



高三年级 12 月联考 英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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

2. What is the weather like now?

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

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

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

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

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. Change his shirt. C. Keep 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. Painting. B. Math. C. Chinese.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Who are the listeners?

- A. Students. B. Visitors. 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.
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(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

Events to Celebrate Shakespeare's Birthday

K'antu Ensemble Shows (April 23rd)

Throughout the morning, K'antu Ensemble can put on special musical shows outside Shakespeare's Birthplace on Henley Street. This interesting and multi-talented instrumental group is known for the uniqueness of their sound, combining elements of folk and world music with historically-informed techniques.

Shakespeare's Family Homes (April 24th)

In celebration of Shakespeare's birthday, Stratford upon Avon residents can enjoy free entry to Shakespeare's Birthplace, Anne Hathaway's Cottage and Shakespeare's New Place during the weekend. All they have to do is present the proof of address at the ticket desk.

The Welcombe Hills Walk (April 23rd-24th)

Join us for a walk across the Welcombe Hills led by tour guides from the Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust and the Warwickshire Wildlife Trust. As part of our Sustainable Shakespeare Programme, the walk offers an opportunity to connect Shakespeare's works with the natural world and learn more about his direct links to the landscape and the wildlife in the area.

The Shakespeare's Birthday Lecture (April 22nd)

Join Sir Jonathan Bate CBE, Professor of Environmental Humanities, Arizona State University as he presents this year's Shakespeare's Birthday Lecture on the subject of Climate Change Through Shakespeare, which is a digital event related to the natural world. This year's Shakespeare's Birthday Lecture will be co-hosted by the Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust and the Shakespeare Institute, University of Birmingham.

Attention: Booking in advance is essential. Click [here](#) to find out more.

21. Which event is about music?
- A. K'antu Ensemble Shows. B. Shakespeare's Family Homes.
C. The Welcombe Hills Walk. D. The Shakespeare's Birthday Lecture.
22. What's necessary for a Stratford-upon-Avon resident to enter Shakespeare's Birthplace?
- A. A school ID card. B. A ticket.



- C. A proof of residency. D. An access password.

23. What do The Welcombe Hills Walk and The Shakespeare's Birthday Lecture have in common?

- A. They focus on nature.
B. They offer tour guides.
C. They cooperate with universities.
D. They take place on the same date.

B

Dolly Parton was one of the six honorees to receive the Carnegie Medal of Philanthropy on Thursday night at Gotham Hall in New York. She was celebrated for her extraordinary contributions that make the world a better place.

It is thought that Dolly Parton has been quietly paying for the band uniforms of many Tennessee high schools for years. She used the songwriting payment she earned from Whitney Houston's version of *I Will Always Love You* to purchase a shopping center in Nashville to support the surrounding black community in Houston's honor.

Her "Imagination Library" provides children under age 5 with a free book every month. The library aims to inspire a love for reading through funding shared by Dolly Parton and local community partners in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and the Republic of Ireland. Currently, Parton sends out about 2 million free books each month. Parton has also donated many books to disaster relief. In 2021, she even raised \$700,000 to help residents impacted by the terrible flooding in Middle Tennessee.

In her Carnegie Medal of Philanthropy speech, Parton said she didn't really have a strategy for her donations. "I just give from my heart. I never know what I'm going to do or why I'm going to do it. I often see a need, and if I can meet it, then I will," she said.

This year, Parton also carried out the Care More Program at her Dollywood Parks and Resorts, which gives employees a day off to volunteer at a nonprofit of their choice. Parton said, "I hope the program will let people realize that when they help somebody, they help themselves more." "That's what we should do as human beings," she said. "I've never quite understood why we have to let religion and politics and other things stand in the way of just being good human beings. I think it's important just to feel like you're doing your part and doing something good and right."

24. Why did Parton buy a shopping center?

- A. To give aid to others.
B. To honor black leaders.
C. To pay for songwriting.
D. To support her music career.

25. What is the main purpose of "Imagination Library"?

- A. To sell children's books.

- B. To collect money for disaster relief.
- C. To motivate children's interest in books.
- D. To promote international financial cooperation.

26. What can we learn about Parton from paragraph 4?

- A. She was forced to do charity.
- B. She made donations occasionally.
- C. She always helped those in need.
- D. She used to make well planned donations.

27. What does Parton want to tell people through the Care More Program?

- A. Giving is receiving.
- B. Employees come first.
- C. It is important to tell right from wrong.
- D. Religion stands in the way of volunteering.

C

The universe is incredibly vast. The diameter (直径) of the observable universe is estimated to be about 93 billion light years across. With just our eyes, we can generally only see a few thousand light years worth of distance though there are some objects we can see that are much further away. The farthest object we can see with our eyes is Andromeda Galaxy (仙女座星系) located 2.5 million light years away, and yet it is only visible if there is little light pollution. In order to see farther into space, we must rely on telescopes. How far can we see using the most powerful telescopes?

The Hubble Space Telescope (HST) was the record holder for the farthest visible distance in space until the launch of the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) in 2021. JWST is now the most powerful telescope ever built, and it is able to see the universe as it was only 200 million years after the Big Bang. That means that JWST is able to piece together an additional 300 million years of universal history compared to HST. JWST will be able to study some of the first galaxies to form after the Big Bang.

The farthest physical distance we can see is the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR). CMBR can be thought of as the echo (回声) of the Big Bang as it is the leftover radiation from the birth of the universe. The CMBR itself is the farthest possible distance humans can see as it represents the moment that the universe became transparent to light. Although light did exist before CMBR, gas and dust were simply too dense for light to cross space. CMBR formed only 380,000 years after the Big Bang, and so we are seeing the universe prior to the formation of even the first stars.

28. Why does the author mention Andromeda Galaxy?

- A. To present the origin of the universe.
- B. To stress the severity of space pollution.

- C. To prove humans' wonderful view of space.
D. To show the limited range of human vision.
29. What do we know about JWST?
- A. It was launched in 2022.
B. It is more advanced than HST.
C. It only saw 300 million light years after the Big Bang.
D. It has been used to study the formation of the first galaxies.
30. What does the underlined word "dense" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Rare. B. Distant. C. Tiny. D. Thick.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. How Far Can JWST See? B. How Will JWST Be Applied?
C. How Will Humans Explore Space? D. How Far Can Humans See In Space?

D

In many casual discussion of language on the Internet, it's common to hear about how "textspeak (短信语言)" is ruining language. Some people argue that technology has made us lazy about how we speak and write. Mainstream media have complained about the way in which people communicate using technology.

Of course, language does change when it's used to text or write messages online. "Textspeak" is an evolution of language. It's even the focus of the field of linguistics (语言学) called Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC). This field is devoted to the study of interaction facilitated by technology like computers, mobile phones and tablets. People have been complaining about language being "ruined" as long as they've been writing and speaking. In a talk, linguist John McWhorter shared stories of people complaining about language change through the ages. He said in AD 63, for example, a Roman scholar complained that students of Latin were writing in an "artificial language". In fact, this writing was a new language that would become French!

Today, people are able to communicate rapidly using a wide variety of tools and technologies. Perhaps no linguistic development better indicates changes in the ways we communicate than the popular emoticon (表情符号), which can produce very clear pictures in our minds. The emoticon " :) ", for example, is a visual representation of a smiley face turned sideways. Although an emoticon may look like a smile, a frown or any number of facial expressions, it doesn't really represent a face. Instead, it's intended to express a feeling, such as "I'm happy" or "just joking".

Emoticons that represent these feelings are what linguists call discourse particles. These are little pieces of language that offer information about the tone of the statement though some elders feel puzzled about it. Far from ruining language, it turns out that "textspeak" enables people to communicate complex feelings in a simple, streamlined manner. This kind of change

is perfect for the modern, fast-paced world.

32. What have mainstream media complained about according to paragraph 1?

- A. Communication barriers. B. The mode of communication.
C. Technological innovations. D. The laziness of modern people.

33. How does the author support the argument on language evolution?

- A. By making comparisons.
B. By underlying assumptions.
C. By giving an illustrative example.
D. By conducting a language experiment.

34. Which word can best describe emoticons?

- A. Violent. B. Mysterious. C. Misty. D. Vivid.

35. What is the author's attitude towards "textspeak"?

- A. Unclear. B. Approving. C. Unconcerned. D. Tolerant.

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。

It happens from time to time that after a whole morning of studying, you are tired in the afternoon. It is then that you may want to eat something sweet, perhaps a sweet drink or a chocolate bar to lift your mood. 36

But a study suggests that sugar can make you feel worse rather than lift your mood. The German and UK researchers collected data from 31 studies involving nearly 1,300 adults. 37 Those emotions include anger, alertness, depression and tiredness. They found that people who have too much sugar become more tired and less alert within an hour, and that these feelings become more intense over time.

According to researchers, when people take in sugar, their blood sugar levels rise rapidly, leading to a burst of energy and a short "feel good" period. However, as they begin to digest the sugar, their blood sugar levels decrease quickly, leading to a bad feeling. 38 As with caffeine, this prevents the body from relaxing, leaving people being tired and less alert.

39 According to WHO, it is healthy to have the sugars found naturally in fruit, vegetables and milk, so long as they make up less than 5 percent of our daily total energy intake.

So the next time you feel tired and can't concentrate on study and work, perhaps you should think twice before you bite into a chocolate bar. There are still other ways to relieve tiredness. 40

- A. Maybe a little exercise at midday is a better idea.
B. So cutting sweet food out of the diet is a good choice.
C. They studied the effect of sugar on some aspects of mood.
D. After all, it's believed that a "sugar rush" gives you energy.



E. Sugar in any form is not necessarily good for the human body.

F. But the result of the study doesn't mean giving up sweet food altogether.

G. To remain on a "high", people may eat more sugar until they become addicted to it.

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。

When I was young, my family had trouble with money. My parents worked at a restaurant, and I often helped them. One day, a newcomer ordered a meal, but had no money on him. He asked if he could pay another time, and asked me what my 41 was. Although I felt a little strange, I agreed and told him to call me "Angela". After that, the 42 man was nowhere to be seen. I 43 everywhere and even asked everyone at the restaurant if they had seen him. My mom said I had been sitting 44, talking to myself. "Where can I find him?" Sometimes, she couldn't help shouting, "Are you out of your 45? There was no one around you."

That night, my mom was 46. She told me that my grandma had passed away and that the rent on our apartment had gone up. Choking up, she said, "I don't know how to 47 the funeral expenses and the high rent." I 48 her I would help pick up the odds and ends. Then I went to check our mailbox, but I found nothing.

My mom told me to check the mailbox again. I 49 in it and pulled out two huge envelopes. She opened one, only to find the big 50 for our apartment. She then walked into her room, saying she was afraid to 51 the other.

I looked at it and saw this: Dear Angela, Love, Your Friend. I tore it open and emptied the 52 onto the bed. There were some checks, all 53 to me. Later, I learned my strange 54 from the restaurant sent it. 55 the valuable checks, we got through the difficult time.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. wish | B. number | C. duty | D. name |
| 42. A. ugly | B. familiar | C. odd | D. mad |
| 43. A. searched | B. hesitated | C. begged | D. wandered |
| 44. A. patiently | B. calmly | C. asleep | D. alone |
| 45. A. wages | B. senses | C. life | D. way |
| 46. A. whispering | B. weeping | C. waiting | D. chatting |
| 47. A. predict | B. present | C. afford | D. announce |
| 48. A. assured | B. stroke | C. forgave | D. annoyed |
| 49. A. cut | B. poured | C. broke | D. reached |
| 50. A. lock | B. bill | C. ownership | D. description |
| 51. A. make | B. shut | C. believe | D. handle |
| 52. A. contents | B. coins | C. packs | D. clothes |



53. A. restored B. known C. addressed D. acknowledged
54. A. staff B. manager C. customer D. relative
55. A. On account of B. Apart from C. Instead of D. In spite of

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。

A lot of history and cultures are lost as the world progresses through modernisation and migration. However, all hope is not lost as certain cultures have found ways 56 (protect) their history through oral traditions, written 57 (account) and cultural practices handed down through generations, for example, Otjize, the magical red paste (膏) of the Himba people,

Found in present-day Northern Namibia, the Himba people are an African tribe (部落) with an 58 (estimate) population of 50,000 people. The Himba tribe is often referred to as 59 last nomadic (游牧的) people of Namibia. They count their wealth in the number of owned cattle.

Known for their red clay skin and hair, the Himba women 60 (picture) and described as a symbolic image of African tribes up to now. Otjize, the red beauty paste used by the Himba women, is 61 (responsibility) for their skins' distinct red colour. 62 has earned them the name "Red People of Africa".

Made from a mixture of things, Otjize lends the deep red color to their skins and is regarded 63 the ideal beauty standard for the Himba people. As a matter of fact, Otjize 64 (usual) holds great significance for the Himba people. 65 (stand) for the earth's rich red colour, blood and nature of life.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分10分)

第一节 (满分15分)

每个人的一生中都有许多值得感谢的长辈。请你以"The Elder I Want to Thank Most"为题写一篇英语短文,向你校英语报投稿,内容包括:

1. 介绍你最想感谢的长辈;
2. 陈述感谢该长辈的原因。

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。

The Elder I Want to Thank Most



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。

I lived with Lassie, a black and white dog, sitting with her head on my lap, her intelligent, brown eyes staring at me as if to say, "Have a good day."

Lassie arrived at my front door four years ago. Because I couldn't find its owner, I had to keep it. Throughout the years, she was with me, proving to be a superb "judge" time and time again. I never knew if it was as a result of her sense of smell or sound or sixth sense. However, whatever it was, she definitely had a talent humans lacked. She would either wag the tip of her tail a couple of times to indicate that the visitors were acceptable, or slightly curl her top lip, which told you to be cautious. Her judgement was always accurate. Her gift was never more apparent than tonight.

The doorbell rang. I decided not to answer it. It rang again more insistently this time. Someone just wouldn't go away. Still I hesitated. On the fourth ring, with Lassie by my side, I finally answered the call. I was getting very nervous for there stood a "monster". The man had big eyes with a twisted body under a heavy overcoat, and his head leaned slightly forward.

"May I use your phone?" The deep voice came from somewhere back in his throat. Although the request was polite, his tone was rough. I shrank back as he reached into his pocket and pulled out a piece of paper. He took a step forward and further asked me for permission. Again, I refused his request. Thinking he might try and force his way in, I looked at Lassie to see if she was ready to defend our home. Surprisingly, she sat by my side, the tip of her tail wagging.

"You're crazy, Lassie," I thought to myself. But there was no denying sign. Based on past experience, I trusted her judgement. The man explained to me that he lost his phone by accident.

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。

Unwillingly, I handed my phone to the man.

After that, I almost forgot about the man, but one day, a deep voice came from outside the door again.

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