like that, although they meant well, I would rather they had focused on the things I can do instead.”

Abbing loves travelling, meeting new people and particularly working with artists. The teen also pours her creativity into decoration artwork. “Because I see the world from a different angle, my artwork turns out a little different as well,” she said.

4. What is the main reason for Abbing’s being chosen by Zebedee?

- A. Her physical disability.
- B. Her youthful appearance.
- C. Her success in the fashion world.
- D. Her fame in the albino community.

5. What does Abbing think of some companies hiring disabled models?

- A. It is racial discrimination.
- B. It is a positive change.

- C. It is completely justified.
- D. It is real acceptance of difference.
6. Which of the following best describes Abbing?
- A. Creative and honest.
- B. Outgoing and patient.
- C. Confident and optimistic.
- D. Athletic and humorous.
7. What message does Abbing's story convey?
- A. Everyone is born equal.
- B. Don't judge a book by its cover.
- C. Love makes the world go around.
- D. You are beautiful the way you are.

【答案】4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了 16 岁的模特 Abbing 的出身以及她的个人爱好等。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 “When it comes to modelling, Abbing has found her difference more of a blessing: she is represented by the Zebedee Talent agency, which aims to make people who have disabilities more visible in the world of fashion.(说到模特, Abbing 发现她的与众不同更像是一种福气: 她的代理是 Zebedee 人才经纪公司, 该公司旨在让残疾人在时尚界更加引人注目。)” 可知, 这家公司旨在让残疾人为他人所了解。由此推知, Abbing 被这家经纪公司签约的原因是身体有残疾。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段 “But Abbing welcomes what she sees as a shift. People now want to learn about and accept differences.(但 Abbing 欣然接受她所看到的转变。人们现在想要了解和接受差异。)” 可推知, Abbing 对一些公司签约有残疾的模特这一现象感到高兴。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 “When it comes to modelling, Abbing has found her difference more of a blessing: she is represented by the Zebedee Talent agency, which aims to make people who have disabilities more visible in the world of fashion.(说到模特, Abbing 发现她的与众不同更像是一种福气: 她的代理是 Zebedee 人才经纪公司, 该公司旨在让残疾人在时尚界更加引人注目)” 可知, 她将自己的残疾看作一种福气。由此推知, 她是一个自信的女孩。根据倒数第二段 “When not in front of the camera, Abbing loves climbing and

swimming, and used to love competitive sports. (不在镜头前的时候, Abbing 喜欢攀岩和游泳, 过去喜欢竞技运动。)”以及最后一段 “Abbing loves travelling and meeting new people and particularly working with artists.(Abbing 喜欢旅行和结识新朋友, 特别是与艺术家合作)”可推知, Abbing 是一个积极乐观的女孩。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段 “It’s important for her to focus on what is possible, rather than what isn’t. “At school, teachers tend to look at the things you cannot do. I really didn’t like that, although they meant well. I would rather they had focused on the things I can do instead.”(对她来说, 关注什么是可能的, 而不是什么是不可能的, 这很重要。 “在学校里, 老师往往会关注你不会做的事情。我真的不喜欢那样, 尽管他们本意是好的。我宁愿他们把注意力放在我能做的事情上。”)”可推知, Abbing 的故事告诉我们, 一个人应该专注在自己能做到的事情上, 而不是只想着自己做不到的事, 即你本来的样子就很美。故选 D。

C

Every 40 days a language dies. This “catastrophic” loss is being intensified by the climate crisis, according to linguists. If nothing is done, conservative estimates suggest half of all the 7000 languages currently spoken will be extinct by the end of the century.

Speakers of minority languages have experienced a long history of persecution (迫害), with the result that by the 1920s half of all indigenous (土著的) languages in Australia, the US, South Africa and Argentina were extinct. The climate crisis is now considered the “**final nail in the coffin**” for many indigenous languages and the knowledge they represent.

“Languages are already endangered,” says Anastasia Richl, director of the Strathy language unit at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario. Huge factors are globalization and migration, as communities move to regions where their language is not spoken or valued, according to Richl. “It seems particularly cruel,” she says, “that most of the world’s languages are in parts of the world that are growing unpleasant to people.” Vanuatu, a South Pacific island nation measuring 12, 189 km², has 110 languages, the highest density (密度) of languages on the planet. It is also one of the countries most at risk of sea level rise. “Many small language communities are on islands and coastlines easily subject to hurricanes and sea level rise,” she says. Others live on lands where rising temperature threatens traditional farming and fishing practices, leading to migration.

In response to the crisis, the UN launched the International Decade of Indigenous Languages in 2022. Promoting and conserving languages of indigenous communities is “not only important for them, but for all humanity,” said Csaba Korosi, the UN general assembly president, urging countries to allow access to education in indigenous languages.

8. What does the underlined phrase “final nail in the coffin” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. The last straw.
- B. The last challenge.
- C. The last possibility.
- D. The last opportunity.

9. Why is Vanuatu mentioned in paragraph 3?

- A. To explain the main reason for language density.
- B. To show the common features of endangered languages.
- C. To stress the impact of geographical position on migration.
- D. To illustrate the situation of minority language communities.

10. What does the International Decade of Indigenous Languages aim to do?

- A. Support migrants to access local education.
- B. Discourage people from massive migration.
- C. Improve the living conditions of minority groups.
- D. Preserve the languages of indigenous communities.

11. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Faced with Disasters: Communities Have to Leave
- B. Lost for Words: Climate Crisis Brings Threat of Catastrophe
- C. Upset at Extinction: UN Urges International Cooperation
- D. Involved in Action: Experts Seek Solutions to Climate Crisis

【答案】 8. A 9. D 10. D 11. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了气候危机加剧了语言的消失，解释了语言消失背后的种种原因以及联合国对土著语言的保护措施。

【8 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据前文 “Speakers of minority languages have experienced a long history of persecution (迫害), with the result that by the 1920s half of all indigenous (土著的) languages in Australia, the US, South Africa and Argentina were extinct.(说少数民族语言的人经历了漫长的迫害历史，结果到 20 世纪 20 年代，澳大利亚、美国、南非和阿根廷的土著语言中有一半已经灭绝。)” 介绍了少数民族语言消亡的情况，因此推断划线句

“The climate crisis is now considered the “**final nail in the coffin**” for many indigenous languages and the

knowledge they represent.(气候危机现在被认为是许多土著语言及其所代表的知识的 final nail in the coffin。)”也是讲述对土著语言的影响，说明气候危机现在被看作是很多土著语言和相关知识的致命一击，与 A 项“最后一根稻草；最后一击”意思相近，故选 A。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“Vanuatu, a South Pacific island nation measuring 12,189km², has 110 languages, the highest density (密度) of languages on the planet. It is also one of the countries most at risk of sea level rise, she says. “Many small language communities are on islands and coastlines easily subject to hurricanes and sea level rise.” Others live on lands where rising temperature threatens traditional farming and fishing practices, leading to migration.(瓦努阿图是一个南太平洋岛国，面积 12189 平方公里，拥有 110 种语言，是地球上语言密度最高的国家。她说，它也是海平面上升风险最大的国家之一。“许多小语言社区位于岛屿和海岸线上，容易受到飓风和海平面上升的影响。”另一些人生活在气温上升威胁到传统农业和渔业的土地上，导致迁徙。)”可推知，第 3 段提到瓦努阿图是为了说明少数民族语言社区的情况。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Promoting and conserving languages of indigenous communities is “not only important for them, but for all humanity”, said Csaba Korosi, the UN general assembly president, urging countries to allow access to education in indigenous languages.(联合国大会主席 Csaba Korosi 表示，促进和保护土著社区的语言“不仅对他们很重要，对全人类也很重要”。他敦促各国允许用土著语言进行教育。)”可知，“土著语言国际十年”的目标是保护土著社区的语言。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Every 40 days a language dies. This “catastrophic” loss is being intensified by the climate crisis, according to linguists. If nothing is done, conservative estimates suggest that half of all the 7000 languages currently spoken will be extinct by the end of the century.(每 40 天就有一种语言消亡。气候危机加剧了这种“灾难性”损失，根据语言学家的说法。保守估计，如果不采取任何措施，到本世纪末，目前使用的 7000 种语言中有一半将灭绝)”并通读全文，文章主要说明了气候危机加剧了语言的消失，解释了语言消失背后的种种原因以及联合国对土著语言的保护措施。因此推断 B 选项“语言的丧失：海平面上升带来灾难的威胁”最符合文章标题。故选 B。

D

Technology seems to discourage slow reading. Reading on screens tires eyes easily. So online writing is more skimmable than print. The neuroscientist Mary Walt argued this “new norm” of skim reading is producing “an invisible, dramatic transformation” in how readers process words. And brains now favor rapid absorption of information, rather than skills developed by deeper reading, like critical analysis.

We shouldn't overplay this danger. All readers skim. Skimming is the skill we acquire as we learn to read more skillfully. And fears about declining attention spans have proved to be false alarms. "Some critics worry about attention span and see very short stories as signs of cultural decline," The American author Selvin wrote. "But nobody ever said poems were evidence of short attention spans."

Yet the Internet has certainly changed the way we read. First, it means there's more to read, because more people than ever are writing. And digital writing means rapid release and response. Once published, online articles start forming a comment string underneath. Such mode of writing and reading can be interactive and fun, but is probably lacking in profound reflection.

Perhaps we should slow down. Reading is constantly promoted as a source of personal achievement. But this advocacy emphasizes "enthusiastic" or "eager" reading — neither suggest slow absorption. To a slow reader, a piece of writing can only be fully understood by immersing oneself in their slow comprehension of words. The slow reader is like a swimmer who stops counting the number of pool laps he's done and just enjoys how his body feels and moves in water.

The human need for this kind of deep reading is too determined for any new technology to destroy. We often assume technological change can't be stopped, so older media are kicked out by newer, more virtual forms. In practice, older technologies can coexist with new ones. The Kindle hasn't killed off printed books any more than cars killed off bicycles. We still want to enjoy slowly-formed ideas and carefully-chosen words. Even in a fast-moving age, there is time for slow reading.

12. What is the author's attitude towards Selvin's opinion?

- A. Favorable. B. Critical. C. Doubtful. D. Objective.

13. Which statement would the author probably agree with?

- A. Advocacy of passionate reading helps promote slow reading.
B. Digital writing and reading tends to ignore careful reflection.
C. We should be aware of the impact skimming has on the brain.
D. The number of Internet readers declines due to technology.

14. Why is "swimmer" mentioned in paragraph 4?

- A. To demonstrate how to immerse oneself in thought.
B. To stress swimming differs from reading.
C. To show slow reading is better than fast reading.
D. To illustrate what slow reading is like.

15. Which would be the best title for the passage?

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