

高三英语考试

本试题卷时量 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。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。

1. How will the guests go to the airport?

A. By train.

B. By taxi.

C. By bus.

2. When will the meeting start?

A. At 8:15.

B. At 8:45.

C. At 9:00.

3. What does the man want to find?

A. His pencils.

B. His books.

C. His bag.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Guide and tourist.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Teacher and student.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A flight.

B. A trip.

C. A classroom.

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 will the speakers have to do?

- A. Send figures to Mr Jones.
- B. Draw up the budget for next year.
- C. Organize a sports campaign on Thursday.

7. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Wait for her in his office.
- B. Go to Mr Jones' workplace.
- C. Make a phone call to Mr Jones.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the woman feel now?

- A. A little sad.
- B. A little nervous.
- C. A little disappointed.

9. Where is the woman going?

- A. To England.
- B. To America.
- C. To Australia.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who can use the bathroom on the first floor?

- A. Bill.
- B. Bill's relatives.
- C. The woman's family.

11. Where is Bill's bedroom?

- A. On the first floor.
- B. On the second floor.
- C. On the third floor.

12. What can Bill do in his bedroom at night?

- A. Use the computer of the bedroom.
- B. Make calls optionally.
- C. Turn up the TV.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What came suddenly last night?

- A. A storm.
- B. An earthquake.
- C. A flood.

14. How long had Jack stayed on the roof?

- A. For 18 hours.
- B. For 8 days.
- C. For 8 hours.

15. What happened to Amy's house?
- A. Its roof was blown away.
 - B. Its windows were broken.
 - C. It was completely destroyed.
16. When will Amy graduate?
- A. In July.
 - B. In August.
 - C. In September.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When does the speaker enjoy going to a movie with friends?
- A. On weekday nights.
 - B. On weekend mornings.
 - C. On weekend nights.
18. What does the speaker usually try to do to watch a good movie?
- A. Check the movie reviews.
 - B. Ask his friends about the movie.
 - C. Go to the theater to confirm the movie.
19. What can the speaker do if the movie tickets are sold out?
- A. Go back home and watch TV.
 - B. Buy a ticket for the next show.
 - C. Read the movie review instead.
20. What does the speaker like to do while watching a movie?
- A. Have a drink.
 - B. Talk to others.
 - C. Put his feet up.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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

Nature embraces us with beauty. Below, you will learn a list of famous natural reserves.

Natural Park of the Coral Sea

New Caledonia is famous for its beautiful nature, diverse species and wonderful coastal ecosystems. The Natural Park of the Coral Sea safeguards large marine (海洋的) habitats vital to the inhabitants, wildlife, and environmental protection of the territories in the southwestern Pacific region. The Natural Park of the Coral Sea in New Caledonia is a shelter for sharks, whales and turtles. Unique world-class diving locations can be found in the Natural

Park of the Coral Sea.

Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument

Located in the central Pacific Ocean, the Pacific Remote Islands Monument area includes seven islands. There are 165 identified oceanic plates in the sites of diversity and species richness. It is one of the most beautiful tropical marine habitats. The island hosts corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, land birds, insects, and the flora (植物群) existing nowhere else on the planet.

South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area (SGSSI-MPA)

SGSSI-MPA is a vast natural preservation and conservation area in the far southern Atlantic Ocean. Due to the isolated geography and freezing weather throughout the year, few inhabitants live in this location. The marine reserve's laws in this location are highly restrictive, with no commercial fishing permitted.

Coral Sea Marine Park

The park is one of the world's largest marine parks and is located off the coastlines outside the Great Barrier Reef. Coral reefs, deep-sea plains and canyons (峡谷) are among the unique ecosystems found in the Coral Sea Marine Park. Additionally, the marine park preserves sixteen bottom ecosystems, including canyons and plains. It consists of 34 large reef zones and 15,000 square kilometers of shallow reef systems followed by much marine life.

21. What is special about the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument?

- A. Shellfish.
- B. Rich species.
- C. Unique flora.
- D. Seven islands.

22. Why do few people live in SGSSI-MPA?

- A. The climate is too extreme.
- B. It's a large preservation area.
- C. Commercial fishing is banned.
- D. It's far from the Atlantic Ocean.

23. What do the four reserves have in common?

- A. They are in the Pacific Ocean.
- B. They are marine reserves.
- C. They have some canyons.
- D. They contain plains.

B

Born in France, but raised in Spain, linguistics and literature professor Juan José Ciruela Alférez from the University of Granada is passionate about Chinese literature and has been doing some research about it. With painstaking effort, his Spanish translation of a Chinese classic was published last year.

Ciruela said translating the novel was an interesting challenge. In recent years, many Chinese works have been introduced to Spain. However, as most of them had been translated first into English and then from that language into Spanish, much of the originality was lost. For this reason, when the Spanish publishing house Kailas contacted Ciruela to translate it directly from Chinese, he accepted the mission immediately, even if it presented difficulties like a heavy workload within a short time limit.

“I encountered various difficulties, especially at the beginning of the task,” said Ciruela in an interview. “This novel, in particular, needs a prior reading process in which the translator gets into the plot and the characters, since at first it is difficult to enter the world that the novel constantly raises. So I read the novel first in Chinese, paying attention to all those details and how all of that could be translated in a way that the Spanish readers would understand.”

For Ciruela, the most important criterion when translating is fidelity (忠诚) to the original text. While it is true that one cannot always be strictly faithful, he believes translators should not be too far from original texts. For example, the translation of culturemes (expressions of culture in language) is quite complicated due to the cultural gap between Spanish and Chinese. Ciruela believes that these must always be appropriate to the specific function they perform within the text, in each specific case and moment.

24. What does the underlined phrase “that language” probably refer to?

- A. Spanish. B. English. C. Chinese. D. French.

25. What caused Ciruela to translate the Chinese classic?

- A. His passion for Spanish literature.
B. His determination to popularize it.
C. The lack of its direct translation into Spanish.
D. The loss of diversity in Spanish translation.

26. What aspect of the translation task does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Its barrier. B. Its principle. C. Its style. D. Its meaning.

27. What does Ciruela think is the most important in translation?

- A. Meeting readers' needs. B. Targeting cultural phenomena.
C. Bridging the cultural gap. D. Being loyal to the original text.

C

Some of the world's largest telescopes are listening for signals from distant alien civilizations. The search is an effort to find artificial-looking signals that might have come from a technologically advanced civilization in a far-away solar system.

It is a new time for the search for extraterrestrial (外星球的) intelligence research, known as SETI, which is opening up thanks to machine-learning technology. The problem of big data is relatively new for SETI. For decades, the field had been limited by having hardly any data at all. Astronomer Frank D. Drake pioneered SETI in 1960, when he pointed a telescope towards two stars and listened for radio transmissions. Most of the SETI searches that followed were also limited to a small number of stars.

But in 2015, the biggest SETI programme ever in California: the Breakthrough Listen project searched one million stars for signs of intelligent life. The project looks for radio emissions that come from the direction of a star.

The trouble is that these searches get a lot of data—including false positives from mobile phones, GPS and other aspects of modern life. “The biggest challenge for us in looking for SETI signals is not at this point getting the data,” says Sofia Z. Sheikh, an astronomer at the SETI Institute. “The difficult part is to distinguish signals from human or Earth technology from the kind of signals we'd be looking for from technology somewhere else out in the Galaxy.”

Going through millions of results of observation manually (手动地) isn't practical. A common approach is to use algorithms (算法). Machine-learning algorithms are trained on large amounts of data and can learn to recognize features that are characteristic of earthly interference.

“Still, SETI will probably continue to use a mixture of classical and machine-learning approaches to sort through data,” says Jean-Luc Margot, a professor at UCLA. “Classical algorithms remain excellent at picking up signals, and machine-learning can not solve all the

problems of particular situations.”

28. What had limited SETI for decades?

- A. Artificial-looking signals.
- B. Machine-learning technology.
- C. Being short of data.
- D. Dealing with big data.

29. What can we know about SETI before the Breakthrough Listen project?

- A. It only searched a few stars.
- B. It found signs of intelligent life.
- C. It stored a large number of signs.
- D. It searched false data from many stars.

30. Why are machine-learning algorithms used to deal with data?

- A. It is skilled in picking up signals.
- B. It can decrease earthly interference.
- C. It's unnecessary to employ many people to do the job.
- D. It can recognize signals from Earth efficiently.

31. What can we infer from Jean-Luc Margot's words?

- A. Scientists will abandon classical algorithms.
- B. It's a hard job to sort through a huge amount of data.
- C. Machine-learning will replace classical approaches.
- D. Classical algorithms will continue to be adopted.

D

As the costs of fuel, groceries and housing increase suddenly around the world, scientists are fighting inflation (通货膨胀) at the bench. Almost all items needed to conduct science are more expensive than they were just a year ago. And that means that nearly every researcher is feeling the pressure. “Nobody is immune to this economy,” says Tola Olorunnisola, who leads innovation in the lab at Avantor, an international science-management company in Pennsylvania. Olorunnisola visited labs in the Netherlands, Switzerland and Ireland to help researchers find ways to enlarge their budgets. “Scientists are becoming more conscious of costs,” she says.

The increase in lab costs has forced scientists to make some difficult choices. Scientific budgets are pretty fixed. If they pay double for something, it means they're not buying some-

thing else. Scientists can keep their research projects moving forward, but to avoid overspending on their budgets, they'll probably need to adjust their buying habits and take steps to make their labs more efficient.

Julien Sage, a cancer researcher and geneticist at Stanford University in California, estimates that lab supplies historically account for roughly 20% of his overall budget, but he says that the balance is shifting.

Without significant boosts in funding to keep pace with inflation, it's up to scientists to find creative ways to diminish costs. One option is to rethink experimental design.

"It will probably take more than discounts from lab-supply companies to truly protect scientists from the impact of rising prices," Sage says. "Unless something is done on a large scale to either stabilize costs or increase funding, science is likely to suffer. If you have less money, you're going to have fewer people or be less productive, which means you're going to have fewer grants (拨款), which means you're going to have fewer people. That's probably happening to a lot of labs these days, and the question is: When is it going to stop?"

32. For what did Olorunnisola visit some labs in different places?

- A. Seeing how researchers struggle against inflation.
- B. Proving everyone has to face the rising price.
- C. Learning about the pressure of researchers.
- D. Helping researchers overcome economic difficulty.

33. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The cause of increasing lab costs.
- B. The effects of the rising lab costs.
- C. The tough choices of researchers.
- D. The ways of making labs efficient.

34. What does the underlined word "diminish" mean in paragraph 4?

- A. Reduce.
- B. Calculate.
- C. Restore.
- D. Keep.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Scientists face many problems
- B. The price of goods is rising quickly
- C. Labs have to tighten supplies budgets
- D. People hold different opinions of price

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10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。

To show empathy (同感能力) is to identify with another's feelings. 36 The ability to empathize is directly dependent on your ability to feel your own feelings and identify them.

If you have never felt a certain feeling, it will be hard for you to understand how another person is feeling. This holds equally true for pleasure and pain. If you have never put your hand in a flame, you will not know the pain of fire. Similarly, if you have never felt defiant (违抗的), you will not understand those feelings. 37

38 Our innate (天生的) emotional intelligence gives us the ability to quickly recall those instances and form associations when we encounter discrimination again. 39 This is one of the ways nature slowly evolves towards a higher level of survival. In other words, over time, awareness of our own feelings may lead us to treat others in a more pro-survival way.

For this process to work, the first step is that we must be able to experience our own emotions. This means we must be open to them and not distract ourselves from them or try to numb (使麻木) ourselves from our feelings. Next, we need to become aware of what we are actually feeling—to acknowledge, identify, and accept our feelings. 40 That is one reason why it is important to work on your own emotional awareness and sensitivity.

- A. Only then can we understand another person's feelings.
- B. It is to emotionally put yourself in the place of others.
- C. Therefore, it is a top priority to help children stay in touch with their feelings.
- D. Once you have felt discriminated against, it is easier to understand that feeling.
- E. We then can use the "reliving" of those emotions to guide our thinking and actions.
- F. Intellectually knowing about a feeling is different from actually experiencing it yourself.
- G. If one can not get on well with others, it is because they do not have the same feelings.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30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。

During the Chicago Marathon, thousands of runners were short of breath at the end of the race. 41, one runner drew everyone's attention because of his 42 ability to run

entire marathons with just 30 percent lung capacity.

Russell Winwood was diagnosed with COPD (慢性阻塞性肺疾病) in 2011. 43, on October 9, 2022, he ran the Chicago Marathon while 44 for the COPD Foundation. Winwood finished the marathon in a time of 6:28:33. That's a(n) 45 performance if you 46 his terrible lung condition. Although Winwood has got the 47 for the 2023 Tokyo Marathon, he hopes to 48 in Berlin in the next couple of years before his doctor finally tells him it's time to quit.

When he was 36, he had a stroke (中风) due to his 49 and unhealthy lifestyle. After he 50, he decided to get his 51 back. In response, he gave up smoking, cut down on drinking alcohol and 52 sports. As Winwood often got lung infections, he visited a(n) 53 in 2011 to determine the cause. After a series of 54, Winwood was diagnosed with COPD. Doctors told him he would probably need a lung transplant within five years. It was a big 55 for Winwood, and he then thought he would run marathons around the world and raise money for charities.

When Winwood watched his friend complete an Ironman triathlon (铁人三项), he was 56 and began to try the distance. Winwood's doctor 57 him it wouldn't be possible to finish given the limitations of his disease, but he still gave it a try and at the 2012 Ironman Australia race, Winwood finished in 16:50:54. "I like to prove people 58," Winwood said.

Running full marathons is quite a(n) 59 for any able-bodied person, let alone someone who struggles to 60. Winwood is pushing himself onward and inspiring millions with his never-say-die attitude.

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise |
| 42. A. natural | B. similar | C. incredible | D. mysterious |
| 43. A. Surprisingly | B. Fortunately | C. Strangely | D. Secretly |
| 44. A. cheering | B. fundraising | C. advertising | D. volunteering |
| 45. A. academic | B. poor | C. solid | D. disappointing |
| 46. A. record | B. doubt | C. treat | D. consider |
| 47. A. preference | B. entry | C. regulation | D. information |
| 48. A. relax | B. live | C. compete | D. travel |
| 49. A. stress | B. injury | C. passion | D. performance |
| 50. A. appeared | B. retired | C. finished | D. survived |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. dignity | B. health | C. confidence | D. property |
| 52. A. took up | B. gave up | C. observed | D. studied |
| 53. A. patient | B. coach | C. athlete | D. doctor |
| 54. A. experiments | B. tests | C. assumptions | D. debates |
| 55. A. coincidence | B. breakthrough | C. shock | D. decision |
| 56. A. discouraged | B. shamed | C. moved | D. inspired |
| 57. A. warned | B. upset | C. assured | D. cheated |
| 58. A. silly | B. mad | C. wrong | D. uneducated |
| 59. A. opportunity | B. dream | C. risk | D. challenge |
| 60. A. hear | B. breathe | C. run | D. see |

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。

Who owns the English language? The answer is no longer “the British”. According to the latest figures, English 61 (speak) by about 1.75 billion people worldwide.

In Oxford University Press’s Gift of Words campaign, people speaking more than one language were asked to “gift” a word from their first to their second language, and vice versa (反之亦然). The responses highlight even 62 (many) words that multilingual (多种语言的) English speakers felt they had to borrow from their other languages for lack of the same thing in English.

While many value 63 (pure) over diversity in language, calling borrowed words “gifts” is 64 important way of expression and the borrowing of words is part of the natural evolution of all living languages.

Contrary 65 popular belief, it is multilingualism rather than monolingualism (单一语言制) that is the norm, with various reports 66 (estimate) that between 60% and 75% of the global population can speak more than one language. And in such a multilingual, digitally interconnected world, 67 more and more people are brought together by 68 (share) interests and goals, the interchange of words between languages and cultures has accelerated.

Changing our attitudes towards language variation is vital to fight the linguistic prejudice that causes people 69 (discriminate) against for not using the “right” words or for speaking in the “wrong” accent. Only when we share ownership of English and embrace the language in all its diversity can it 70 (true) be a gift that everyone can benefit from.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

While many students admire famous stars, I admire my English teacher, the young woman, Miss Li, who taught me since I started senior high school. Although she has been out of college for two years, but she has a lot of experience in teach. She is very kind and can speak English fluent. I owe all my progresses in English to her because it is she that makes me interest in English. What make me admire her most is his teaching methods. Besides, she is also our friend. Under her help, all the students in my class have great interest in English.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报正在组织作文比赛,请你以“Failure Is Not Necessarily Bad”为题写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 你的理解;
2. 举例说明。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 题目已为你写好。