

2022~2023 学年高三第六次联考试卷

英 语

考生注意:

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时,请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效,在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围:高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

1. Who is Jack?
A. The man's friend. B. The man's cousin. C. The man's brother.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a classroom. B. At a ticket office. C. At a train station.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues. B. Father and daughter. C. Hostess and guest.
4. What does the woman dislike about the dress?
A. Its size. B. Its price. C. Its pattern.
5. What does the woman want to do?
A. Have a haircut. B. Cancel the booking. C. Check the time.

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 does the man think of the technology?
A. Boring. B. Satisfying. C. Disappointing.
7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A film. B. A book. C. An actor.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Which does the woman seem to be most interested in?
A. Office hours. B. Paid leave. C. High pay.
9. What does the woman decide to do at last?
A. Work in the coffee shop. B. Deliver newspapers. C. Be a supermarket clerk.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which is scheduled for December 15 according to the woman?
A. A show. B. A meeting. C. A sale.
11. When will the speakers probably move?
A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.
12. What is the discount the speakers will get in total?
A. 10% off. B. 15% off. C. 25% off.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the woman?
A. A writer. B. An artist. C. A reporter.
14. Where did the woman create *The Watchers*?
A. In Brazil. B. In Britain. C. In New Zealand.
15. Why does the woman use natural materials to design her work?
A. To keep the costs down. B. To protect the environment. C. To make a healthy profit.
16. What is the man doing?
A. Delivering a speech. B. Conducting a seminar. C. Hosting a radio program.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?
A. Students. B. Parents. C. Teachers.
18. When was the school founded?
A. In 1934. B. In 1956. C. In 1983.
19. Where will the listeners live?
A. In Peter Hall. B. In Mary Hall. C. In William Hall.
20. What are the listeners likely to do?
A. Have a rest. B. Take a journey. C. Shoot a film.

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

A Look at Four of the World-famous Colleges

University College London, England, United Kingdom

This university was founded with the intent of opening education equally and to all. In 1878, University College London began admitting women using the same admission standards men were held to. The college was the first in the United Kingdom to accept students from any class or religion.

Tuition(学费) for each student comes in at \$31,000. This price does include fees for housing, food, travel expenses and insurance.

University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

It opened in 1853 and is known for its outstanding research and teaching programs. Research at the university in the 1970s led to a cochlear implant(人工耳蜗), giving more than 200,000 patients worldwide hearing.

Parents of native students expect to pay \$24,500 for the first term's tuition and another \$19,500 for room and board in residential housing.

University of Cambridge, England, United Kingdom

Records of the university reach back to 1209 when the area was an ancient Roman trading post, making it the second oldest university in the UK. Cambridge currently has 21,000 students with around 1,300 of those coming from 65 different countries.

Tuition for the bachelor programs like engineering reaches \$31,000.

Sarah Lawrence College, New York, United States

It is known for a diverse student body coming from 53 different countries. The teacher/student ratio(比例) and personalized courses of study attract students from the United States and abroad.

Undergraduates carrying 30 credits will pay \$51,196 for tuition. The cost to attend Sarah Lawrence may seem prohibitive to many, but a degree from this honoured college can open many doors for graduates.

21. When did University College London start to admit women on equal terms with men?
- A. In 1209. B. In 1853. C. In 1878. D. In 1887.
22. Which college developed a device to benefit people with hearing loss?
- A. University of Melbourne. B. Sarah Lawrence College.
C. University of Cambridge. D. University College London.
23. What do the last two colleges have in common?
- A. They just offer the bachelor programs.
B. They feature the highest cost of board.
C. They are located in the United Kingdom.
D. They are favoured by international students.

B

Dan Grieb, 45 years old, was looking for a way to change his life.

After waking up one morning and facing the fact that he was overweight and needed to do something about it, he decided to take up a new challenge. "I woke up one day... I was 120 pounds overweight. I was a good husband and a good dad and just didn't believe I could have them all," he said.

The Florida man decided to challenge himself by setting the goal of competing in 10 Ironman competitions and to lose 100 pounds. But after achieving his goal, he was still feeling unsatisfied.

So he decided to coach Chris Nikic, a man with Down syndrome(唐氏综合征), to compete in a full Ironman distance race competition. "What if a person with Down syndrome could become an Ironman?" Grieb thought. People like Nikic have been told that their entire life wouldn't amount to much. Grieb wanted to give the gift of completing the competition to someone like Nikic.

In November 2020, Nikic completed his first-ever full distance Ironman triathlon(铁人三项), which included a 2.4-mile swim, a 112-mile bike ride and a 26.22-mile marathon run.

Coaching Nikic was an honour for Grieb and something for which he's grateful. Spending time helping someone with Down syndrome complete such a challenging task was extremely rewarding. "Remember that if you have a person with Down syndrome in your family, that person is an angel. What I needed was exactly what a young man with Down syndrome gave me," Grieb added.

24. What made Dan Grieb worried?
- A. Raising a family. B. Having a bad habit. C. Staying up late. D. Getting too heavy.

25. Why did Dan Grieb decide to do coaching work?

A. To earn a pay check.

B. To realize his potential.

C. To win others' respect.

D. To honour the disabled.

26. What did Chris Nikic do in November 2020?

A. He held an Ironman distance race.

B. He achieved his goal as expected.

C. He dropped out of the competition.

D. He was awarded a gold medal.

27. What is the text?

A. A diary entry.

B. A medical report.

C. A science fiction.

D. A motivational story.

C

Alaska officials have canceled several crab (螃蟹) harvests, like the fall Bristol Bay red king crab harvest, in a conservation effort that sent shock waves through the crabbing industry in the region. The fall red king crab harvest was canceled for the second year because of the low number of mature female crabs, which can indicate the health of the broader population. For the first time on record, officials delay the winter harvest of snow crab.

The decision comes after stark population declines of the animals. Data from an NOAA eastern Bering Sea survey shows a 92% decline in overall snow crab abundance from 2018 to 2021. The population declined by 83% from 2018 to 2022 as some small crabs entered the population in 2022, according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Last year's snow crab harvest was 5.6 million pounds, the smallest in over 40 years. Snow crab populations dropped after a 2019 Bering Sea warming, and the causes of the population crash are probably stresses from the warmer water and increased threats from predators (捕食者).

"Management of Bering Sea snow crab must now focus on conservation and rebuilding given the condition of the stock (库存)," the Alaska Department of Fish and Game said in a statement.

Bering Sea crab harvests as recently as 2016 earned \$280 million. A fleet of about 60 boats from Alaska, Washington and Oregon typically pursue the crab, and each boat employs about six people.

"It's going to be life-changing, if not career-ending, for people," said Dean Gribble, a crab boat captain who has fished for snow crab since the late 1970s. "A lot of these guys with families and kids have no options other than getting out. That's where the hammer is going to fall—on the crew."

28. Why did Alaska officials cancel several crab harvests?

A. To save the animals.

B. To narrow the market.

C. To increase the price.

D. To reform the industry.

29. What does the underlined word "stark" in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Entire.

B. Small.

C. Sharp.

D. Annual.

30. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 5?

A. Praise the fishermen's great work.

B. Add some background information.

C. Summarize the previous paragraphs.

D. Introduce a new type of well-paid job.

31. What can we infer from Dean Gribble's words?

A. The policy is a total failure.

B. The locals should stay at home.

C. The fishermen will be hit hard.

D. The snow crab has been in danger.

D

An international team of researchers has revealed new evidence for the possible existence of liquid water beneath the south polar ice cap of Mars.

The researchers, led by the University of Cambridge, used spacecraft laser-altimeter(激光高度计) to measure the shape of the upper surface of the ice cap to identify its patterns in height. They then showed that these patterns match computer model predictions for how a body of water beneath the ice cap would affect the surface.

Their results agree with earlier ice-penetrating radar(穿冰雷达) measurements that were originally interpreted to show a potential area of liquid water beneath the ice. There has been debate among scientists over the liquid water interpretation from the radar data alone, with some studies suggesting the radar signal is not due to liquid water.

The results provide the first independent line of evidence, using data other than radar, that there is liquid water beneath Mars' south polar ice cap.

“The combination of the new evidence, our computer model results, and the radar data makes it much more likely that at least one area of liquid water beneath the ice cap exists on Mars today, and that Mars must still be geothermally(地热) active in order to keep the water beneath the ice cap liquid,” said Professor Neil Arnold, who led the research.

Like Earth, Mars has thick water ice caps at both poles, roughly equivalent in combined volume to the Greenland Ice Sheet. Unlike Earth's ice sheets, however, which are underlain by water-filled channels and even large lakes beneath the ice cap, the polar ice caps on Mars have, until recently been thought to be frozen solid all the way to their beds due to the cold Martian climate.

The analysis revealed a 10~15 kilometre-long, wave-shaped surface comprising a depression and a corresponding raised area. This is similar in scale to surface areas over the lakes beneath the ice cap on Earth.

32. What is spacecraft laser-altimeter aimed to do?

- A. To test chemicals in water.
- B. To adjust the computer model.
- C. To map the surface of the ice cap.
- D. To measure the size of Mars.

33. How did scientists respond to the liquid water interpretation based on radar data?

- A. They firmly believed it.
- B. They held different views.
- C. They reached a conclusion.
- D. They ignored the practice.

34. What can we know about the ice caps on Mars from the new study?

- A. They are only found at the south pole.
- B. They are frozen solid to their beds.
- C. They are shaped by ground lakes.
- D. They are similar to those on Earth.

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

- A. An Unexpected Field in Space Studies
- B. An Advanced Technique to Explore Mars
- C. New Evidence for Liquid Water on Mars
- D. Human Optional Home in the Near Future

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。

The life of a college student is indeed a golden period that carries pleasurable memories to treasure. As a college student, you can get the following benefits.

A carefree lifestyle

Being a college student involves a great deal of freedom. Since you are still learning, you don't have to bother yourself about making a living. 36. All you need to do is to attend classes regularly, submit your assignments on time and concentrate on what is being taught in college.

Friendships for life

37. One among them is the association you develop with students of different backgrounds, cultures and languages. With age, you will find that the most wonderful times of your life are the ones you spent in the company of your college peers(同龄人). 38.

Room for regular physical exercise

39. You can make the most of the clubs in your college to build your physical stamina(耐力) through regular exercise. Some colleges conduct PE sessions that can also provide you with the much-needed stamina to meet internal and external challenges.

40

After finishing high school, you step into a college to equip yourself with professional skills. All in an attempt to make you job-ready, your college not only offers you the essential guidance to achieve excellence in the major you have chosen, but also makes you well-prepared in the long run. Your choice of subjects will become a means of employment after graduation.

- A. Open and free academic environment
- B. College life comes with a lot of attractions
- C. Going to college is one of the proper options
- D. An opportunity to select your major and career
- E. Your parents will support you financially at all times
- F. You have easy access to your favorite sport in college
- G. The ones who appeal to you will become your friends for life

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。

In 2006, Jackie Briggs was working 60 hours a week at a high-pressure IT job. One Saturday afternoon, she decided to take some 41 for herself and go to a women's health conference. As she was walking around to find her 42, a lovely dark-haired woman came up to her and said, "Excuse me, I can't help but notice your arm."

That day, Briggs uncharacteristically 43 a sleeveless dress, leaving a rose-shaped mark on her upper arm 44. The woman asked Briggs if she had seen a dermatologist(皮肤病医生) about the mark. When Briggs said that she had, the stranger 45 her doubt. "She pressed me and said, 'When?' I was 46 at that moment. I had to stop to think. I counted back... and it had been over three years," Briggs recalled.

The woman 47 Briggs to call her 48 when she heard how long it had been. After 49 that she was a nurse at a plastic surgeon's office, she gently reached out and touched Briggs' arm. "Really, don't wait," the woman said 50.

When Briggs followed up with her dermatologist, she 51 what the woman said made great sense. It turned out that the 52 was actually a melanoma(黑色素瘤)—one of the deadliest types of skin cancers. "If I hadn't listened to her, I probably wouldn't be here," Briggs said.

Briggs had surgery on her arm to 53 the melanoma. With special care, she recovered quickly. She was 54 to the medical team and that woman, an unsung hero, who saved her life. She is now happily

retired. "I have a comfortable retirement. My six-inch scar on my arm is my everyday 55 of her—my guardian angel," said Briggs.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. money | B. food | C. talent | D. time |
| 42. A. phone | B. seat | C. office | D. answer |
| 43. A. wore | B. sold | C. washed | D. lost |
| 44. A. heated | B. exposed | C. hidden | D. moved |
| 45. A. passed down | B. kept off | C. waited for | D. insisted on |
| 46. A. surprised | B. excited | C. relaxed | D. annoyed |
| 47. A. allowed | B. taught | C. urged | D. invited |
| 48. A. doctor | B. parent | C. patient | D. friend |
| 49. A. deciding | B. doubting | C. imagining | D. explaining |
| 50. A. eagerly | B. hopelessly | C. secretly | D. angrily |
| 51. A. wished | B. complained | C. learned | D. required |
| 52. A. place | B. mark | C. comment | D. difference |
| 53. A. replace | B. spread | C. touch | D. remove |
| 54. A. close | B. grateful | C. unknown | D. honest |
| 55. A. behaviour | B. expectation | C. reminder | D. promise |

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。

These ginkgo(银杏树) trees are really old, older even than the city of Xuzhou in northwest Jiangsu Province. Xuzhou, the 56 (old) city in the Province, dating back 6,000 years as a civilization and over 2,600 years as a city, makes it a fitting home for forests of ginkgo.

The home, or specifically Pizhou, quite some way to the east of Xuzhou, is situated at the "tail" of 57 horse-shaped Luoma Lake. For those 58 want to make the trip, the reward is a ginkgo forest park 59 (cover) an area of more than 200 square kilometres. If the ginkgo is a 60 (protect) species on an international level, this place is home to a large variety of ginkgo trees.

The so-called "Pizhou Ginkgo Time Tunnel" shall 61 (sure) be the destination for many travelers coming to Xuzhou and satisfy their 62 (curious) when late autumn approaches each year. Along this 3-kilometre-long village road, the ginkgo tree branches weave(编织) a golden sky while layers(层) of fallen 63 (leaf) make for a golden carpet.

In Tongshan New Area, ginkgo trees 64 (plant) all around Haihe Road, Songshan Road and Changjiang Road among many others. Their long history contrasts sharply 65 the cutting-edge technologies being developed nearby.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校英语报 Talking Teens 栏目的编辑李华,近日收到 Terry 的一封求助信。他在信中诉说学习上遇到的困难并感到很焦虑。请你回信,内容包括:

1. 表示理解;
2. 提出建议;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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 Greatest Audience

I was 16 years old, and like many other teenage boys, I was in a band. One day, we were told to perform for a charity event at a large rehabilitation(康复) hospital. It wouldn't pay much, but it was our first real job. For two weeks we practised hard, getting together every day after school to sharpen our skills and learn enough songs to fill a one-hour show.

Finally came the big day. We showed up early to check out the stage, then the hospital's entertainment director came over to us. "OK, boys, I just want to share some details with you," she said. "A lot of the people in the audience are suffering from severe physical or mental disabilities. Many of them are old, in their sixties and seventies. These patients have very few chances to see live entertainment, so they enjoy any kind of musical talent that we can bring in. Just play your regular show." With that, she left, going into the auditorium(礼堂) to assist the patients to their seats.

Soon it was show time. As we picked up our instruments, we got our first real look at the audience. The auditorium was full. The majority of the people watching us had either been seriously injured in accidents or born with major birth defects(缺陷). Some were talking quietly, but most were just sitting there. The quiet was disturbing, as we were used to energetic audiences.

Tommy, the lead singer, signaled us to start the first song. Everything was perfect, and we played probably the best show of our lives. We hardly missed a note on any of our songs, even the ones that we'd only recently learned. My guitar solos seemed to flow effortlessly out of my fingers, and I felt surrounded by a wall of music. However, we couldn't enjoy our performance.

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。

As each song finished, we didn't receive thundering applause. _____

What happened next shocked me more than anything. _____
