

2023届高三(下)入学考试 英语

本试卷分为试题卷和答题卡两部分,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必在答题卡上将自己的学校、班级、姓名用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔填写清楚,同时用 2B 铅笔将考号准确填涂在“考号”栏目内。
2. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡对应题目标号的位置上,如需改动,用橡皮擦擦干净后再选涂其它答案;非选择题用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔书写在答题卡的对应框内,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
3. 考试结束后将答题卡收回。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

回答听力部分时,先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前,你将有两分钟的时间将你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. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Throw out the dress. B. Exchange the dress. C. Get the dress tailored.
2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A birthday celebration. B. A fancy restaurant. C. A big meal.
3. What happened to Mary last night?
A. She was sound asleep. B. Her car couldn't start. C. Her friend gave Mary a phone call.
4. Where do the speakers decide to go?
A. Their grandma's house. B. Their mom's office C. The cinema.
5. Who will begin the lecture now?
A. Dr. White. B. Dr. Mildens. C. Prof. Brookings.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What did the woman's brother do at the Media Camp?
A. He wrote for a magazine. B. He learned poster design. C. He studied film-making.
7. Why did the woman spend her holiday there?
A. To persuade her brother. B. To try something different. C. To work in the movie industry.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

8. What does Julia's friend's band need?
A. A guitar player. B. A singer. C. A pianist.
9. How many members are there in the man's band?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

10. How will the man help Julia?
A. Introduce her to his band. B. Meet her in the garage. C. Buy a new guitar for her.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。

11. What does the woman do?
A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. A lawyer.
12. Who are the two speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Classmates. C. Friends.
13. What will the man probably do next month?
A. Study in a school. B. Work with the woman. C. Work in a school.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。

14. What do Belgians eat at last during a dinner outside?
A. An ice-cream. B. The main dish. C. A soup.
15. How long did the mall's Christmas dinner take last year?
A. About 3 hours. B. About 5 hours. C. About 6 hours.

16. What may people there do after a big dinner?
A. They eat as much as usual.
B. They take exercise to keep fit.
C. They eat less in the following days.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What prizes were given last week?
A. Sports bags. B. Watches. C. Pens.
18. How much is the prize worth this week?
A. \$ 215. B. \$ 100. C. \$ 250.
19. What does the speaker say about the footballer?
A. He can speak French. B. He owns a club. C. He has a famous wife.
20. How will the listeners tell their answers?
A. By making a call. B. By writing a letter. C. By sending a postcard.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Searching for the perfect gift can be difficult, especially age-appropriate material for teenagers. Look no further! We have a list of the best teen magazines. Give the gift of reading to your teens today!

Muse



For teens up to age 14, *Muse* teaches, challenges, and excites readers of both genders. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute, this magazine features award-winning authors and focuses on science, history, and the arts. Whether your teen is interested in genetics, video games, outer space, beekeeping, robots, or mythology, this magazine has it all!

Sports Illustrated Kids



Perfect for sports fans aged 8 to 14, *SI Kids* supplies readers with interesting sports news they won't want to miss. Articles on favorite athletes feature incredible photography and illustrations.

Girls and boys alike will enjoy the advice from athletes, coaches, and experts in the field: they'll find tips on nutrition, performance, morale, and more.

Girls' Life Magazine



Designed for 10 to 15-year-olds, *Girls' Life* provides inspiration and entertainment for every reader. She'll find tips for dealing with stress, navigating high school, achieving academic success, and beauty and fashion advice. This print magazine delivers fun — quizzes, reader submissions, and more — helping guide young women through their teen years while still allowing them to be young.

National Geographic Kids



While designed for kids age six and up, this magazine features a lot of important, fun information about the world around us. Discover great stories about wildlife, current events, pop culture, science, technology, other kids' adventures, and more! They'll feel like they're exploring the places themselves, with stunning photography, lively stories, and exciting facts.

21. Which of the following can you learn from *Girls' Life*?
- A. News about award-winning authors.
B. Information about interesting events.
C. Suggestions from coaches about nutrition.
D. Advice on improving academic performances.
22. Who is the passage mainly written for?
- A. Parents. B. Teachers. C. Kids. D. Teenage girls.
23. Which magazine has the youngest readers?
- A. *Girls' Life*. B. *Muse*. C. *Sports Illustrated Kids*. D. *National Geographic Kids*.

B

Anton was thrilled about his new job as an intern for his favorite director, Selma Honor. Seeing her documentary about race-car drivers had convinced Anton that he wanted to be a filmmaker. When he found out that she was filming a documentary about the local basketball team, he wrote her a letter offering his help. Getting the call from Selma's assistant had been the thrill of a lifetime.

Being on the set turned out to be quite different from what Anton had expected. He had imagined he would be standing behind Selma, watching her make crucial decisions during filming. Instead, the assistant director, Joe, had given Anton a box of index cards to place in alphabetical order, which is what Anton was doing in the gym when Selma arrived. She looked around quickly and said, "What's that kid doing in the shot? Get him out of here." Joe hurried over and told Anton to finish his work in the hallway.

Anton sat on the hallway floor, carefully sorting the index cards while listening to the crew setting up for the big game that night. He heard Selma and Joe arguing, and then Joe came slamming through the gym doors. "She wants symbolism in a high school gym," he muttered angrily, "as if being a teenager weren't symbolic enough!" Anton asked what Joe meant, and Joe explained that Selma was looking for a way to give the game a symbolic boost about choosing sides. Joe's bright red shirt gave Anton an idea.

Four hours later, the crowd was divided into two halves. All of the fans for the home team wore red shirts; all of the fans for the away team wore gray shirts. Selma smiled as she started to film, noting that Anton's idea really did add an additional competitive element to the game. She winked at Anton. He trailed behind her — once again certain that he had the best job in the world.

24. What do Selma's actions tell you about her?

- A. She is demanding about her film shooting.
- B. She always treats her team with impatience.
- C. She is unwilling to listen to other people's ideas.
- D. She makes all of her decisions before filming begins.

25. What do we know about Joe?

- A. He looked down upon Anton.
- C. He disliked working with Selma.

B. He inspired Anton by accident.

D. He disapproved of applying symbolism.

26. How can Anton be described?

- A. Strong and pushy.
- C. Competitive and choosy.

B. Honest and loyal.

D. Creative and determined.

27. Which is one theme of the passage?

- A. Ambition can get you in trouble.
- Creativity can make bad situations worse.

B. Disappointment is usually temporary.

D. All movies should have some symbolism.

C

It scarcely seems surprising that learning to underline a modal verb, such as "can", and "may", does little to help students use them effectively in their own writing. These words are anyway grasped by tiny children without the need to know what they are called. ~~his may tempt~~ the conclusion that the teaching of grammar should be shelved altogether. But there are reasons to reform it rather than throw it away.

Understanding of language is part of a wider education in what makes human beings human. How concepts are turned into sounds, and how those sounds combine to form commands or questions, are issues that have occupied many language experts. What they reveal about the mind has exercised psychologists and cognitive scientists.

There are practical reasons to ask children to work hard at grammar, too. One is that a knowledge of it will make learning a foreign language easier. Even if you did know by nature how to make clauses in your native languages as a child — just without instruction — getting to grips with them in German or Russian in later years is simpler if you know how to define and spot them. As it is, many English-speakers come to understand grammar by studying a foreign language, rather than the other way round.

For grammarians keen on future jobs, the natural-language processing field is booming. After many years of poor results, technological wizards have developed programs for automated translation, speech recognition and other services that are actually usable, if far from perfect. These tools may rely more on knowledge of artificial intelligence than of the subjunctive, but linguistic expertise still matters, and may give beginners an edge over competitors whose best language is Python (一种编程语言).

Grammar could still be taught better. One small study showed improvement in some students when concepts are linked concretely to writing tasks. A cook does not need to know chemistry to make a delicious soup. But the science of how words combine to make meaning is fascinating and fundamental.

28. Why do some people consider stopping teaching grammar?

- A. It's unnecessary for kids to grasp modal verbs.
- B. Teachers' teaching methods are far from satisfactory.
- C. Drawing lines under words fails to be effective in learning.
- D. Grammar Learning doesn't bring obvious effect to writing.



30. When it comes to future jobs, grammarians believe
- A. a good command of Python is enough for programmers
 - B. the field of artificial technology still shows great promise
 - C. being expert in language means advantages in competition
 - D. computer geniuses will invent perfect tools to process language
31. What is the author's attitude towards grammar teaching?
- A. Positive.
 - B. Negative.
 - C. Objective.
 - D. Skeptical.
32. What's the main idea of this passage?
- A. Grammar teaching shouldn't be stopped but reformed.
 - B. Scientific study of human beings benefits from grammar.
 - C. Grammar helps children to learn foreign languages better.
 - D. There's much room for improvement in grammar research.

D

For those who can stomach it, working out before breakfast may be more beneficial for health than eating first, according to a study of meal timing and physical activity.

Athletes and scientists have long known that meal timing affects performance. However, far less has been known about how meal timing and exercise might affect general health.

To find out, British scientists conducted a study. They first found 10 overweight and inactive but otherwise healthy young men, whose lifestyles are for better and worse, representative of those of most of us. They tested the men's fitness and resting metabolic (新陈代谢的) rates and took samples of their blood and fat tissue.

Then, on two separate morning visits to the scientists' lab, each man walked for an hour at an average speed that, in theory should allow his body to rely mainly on fat for fuel. Before one of these workouts, the men skipped breakfast, meaning that they exercised on a completely empty stomach after a long overnight fast (禁食). On the other occasion, they ate a rich morning meal about two hours before they started walking.

Just before and an hour after each workout, the scientists took additional samples of the men's blood and fat tissue. Then they compared the samples. There were considerable differences. Most obviously, the men displayed lower blood sugar levels at the start of their workouts when they had skipped breakfast than when they had eaten. As a result, they burned more fat during walks on an empty stomach than when they had eaten first. On the other hand, they burned slightly more calories, on average, during the workout after breakfast than after fasting.

But it was the effects deep within the fat cells that may have been the most significant, the researchers found. Multiple genes behaved differently, depending on whether someone had eaten or not before walking. Many of these genes produce proteins that can improve blood sugar regulation and insulin (胰岛素) levels throughout the body and so are associated with improved metabolic health. These genes were much more active when the men had fasted before exercise than when they had breakfasted.

The implication of these results is that to gain the greatest health benefits from exercise, it may be wise to skip eating first.

32. The underlined expression "stomach it" in Paragraph 1 most probably means "_____".
- A. digest the meal easily
 - B. manage without breakfast
 - C. decide wisely what to eat
 - D. eat whatever is offered
33. Why were the 10 people chosen for the experiment?
- A. They had slow metabolic rates.

- B. They could walk at an average speed.
C. Their lack of exercise led to overweight.
D. Their lifestyles were typical of ordinary people.
34. What happened to those who ate breakfast before exercise?
A. They successfully lost weight.
B. They burned more fat on average.
C. They consumed a bit more calories.
D. They displayed higher insulin levels.
35. What could be learned from the research?
A. Too much workout often slows metabolic rates.
B. Lifestyle is not as important as morning exercise.
C. Physical exercise before breakfast is better for health.
D. A workout after breakfast improves gene performances.

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。

Learn to Cite Sources (引用资料)

During your university education, you'll be exposed to ideas and scientific theories of scholars and scientists. Unavoidably, your own ideas will be shaped by the ideas you come across. The academic challenge you face is to make something original. Your original work is the basis for your professor's evaluation of your performance. Thus, academic honesty is fundamental in your university education. It demands that you cite the source materials you base your own work on. 37

Correctly citing your sources helps you distinguish your own ideas from those of other scholars. On the readers' side, it permits a reader to determine the depth of your research. It also allows a reader to appreciate your original contribution to the research. 38

So you need to learn when to cite and how to provide an adequate or accurate reference list. If you fail to cite your sources, whether deliberately or carelessly, you will be found responsible for plagiarism (抄袭). If you are not sure, ask your professor for guidance before submitting the paper or report. Keep in mind this general rule: when in doubt, cite!

40 For example, students from East Asia may think that copying directly from sources is the proper way to do research. Students in France, preparing for the final examination, may be encouraged to memorize whole passages and copy them into papers. Those cultural differences can lead to false assumptions about academic requirements in the country you study in.

- A. International students may cheat in different ways.
B. These include other scholars' ideas, figures, graphs and so on.
C. On the contrary, lack of citing will only raise your readers' doubt.
D. Often, students want to use others' opinions to support their own essays.
E. For international students, it is important to know local academic expectations.
F. Not knowing academic regulations is an unacceptable excuse for such behavior.
G. That means you should go beyond what you learn from your textbooks or in the library.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空 (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四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Being good at something and having a passion for it are not enough. Success 41 fundamentally on our view of ourselves and of the 42 in our lives.

When twelve-year-old John Wilson walked into his chemistry class on a rainy day in 1931, he had no 43 of knowing that his life was to change 44. The class experiment that day was to 45 how heating a container of water would bring air bubbling (冒泡) to the surface. 46, the container the teacher gave Wilson to heat 47 held something more volatile (易挥发的) than water. When Wilson heated it, the container 48, leaving Wilson blinded in both eyes.

When Wilson returned home from hospital two months later, his parents 49 to find a way to deal with the catastrophe that had 50 their lives. But Wilson did not regard the accident as 51. He learned braille (盲文) quickly and continued his education at Worcester College for the Blind. There, he not only did well as a student but also became a(n) 52 public speaker.

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from 53 for lack of proper treatment. For him, it was one thing to 54 his own fate of being blind and quite another to allow something to continue 55 it could be fixed so easily. This moved him to action. And tens of millions in Africa and Asia can see because of the 56 Wilson made to preventing the 57.

Wilson received several international 58 for his great contributions. He lost his sight but found a 59. He proved that it's not what happens to us that 60 our lives — it's what we make of what happens.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. depends | B. holds | C. keeps | D. reflects |
| 42. A. dilemmas | B. accidents | C. events | D. steps |
| 43. A. way | B. hope | C. plan | D. measure |
| 44. A. continually | B. gradually | C. gracefully | D. completely |
| 45. A. direct | B. show | C. advocate | D. declare |
| 46. A. Anyway | B. Moreover | C. Somehow | D. Thus |
| 47. A. mistakenly | B. casually | C. amazingly | D. clumsily |
| 48. A. erupted | B. exploded | C. emptied | D. exposed |
| 49. A. deserved | B. attempted | C. cared | D. agreed |
| 50. A. submitted to | B. catered for | C. impressed on | D. happened to |
| 51. A. fantastic | B. extraordinary | C. impressive | D. catastrophic |
| 52. A. accomplished | B. crucial | C. specific | D. innocent |
| 53. A. deafness | B. depression | C. blindness | D. speechlessness |
| 54. A. decide | B. abandon | C. control | D. accept |
| 55. A. until | B. when | C. unless | D. before |
| 56. A. opposition | B. adjustments | C. commitment | D. limitations |
| 57. A. preventable | B. potential | C. spreadable | D. influential |
| 58. A. scholarships | B. rewards | C. awards | D. bonuses |
| 59. A. fortune | B. recipe | C. dream | D. vision |
| 60. A. distinguishes | B. determines | C. claims | D. limits |

第三部分 英语知识运用

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Chinese people take tree planting 61 (serious). President Xi Jinping 62 (join) local residents for tree planting in the capital's suburbs in March this year — his 10th successive 63 (present)



in the annual activity since he became China's top leader. Xi said that by joining other volunteers to plant trees, he wants to make his contribution to building 64 green and beautiful China and encourage society, especially the youth, 65 (promote) ecological advancement.

When the People's Republic of China 66 (found) in 1949, forests covered only 8.6 percent of the country's land area. The constant use of wood for cooking and heating had demanded (耗尽) forests and reduced the green cover 67 (result) in environmental deterioration and desertification. It was under such circumstances that China launched national tree-planting campaign to build forest belts. Thanks to nationwide efforts, last year, it was reported that forest cover has increased to 23 percent of the country's land territory 68 (total) over 120 billion hectares.

As a leader who in his youth worked 69 a farmer on the almost barren Loess Plateau for seven years, Xi knows better than any 70 forests mean to a nation. The concept of "Landscape with people and mountains as inseparable entities" has become a model for China's future development.

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)

阅读下面短文, 短文中有10处语言错误, 请在修改处写上修改后的句子, 改正错误的词类用正确形式书写, 不得改变原句意思, 不得添加或删减内容。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均只限一词。
2. 只允许修改10处, 多改(漏改)不评分。

Before Christmas our school held a winter sports meeting. As it was the first one in school, we had made a

and plan well in an opening ceremony. Greatly to our happiness, our show was very much successful. the the

classmates took part in various events, or our head teacher even joined us in the relay race. Except Wang Lin

several other athletes also ranked top 3. Some brought cameras to record the exciting moments. It was quite a

wonderful experience and the we organized was great. These out-of-class activity indeed helps us relieve

the pressure from learning and promoted us improve the future study. improve

第二节 书面表达 (满分25分)

假定你是高三(1)班班长, 请就如何开展主题班会, 给高一(1)班同学提几点建议, 内容包括: 1. 主题班会要贴近生活; 2. 主题班会要形式多样; 3. 主题班会要寓教于乐。

注意: 1. 词数100左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Good morning, my dear teachers and fellow students. _____

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