

2023 届广东省四校高三第一次联考

高三 英语

本试卷共 8 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如有改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。

第二部分 阅读（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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Family-friendly things to do on Long Island

If you're looking for ways to fill the weekend, Long Island is packed with exciting things to do for the whole family.

Famous Food Festival

More than 60 food vendors offer bites from around the world at Tanger Outlets in Deer Park. The festival will feature live music, a beer and wine garden, a chalk art installation, contests and more from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. Monday; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

- Admission: \$14 at the door, \$7 ages 8-12, free ages 7 younger.
- Address: East lot, 152 The Arches Circle, Deer Park.
- Further information: famousfoodfestival.com, 631-387-6291.

Lightkeepers Behind the Scenes Tours

Follow one of the present-day lighthouses on a bottom to top tour of the Fire Island Lighthouse at 9 a.m. Saturday. Learn how lighthouse keepers in the 1860s to 2020 maintained the light.

- Admission: \$20, advance reservations required.
- Address: Park at Robert Moses State Park Field 5 and walk east to the lighthouse.
- Further information: landlighthouse.com, 631-583-5901.

Montauk Family Fall Festival

The festival includes live entertainment with music in the gazebo, a farmers market, pumpkin

painting, kids crafts, and street painting from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

- Admission: free for the festival, but fees for rides, food and drinks.
- Address: Montauk Village Green, 743 Montauk Hwy.
- Further information: montaukchamber.com, 631-668-2428.

Riverhead Country Fair

The agricultural fair includes LI Antique Power Association demonstrations, live music, flower decorating, sunflower and vegetable competitions and jams, jellies, cakes, pies for sale from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.

- Admission: free
- Address: Riverfront and Main Street.
- Further information: riverheadcountryfair.com, 631-727-1215.

1. How much would a couple with a boy aged 6 and a girl aged 10 pay for Famous Food Festival?
A. \$42. B. \$35. C. \$21. D. \$28.
2. Which one do you need to book in advance?
A. Riverhead Country Fair.
B. Famous Food Festival.
C. Montauk Family Fall Festival.
D. Lightkeepers Behind the Scenes Tours.
3. What do Montauk Family Fall Festival and Riverhead Country Fair have in common?
A. They both have art exhibitions.
B. They offer free food and drinks.
C. They both open on Saturdays and Sundays.
D. They are likely to be welcomed by music lovers.

B

“Lei ming m ming baak ngo gong ge waa ah? Do you understand what I am saying?” I stare back at the speaker dumbly, my lips parted, the ideas clear in my mind but a response unable to express itself in a language in my distant range. After an uncomfortable pause, a bunch of words spill out of my mouth, sounding forced and unnatural.

The anecdote (轶事) above is a semi-conversation I had in Malaysia years ago. A three-week stay in Malaysia once every few years was often the highlight of my summers — what more can you ask from a food paradise? But besides the family, food, and escape that Malaysia offered, trips also brought accompanying feelings of guilt that I just couldn’t seem to translate. For one month every few summers, I got a taste of what it feels to be an outsider in my own culture, peering in. I was a girl lost in translation, passively absorbing the various tongues shouted between the stalls in the wet markets, quietly nodding along at my grandparents’ huge family dinners.

In America though, I am a different person. I don’t think twice about my grammar when speaking. I don’t struggle with the words and fear that my logic and stories won’t get through to people. So as a native English speaker, I do not have to worry daily about whether I’m judged for having an accent or whether I’m misunderstood across languages. In Malaysia, I naturally burst

out “have you eaten?” instead of recalling the Malaysian equivalent “you makan already?” In Malaysia, everything about the way I speak — my accent, intonation, sentence structure, slang — gives me away. My American-ness is seen in the way I talk, dress, and act. Maybe my face could pass for a Malaysian local, but once I open my mouth to speak I am so clearly not. It is uncomfortable and awkward, and sometimes I wonder if I did not look Asian at all would it be better, since there would be no more language expectation for me than for a white tourist.

4. How did the author feel in the anecdote?

A. Confused and scared.	B. Embarrassed and nervous.
C. Curious and surprised.	D. Upset and puzzled.
5. Why did the author feel guilty according to Paragraph 2?
 - A. Because she had to stay away from her family.
 - B. Because she didn't enjoy speaking the language.
 - C. Because she had to accept what grandparents said.
 - D. Because she found it hard to understand the culture.
6. What can we learn about the author from the last paragraph?
 - A. She was a good language learner.
 - B. She didn't like being an Asian.
 - C. She was judged unfairly in Malaysia.
 - D. She spoke English unconsciously in Malaysia.
7. From which column of the website does this article probably come from?

A. Opinion	B. News.	C. Education.	D. Humor.
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C

Walking over water might sound unbelievable. In fact, people do it all the time. How? Almost all of the world's liquid fresh water that is called groundwater lies underground.

Earth is a water planet, but most of its water is in the oceans. Only about 2.5 percent of the planet's water is fresh water, of which nearly 69 percent is frozen in glaciers (冰川) and ice caps and about 30 percent is groundwater - much more than the 1.2 percent that flows through rivers and fills lakes.

Groundwater is found almost everywhere on Earth. It hides under mountains, plains and even deserts. Tiny gaps between rocks and soil grains take in and hold this water like a sponge (海绵), forming buried bodies of water called aquifers (地下蓄水层). Together, they hold about 60 times as much water as the world's lakes and rivers combined. Groundwater is a key part of the earth's water cycle. Rain and melted snow go down into the ground. The water can stay there for thousands of years. Some groundwater naturally runs out onto the earth's surface through springs. It also flows into lakes, rivers and wetlands. People get groundwater through wells for drinking, watering crops and other uses.

As human-caused climate change dries out parts of the planet, demand for groundwater may

rise. At the same time, climate change may increase storms. Heavier rain is more likely to rush straight into streams and storm drains, instead of going into the soil. So, there may be less groundwater around.

Many of the world's aquifers already seem to be drying up. Twenty-one of the earth's 37 biggest aquifers are becoming smaller, satellite data show. The most dried-out aquifers are near big cities, farms, or dry regions. As groundwater stores dwindle, they hold less water to refill rivers and streams, thus threatening freshwater ecosystems.

8. What can we know about groundwater from Paragraph 3?
- A. It will end up in rivers and seas. B. It's mainly stored in wet regions.
C. It's mainly kept in the form of aquifers. D. It runs out onto the earth's surface regularly.
9. Why does climate change result in less groundwater according to the text?
- A. It makes heavier rain go into the soil.
B. It raises the temperature and increases daytime.
C. It causes glaciers to disappear faster than ever.
D. It allows less rain to go underground directly.
10. What does the underlined word "dwindle" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Decrease. B. Change. C. Develop. D. Form.
11. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. The threat from climate change B. The water cycle in the world
C. The decrease of groundwater D. Water crisis on the planet

D

Annissa Jobb, with a walking stick, went to the office of Riam Shammaa, a pain specialist in Toronto, in 2017. Jobb's back pain first appeared about a decade earlier due to an undiagnosed herniated disc, which had pressed a nerve. As the pain worsened, Jobb clenched her teeth and tried to keep going. Now she was desperate for help. "I had a drawer full of pain medication. None of it was working," said Jobb.

Historically, the treatment of such back pain has been less than ideal, sometimes causing patients to become addicted to painkillers or to undergo major surgery, which is suitable for only about 1 in 20 patients. Hunting for a solution beyond these limited options, Dr. Shammaa turned to stem cells—the building-block cells found in various tissues in adult bodies—which can generate a set of different cells. Specifically, he'd been studying bone marrow (骨髓) stem cells, and he invited Jobb to participate in a study with 23 other patients. He hoped that injecting (注射) the stem cells, known as MSCs, into the patient's herniated disc would multiply and heal the damaged tissue.

The procedure took three and a half hours. It began with the collection of Jobb's bone marrow—the most painful step—which was immediately distilled (蒸馏) and concentrated into bone marrow mixture, or BMAC, then injected into the discs. Guided by a special type of X-ray,

Dr. Shammaa inserted a needle through Jobb's spine to place the BMAC into the discs. Jobb remained awake for the entire procedure in order to alert Dr. Shammaa if he touched a nerve. Afterward, Jobb recovered in bed for two weeks and then, slowly, began to walk.

A month later she stepped swiftly into the clinic, a moment Dr. Shammaa recalled with delight. "While Jobb had previously described her pain as 'beyond ten', she says that it's now a two."

12. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. Anissa Jobb's back pain experiences
 - B. The desperate situation of Anissa Jobb
 - C. The treatment of Anis Jobb's illness
 - D. The cause for Anissa Jobb's visit to a pain specialist
13. Why does the author mention the treatment of back pain in history?
 - A. To introduce the process of the previous treatment
 - B. To explain the necessity of Dr. Shammaa's research
 - C. To show the development of the treatment of back pain
 - D. To provide the supporting evidence for Dr. Shammaa's research
14. What can we know about the stem cells in the treatment?
 - A. They can function in any part of human bodies
 - B. They are able to help cells reproduce and recover
 - C. They will be injected into the tissues nearby herniated disc
 - D. They will be concentrated before collecting patients's bone marrow
15. What can we infer from Dr. Shammaa's words in the last paragraph?
 - A. Jobb has a poor comment on her treatment.
 - B. Jobb has only two pain spots after the treatment.
 - C. Jobb's back pain has been dramatically relieved.
 - D. Jobb's back pain is evaluated more precisely than before.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

For some people, music is no fun at all. About four percent of the population is what scientists call "amusic." People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or reproduce musical notes (音调). 16 Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.

17 Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Life can be hard for amusics. Their inability to enjoy music set them apart from others. It can be difficult for other people to identify with their condition. In fact, most people cannot begin to grasp what it feels like to be amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping mall can be

uncomfortable or even painful. That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music. ___18___ “I used to hate parties and I was distant from my friends.” says Margaret, a seventy-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was amusic. By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify this unusual condition.

Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from the brains of people who can appreciate music. The difference is complex, and it doesn't involve defective hearing. Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech. ___19___

Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed (诊断). For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music. ___20___ There is a name for her condition. That makes it easier for her to explain. “When people invite me to a concert, I just say, ‘No thanks, I’m amusic,’” says Margaret. “I just wish I had learned to say that when I was seventeen and not seventy.”

- A. Songs sound like noise to an amusic.
- B. Now she knows that she is not alone.
- C. The notes sound different to an amusic.
- D. She felt lonely while staying away from others.
- E. However, this can result in withdrawal and social isolation.
- F. Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs
- G. Scientists compare amusics to people who just can't see certain colors.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Everyone was taking notes, but a giggling drew my attention. Walking over to the ___21___, I asked for her note. ___22___, she refused to give it to me. I waited, all attention in the classroom on the soundless ___23___ between teacher and student.

Eventually, she handed it over. It was a hand-drawn picture of me, teeth blackened and the words “I’m silly” coming out of my mouth. I managed to fold it up calmly. My mind, ___24___, was working angrily as I ___25___ not to cry. Fortunately, I was able to keep myself ___26___. I said nothing until there were about six minutes remaining. I showed the class the picture. They were all silent as I told them how ___27___ this was for me. Then I told them to ___28___ anything they wanted to tell me.

As I read the notes later, many of them said something like, “I’ve got nothing ___29___ you,” or “I’m sorry you were hurt.” But there were two notes saying something like I was too strict, and I ___30___ certain people too much.

___31___ I thought I was driving them to success, I was ___32___ pushing them away. I had to apologize. But the next day, one girl handed me a card ___33___ by all the students expressing sincere regret for the ugly joke and asked for ___34___.

This was a lesson for both the kids and me. Forgiveness does not change the ___35___, but it does enlarge the future.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. troublemaker | B. classmate | C. individual | D. painter |
| 22. A. Angry | B. Frozen | C. Disappointed | D. Curious |
| 23. A. argument | B. competition | C. battle | D. dialogue |
| 24. A. however | B. therefore | C. meanwhile | D. otherwise |
| 25. A. determined | B. refused | C. promised | D. struggled |
| 26. A. relieved | B. relaxed | C. pleased | D. controlled |
| 27. A. embarrassing | B. hurtful | C. confusing | D. ridiculous |
| 28. A. write down | B. give away | C. hand in | D. make up |
| 29. A. for | B. from | C. against | D. at |
| 30. A. disturbed | B. lectured | C. teased | D. frightened |
| 31. A. When | B. As | C. While | D. Since |
| 32. A. completely | B. actually | C. instantly | D. consequently |
| 33. A. printed | B. offered | C. sent | D. signed |
| 34. A. forgiveness | B. gratitude | C. conversation | D. company |
| 35. A. lesson | B. principle | C. past | D. present |

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。

On every Thursday night, psychologist Maud Lehanne leads two of France's favorite pastimes, coffee drinking and the "talking cure". There they learn to get in touch with their true feelings. Lehanne's psychology cafe is trying to help the city's ___36___ (trouble) neighborhood cafes. In the past few years, Parisian cafes ___37___ (become) victims due to changes in the French lifestyle -- longer working hours, a fast-food boom and a younger generation's desire to spend ___38___ (they) time at home. Luckily, dozens of new theme cafes appear ___39___ (change) the situation. Cafes focused on psychology, history, and engineering are catching on, ___40___ (fill) tables well into the evening.

The city's "psychology cafes", ___41___ offer great comfort, are among the most popular places. Middle-aged homemakers, retirees, and the unemployed come to such cafes to talk about love, ___42___ (angry), and dreams with a psychologist. "There's ___43___ strong need in Paris for communication," says Maurice, a cafe regular who works ___44___ a religious instructor in a nearby church. "People have few real friends. ___45___ they need is to open up." Lehanne says she'd like to see psychology cafes all over France. "If people had normal lives, these cafes wouldn't exist," she says.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，你和父母在未来职业选择上意见不一，于是写信给你的外国朋友 Tom 倾诉你的苦恼并请他给你提些建议。内容要点如下：

1. 你和父母双方的想法；
2. 你的两难选择；
3. 希望得到 Tom 的建议。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Tom,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节（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。

One day last December, Flores Gonzalez, the mother of a four-year old girl Luna, came up with the idea of having the girl send a letter to Santa by balloon, saying that Santa would grab the balloon while he flew through the air on his sled.

The girl was excited. Flores helped her compose the letter, writing down all the things she dreamed Santa might bring her, and then put the notes into festive red balloons. Flores then took her outside to release the wish to the universe. “Bye, balloon!” the girl called waving as the balloon floated away, sailing above the trees and into the sky.

Some days later, Alvin Bamburg, 66, was deep in the woods in Grand Cane, Louisiana when something drew his attention. Caught in a fallen tree, it looked like litter. But Bamburg couldn't help picking it up. “God just told me” he said.

As Bamburg approached, he saw that the object was a broken balloon. Attached was a piece of paper decorated with sparkly star stickers. It was a child's Christmas wish list.

“Dear Santa” the handwritten note read. “My name is Luna. I am four years old. I live in Liberal, Kansas. This year I have been nice. I would like candy, Spider-Man ball, Frozen doll, puppy, My Little Pony. With love Luna.”

Bamburg's heart pounded in his chest. Ever since he was a child, he had dreamed of this very scene. "Years ago," he says, "classes at school released balloons with notes. I've always wanted to find one." He believed this was his childhood wish coming true. And he knew he was going to make Luna's wish come true too. He just wasn't sure how. Liberal, Kansas, is more than 350 miles from Grand Cane, Louisiana. But Bamburg's wife, Lee Ann, was not discouraged by the distance. As a keen Internet user, she had seen other people find all sorts of connections on the Internet and thought it might help her husband find Luna.

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。

Alvin also thought it was a good idea. _____

Several days later, the couple got out of the car with presents in front of the girl's house.