

# 南通市 2023 届高三练习卷

## 英语

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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。

1. What is Sam going to do tonight?

- A. Attend a party.      B. Catch a flight.      C. Go to a meeting.

2. Which subway line will the man get on first?

- A. The red line.      B. The blue line.      C. The central line.

3. What does the woman love most about running?

- A. Getting fit.      B. Feeling happy.      C. Being out early.

4. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Walk the dog.      B. Clean the house.      C. Finish her homework.

5. What time will the woman have the interview?

- A. At 1:00 pm.      B. At 2:00 pm.      C. At 3:00 pm.

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. Where was the woman on the 19th of November?

- A. At school.      B. At a party.      C. At an art show.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.      B. Parent and child.      C. Teacher and student.

听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. How does Jane probably feel?

- A. Bored.                      B. Curious.                      C. Unhappy.

9. How much time did Jane have to finish the test?

- A. 30 minutes.                      B. 60 minutes.                      C. 90 minutes.

10. What will Jane do next?

- A. Check her watch.                      B. Talk to her mother.                      C. Finish her math homework.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. Where did the woman learn how to use chopsticks?

- A. In Xi'an.                      B. In Shanghai.                      C. In Beijing.

12. What does the man probably think of using chopsticks?

- A. It is easy.                      B. It is difficult.                      C. It is interesting.

13. What will the speakers do tomorrow night?

- A. Study together.                      B. Have some noodles.                      C. Go out for a big dinner.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至16题。

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Their collections.                      B. Their travel plans.                      C. Their family members.

15. When did the woman stop collecting coins?

- A. Three years ago.                      B. Two years ago.                      C. One year ago.

16. What is the building on the man's favorite postcard?

- A. The Flatiron Building.  
B. The Empire State Building.  
C. The New York Times Building.

听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。

17. Where is the talk being given?

- A. In a museum.                      B. In a cinema.                      C. In a classroom.

18. How can Gandhi's childhood be described?

- A. Poor and difficult.                      B. Dangerous in war.                      C. Rich with opportunities.

19. What did the speaker say was Gandhi's main belief?

- A. Fight.                      B. Respect.                      C. Peace.

20. Why is the speaker sharing the information?

- A. To explain a museum's background.
- B. To describe his favorite movie.
- C. To sell a tour service.

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

Britain is arguably the great walking nation. About two-thirds of us already head out to stretch our legs once a week. The following festivals offer a wealth of organized walks, but walkers should register in advance.

#### **Prestatyn and Clwydian Range festival**

Visitors to Wales tend to move west, to either the well-worn tracks of Snowdonia or the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. There are 25 walks packed into the three days, with various options available, including a half-mile Roman-themed adventure, an eight-mile walk exploring the life of 18th-century Welsh naturalist and travel writer Thomas Pennant and a 21-mile Offa's Dyke challenge. All walks are free.

Denbighshire, Wales, 19-21 May

#### **Otley walking festival**

This local festival has grown from humble origins in 2000 into a busy schedule of 50 short-distance walks and events celebrating the lives and landscapes of Wharfedale in West Yorkshire. One might enjoy the Five Pubs Walk, Walking With Wine, Four More Pubs or Lost Pubs of Otley. All walks are free, though there is sometimes a small charge for transport.

Otley, West Yorkshire, 24 June-3 July

#### **Dartmoor offroading walking festival**

Dartmoor delights (使高兴) walkers because, while tracks are there to be followed, the lack of wire and other barriers, and the relatively small number of farm buildings on the higher ground, create a sensation of freedom. The six free wheelchair walks, starting daily at 11am, explore Dartmoor's industrial history, bronze age valuables and Victorian railway builders.

Devon, 27 August-2 September

### Gower walking festival

With more superb walking options inside a single landscape than perhaps anywhere else, the Gower peninsula (半岛) sometimes feels as if it's all coast. The further information for this nine-day festival, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Wales Coast Path (WCP), has yet to be finalized. Half of the walks offered during the festival will be on the coastal path. £10 adults, over-sixes £6.

Glamorgan, 2-10 September

21. Which festival is friendly to the disabled?

- A. Prestatyn and Clwydian Range festival.
- B. Otley walking festival.
- C. Dartmoor offroading walking festival.
- D. Gower walking festival.

22. What do we know about Gower walking festival?

- A. It has the most superb walking options.
- B. Half of the walks last for a whole week.
- C. It's aimed to advocate coastal protection.
- D. The final details remain to be confirmed.

23. What do the listed festivals have in common?

- A. They are offered free of charge.
- B. They require prior registration.
- C. They take advantage of the coast.
- D. They are favored by antique enthusiasts.

B

Most 13-year-olds might have spent those three years preoccupied with schoolwork or hanging out with mates. One teenager, however, spent his nights sleeping in a tent to raise money for the hospice (临终安养院) that looked after his friend.

Now, Max Woosey — who became known as the Boy in the Tent during his years-long fundraising campaign — has decided to go back indoors after three years and more than £700,000 in charitable donations.

"I love camping, it's one of my favourite things and I'm definitely going to miss it," he said. "I think the highlight would have to be the second camp out, because that year was the hardest."

"The first year was quite nice but the second was colder and there were worse storms. It was really meaningful for me because all my friends and family were there."

He said that although the wind and rain proved to be tricky adversaries (对手), it was last summer's heatwave that almost forced him to return to the comforts of his bedroom. "Honestly, it was horrible, and when there's a heatwave your tent turns into a greenhouse. It was absolutely boiling," he said.

On the prospect of sleeping inside on a regular basis again, he said: "I think it's going to be weird (怪异的) the first few nights but I think it is time to come inside now. There are future adventures we are hoping can become possible. It is going to be strange but I'm just going to have to get over it."

Speaking to ITV's Good Morning Britain, he said: "My friend Rick was absolutely amazing. He loved the outdoors, he loved sports and we got along really well. The North Devon hospice just took brilliant care of him and I wanted to say thank you in the biggest way I could. So I started sleeping outside and I tried to raise as much money as I could for them."

Donations will go to North Devon hospice. Stephen Roberts, its chief executive, told the ITV: "The funds he raised for North Devon hospice in this time will make a real difference to the patients and families we support."

24. What has Max been engaged in for three years?

- A. Doing charity camping.
- B. Hanging out with friends.
- C. Finishing his homework.
- D. Looking after his friend.

25. What was the biggest challenge for Max while he camped out?

- A. Terrible storms.
- B. Extreme heat.
- C. Freezing weather.
- D. Desperate loneliness.

26. What is Max's attitude to future adventures?

- A. Worried.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Unclear.
- D. Expectant.

27. Why did Max raise money for North Devon hospice?

- A. To pay the medical bill of his friend.
- B. To appreciate its loving care for his friend.
- C. To improve the welfare of its medical staff.
- D. To update its medical equipment and service.

C

Otters (水獭) are known to be very social and intelligent creatures, but a new study by the University of Exeter has given new insight into their intellect.

Researchers gave otters "puzzle boxes (智力训练箱)", some of which contained familiar food, while others held unfamiliar natural prey (猎物) — shore crab and blue mussels, which are protected by hard outer shells. For the familiar food — meatballs, a favorite with the Asian short-clawed otters in the study — the scientists had five different types of boxes, and the method to extract (提取) the food changed in each version, for example pulling a tab or opening a cap. The unfamiliar food presented additional problems because the otters did not know if the crab and mussels were safe to eat and had no experience of getting them out of their shells.

In order to decide whether food was safe and desirable to eat, the otters, which live at Newquay zoo and the Tamar Otter and Wildlife Centre, watched intently (专注地) as their companions inspected what was in the boxes and mimicked their behavior if the other otters sampled the treats.

However, they preferred to spend more time trying to figure out how to remove the meat from the shells on their own and relied less on the actions of their companions. Of the 20 otters in the study, 11 managed to extract the meat from all three types of natural prey.

"Much of the research into the extractive foraging (觅食) and learning capabilities of otters has centered on artificial food puzzles," said the lead author, Alex Saliveros, of the Centre for Ecology and Conservation on Exeter's Penryn campus in Cornwall. "Here, we were interested in

investigating such skills in the context of unfamiliar natural food, as well as in relation to artificial food puzzles. "

Other animals employ social learning to decide what is safe to eat; rats, for example, prefer novel food types that they have smelled on the breath of other rats.

Scientists hope that understanding how otters cope with unfamiliar foraged food in their natural environment can help them train the animals to survive in the wild. "The captive (圈养的) otters in this study initially struggled with natural prey, but they showed they can learn how to extract the food, " said Saliveros. "Our findings suggest that if you give one otter pre-release training, it can pass some of that information on to others. "

28. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The purpose of the research.
- B. The process of extracting the food.
- C. The discovery of the intellect.
- D. The ways of presenting the food.

29. What does the underlined word "mimicked" probably mean in paragraph3?

- A. Copied.
- B. Influenced.
- C. Translated.
- D. Monitored.

30. What does the new study focus on?

- A. Changes in otters' learning capabilities.
- B. Otters' new response in artificial food puzzles.
- C. Otters' learning skills in different circumstances.
- D. Relationships between otters' various learning skills.

31. What's the significance of the findings?

- A. They may help extract the food.
- B. They improve otters' intelligence.
- C. They can aid conservation efforts.
- D. They justify the early release of otters.

Geoffrey Hinton, who has been called the Godfather of AI, worked part-time at Google for a decade on the tech giant's AI development and confirmed on Monday that he left his role at Google.

"I left so that I could talk about the dangers of AI without considering how this impacts Google," Hinton said in a tweet. "Google has acted very responsibly."

Hinton's decision to step back from the company comes as a growing number of lawmakers, advocacy groups and tech insiders have raised alarms about the potential for a new crop of AI-powered chatbots to spread misinformation and take the place of jobs.

The wave of attention around ChatGPT late last year helped start an arms race among tech companies to develop and apply similar AI tools in their products. OpenAI, Microsoft and Google are at the forefront of this trend, but IBM, Amazon, Baidu and Tencent are working on similar technologies.

In an interview last week, Hinton expressed concerns about AI's potential to replace jobs and create a world where many will "not be able to know what is true anymore." He also pointed to the rapid pace of advancement, far beyond what he and others had anticipated.

"The idea that this stuff could actually get smarter than people — a few people believed that," Hinton said in the interview. "But most people thought it was way off. And I thought it was way off. I thought it was 30 to 50 years or even longer away. Obviously, I no longer think that."

"I believe that the rapid progress of AI is going to transform society in ways we do not fully understand and not all of the effects are going to be good," Hinton said in an address at the Indian

Institute of Technology Bombay in Mumbai. He noted how AI will boost healthcare while also creating opportunities for deadly autonomous weapons. "I find this prospect much more immediate and much more scary than the prospect of robots taking over, which I think is a very long way off."

32. Why did Hinton quit Google?

- A. To drive the research on AI.
- B. To draw our attention to Google.
- C. To avoid harming Google's interests.
- D. To speak freely about the risks of AI.

33. What fueled the competition between companies for AI development?

- A. The emerging dangers.
- B. Public interest in ChatGPT.



- C. Assistance from tech giants.  
D. The technology-centered trend.
34. What is implied in Paragraph 6?  
A. AI is a little-studied field.  
B. AI is a long-term solution.  
C. AI may defeat human intelligence soon.  
D. AI may quickly live up to our expectations.
35. What concerns Hinton most now?  
A. AI's potential to do harm to our life.  
C. The application of autonomous weapon.  
B. The possibility of robots taking over.  
D. AI's unreliable performance in healthcare.

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。

We are in a rare moment when we can rebuild our social networks better than we were before the pandemic. Many of us have reflected over the past three years on the things that are truly important and make us happiest at work and at home. 36 Weigh who matters, what's missing and how to build our A-team. Here is some advice for rounding out your circle of friends.

37 It may include family, home, work, hobbies and interests, and emotional life. Think carefully whether you have friends who can provide it. And if there are friendships that do not fulfill (满足) you anymore, just let them go.

Start with those carefully about the friends in each category. The goal is to identify the kind of support you need and would miss most. Rekindling (重新唤起) a relationship is easier than starting one. If it's someone you deeply care about and really miss, they are going to be thrilled to hear from you.

Sometimes the best way to maintain a friendship is to show up when you are needed. And it can feel good to help someone else rather than always focus on your own issues.

Once you have identified the types of friends you need, take action to find them. Start with the area of your life that feels loneliest. For me, after two years of not seeing colleagues in person, I realized I need more work friends. The rekindling-versus-starting-anew advice holds here, too.

Have you recently moved? Maybe there is someone from your past who lives nearby. Join a group of people who share your interests—or your current struggle—and show up regularly.

39

Don't limit yourself by age, race, gender or anything else. Often, the people who expand our world to the greatest extent are those who are different from us. 40 It is great to have friends close by, but that is not always possible. With the Internet, you can make a meaningful connection anywhere. Remember that family and even pets can be friends, too. If you can keep your definition of friendship broad, you are going to have the strongest team.

- A. You need people who understand you.
- B. Don't let geography hold you back, either.
- C. Make a list of the different areas in your life.
- D. Now it is time to do this with our friendships.
- E. It is important to have friends in the same life stage as you.
- F. Research shows friendship happens with repeated interaction.
- G. Prioritize friends who're experiencing a tough time and need support.

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 四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

For me, nothing is more satisfying than discovering hidden gems（美妙绝伦的事物）in secondhand shops and estate sales. After all, one person's trash（废物）is another person's 41

I have collected more than 50,000 of these items. I've also set up a social media account to help 42 items with their owners. The first item I 43 was a VHS tape of a family holiday. It was a video of two parents and a son wearing a T-shirt with the words "Wesleyan swimming" on it. My social media 44 asked swimming coaches across the US if they recognised the student. After just a few days, someone identified him and we 45 him down on social media. He couldn't believe it. He then 46 some of the movies with his own sons.

People are often quite 47 when we get in touch-most of these items are lost after a house move: the people clearing someone's 48 don't always know what they're getting rid of. Sometimes people 49 a camera to a charity shop and forget to take the memory card out. I've also heard 50 about people having to sell the contents of their storage units.

I have some 51, including not sharing sensitive photographs and removing posts if the family does not want their memories 52. Without social media, this project would not be 53. Every family I've contacted has been 54 to have their memories back.

I want to inspire people to 55 their own family history and memorabilia (纪念品) so that they don't end up getting lost.

- |     |                |               |              |                   |
|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 41. | A. duty        | B. strength   | C. medicine  | D. treasure       |
| 42. | A. reunite     | B. exchange   | C. share     | D. package        |
| 43. | A. sold        | B. purchased  | C. posted    | D. admired        |
| 44. | A. followers   | B. monitors   | C. customers | D. designers      |
| 45. | A. guided      | B. tracked    | C. let       | D. settle         |
| 46. | A. shot        | B. downloaded | C. recreated | D. contributed    |
| 47. | A. embarrassed | B. optimistic | C. emotional | D. confident      |
| 48. | A. way         | B. calendar   | C. mind      | D. stuff          |
| 49. | A. display     | B. donate     | C. rent      | D. return         |
| 50. | A. notices     | B. deals      | C. stories   | D. advertisements |
| 51. | A. rules       | B. demands    | C. aims      | D. plans          |
| 52. | A. apart       | B. away       | C. inside    | D. online         |
| 53. | A. possible    | B. tough      | C. complete  | D. original       |
| 54. | A. objective   | B. careful    | C. realistic | D. grateful       |
| 55. | A. assess      | B. preserve   | C. revise    | D. comprehend     |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Breathing dirty air causes the premature death of at least 1, 200 children across Europe each year. Actually, many thousands more 56 (trouble) with physical and mental health problems that could have lifelong impacts.

57 it comes to air pollution, we can't think of children 58 little adults. They receive more pollution, and it starts in the womb (子宫) and continues in kindergarten and onwards.

Children are more exposed to dirty air than adults because they have a 59 (fast) breathing rate, are closer to the ground and are outdoors more. They are particularly 60 (sense) to dirty

air, and pollutants can have a permanent impact on their development. The impacts begin before birth, 61 contributes to low birth weight and premature birth.

Reducing the 62 (source) of air pollution, including road traffic, coal and solid fuel burning, and industrial emissions (排放物), is key. Action should also be taken 63 (reduce) the specific risks to children. These could include putting clean air zones around schools, where traffic would 64 (restrict) and idling engines (怠速运转) prohibited. Local authorities and schools should also consider 65 (plant) trees, ivy screens and hedge fences around playgrounds.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节; 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

内容包括:

假如你是李华, 上周五你校举办了一次远足研学活动。请给你校英文报写一篇报道。内

1. 活动目的;

2. 活动内容;

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。

#### An Educational Outing

##### 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。

It was around 7 on Monday morning. Paul, a ticket gateline assistant, was working his usual shift at Leagrave Station. "Another wonderful day!" he thought and began to hum (哼) a tune. Suddenly a flash of movement around Platform One caught his attention. After taking a closer look, he realized it was a dog without a collar, silly and excitable, running round after nothing at all. "Oh!" he hurried down, appeared in a flash and successfully got hold of the dog, but it managed to struggle free of his grasp, jumped down on the tracks and got stuck.

Panic struck among standers-by as the dog madly raced up and down the tracks, trying to find a way out. There was a lot of noise of people shouting and dog barking. Then the train kicked in.

Obviously, there was no time left to wait for the dog to jump out on his own, but he was not allowed to go down on the track. So he took out his phone and rang the signalman to warn the trains, getting them to slow down, ready to stop if necessary.

Like a cat on hot bricks, he looked around to find something useful. Luckily a guy on the platform there had some bread. So without any hesitation, Paul took the bread and used it to attract the dog as the last hope. Immediately, the dog came over to the platform edge with wagging (摇) tails. But it couldn't jump back up. That's not the thing, Paul thought.

Just as it put its paws up to get the bread, Paul managed to grab it. Thank goodness. Paul dragged it up on to the platform. He couldn't let go of it for fear that it would struggle free a second time. He just held on, stroking its fur and patting on its head to calm it down. Finally he took the dog into the safety of the staffroom.

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。

Then Paul decided to turn to social media to identify its owner.

The couple shared the photos and the story on the TikTok that evening.