



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至7题。

6. Why is Jack so anxious?

- A. Because he wants to watch TV.
- B. Because he wants to play outside.
- C. Because he wants to go to the zoo.

7. Where are the two speakers?

- A. At home.
- B. In a cinema.
- C. In a supermarket.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man think of gardening?

- A. Acceptable.
- B. Valuable.
- C. Enjoyable.

9. What will the man probably do in the afternoon?

- A. Have a cup of tea with his friends.
- B. Have a cup of coffee with his friends.
- C. Have his garden perfect with his friends.

10. When will the man go to the town?

- A. At 11:00 a. m.
- B. At 2:30 p. m.
- C. At 3:00 p. m.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Neighbors.
- C. Husband and wife.

12. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Go out somewhere.
- B. Help her with the paper.
- C. Stop playing a musical instrument.

13. How does the man feel about the woman's request?

- A. Embarrassed.
- B. Astonished.
- C. Scared.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. On the phone.
- B. In an apartment.
- C. At a housing agency.

15. How many types of apartments are mentioned in the conversation?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.

16. Which kind of apartment has its individual kitchen?

- A. A single room.
- B. A studio apartment.
- C. A one-bedroom apartment.

17. What is included in the rent?

- A. Electricity.
- B. Parking.
- C. Water.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Who won Today's Marathon?

- A. Betty Omary.
- B. Shelly Mortimer.
- C. Chary Handel and Lan Britton.

19. Where was the finish line?

- A. Outside London.
- B. At Greenwich.
- C. Near Buckingham Palace.

20. What was last year's record time?

- A. 2 hours 17 minutes 16 seconds.
- B. 2 hours 18 minutes 16 seconds.
- C. 2 hours 22 minutes 16 seconds.

## 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

#### AGIFTMEMBERSHIPINTHENYRBCLASSICSBOOKCLUB

Members of the NYRB Classics Book Club have received new translations of Balzac and Nobel Prize winner Patrick Modiano, as well as classics by William Gass and many others. "NYRB has made a specialty of rescuing and reviving all kinds of ignored or forgotten works in English or in translation, fiction and nonfiction by writers famous and unknown." Said The New York Times.

A membership in the NYRB Classics Book Club ensures a monthly literary surprise. Each month, editors select one new book and we send it to members as soon as it is available.

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The Silentiary by Antonio di Benedetto • Woman Running in the Mountains by Yūko Tsushima • Gold by Rumi • Peter the Great's African by Alexander Pushkin • Guston in Time by Ross Feld • The Uncollected Essays of Elizabeth Hardwick • The Flanders Road by Claude Simon • The Enormous Room by E. E. Cummings

21. What is NYRB Classics Book Club special for?

- A. Bringing those unpopular books to life.
- B. Getting those forgotten books rewritten.
- C. Offering a surprise to members each year.
- D. Providing a free shipping outside of the US.

22. How much should a Chinese pay if he gets a gift membership?

- A. \$270.
- B. \$225.
- C. \$180.
- D. \$135.

23. In which column of a newspaper can we probably read the passage?

## B

When we decided to sell our flat, having been cheated by the previous owner, we thought it was really important to be completely honest with any potential buyers about having knotweed (蓼科杂草) in the garden. It had been such an unpleasant and stressful experience for us and we didn't want to have anyone else suffer any longer.

We bought our two-bedroom flat in 2014, when it was just the two of us. But after having three kids it became too small, so we sold it last year. The flat has a small garden at the back, but we didn't know the presence of knotweed until well after we moved in and had a note from our neighbor behind our flat saying that they thought we had knotweed. Then we had a look and found some very small offshoots for this was just around springtime. At that point my husband and I certainly didn't realize quite how problematic it could be. But then we started reading all the horror stories and became really concerned — people couldn't get a mortgage (贷款); they couldn't sell; the plant was creeping through concrete etc.

Then we treated the offshoots with glyphosate (草甘膦) and as far as we knew it was completely gone. Before we put the property on the market we had the house checked by some specialists, who thoroughly inspected everything, including the connecting garden, and couldn't find anything at all. We signed a ten-year insurance-backed guarantee with the company that could be transferred to the new owners, then started marketing the property through an agent.

In fact we found a buyer pretty quickly and they didn't beat us down on price as we'd already done much for the treatment. Knotweed doesn't need to be a deal-breaker, as long as you're upfront about it.

24. Why did the writer probably decide to sell the flat?
- A. To remind others to be honest.
  - B. To escape the trouble of knotweed.
  - C. To avoid the crowded living space.
  - D. To relieve the anger of being cheated.
25. What can we know about knotweed from the text?
- A. It is planted for home decoration.
  - B. It is a wild plant seen only in spring.
  - C. It would cause much trouble to people's life.
  - D. It aroused writer's attention at very beginning.
26. How did the writer succeed in selling the flat at a reasonable price?
- A. By showing tricks to the buyer.
  - B. By taking effort to treat the knotweed.
  - C. By finding a well-known property agent.

D. By decorating the flat with a fantastic garden.

27. Which of the following best describes the writer?

A. Dependable and responsible.

B. Patient and modest.

C. Helpless and embarrassed.

D. Careless and greedy.

高三英语试卷 第4页(共10页)

### C

Going against the tide of flocking(蜂拥)to well-known yet generally jam-packed tourist destinations on vacation,a growing number of holiday makers in China tend to spend their leisure time at lesser known resorts to seek unique,relaxed holiday experiences. Reverse Tourism has emerged as a new trend among young holidaymakers in China.

Besides crowds,some vacationers chose less-traveled places to save on the cost of trips to popular destinations,which often require pricey tickets,meals and hotel stays. "Tourism used to be about sightseeing. Now it is about experiences," said Dai Bin,president of the China Tourism Academy. He said popular tourist spots are always packed and often raise their prices during holidays. As people become more mature travelers,they are increasingly unwilling to follow the herd. Some of them are simply looking to take a rest somewhere quiet for a couple of days,which is a good way to vacation.

In addition,lesser-known attractions are not as "commercial" and "standardized" as developed ones and are able to offer more genuine experiences and natural encounters,according to social media posts. And unlike popular destinations,some under-explored places with little online exposure can offer more surprises. COVID-19 is another key factor fueling Reverse Tourism. As precautionary measures continue,traveling has an unpredictable quality. A traveler has no way of knowing what lies ahead before departure,be it a perfect holiday or one interrupted by a sudden outbreak.

"The rise of Reverse Tourism is not a bad thing," said an opinion piece in Zhengzhou Daily.It means that vacationers now have more options,which brings more possibilities to the tourism market,the article explains. More importantly,the trend is set to force popular destinations to improve themselves instead of resting on their achievements,it noted.

28. What is the feature of Reverse Tourism according to the passage?

A. Popular destinations often raise their prices during holidays.

B. Less-traveled places offer relaxed holiday experiences.

C. Popular destinations are not welcomed by people nowadays.

D. Less-traveled places are increasingly valued among young people.

29. What does the underlined expression "follow the herd" mean in paragraph 2?

A. Do just what most people do.

B. Be particular about vacations.

C. Behave like the best visitors.

D. Seek unique travel experience.

30. Why do people choose lesser-known attractions based on social media posts?

A. To create surprises on their own.

B. To explore the original beauty.

C. To promote the local tourism.

D. To escape the uncertainty in life.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The promising future of Chinese tourism.
- B. The challenges popular tourist spots are facing.
- C. The way to explore the lesser-known attractions.
- D. The reason why people prefer Reverse Tourism.

高三英语试卷 第5页(共10页)

D

Lots of people dislike rats. They slide around in sewers(下水道). They get in the garbage. They can spread disease. It can be difficult to see their value—other than as an animal model for studying human illness. But rats have more to share.

When the first Europeans came to Virginia, black rats took a ride in their ships. They went on to live with the Europeans and often built nests in the walls of people's homes. Those nests are full of information about early settlers. They show what specific materials the early settlers used, which helps historians find out what they could make and produce for themselves—and what they had to import from across the ocean.

In rats, DNA “really tells a story about the people,” says Emily Puckett, who studies how a species' DNA differs across its range. Another species—the brown rat can help tell a large story about how people spread around the globe, Puckett finds. Brown rats were originally from Eastern China and Mongolia. From there, Puckett's DNA samples have shown that the brown rat spread south and east, to India and almost everywhere else. The DNA in its bones could help determine where the rats came from—and which cities might have been linked.

At the University of York in England, David Orton studies animals that lived with ancient humans. Usually, when historians find remains of an ancient city, they want to dig and find more. “The trouble is that most of the time, the ancient cities tend to be underneath modern cities,” Orton says. “And you can't just go and dig the whole thing up.” But you can follow the rats. Rats are “very dependent on humans for their food supplies and for their shelter,” he explains.

These rats have given us a new appreciation. “It was fascinating to think that these little creatures are stealing things, and ...safeguarding them for us to find later,” Maureen Elgersman Lee, a historian, says.

32. What do historians probably learn from the nest of rats?

- A. The appearance of their nests.
- B. The family members' occupations.
- C. The living conditions of early settlers.
- D. The process of their food transportation.

33. Why can the brown rat help tell a large story?

- A. Because it originated from Eastern China.
- B. Because its DNA reflected its spreading experience.
- C. Because it enjoyed travelling around the globe.
- D. Because its bones were full of information of cities.

34. What do David Orton's words mean?

- A. Humans offered food and shelter for rats.
- B. Historians could study the ancient city by digging.
- C. The ancient cities were mostly located above modern ones.
- D. Rats could offer a clue to learn the size of ancient cities.

35 What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Rats Differ from Regions
- B. Rats Change People's Attitude
- C. Rats Reveal the History of Us
- D. Rats Depend on Humans for Living

高三英语试卷 第6页(共10页)

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)。

Information can come from many different sources and perspectives. But when you're only hearing the same perspectives and opinions over and over again, you may be in something called an echo chamber(回声室效应).

Echo chambers can happen anywhere information is exchanged, whether it's online or in real life. The Internet has a unique type of echo chamber called a filter bubble(过滤泡沫). 36 Websites will then primarily show you content that's similar to what you've already expressed interest in, which prevent you from finding new ideas online.

37 \_\_\_\_\_ If you're ever wondering if a social group or website may be an echo chamber, stop and think about a few questions. Do they tend to only give one perspective on an issue? Is that viewpoint mainly supported by rumor or incomplete evidence? 38 If you answered yes to any of these questions, you may have found an echo chamber.

There's no perfect way to avoid echo chambers, but here are a few tips that can help you stay on the right track. 39 Adding in a few media sources with different opinions will allow you to at least understand what people are saying outside of your echo chamber. Next, the most important aspect is reading each thing you see with a critical eye. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ Lastly, attempt to search out reliable new sources that are known for trying their best to filter out false narratives.

- A. Echo chambers can also be tricky to recognize.
- B. It is created by keeping track of what you click on.
- C. What comes first is to step out of your comfort zone.
- D. Are facts ignored whenever they go against that viewpoint?
- E. Make sure that each thing you accept as truth is truly fact.
- F. The first step is to expand your media consumption sources.
- G. Do you pay attention to the reliable information around you?

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。

With over 125,000 followers, 34-year-old Oliver James is a star in the Book Tok community. And it all started with a simple \_\_\_41\_\_\_: Learn to read.

For most of the kids, school is a place where they can develop a relationship with learning in a \_\_\_42\_\_\_ environment. For James, the opposite. \_\_\_43\_\_\_ with learning and behavior Disabilities

高三英语读卷 第7页(共10页)

made him in \_\_\_44\_\_\_ education. “The special education system at the time was a lot more 45\_\_\_ on behavioral than educating,” he said.

Reading \_\_\_46\_\_\_ carried over into James’ adulthood and it significantly \_\_\_47\_\_\_ his employment opportunities and affected his self-esteem(自信). However, when he and his wife decided 48 to their family of three, James became determined to change things.

Starting his journey with a book of inspirational quotes gifted by his wife, James began reading bits out loud and 49 to TikTok. Being a motivational speaker, he would often combine his interests with his heartfelt honesty and personality. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ will often send James .. more books to read in hopes for his book reviews.

But perhaps the biggest 51 has been the way reading has 52 James’ relationship with his son. In an interview, he shared that they’ve not only 53 over books but reading has proven to be a great 54 for mental health, which has helped James become a better parent. James’ new goal is to read 100 new titles by 2024— \_\_\_55\_\_\_ for any bookworm in this day and age.

- |                   |               |                |                |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. title      | B. goal       | C. name        | D. campaign    |
| 42. A. safe       | B. dangerous  | C. quiet       | D. noisy       |
| 43. A. Putting up | B. Going up   | C. Clearing up | D. Growing up  |
| 44. A. logical    | B. mental     | C. special     | D. common      |
| 45. A. depended   | B. turned     | C. brought     | D. focused     |
| 46. A. struggles  | B. proposals  | C. conflicts   | D. regrets     |
| 47. A. developed  | B. increased  | C. reduced     | D. damaged     |
| 48. A. leave      | B. occupy     | C. expand      | D. forgive     |
| 49. A. commenting | B. posting    | C. writing     | D. connecting  |
| 50. A. Fans       | B. Librarians | C. Speakers    | D. Booksellers |
| 51. A. weakness   | B. outcome    | C. threat      | D. impact      |
| 52. A. ruined     | B. shaped     | C. ended       | D. saved       |
| 53. A. collapsed  | B. bonded     | C. quarreled   | D. argued      |
| 54. A. resource   | B. barrier    | C. preference  | D. loan        |



55. A. unrealistic B. greedy C. ambitious D. influential

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个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Mining has seen ups and downs but traditional condiment(调味品)continues to appeal. Any mention of Zigong, Sichuan province, reminds people\_\_\_56\_\_\_its salt production and, until recently, this was\_\_\_57\_\_\_important source of revenue(财政收入).

高三英语试卷第8页(共10页)

The city, about 200 kilometers from Chengdu has a history of mining salt\_\_\_58 (stretch)back 2,000 years. The salt was sold all over Sichuan and other provinces, and was consumed by one-tenth of China's population. The salt is from wells. One of them, the Shenhai well, was opened in 1835, and is still in\_\_\_59\_\_\_(operate). With a depth of 1,001.42 meters, it is among the world's deepest of its kind and\_\_\_60 (current) produces around 2,000 kilograms of salt per day. Visitors to the well can buy packs of iodine-free salt\_\_\_61\_\_\_(mine) just three days earlier.

But, during Spring Festival, 62 ends with the Lantern Festival on the 15th day of the first lunar month—falling on Sunday this year—more people from around the country flock to Zigong\_\_\_\_\_63\_\_\_(view) its world-famous lanterns. Viewing lanterns became a Spring Festival custom in Zigong during the Tang Dynasty. Since then, the 64(city)lantern show has been held in more than 70 countries and regions around the world, becoming a calling card of both Zigong and China. The popular show 65\_\_\_(start) from the economic dilemma in the 1980s, when Zigong's economy over-relying on a single product became a problem.

#### 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, 应邀为某英文网站写一则简讯, 报道你校上周五下午在第一学术报告厅举行的汉语经典朗诵比赛(Chinese Classic Recitation Competition)。内容包括:

1. 参赛选手
2. 比赛过程
3. 活动意义

注意:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 可适当发挥, 以使内容连贯;
3. 请在答题卡上的相应位置作答。

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。

Being Planted

“106!” The cry of disappointment breaks the silence of the peaceful night.

In darkness, he stands still there, with tears dropping continuously from his eyes.

He is a 5th-year Ph. D. student majoring in biology. This is his 106th attempt to cultivate strawberries which could bear extreme climates. In his 105th experiment, he did all the pre-processes that he knew which could lead him closer to his goal. Every generation of the strawberry seemed to bring him closer to success, but every time the result was alike —failure, failure, failure. He has literally got used to it. But this time, he can hardly help feeling frustrated and angry.

高三英语试卷 第9页(共10页)

“Who stole my experimental strawberry!”

Last night, when he got to the field, he was thrilled. Although most of the plants were obviously dying, one plant stood vigorously in the middle of the experimental field. The plant was labeled “Plant No.106”. What a coincidence! In his 106th attempt, the 106th plant was finally mutating(变异) in its ideal way—the spark of hope, to him.

Last night, Plant No.106’s fruit started to turn red. He was never so close to success. What he needed to do was to wait for several days to harvest that pink, shiny, attractive fruit. But this night, the fruit disappears. So does his hope.

“3 years’ effort! 1096 days’ struggling! 13152 hours’ DNA editing and experiment. ALL GONE!” he murmurs to himself. He regrets that he didn’t get a small sample of the stolen strawberry last night.

Now he is using his fingers to dig the ground. He doesn’t know why he is doing so. He is well aware that the results of the past 106 attempts are all wasted because of the incident and his not taking the sample in time. He has no seeds left. At the present, he seems to have only 2 choices: to start from the very beginning, or to give up.

要求:

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。

He uses his finger to dig the soil of that inch of field which used to contain his hope. \_\_\_\_\_

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He is so excited that he bursts into tears. \_\_\_\_\_

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