

高三英语试题

命题学校：重庆市大足中学校 命题人：喻颖 王丹 陈敏 刘露梅 审题人：喻颖 王丹

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
- 2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。
- 3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
- 4. 考试结束后，将答题卷交回。

第Ⅰ卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，请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. What does the woman imply?
A. For the first time the team has become the league champion.
B. The team did a good job again this time.
C. The team has little chance to win this time.
- 2. What program does the man generally listen to?
A. News. B. Talk shows. C. Education program.
- 3. Where is the conversation taking place?
A. In a park. B. In a museum. C. In a pet store.
- 4. How does Mike feel?
A. Satisfied. B. Puzzled. C. Worried.
- 5. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't understand the man.
B. She gave the change to someone else.
C. She's unable to help the man.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；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 is the woman talking to the man?
A. Because of the poor quality of the goods she bought.
B. Because of not getting the promised discount.
C. Because of the impolite attitude of the salesgirl.
- 7. What will the man give to the woman?
A. Some money. B. A letter of apology. C. A new product.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

- 8. Which place would the man like to go?
A. An exciting modern city. B. A popular tourist attraction. C. A quiet and far-away place.
- 9. What does the woman worry about?
A. The weather. B. The food and water. C. The language.
- 10. What does the woman plan to do now?
A. Travel with the man. B. Do some gardening. C. Go to the travel agency.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

- 11. How often does the man contact his aunt?
A. Once a month. B. Once a week. C. Seldom.
- 12. Why didn't his aunt chat with him online?
A. Her kids keep her busy all the time.
B. She does not have a computer in her house.
C. She's not interested in using the computer.
- 13. What will he do next?
A. Ask his cousins for help. B. Teach his aunt himself. C. Ask his uncle for help.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

- 14. Who is the woman?
A. A police officer. B. An immigration official. C. An air hostess.
- 15. Which line is for the residents?
A. The line on the man's right.
B. The line on the woman's left.
C. The line on the woman's right.
- 16. How long will the man study in the UK?
A. For a few months. B. For a year. C. For two years.

- 17. How will the man pay for living costs and tuition fees?
A. His father has paid for that in advance.
B. He has won a scholarship.
C. He will take a part-time job to pay for that.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

- 18. What is the talk mainly about?
A. How to keep young. B. How to improve memory. C. How to open our mind.

- 19. What is the key to achieving this goal?
A. Going back to school.
B. Paying no attention to age.
C. Using the mind as much as possible.

- 20. What did the man who entered school at 70 become later?
A. An active lawyer. B. A successful doctor. C. A highly paid artist.

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 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（改编）

Unique Birthday Traditions

The editors of our international editions share traditions reserved for counting yourself one year older.

Lithuania

“In my native country, it is customary for the birthday person to sit in a decorated chair and to be lifted up by the party guests,” says editor Eva Mackevic. “How many times the chair is raised will correspond with his or her age.”

Japan

In Japan, when a child turns one, a ceremony called erabitori is held, where the birthday child chooses from a selection of items spread out around that represent the potential future. When a person turns 20, a coming-of-age celebration will be held on the second Monday January.

The Netherlands

When someone turns 50, a large doll will be placed in the birthday person's garden or by their front door; men have an “Abraham” doll, women a “Sarah”, based on a Bible passage.

Australia

A child's first birthday is often celebrated with balloons and specially made “fairy bread”. Some families in Australia also mark the age of 21 with a souvenir “key to the door”, representing the young adult's privilege to come and go from the family home as they please.

Germany

“In Germany, when unmarried men turn thirty, they are supposed to sweep the stairs of the local church or town hall,” editor Michael Kallinger says, “while women have to deal with the door handle.” This public act is meant to embarrass the person and motivate them to marry.

- 21. Which is part of a one-year-old boy's birthday celebration in Japan?
A. Deciding the boy's career. B. Predicting the boy's future.
C. Seeking items at the birthday party. D. Holding a coming-of-age ceremony.
- 22. What does the “key to the door” symbolize-in Australia?
A. Love from parents. B. Time to move out.
C. End of the 21st birthday. D. Recognition of independence.

23. In which country could a birthday tradition involve cleaning in public places?
A. Germany. B. Australia. C. Lithuania. D. The Netherlands.
B (改编)

While the start of a new school year is always exciting, this year was even more so for some elementary school students in Auckland, New Zealand. They became the world's first kids to be “taught” by a digital teacher, Will. Before you start imagining a human-like robot walking around the classroom, Will is just an avatar(化身, 虚拟人物)that turns up on the students' desktop, tablet, or smartphone screen when called.

Thanks to a digital camera and microphone, the avatar not only responds to questions the kids may have, but also picks up non-verbal signals. For example, if a student smiles at Will, he responds by smiling back. This two-way communication not only helps draw the students' attention, but also allows the program's developers to monitor their involvement and make changes if needed.

Vector's Chief Digital Officer, Nikhil Ravishankar, believes that Will—like avatars could be a new way to attract the attention of the next generation. He says, “Using a digital human is a very popular method to deliver new information to people, and I have a lot of hope in this technology as a means to deliver rich and educational experience in the future.” Greg Cross, the Chief Business Officer for Soul Machines, states that kids who have grown up in this digital time adapt to new technology quickly, and he hopes to develop the idea of digital humans in the area of educate further.

The program, in place since August 2018, has been a great success so far. However, no matter how popular it becomes, Will is unlikely to replace human educators any time soon. For one, the avatar's knowledge base is severely limited. But more importantly, even the smartest digital avatars could never predict and react to all the unexpected situations that educators have to deal with on a daily basis. However, it could come in handy as a “personal teacher”, providing kids with one-on-one help on the subjects or even topics.

24. What is mentioned about Will in the first paragraph?
A. He is a human-like robot teacher.
B. He is the first robot teacher in the world.
C. He is a digital teacher teaching in a school.
D. He will walk across the classroom to you when called.
25. In what way does the digital teacher help the students?
A. By taking part in discussion.
B. By changing teaching methods.
C. By communicating with students.
D. By monitoring students' behavior.
26. What is Greg Cross's attitude toward the digital teacher?
A. Supportive. B. Doubtful. C. Uncaring. D. Dissatisfied.

27. What can be inferred about the digital teacher from the last paragraph?
A. It has entered many homes as kids' private teacher.
B. It will teach in class in place of human educators.
C. It's good at handling unexpected situations.
D. It remains to be improved.

C (改编)

When the company OpenAI developed its new artificial intelligence (AI) program, ChatGPT, in late 2022, educators began to worry. ChatGPT could create text that seemed like a human wrote it. How could teachers discover whether students were using language created by an AI chatbot to cheat on a writing task?

As a linguist who studies the effects of technology on how people read, write and think, I believe there are other more pressing concerns besides cheating. These include whether AI, more generally, threatens student writing skills, the value of writing as a process, and the importance of regarding writing as a tool for thinking.

As part of my research on the effects of AI on human writing, I surveyed young adults in the U.S. about some issues related to those effects. One participant said that at some point if you depend on predictive text, you're going to lose your spelling abilities. Enter “Was Rom” into a Google search and you're given a list of choices like “Was Rome built in a day”. Type “ple” into a text message and you're offered “please” and “plenty”. These tools complete our sentences automatically, giving us little chance to think about our spelling, and continuously asking us to follow their suggestions.

Evan Selinger, a philosopher, worried that predictive texting reduces the power of writing as a form of mental activity and personal expression. “By encouraging us not to think too deeply about our words, predictive technology may change how we deal with each other,” Selinger wrote. “We give others more algorithms (算法) and less of ourselves. Automation can stop us thinking and the resulting text didn't feel like mine anymore.”

I asked ChatGPT whether it was a threat to humans' motivation to write. The bot responded: “There will always be a demand for creative, original content that requires the unique viewpoint of a human writer.” It continued: “Writing serves many purposes beyond just the creation of content, such as self-expression, communication, and personal growth, which can continue to encourage people to write even if certain types of writing can be automated.”

I was glad to find the program had seemingly admitted its limitations.

28. What is the author's main concern about ChatGPT?
A. Whether it will lead to students' cheating.
B. Whether it will shape students' writing style.
C. What effects it will have on students' writing.
D. How students will make use of it at school.
29. What will predictive technology do to us according to Evan Selinger?
A. Give us more creative ideas. B. Make us write like a machine.
C. Encourage us to think more deeply. D. Make us tend to ignore grammatical mistakes.

30. What can we learn from ChatGPT's response?
A. Human writing will still matter a lot. B. Robots will work with humans in writing.
C. Robot writing will become more creative. D. Writing will become completely automated.
31. What can be the best title for the text?
A. How to apply AI technology to education? B. What is the future of modern literature?
C. How to improve writing with AI's help? D. What impact will AI bring to writing?

D (改编)

First impressions can set a lasting tone, but there is often something doubtful. Psychologists have documented a phenomenon known as the liking gap, whereby two people meeting for the first time routinely underestimate how much their counterparts (对应方) like them. A new study finds that the liking gap occurs in group settings too and affects how well groups function.

In one experiment, the researchers divided 159 participants into groups of three and asked them to have a conversation. They then surveyed the participants individually about how much they liked each of their partners, how much they thought each partner liked them, and how much they thought their partners liked each other. On average, people liked their partners more than they believed their partners liked them, and thought themselves to be the least liked in the group.

In a subsequent experiment, the researchers asked similar questions of engineering students who had worked together in design competitions for varying lengths of time. Here, too, people tended to underestimate the degree to which they were liked, regardless of how long they had known their teammates — and their dim views of their own likability reduced their willingness to ask others for help, give honest feedback, and work together in the future.

A final experiment involving a broad sample of workers showed that the misperceptions (误解) were strongest among teammates and that they decreased team effectiveness and job satisfaction. It also found a possible explanation for the liking gap: People tend to focus on positive thoughts when reflecting on how much they like someone else (“I'm happy that she got a promotion”) but fall victim to more negative ones when considering how others view them (“I got a promotion, so she might be green with envy”).

Managers should think carefully not just about how teammates regard one another but about how team members think they themselves are regarded, the researchers say; correcting misperceptions could boost team satisfaction and performance. “If only people knew how positively their teammates actually felt about them, they might communicate better, feel more included on their teams, and be happier overall with their jobs,” they write.

32. What does the liking gap refer to?
A. A type of social anxiety disorder. B. Love among different age groups.
C. Misjudging others' opinions of us. D. Holding back others' evaluations.
33. What did the experiment in paragraph 2 reveal?
A. People did not like to give honest comments.
B. People tended to think little of their partners.
C. People were quite demanding towards others.
D. People were not very confident about themselves.

34. What does the underlined word “dim” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Conflicting. B. Negative. C. Conventional. D. Strong.

35. What do the researchers suggest managers stress?
A. Employees' viewpoints on themselves.
B. The relationship between team members.
C. Employee promotion and job satisfaction.
D. Communication between leaders and employee

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。

Everyone knows about straight-A students. Many straight-A students actually put in fewer hours of homework time than their low-scoring classmates. Here are some secrets of the young study champions.

36.

Top students bear no breaks on study time. Once the books are open or the computer is booted up, phone calls go unanswered, TV shows unwatched, and snacks ignored. Study is business; business comes before recreation.

Get organized.

Paul Melendres, a straight-A freshman from New Mexico, keeps two folders — one for the day's assignments, another for papers completed and graded. 37. Melendres' methods have actually proven effective. Even students who don't have a private study area remain organized to cut down time-wasting searches.

Clean up your act.

Neat papers are likely to get higher grades than sloppy ones. “The student who turns in a neat paper,” says Claude Olney, an Arizona State University business professor, “is already on the way to an A. It's like being served a cheeseburger. 38.”

Speak up.

“If I don't understand what my teacher is explaining, I asked him to repeat it,” says Christopher Campbell. Class participation goes beyond merely asking questions, though. 39. “Better academic grades come from better understanding,” says Campell. “I don't want to memorize information for tests only.”

Test yourself.

As part of her note-taking, Domenica Roman emphasizes points that she thinks may be covered during exams. 40. Later she gives herself a written examination before test day. “If I can't answer the questions satisfactorily, I will go back and review.” she says.

- A. Set priorities.
- B. Schedule your time.
- C. She designs test questions based on them.
- D. It's a matter of showing intellectual curiosity.
- E. A bag or drawer keeps essential supplies together.
- F. Hard work isn't the whole story behind their academic grades.
- G. You can't believe it tastes good if it's presented on a dirty plate.

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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（改编）

If you need courage when facing a challenge, learn from Jessica Cox. Born in February 1983 in Sierra Vista, Arizona, Jessica Cox 41 her parents. Why? She had no arms. As Cox grew up, her mother 42 that her daughter had the 43 to live a normal life by doing things differently.

44 independent at a young age, Cox learned to tie her shoes, get dressed and take a 45. She also got prosthetic(假体的)arms then and used them for 11 years, all the time 46 why. Getting called names like “Robot Girl” made her 47 and quiet. But at age 14, everything changed.

Cox remembers boarding the bus on the first day of 8th grade with a 48 by Eleanor Roosevelt running through her mind. “No one can make you feel inferior(卑微的) without your 49.” She decided to embrace her 50 and removed her prosthetic arms for good. Cox says that it is not until we are 51 to ourselves that we are able to overcome our challenges. That year, she also 52 her black belt from the International Taekwondo Federation!

After college, Cox was 53 by Arizona Daily Star, which kick-started her career. She has spoken to audiences in over 26 countries since then. Cox often 54 people through humor.

Cox conquered her greatest fear-flying and in 2011 became the world's first armless pilot. She uses her feet to fly the plane! 55 learn from Jessica Cox —challenges are opportunities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. shocked | B. discouraged | C. annoyed | D. touched |
| 42. A. concluded | B. advocated | C. claimed | D. decided |
| 43. A. choice | B. challenge | C. right | D. fear |
| 44. A. Merely | B. Fiercely | C. Hardly | D. Patiently |
| 45. A. trip | B. break | C. bath | D. course |
| 46. A. wondering | B. wandering | C. expecting | D. digesting |
| 47. A. decent | B. considerate | C. shy | D. sensible |
| 48. A. saying | B. warning | C. note | D. quote |
| 49. A. recognition | B. pride | C. comment | D. permission |
| 50. A. philosophy | B. strength | C. difference | D. reputation |
| 51. A. grateful | B. close | C. unique | D. true |
| 52. A. removed | B. acquired | C. attempted | D. purchased |
| 53. A. informed | B. called | C. improved | D. reported |
| 54. A. relates to | B. corresponds with | C. reflects on | D. holds back |
| 55. A. Or | B. Otherwise | C. So | D. And |

第 II 卷

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(原创)

Huawei's success: Beyond the tech with a focus on core values

When the news that people who have pre-ordered Huawei's Mate 60 Pro could pick up their new phone 56. _____ September 3rd hit the Internet, it immediately triggered a buying spree among Chinese consumers, with long queues 57. _____ (appear) at Huawei stores across major Chinese cities. "Do you have Mate 60 Pro in stock?" has become the most asked question in these stores. Several users 58. _____ have had their Mate 60 Pro told media that conducting speed tests on the Mate 60 Pro, they found that the download speed ranges from 500 to 600Mbps and can even reach over 1000Mbps. Wi-Fi 6E support allows users 59. _____ (experience) stable and speedy Internet connections, even in 60. _____ (crowd) areas. Huawei's 3D facial recognition utilizes depth sensing technology to capture more comprehensive facial data, achieving three-dimensional anti-counterfeiting recognition. The Mate 60 Pro is also the world's first mass-market smartphone to support satellite calls, allowing users to 61. _____ (easy) make and receive satellite calls, even in areas without ground network 62. _____ (signal). Huawei has always been renowned for 63. _____ (it) exceptional camera technology, and the Mate 60 Pro takes it to a new level. For people with battery anxiety, the Mate 60 Pro is also 64. _____ more than perfect choice, considering its massive 5,000mAh battery. It 65. _____ (ensure) all-day usage, keeping up with your busy lifestyle.

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, 上周六你校举办了一场以“变废为宝”为主题的环保时装秀。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 参加人员;
2. 活动情况;
3. 活动反响。

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。

A Trashion Show

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。

The Right Thing

My mother worked as a housekeeper and she was often given used toys as well as many other goodies by her clients. My elder sister and I always loved sharing the recycled books and board games brought home by my beloved mom, which we considered great gifts life presented us.

The long-awaited Christmas finally approached. One December day, an old model toy car arrived in the load of goods. It was as long as my forearm and took both hands to lift. My sister didn't want it, so it was all mine. I immediately set down to wiping it clean and polishing it to a bright candy-apple red. It turned to be a thing of beauty, and I became overjoyed at possessing it. My elder sister was amazed at the newly-polished, refreshing toy car, with a hint of regret and envy in her eyes.

As was planned, our relatives from France came to visit us that Christmas. It was a time when the family bond got strengthened. I shared the prized toy car with Alex, my young French cousin. Eyes glued to it, he fell in love with the wonderful, shiny red automobile the instant he saw it. It was a rare moment to see him feeling so relieved and happy. He'd been unlucky so far in life, suffering severe, life-threatening illnesses as a child, leaving him mentally and physically stuck and the family starved of cash. Of course, such lovely toys like my dear model car were unreachable dreams for him.

Seeing Alex's consuming thrill brought by the red car, I was seized by immense joy as well. But contrary to Alex's excitement, a voice inside me constantly reminded, "Watch out! He'd keep it for himself.", which got me faintly worried. I followed my cousin for fear of something.

My mother also noticed Alex's fondness for the car. Approaching me, she asked gently in a low voice, "Would you like to give it to Alex?"

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。

Paragraph 1:

Giving or keeping? I struggled with myself. _____

Paragraph 2:

In the moment of parting, my model car went with Alex. _____