

2023 届高三冲刺卷(四) 新高考 II 卷 英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
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。

考试时间为 120 分钟,满分 150 分

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why does the woman expect the tennis match?
A. To watch it live. B. To see her favorite singer. C. To get the players' autograph.
2. How does the woman find the essay?
A. Creative. B. Terrible. C. Ordinary.
3. What does the woman want to do?
A. To wash in a laundry. B. To have lunch. C. To rent a room.
4. Where are the speakers probably?
A. In a college. B. In a street. C. In a train station.
5. When did the man become a manager?
A. Four years ago. B. Six years ago. C. Ten years ago.

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 did Lily wake up early this morning?
A. She needed to catch a flight.
B. She had much work to do.
C. Mary made some noise.
7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Roommates. C. Workmates.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What was wrong with the woman Last Wednesday?
A. She had a headache. B. She failed to see clearly. C. She had trouble moving.

冲刺卷(四) 新高考 II 卷 英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

9. How does the woman feel about the man?
A. Funny. B. Kind-hearted. C. Patient.
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。
10. Where do the speakers want to leave now?
A. The dormitory. B. The classroom. C. The school library.
11. What is the man going to do tomorrow?
A. Pick up his things. B. Take an exam. C. Finish graduate paper.
12. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Save a seat. B. Have dinner together. C. Turn off the lights.
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the man like listening to?
A. Talk shows. B. News. C. Music.
14. Why does the woman feel terrible about talk shows?
A. Some hosts are rude.
B. There are too many callers.
C. Audience often have different ideas.
15. Who just listens to the radio while driving?
A. The woman's husband. B. The woman. C. The man.
16. What does the woman think of listening to the radio in stores?
A. Useful. B. Boring. C. Fashionable.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How far was the man swept away?
A. 30 meters. B. 50 meters. C. 300 meters.
18. What was the woman doing near Millennium Bridge?
A. Walking her dog. B. Talking with coastguards. C. Going boating.
19. What did the man hold in the water?
A. A dog. B. A boat. C. A post.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A woman teaches boating.
B. A man finds a woman's dog.
C. A dog helps rescue a man from sea.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Faculty Positions at Institute of Physics (IOP), Chinese Academy of Sciences

IOP is the leading research institute in China in condensed matter physics and related fields. Through the firm efforts of generations of scientists, IOP has become a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary research organization engaged in research on basic and applied physics. There are 12 laboratories and 8 centers in our research system together with a strong technical support system.

IOP is entering a period for rapid expansion of its research bases. We invite talented applicants who have the capacity or have exhibited the potential of running a world-recognized independent research program. In particular, IOP is making strong efforts to internationalize our faculty members from different culture and ethnic backgrounds.

冲刺卷(四) 新高考 II 卷 英语试题 第 2 页(共 8 页)

Vacancies & Requirements;

I. Full Professors and Chair Professor

1. Professor or equivalent(等同的) position from a well-known overseas university or research institute.

2. Principal Investigator or key contributor to research projects with significant achievements.

II. Tenure-Track(终身职位的) Associate Professors-Class A

1. PhD degree with research experience from a well-known overseas or domestic university or research institute.

2. Assistant Professor or equivalent level.

3. Significant scientific achievements, extensive international influence, leadership ability.

4. Preferably under 40 years old.

III. Tenure-Track Associate Professors-Class B

1. PhD degree with research experience from a well-known overseas or domestic university or research institute.

2. Significant scientific achievements.

3. Preferably under 35 years old.

IV. Key Technologists

1. PhD degree with research experience from a well-known overseas or domestic university or research institute.

2. Significant technological achievements.

3. Preferably under 40 years old.

Benefits:

- Competitive salary
- Sufficient start-up funding
- Well-furnished apartments to rent
- Children to be enrolled into good schools

How to apply

Application deadline: January 31 for spring term/ May 31 for summer term/ August 31 for fall term/ November 30 for winter term.

Contact: Ms. Qi Fu E-mail: fuqi@iphy.ac.cn

Tel: 86-10-82649469 Fax: 86-10-82649218

21. What do we know about IOP?

- A. It is the first research institute in China. B. It is expanding its laboratories.
C. It has 8 technical centers. D. It focuses on interdisciplinary studies on physics.

22. Which of the following is a must for Tenure-Track Associate Professors applicants?

- A. PhD degree with research experience. B. Professor or equivalent position.
C. Chinese nationality. D. Under 35 years old.

23. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To entertain. B. To persuade. C. To advertise. D. To describe.

B

In a special classroom of acupuncture and massage(针灸和按摩) at Beijing Union University, Zhang Lin uses her clear and loud voice as she guides students through each step. The students work in pairs, one as the "doctor" and the other as the "patient" while Zhang corrects their skills patiently and individually, holding their hands to find the exact pressure point.

Zhang, 47, is a special education teacher whose students have varying degrees of visual

disturbance. Sept 10 marked Zhang's 27th Teachers' Day as a teacher of visually disabled children.

"When I started my career with these kids, the biggest obstacle was Braille(盲文)," Zhang says, adding that she taught herself Braille every night, but found it difficult as the raised dots of the books were the same color as the paper background.

In the process of teaching, Zhang found that systematic medical teaching materials in Braille were relatively scarce in the market, so she made full use of the Braille she had learned, to design and develop a series of barrier-free teaching materials together with other teachers to get enough. Besides teaching materials, Zhang and her colleagues also developed auxiliary teaching tools.

Physical capacity is also a huge challenge for teachers of acupuncture and moxibustion. In the practical training class, the visually disabled students are unable to concentrate in class in the same way as those with full sight, making individual instruction a must for the special education teachers. "I have to lead them hand-in-hand, to explore the acupoints(穴位) and repeatedly help them adjust the strength and technique. After each class, it is normal to be filled with sweat," Zhang says.

Zhang says, "I have taught thousands of visually disabled students and they have taught me a lot, such as not giving up in the face of difficulty. Moreover, being in the sector for years, I have witnessed the leaps China has made in protecting the rights and interests of the disabled, bringing down-to-earth benefits for visually disabled students."

24. How old was Zhang Lin when she began to work as a special education teacher?

- A. 47. B. 27. C. 20. D. 17.

25. What does the underlined word "scarce" mean in paragraph 4?

- A. False. B. Short. C. Expensive. D. Difficult.

26. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Zhang's students have learned a lot.
B. Zhang is popular with her students.
C. Zhang encountered many difficulties in life.
D. China cares about various causes for the disabled.

27. Which can best describe Zhang Lin according to the text?

- A. Caring and patient. B. Brave and many-sided.
C. Determined and humorous. D. Outgoing and expressive.

C

"Generally, positive mood has been found to improve creative problem-solving and flexible yet careful thinking," says Ruby Nadler, a graduate student at the University of Western Ontario. She and colleagues Rahel Rabi carried out a new study published in *Psychological Science*, a journal of the Association for Psychological Science. For this study, Nadler and her colleagues looked at a particular kind of learning that is improved by creative thinking.

Students who took part in the study were put into different moods and then given a category learning task to do (they learned to classify sets of pictures with visually complex patterns). The researchers influenced mood with help from music clips and video clips; first, they tried several out to find out what made people happiest and saddest. The happiest music was a Mozart piece, and the happiest video was of a laughing baby. The researchers then used these in the experiment, along with sad music and video (a piece of music from *Schindler's List* and a news report about an earthquake) and a piece of music and a video that didn't affect mood. After listening to the music and watching the video, people had to try to learn to recognize a pattern.

Happy volunteers were better at learning a rule to classify the patterns than sad or neutral volunteers. "If you have a project where you want to think innovatively, or you have a problem to

carefully consider, being in a positive mood can help you to do that," Nadler says. And music is an easy way to get into a good mood. Everyone has a different type of music that works for them—don't feel like you have to switch to Mozart, she says.

Nadler also thinks this may be a reason why people like to watch funny videos at work. "I think people are unconsciously trying to put themselves in a positive mood"—so that apparent time-wasting may actually be good news for employers.

28. What's the author's purpose in writing in paragraph 1?
- A. To provide background information. B. To start a topic for the readers.
C. To present the main idea of the text. D. To remind of key characters in the text.
29. What is the Mozart piece referred to in paragraph 2 probably like?
- A. Lively. B. Novel. C. Puzzling. D. Sorrowful.
30. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Positive Mood Allows Human to Learn More Effectively
B. Music and Video Make a Big Difference to Human Mood
C. Music and Video Have a Deep Effect on Human Learning
D. Positive Mood Allows Human Brain to Think More Creatively
31. How does the author support the theme of the text?
- A. By listing examples. B. By describing processes.
C. By analyzing causes. D. By making comparisons.

D

A POSTECH research team led by Professor Soojin Park and PhD candidate Sungjin Cho (Department of Chemistry) in collaboration with Professor Dong-Hwa Seo and Dr. Dong Yeon Kim (School of Energy and Chemical Engineering) at Ulsan Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST) have developed anode-free (无阳极的) lithium batteries with performance of long battery life on a single charge. The newly developed anode-free battery has a volumetric energy density of 977Wh/L which is 40% higher than the traditional batteries. This means that the battery can run for 630km on a single charge.

Batteries usually change the structure of anode materials as lithium ions flow to and from the electrode(电极) during repetitive charging and discharging. This is why the battery capacity decreases over time. It was thought that if it was possible to charge and discharge only with a bare anode current collector without anode materials, the energy density—which determines the battery capacity—would increase. However, this method had a critical weakness which causes significant swelling of the anode volume and reduces the battery lifecycle. It swelled because there was no stable storage for lithium in the anode.

To overcome this issue, the research team succeeded in developing an anode-free battery in a commonly-used carbonate-based liquid electrolyte(碳酸盐基电解液) by adding an ion conductive substrate(导电基体). The substrate not only forms an anode protective layer but also helps minimize the bulk expansion of the anode.

The study shows that the battery held high capacity of 4.2mAh/cm² and high current density of 2.1 mA/cm² for a long period in the carbonate-based liquid electrolyte. It was also proven both in theory and through experiments that substrates can store lithium.

Further, what's drawing even more attention is that the team successfully demonstrated the solid-state half-cells by using Argyrodite-based sulfide-based solid electrolyte(银基硫化物基固体电解质). It is anticipated that this battery will accelerate the commercialization of non-explosive batteries since it keeps high capacity for longer periods.

32. Which is the energy density of traditional batteries?
A. About 630Wh/L. B. About 698Wh/L.
C. About 977Wh/L. D. About 1368Wh/L.
33. What does the second paragraph mainly focus on?
A. The flow of lithium during repetitive charging.
B. The way of batteries charging and discharging.
C. The reason for battery capacity decreases.
D. The swelling of the anode volume.
34. We can know the usages of the substrate from the text EXCEPT _____.
A. storing lithium. B. protecting anode.
C. preventing swelling. D. speeding up charging.
35. What is the author's attitude to the anode-free lithium batteries?
A. Ambiguous. B. Doubtful. C. Favorable. D. Disapproving.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。

When you think of how much you do with your hands all day, from making yourself fried eggs in the morning to folding laundry in the evening, it becomes clear how vital skillfulness is to daily life.

36 You need it to play sports, for example, or use a remote or a video game controller.

For some specific tips on improving skillfulness, we turned to a personal trainer Abdias Rojas. He said, "there are so many movements you can do to actually improve not just the strength of your hands but also flexibility in your hands." 37

Put rubber bands on your fingers, then expand and contract them. This will contribute to myofascial(肌筋膜的) release and getting your hands to feel more comfortable.

To get a better sense of how much pressure you should apply when touching things, do hand exercise in sand. 38 But when you do hand exercise inside of a sandbox, put your hands in a box of sand, you can literally learn to squeeze the sand and understand which joint or which finger is giving more pressure or less pressure.

39 Practice leaning into them with your palm down on the floor. Then, practice leaning into them with the backs of your hands on the floor, rolling on them, like putting weight on and taking weight off the wrist.

Finally, try seated eccentric(偏心的) wrist extension. Sit upright with an arm on a table, holding a dumbbell with your hand hanging off the edge and your palm facing down. Use your other hand to curl your wrist up, lower it, and repeat. 40

Don't overlook the value of overall body health when it comes to improving skillfulness, either. Rojas pointed out that without the optimal gross(最佳的粗肌) and fine motor skills, which make up the skillfulness of our hands, we would be unable to perform daily tasks.

- A. It sounds strange.
B. Moreover, it helps you have fun, too.
C. Here are the ones that he recommended.
D. To strengthen your wrists, do wrist mobility drills.
E. Do this in sets of two with 20 repetitions each, every day.
F. To strengthen your sensation of touch, avoid working out with gloves.
G. To start with the basics, flexibility is the skill of performing tasks, particularly with your hands.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 完形填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15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。

We were moving into a new life, and in just few days, it was time to go to a new school, Freeport High School. Oh, that first day of walking into a “foreign” classroom and being 41.

My junior year at Freeport High School, I wanted to become a cheerleader. How 42! The way those white, pleated skirts 43 back and forth when the girls walked, not to mention the red sweaters and big megaphones(扩音器). Most of all, 44, it was the amazing red winter jackets with fur-lined hoods(兜帽). It would be great to be one of the 45 and popular. I went to practices, and then came tryouts. I carried my cheerleader shorts and blouse in a bag while other girls had their outfits on hangers(衣架), ironed to 46.

When the moment arrived, my face 47 and my legs trembled. It was impossible to 48 any kind of smile. I knew they wouldn't call my name for the 49. On the bus ride home, though, I sat next to another girl who also had tried out, and we both 50 we could accept being rejected.

After opening my front door, my mother's question sent me 51 onto the floor. It was difficult to recover because I had wanted so 52 to be a cheerleader.

I didn't know that three years later, I would 53 my college cheerleading team at SUNY New Paltz. The next day, I ran to the town jeweler to finally buy that megaphone necklace that 54 on my neck to this day. If only we could look into the future to see that some of our 55 would be achieved.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. accompanied by | B. stared at | C. played with | D. looked up |
| 42. A. vital | B. complex | C. inviting | D. free |
| 43. A. loosened | B. flashed | C. folded | D. swung |
| 44. A. though | B. whatever | C. somehow | D. therefore |
| 45. A. advanced | B. learned | C. experienced | D. aged |
| 46. A. fashion | B. perfection | C. novelty | D. standard |
| 47. A. reddened | B. shone | C. froze | D. thinned |
| 48. A. hide | B. force | C. remember | D. trust |
| 49. A. school | B. bus | C. town | D. team |
| 50. A. acknowledged | B. stood | C. convinced | D. pretended |
| 51. A. crying | B. struggling | C. dancing | D. embarrassing |
| 52. A. obviously | B. badly | C. naturally | D. frequently |
| 53. A. contact | B. evaluate | C. make | D. dismiss |
| 54. A. fades | B. works | C. transforms | D. remains |
| 55. A. earnings | B. promotion | C. desires | D. certification |

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。

The Museum of Chinese Australian History in the heart of Melbourne's Chinatown is not only a landmark but also a place 56 Chinese from near and far can know about their heritage and perhaps even their ancestry.

The museum, a kilometer or so north of the Yarra River, has a collection of more than 8,000 exhibits 57 (reflect) Chinese Australian heritage, including an English phrase book dating back to 1857. The phrase book, 58 (translate) into Mandarin and Cantonese, shows how to communicate in a range of situations across 59 language divide, helping immigrants find their way in Australia, says Mark Wang, CEO of the museum.

Wang, one of those who 60 (attend) the museum's opening ceremony in 1985, is a descendant of Chinese gold rush 61 (prospector) who came to Australia to seek their fortune

between 1851 and the late 1860s. "The core value of the museum is to build a 62 (harmony) society for all the people who have Chinese ancestry in their lineage(血脉) or anyone hoping to be a part of the society," Wang says.

Many of the museum's visitors take part in conferences held 63 (regular), trying to find out something about their ancestors, he says.

One visitor says: "I'm Vietnamese Australian 64 have a Chinese lineage from my grandfather's side. I've never been to China, so whenever a traditional festival comes, I join in those traditional practices. It makes me feel closer 65 my grandfather."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 书面表达(满分15分)

下周你班英语课课前2分钟口语自由表达的主题是“Freezing three feet is not a day's cold”, 请你准备一篇英语短文,内容如下:

1. 简述你对主题的理解;
 2. 举例说明。来源:高三答案公众号
- 注意:1. 词数应为80左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Freezing three feet is not a day's cold

第二节 读后续写(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。

"Go check out the ice while we go back and get the goal." I can remember my teenage friends saying that as they dropped me off by the edge of Fresh Pond in Fort Salonga. Growing up on Long Island in the 1960s and 1970s, my friends and I couldn't wait for school break between Christmas and the new year.

It was time to get out the ice skates and play hockey. Back then, in December, many ponds and lakes would freeze. One of my favorites was Blanchard Lake in Northport, or what we called "the cove." It would get too crowded, though, so we'd go to Centerport's Mill Pond, which looked like deep water, but it wasn't.

Back to that morning when I was dropped off at Fresh Pond. My friends and I realized that we forgot to bring the goal to shoot the puck(冰球) into, so while they went back, I was going to test the ice. I started along the edge and felt it was solid. We had just had a cold snap(寒流) for a few days, so I didn't think there would be any problem. As I risked farther out, the ice got clearer, and it was exciting to see underwater plants under the ice.

Suddenly, I heard a massive cracking sound that seemed to be all around me. I instinctively bent to my knees to not break through the ice like a straight torpedo(鱼雷). It was too late. Before I knew it, I was in the water with just my head sticking out and my arms waving while still holding my hockey stick. No one was around except one person at the far end of the pond who couldn't hear my cries for help. I was short of breath while trying to solve my crisis.

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。

Using all my strength, I hammered the cutting edge of my stick into the ice ahead of me. _____

The danger, however, wasn't over. _____

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