

## 2023 届高三考试 英语试题

### 考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

### 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. What will the man do?

- A. Do some exercise.                      B. Look after the baby.                      C. Listen to the radio.

2. What is the weather like now?

- A. Cloudy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Rainy.

3. Which house is the woman looking for?

- A. The one with a garage.  
B. The one next to a bookstore.  
C. The one with a pool in the garden.

4. Why does the woman refuse to go with the man?

- A. She lives nearby.  
B. He has had some wine.  
C. She can take the last bus home.

5. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a library.                      B. In a supermarket.                      C. In a cinema.

#### 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 is probably the woman?

- A. A teacher.                      B. A manager.                      C. A director.

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7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Colleagues. C. Boss and employee.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does Mike come from?

- A. Britain. B. Canada. C. New Zealand.

9. What does the woman think of Mike?

- A. He is helpful. B. He is humorous. C. He is strong.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What color is the man's shirt now?

- A. Bright pink. B. Bright red. C. Light pink.

11. How did the man wash his shirt?

- A. He had it dry-cleaned.  
B. He washed it by hand.  
C. He washed it in the washing machine.

12. What will the man probably do in the end?

- A. Return his shirt. B. Keep his shirt. C. Change his shirt.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man going to do this summer holiday?

- A. Travel abroad. B. Go camping. C. Visit his aunt.

14. Where will the woman spend her summer holiday?

- A. In China. B. In Spain. C. In Australia.

15. What trouble did the man have abroad last time?

- A. He couldn't speak Chinese.  
B. He failed to reach his mates.  
C. He couldn't understand the local language.

16. What will the man have to work on?

- A. Math. B. Painting. C. Chinese.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who are the listeners?

- A. Visitors. B. Students. C. New employees.

18. What can NatWest account provide?

- A. A free driving lesson.  
B. Free mobile phone insurance.  
C. Discounts on train fares in Britain.

19. What do the three banks have in common?

- A. They provide free life insurance.  
B. They have many branches in Britain.  
C. They don't charge interests if customers are overdrawn.

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20. What is the interest rate of HSBC credit card?

A. 18.8%.

B. 18.9%.

C. 19.9%.

## 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

#### Volunteer Programs

##### Special Needs Support in Barcelona

Are you interested in being a volunteer of Special Needs Support in Barcelona? The program enables volunteers to provide one-on-one care for people with a variety of physical and mental disabilities. At a specialized center, volunteers can gain relevant experience by supporting people with disabilities.

Highlights:

The program starts every second Monday of the month.

Affordable fees are \$1000 for 2 weeks.

It includes accommodation, meals and airport pick-up.

##### Animal Care in Spain

Do you want to make some four-legged friends as a volunteer of Animal Care in Spain? The project empowers volunteers to assist cats and dogs that have been abandoned in Barcelona. Volunteers take care of animals and improve conditions at the animal shelter in order to keep animals active and healthy.

Highlights:

The program starts every fourth Tuesday of the month.

Affordable fees are \$1030 for 2 weeks.

It includes accommodation, meals and airport pick-up.

##### Forest Conservation in Spain

Do you want to help deal with climate change in Spain? The project provides a unique opportunity for volunteers to contribute to the recovery of the native forests on the Catalonia coast near Barcelona. Volunteers gain experience in fieldwork while helping the natural forest recover.

Highlights:

The program starts every Wednesday.

Affordable fees are \$425 for 1 week.

It includes accommodation, meals and 24/7 support.

##### Coastal Conservation in Zanzibar

Are you excited about volunteering for coastal conservation in Zanzibar? It is an opportunity for volunteers to explore the Jozani Forest. Volunteers will gain experience by supporting local initiatives that aim to preserve the natural environment and wildlife through a range of

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activities.

Highlights:

The program starts every Friday.

Affordable fees are \$ 540 for 1 week.

It includes accommodation, airport pick-up and 24/7 support.

21. When do you begin to work if you volunteer to help those with special needs?

- A. Every Friday.
- B. Every Wednesday.
- C. Every fourth Tuesday of the month.
- D. Every second Monday of the month.

22. Which program enables a volunteer to do something about climate change?

- A. Animal Care in Spain.
- B. Forest Conservation in Spain.
- C. Coastal Conservation in Zanzibar.
- D. Special Needs Support in Barcelona.

23. What do the four volunteer programs have in common?

- A. They all charge fees.
- B. They all provide meals.
- C. They all last one or two weeks.
- D. They all focus on environmental protection.

**B**

One of the reasons I became a teacher was how much I loved the reading and writing process, and how excited I was to help young children develop as readers and writers. I had visions of a class full of busy writers, all with the same sense of excitement I've always had about writing and sharing stories.

One day, I discovered the work of Vivian Paley, who developed a storytelling curriculum for young children that involves writing down the contents of students' drawings and having their classmates act out these stories. I was immediately drawn to Paley's focus on dramatization (编剧).

One morning, as my students gathered in our classroom for our writing lesson, I told them that they could draw anything they'd like, imaginary or real that day. They discussed with one another what they liked to draw and shared some of these ideas out loud, which helped inspire those who weren't ready with their own ideas. For the next half-hour or so, I was busy writing down their stories. I observed some of my most hesitant and unwilling students drawing with a sense of focus and purpose.

At the end of the session, we sat in a circle and I explained that we would act out some of their stories. The "playwright (剧作家)" would choose classmates to be the characters in the story, and I would tell the story. Then the first playwright stood up to announce which characters she'd need. I watched as one student became a rabbit, another became a fairy, and another became a rain bow cloud. When the play was over, the actors and playwright bowed.

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and the class clapped for them. The next playwright jumped to her feet, shouting, "My story is next!"

24. What do we know about the author from paragraph 1?
- A. She hoped her students would inspire her writing.
  - B. She didn't really expect to be a teacher when young.
  - C. She wanted to help her students fall in love with writing.
  - D. She became a teacher mainly because she loved children.
25. How did the author react when she read Vivian Paley's work?
- A. She decided to try drawing pictures herself.
  - B. She wanted to encourage her students to act.
  - C. She became interested in trying dramatization.
  - D. She wanted to let her students act out her stories.
26. What did the author encourage her students to do that morning?
- A. Observe others' drawings.
  - B. Draw pictures of stories they'd read.
  - C. Write down their stories in simple words.
  - D. Reveal their creative ideas through drawing.
27. What did the author probably realize in that session?
- A. Her students really loved that method.
  - B. Her students really had a gift for acting.
  - C. She should read stories aloud every day.
  - D. She was really good at making up stories.

C

Dogs have a seemingly endless list of lovely behavior, and their curious head tilt (歪头) at human voices is no exception. While conducting a study on dogs' ability to learn words, scientists stumbled upon a potential link between dogs' memory and their head tilt.

In the study, researchers looked at the head tilt patterns of both "gifted" and "typical" dogs. Owners ordered their dogs to fetch a specific toy from another room. While most dogs struggled to memorize the name of just two toys, the seven "gifted" dogs—all of which were border collies (牧羊犬) could remember at least ten different toy names they'd been taught by researchers.

The team found that dogs that were particularly good at toy recall tilted their heads more often when hearing a command than dogs which weren't as skilled. When they compared the dogs' responses to a command from their owners, gifted dogs tilted their heads 43 percent of the time, while typical dogs did so just 2 percent of the time. It's possible, scientists concluded, that the dogs' head tilt may be a sign of paying attention or even matching a name to a visual image in their heads.

Researchers also discovered that dogs usually tilted their heads in the same direction

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regardless of where the owner was standing. The so-called “right-tilters” and “left-tilters” may be a matter of individual preference. “The next step is to ask more questions to know what the head tilt really means,” says the researcher Monique Udell. “Can we use head tilting to predict word-learning ability, or attention, or memory?”

The researchers agree that the study is still in the early stages. For now, dog owners can take comfort in knowing that their dogs’ head tilt maybe a lovely attempt to better understand them.

28. Which of the following best explains “stumbled upon” underlined in paragraph 1?

- A. Broke by accident. B. Discovered unexpectedly.  
C. Imagined without reason. D. Investigated secretly.

29. What were the dogs asked to do in the study?

- A. Find out the hidden toys.  
B. Find the name of the toys.  
C. Separate the different toys.  
D. Go to get the toys mentioned.

30. What did the researchers find out about the gifted dogs hearing commands?

- A. Their responses were faster.  
B. They tilted their heads more often.  
C. They tilted their heads to the left more often.  
D. They were more easily influenced by the owners’ locations.

31. What’s the main idea of the text?

- A. Dogs mainly communicate by tilting their heads.  
B. Dogs have developed specific communication skills.  
C. A new study offers a clue as to why dogs tilt their heads.  
D. Border collies are the smartest species in the animal kingdom.

#### D

A team led by researchers from the UK examined waterbird data from 1506 protected areas and analyzed more than 27,000 bird populations across the world. They compared waterbird populations before and after the establishment of protected areas and also compared trends of similar populations within and outside of protected areas.

“Our study shows that, while many protected areas are working well, many others are failing to have a positive effect,” lead author Hannah Wauchope says in a statement. “In the majority of places we looked, bird populations were stable or were increasing, but some of them weren’t doing any better than in unprotected areas,” she adds. “That’s disappointing, but not surprising. There seems to be the disconnection between people talking about how much land is protected and whether those areas are actually doing anything positive.”

This study comes ahead of a United Nations meeting in China to discuss biodiversity goals for the next decade. Several countries have already committed to protecting 30 percent of the

planet by 2030, yet the researchers say this alone does not necessarily guarantee positive outcomes for species.

“An obsession (迷恋) with reaching a certain area-based target—such as 30 percent by 2030—without focus on managing existing protected areas appropriately will achieve little,” co-author Julia Jones says. “When world leaders gather in China later this year to set targets for the next decade, I really hope to see a change of their focus, rather than simply saying how much surface area they are going to protect.”

According to Thomas Brooks, chief scientist at the International Union for Conservation of Nature, who was not involved in the study, waterbirds are a good example of a group facing the consequences of human behaviors that cause biodiversity loss. These animals respond quickly to changes in site quality and are broadly distributed, clearly reflecting the impact of protected areas.

32. What can be learned about protected areas from the study?

- A. They don't always help waterbirds.
- B. Their bird populations are increasing.
- C. Their problems went unnoticed at all.
- D. They have a negative effect on wildlife.

33. What does the underlined word “this” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Making a big promise.
- B. Expanding protected areas.
- C. Talking about biodiversity.
- D. Organizing the meeting.

34. What does Julia Jones call on world leaders to do?

- A. Try to set targets for the next ten years.
- B. Have a deep understanding of biodiversity.
- C. Face the consequences of human behaviors.
- D. Focus on the effectiveness of protected areas.

35. What might Thomas Brooks think of the study?

- A. Pioneering.
- B. Disappointing.
- C. Convincing.
- D. Unsatisfying.

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。

The process by which rich land becomes desert is called desertification (沙漠化). 36 The U. N. says up to 45 percent of Africa's land is impacted by desertification, worse than any other continent.

Africa's Great Green Wall is a project to build an 8000-kilometer-long forest across 11 of the continent's countries. The project is meant to contain the growing Sahara Desert and fight climate change. 37 They include limited political support, lack of money, weak organizational structures, and not enough consideration for the environment. Just 4 million



hectares of land have been turned into forest since the work on the Great Green Wall began 15 years ago. 38

Launched in 2007, the project aims to plant a forest from Senegal on the Atlantic Ocean in western Africa to Eritrea, Ethiopia and Djibouti in the east. 39 It could also reduce levels of climate-related migration in the area and capture hundreds of millions of tons of carbon dioxide from the air.

40 They say some progress has been made in recent years in the east of the continent. For example, efforts in Eritrea and Sudan have resulted in nearly 140,000 hectares of newly planted forest.

The U. N. desertification agency says the project will need to plant an average of 8.2 million hectares yearly to reach its goal of 100 million hectares by 2030.

- A. It has severe impacts on the environment.
- B. That is only 4 percent of the program's goal.
- C. However, it is difficult to carry out the project.
- D. But the project has been facing many problems.
- E. The project would create millions of green jobs in rural Africa.
- F. Despite many problems, those involved in the project remain hopeful.
- G. Some countries have struggled to keep up with the demands of the project.

### 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。

We all hope to retire one day, enjoying a life of leisure and spending more time with family and friends, but not Captain Tom. He had grown a bit 41 during the pandemic (疫情). His 100th birthday was 42, and he wanted to do something special for it. So, he decided to do a small walk for 43; the length of his backyard garden, 10 laps each day, with the 44 of a walker. He set a goal to raise a dollar for each length he 45.

As sometimes happens with remarkable events, the media 46 the simple story of a centenarian (百岁老人) walking for charity. He appeared in his 47 for photo shoots, decorated with medals 48 in World War II. Back then, he spent most of his time in India. His 49 was to set up a program for training army motorcyclists. When the war ended, he came home, but he never 50 his motorcycles. He raced competitively for years before settling into a(n) 51 life.

But when the pandemic hit, Captain Tom decided that he could cheer 52 up and raise a little money for the National Health Service that was so 53 needed during the crisis. He 54 to walk every day to encourage the world to keep moving forward.

He soon became a(n) 55 of the courage the world needed. Each day he walked, viewers were 56 by the hard steps that took him around and around his small garden. It

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was a(n) 57 act of courage and faith that the country and the world needed. Millions of dollars poured in to 58 the needed support for overburdened health care systems. Captain Tom 59 shortly after his 100th birthday, a soldier and a(n) 60 to the end.

- |                        |               |                 |                |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. tired           | B. bored      | C. excited      | D. surprised   |
| 42. A. happening       | B. marching   | C. ending       | D. approaching |
| 43. A. charity         | B. health     | C. honor        | D. profit      |
| 44. A. purpose         | B. aid        | C. order        | D. guide       |
| 45. A. rode            | B. jumped     | C. walked       | D. drove       |
| 46. A. went through    | B. made for   | C. set down     | D. picked up   |
| 47. A. uniform         | B. car        | C. style        | D. design      |
| 48. A. collected       | B. bought     | C. earned       | D. produced    |
| 49. A. feature         | B. task       | C. promise      | D. dream       |
| 50. A. found           | B. used       | C. borrowed     | D. forgot      |
| 51. A. ordinary        | B. hard       | C. teenage      | D. risky       |
| 52. A. doctors         | B. officers   | C. folks        | D. soldiers    |
| 53. A. secretly        | B. hardly     | C. badly        | D. tightly     |
| 54. A. pretended       | B. determined | C. hated        | D. refused     |
| 55. A. symbol          | B. mark       | C. record       | D. impression  |
| 56. A. amused          | B. frightened | C. disappointed | D. inspired    |
| 57. A. helpless        | B. complex    | C. creative     | D. incredible  |
| 58. A. absorb          | B. provide    | C. avoid        | D. prevent     |
| 59. A. came into being | B. fell ill   | C. passed away  | D. went crazy  |
| 60. A. servant         | B. inventor   | C. partner      | D. engineer    |

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。

Many teens dream about leaving home, but the truth can often be much 61 (hard) than they imagine. Many have been thinking about it, off and on, for some 62 (year); some have been dreaming of independence since they were twelve, or even younger. Leaving home is part of the teenage dream.

Recently, a survey of “Young People’s Social Attitudes” asked British teenagers for their view 63 leaving home. Forty-nine percent of 12- to 15-year-olds thought that teenagers should be allowed 64 (leave) home at the age of 16; another 12% said 17, and 8% said “when they want”. Only 23% of young teenagers thought that they should live at home 65 they were 18!

Yet the teenage dream seems to conflict with the experience of real life. When the same question 66 (put) to 18- and 19-year-olds, almost half of them replied that teenagers should not leave home before the age of 18.

Nevertheless, leaving home is part of a teen’s 67 (grow). Many teenagers leave to

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study or train or look for a job in a different town or city, 68 (return) home when the money runs out. Others leave because they 69 (simple) want to get out. Most, especially younger ones, are happy to go home again later; for 70 small number, leaving home is a definitive break.

#### 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(Λ),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。

Last weekend, our school hold an activity themed “Forbid Littering in Our School”. It left an unforgettable impression on me. Aiming to solve the problems causing by casually littering in our school, and it asked us to pick up rubbish. Many student just ignored our school rules and littered everywhere, what made it annoying to walk around the school. It was not only bad our health but let us develop bad habits. Through this activity, we realize the importance of protecting the living environment in your school and many of us volunteer to help those who breaks the school rules. We believe we can make the big difference together.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

近期,将有一批外宾来你校参观学习。为保证疫情防控安全,请你撰写一篇英文广播稿,提醒外宾遵守疫情防控要求,内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 防控要求;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

提示词:场所码 venue code; 48 小时核酸检测报告 48-hour nucleic acid test results

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