

绝密★启用前

2023 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 青桐鸣大联考(高三)

英 语

本试卷共 8 页, 全卷满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项:

答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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. £9.17.

答案是 C。

1. What is the woman probably doing?

A. Finding a new job.

B. Reading a newspaper.

C. Looking for an advertisement.

2. What does the man mean?

A. He is very busy.

B. He is ready to eat out.

C. He has had his lunch in the office.

3. What does the man want to do for Tom?

A. Pick him up at the airport.

B. Show him around the town.

C. Send him pictures of the West Lake.

4. Who will go to the countryside with the man?

A. His grandparents.

B. His friends.

C. His father.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a museum.

B. In a store.

C. In a library.

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 are the speakers doing?

A. Looking at photos.

B. Looking for a tour guide.

C. Sharing their job experiences.

英语 第 1 页 (共 8 页)

2023 年青桐鸣大

7. What do we know about Lucy?

- A. She has a big family. B. She is bored with her job. C. She likes talking a lot.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man ~~ask~~ the woman to do?

- A. Have a good rest. B. Do the shopping. C. Prepare for her final exam.

9. What is the ~~probable~~ relationship between the speakers.

- A. Brother and sister. B. Mother and son. C. Father and daughter.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How often does cheese-rolling race take place?

- A. Every year. B. Every two years. C. Every four years.

11. Why do the local rugby team appear on the ~~spot~~.

- A. To save the injured participants.
B. To reduce participants' running speed.
C. To help emergency medical workers.

12. What did the winner gain at last?

- A. A rugby. B. A sum of money. C. A piece of cheese.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman think of the new washing machine?

- A. It's too large. B. It's too expensive. C. It's too heavy.

14. How much did the man pay for the new washing machine?

- A. \$1,000. B. \$2,400. C. \$1,500.

15. What is the man's attitude towards products online?

- A. Supportive. B. Doubtful. C. Unconcerned.

16. What does the woman plan to do?

- A. Shop online. B. Repair her TV set. C. Contact the shopping mall.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Who did the speaker see first at the camp?

- A. Some Frenchmen. B. Some Italians. C. Some Germans.

18. Where did the speaker dig out baby trees?

- A. In the forests. B. In the valleys. C. In the mountains.

19. How did the speaker feel at last?

- A. Tired. B. Relaxed. C. Excited.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. Ways to plant trees.
B. A camping experience.
C. An interesting advertisement.

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

India is one of the most famous tourist destinations all across the globe due to its vast culture and heritage-rich diversity. Here are some places in India that you just can't miss.

Varkala Beach

Varkala Beach is popular with travelers who just want to take a break from sightseeing for a while. Its sandy beaches along impressive cliffs(峭壁) are perfect for sunbathing and swimming. It is named one of the top 10 seasonal beaches in the world and known for its mineral springs in the world; swimming in them is believed by most foreigners to purify(净化) one's soul.

especially to bring good luck to them.

Havelock Island

Ecotourism is encouraged at Havelock Island, the largest island in Ritchie's Archipelago in the Andaman Islands. Though not as crowded as other islands in Asia, the number of visitors to Havelock Island is on the rise due to its great beaches, casual atmosphere and scuba diving(戴水肺潜水) opportunities.

Bandhavgarh National Park

Seeing wildlife in its habitat is a goal for many travelers. A visit to Bandhavgarh National Park will not disappoint them. One of India's most popular national parks, Bandhavgarh provides an opportunity to see leopards, barking deer, sloth bears and wolves, but Bengal tigers are definitely the star attraction, even though only 10 percent of visitors may see one.

Goa

Goa is full of sun, sand and beautiful beaches and a mixture of Portuguese culture and Indian heritage. One important reason why tourists, especially foreigners visit Goa is that it is very reasonable here compared to other states thus we see thousands of tourists having a good time tasting foods in Goa. The scuba diving, water sports, old churches and waterfalls make this place more attractive.

21. Why do foreign visitors enjoy swimming in mineral springs of Varkala Beach?

- A. To clean their bodies.
- B. To pray for blessing.
- C. To feel seasonal changes.
- D. To experience sunbathing.

22. Which place is recommended to those who are interested in animals?

- A. Varkala Beach.
- B. Havelock Island.
- C. Bandhavgarh National Park.
- D. Goa.

23. What do Havelock Island and Goa have in common?

- A. They have many old churches.
- B. They have foods in low prices.
- C. They are rich in Portuguese culture.
- D. They provide opportunities for underwater sports.

B

Brit Oliphant and her friend, Nic Hibidge, boarded a flight from Maui to Oahu in late April on a mission to give used skateboards from donors to kids who couldn't afford a board of their own. The first stop was Kahuku Elementary School, where Brit works.

Every year, Brit spends several months connecting with a group of new students on whose lives she hopes to have a positive impact. But Brit felt that Seth was an exception the first time they met. He was afraid to communicate with others.

One day, Brit showed her students a video of skateboarders going all out at Tony Hawk's ramp(斜坡) in California. Brit watched Seth's face light up; she found their connection. A few days later, she invited Seth to join her at the skate park after school. Instead of excitement, Seth politely declined Brit's offer. However, Brit wouldn't be discouraged so easily. She asked again a few weeks later.

"Are you going to skate?" she asked.

"No," he mumbled(咕囔), almost embarrassed. "I don't have a skateboard."

Brit's heart sank. "It occurred to me that he loves skateboarding so much but he doesn't have his own skateboard. I know what I should do for him," Brit said. "From that moment on, I specially created chances for Seth to go skateboarding. Gradually, I found a growing belief in himself from Seth's face."

Brit is an idealist when it comes to her students. She knows that not every child is keen on

math, science or writing. But that's OK, she said. She is more concerned that they learn to be good people. "I want them to care about each other," she explained. "I think it's more important than ever to give them those life skills and those social skills and opportunities to work as a team and to overcome hard things, because that's life, you know? Life isn't always easy."

24. Why did Brit and Nic go to Kahuku Elementary School?

- A. To collect second-hand skateboards.
- B. To work as voluntary teachers.
- C. To communicate with new students.
- D. To offer used skateboards to kids in need.

25. What did Brit think of Seth when they met for the first time?

- A. Polite.
- B. Positive.
- C. Shy.
- D. Creative.

26. What happened to Seth after Brit helped him?

- A. He became self-confident.
- B. He performed well at his study.
- C. He saved money to buy a skateboard.
- D. He changed his attitude toward the school.

27. What can we infer from Brit's words in the last paragraph?

- A. Kids' lack of interest in science is unbearable.
- B. Being a person of good qualities matters for kids.
- C. Social skills are more vital than life skills for kids.
- D. Life is always full of challenges and trouble for kids.

C

Pears from Argentina, Peruvian blueberries and Californian almonds are just a few of thousand products shoppers can buy at a supermarket. It's something our ancestors a century ago likely never imagined, but we've become used to these various choices when we select our food. Food consumption has been increasing worldwide for decades but the UN estimates that households globally throw away 11% of the total food available for consumption. So why do we buy more food than we can eat?

According to Janet Chrzan, a scientist from the University of Pennsylvania, our species has an unconscious fear of hunger that could arise from a time when food was much harder to come by. If we think our environment is going to be risky, or that we might not get a meal, we're going to hoard food to survive.

Besides, when faced with an abundance(大量) of choice in the grocery store, consumers tend to make decisions that are quick and based on habit. Our consumer behavior is difficult to change because food choices and eating patterns are so embedded(嵌入的) in the way we live.

Climate scientists say changing our diets is exactly what's needed to bring down greenhouse gas emissions from food. A survey showed most consumers were open to changing their eating habits for environmental reasons but only one in five were willing to spend more money for sustainable food. This phenomenon, known as the "attitude-behavior gap" or "value-action gap", means that while many consumers care about the environment, they don't choose eco-friendly products.

According to Chrzan, there needs to be more efforts to start critically educating people about their individual choices and the impact they have on the planet. It can be tricky for consumers to know which foods are ecologically sustainable, given that most products don't display their carbon footprints or how much land and water went into producing them. So this information should be included on food labels.

28. What does the author intend to tell us in paragraph 1?
A. Many households face food shortage.
B. Most foods end up being wasted.
C. People nowadays take food diversity for granted.
D. Supermarkets basically meet shoppers' needs.
29. What does the underlined word "hoard" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Store. B. Pick. C. Consume. D. Grow.
30. What can we infer when it comes to the "value-action gap"?
A. Consumers' eating habits are hard to change.
B. Sustainable food isn't affordable for most families.
C. Consumers show less interest in the environment.
D. Eco-friendly products fail to reach the market.
31. What challenge are consumers facing according to Chrzan?
A. They are unwilling to be criticized.
B. They aren't aware of their damage to the planet.
C. They have no idea how to reduce their carbon footprints.
D. They can't tell whether what they buy is green or not.

D

Dogs and humans clearly have a special bond. But do dogs, like humans, produce more tears at times when they are flooded with emotion? A new study says that, indeed, the eyes of dogs do well up with tears, especially when they're reunited with you.

Takefumi Kikusui of Azabu University in Japan studied some dogs for years. He noticed that when his dog was nursing the puppies, something changed in the dog's face; there were tears. That gave him the idea that oxytocin(催产素) might increase tears.

Oxytocin is known as "love hormone(荷尔蒙)". The researchers knew oxytocin is released in both dogs and their owners during interactions. So, they decided to run a reunification experiment and see whether it brought dogs to tears.

First, they used a standard test to measure dogs' tear volume before and after reuniting with their owners. They found that tear volume indeed went up when they got back together with the familiar human and not with a person they didn't know. When they added oxytocin to the dogs' eyes, their tear volume also went up. That finding supports the idea that the release of oxytocin plays a role in tear production when dogs and their owners get back together.

They also asked people to rate pictures of dogs' faces with and without artificial tears in them, and it turned out that people gave more positive responses when they saw dogs with teary eyes. These findings suggest that dogs' tear production helps to strengthen connections between people and their dogs.

Kikusui said, "We had never heard that animals produce tears in joyful situations, such as reuniting with their owners, and we were all glad that this would be a world first!"

In this case, it seems that dogs produce tears in situations that humans would consider "happy". Researchers haven't yet tested whether dogs produce tears in response to negative emotions, too. They don't know whether dogs make tears when they get back together with other dogs. Kikusui said these would be what they wanted to study in the future.

32. In which situation are dogs likely to produce tears?
A. When they see their owners' pictures. B. When they are nursing their puppies.
C. When they play with a stranger. D. When they want to please strangers.
33. What's Kikusui's attitude towards their findings?
A. Pleased. B. Doubtful. C. Cautious. D. Puzzled.

What will Kikusui focus on in the future? .

- A. Similarities between dogs and humans.
- B. Positive communication among dogs.
- C. Happiness dogs bring to their owners.
- D. Relationship between dogs' bad feelings and tears.

What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Dogs Are Humans' Best Friends
- B. Dogs Are Loyal to Their Owners at Any Time
- C. Dogs Cry More When Reunited with Their Owners
- D. Oxytocin Makes a Difference to Dogs' Feelings

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。

Not only is rock climbing a fun and exciting sport, it presents new challenges each time you climb. Even experienced climbers are kept on their toes and learning new skills all the time. 36 .

Invest in good quality climbing gear(装备). 37 , but renting new gear every time you go climbing will cost you a fortune. Although it might seem expensive first, good quality gear will prove much more beneficial in the long run—especially if you plan on climbing regularly.

Get an instructor. One of the most important rock climbing tips for beginners is to learn from the best. 38 . If you can easily travel to a climbing gym, it's a great place to start. If you can find someone to train with who's a qualified rock climbing instructor, you're lucky.

Warm up properly. 39 . Try a mixture of jumping jacks, leg swings, arm and wrist circles—anything that loosens you up. You don't need to go over the top, though—ten minutes is plenty for a warm up.

40 . Look at any skillful rock climber and you're likely to see a muscular, healthy-looking body but it doesn't happen by chance. So it's important to refuel your body with the right things. As a beginner, break things down into three parts. Before a climb—it's good to eat a variety of healthy fats such as nuts and proteins. During a climb—quick sugars from energy bars will keep your energy levels up. After a climb—refuel with proteins and complex carbohydrates(碳水化合物) like brown rice and potatoes.

- A. Be mindful of your nutrition
- B. Building up a strong body is also vital
- C. There are many ways you can find someone to learn from
- D. Although good quality gear is necessary for beginners
- E. So if you are starting out as a rock climber there are some tips to follow
- F. Rock climbing requires a proper warm-up if you want to avoid serious injuries
- G. Not only can wearing unsuitable clothing and shoes put you at greater risk of injury

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。

Many years ago, my mother died of brain tumor(肿瘤). Suddenly, life seemed to be filled with 41 . Even worse, my brother and I were told we would 42 in a group home. Thankfully, we both had wonderful 43 who decided to take us in.

The next couple of years were filled with 44 to adapt to my new environment but in vain. I performed 45 in school and made poor choices in friends. My new mom recognized something was wrong and decided I 46 therapy(治疗). For a 15-year-old teen in my opinion that was 47 as the last thing I wanted to do. However, I promised to have a try.

At first it was awful. I didn't want to tell this 48 anything because I even didn't know my feelings. After several sessions, I became 49 and decided to let her help me. The teacher was Pamela. When I told her my problems I cried, and I found she 50! Like all of my 51, even the most painful and difficult ones to bear. I wasn't 52. We would walk outside, which helped me pull through the toughest stuff. Pamela became my soul-friend.

Looking back now, 30 years later, I still thank Pamela for 53 me through my dark time, which 54 me into the person I am today. I've developed the bravery tools that I need to 55 bad things in my life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. darkness | B. doubt | C. anger | D. amazement |
| 42. A. recover | B. travel | C. settle | D. work |
| 43. A. brothers | B. students | C. servants | D. mates |
| 44. A. decisions | B. worries | C. barriers | D. attempts |
| 45. A. excellently | B. actively | C. poorly | D. properly |
| 46. A. designed | B. required | C. promised | D. experienced |
| 47. A. arranged | B. evaluated | C. regarded | D. recorded |
| 48. A. mother | B. teacher | C. companion | D. doctor |
| 49. A. shy | B. generous | C. brave | D. awkward |
| 50. A. cried | B. screamed | C. complained | D. upset |
| 51. A. risks | B. emotions | C. troubles | D. nerves |
| 52. A. wise | B. alone | C. pleased | D. ashamed |
| 53. A. accompanying | B. dragging | C. praising | D. introducing |
| 54. A. shaped | B. informed | C. transported | D. fooled |
| 55. A. predict | B. escape | C. survive | D. handle |

第二节 (共12小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分18分)

23. What do Haystack Island and Laysan have in common?

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。

In traditional Chinese medicine, herbs are 56 (general) used to help treat illness. But in the hands of Qi Hui, the herbs can turn 57 works of art. The 40-year-old inheritor (继承人) of the time-honored dyeing (染色) craft 58 comes from Dingxi City, in northwest China's Gansu Province, said, "When I was a child, my grandmother used to dig out the roots of plants grown in the mountains and then boil the roots to help dye clothing. 59 (amaze) by the traditional dyeing method, I determined to learn it."

In modern society, it's common to use many 60 (chemical) for dyeing. But the traditional way of getting colors from herbs can be both fashionable and close to nature. This method 61 (demand) patience, as specific colors must be boiled within an appropriate time period at around 20 degrees Celsius. Even a one-minute 62 (different) can result in the wrong color.

Qi also has trained hundreds of rural women workers for free, 63 (hope) that their participation in the old tradition can help local females lead better lives. "I hope the traditional art could help spread traditional Chinese culture and allow more 64 (touch) by its beauty. It's also my dream to help more females to earn 65 better life by their own hard work," Qi said.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华, 上周你班进行了一场关于未来职业规划的讨论。请你为班级英语角写一篇短文, 介绍这次活动。内容包括:

1. 活动的目的;
2. 具体内容;
3. 收获与感想。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 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。

Easter was one of our favorite holidays when my sister and I were little kids, because that mysterious white bunny(兔子) will come and leave us baskets full of candy, toys, and useless green filling.

My sister and I thought we were special because the Easter bunny would always hide our baskets. None of my friends at school ever had to find their Easter baskets. They were just there waiting for them when they woke up.

Easter morning arrived and it was time for us to spring into action. "Michelle," I whispered. "Wake up. It's Easter. We have to go find our baskets." She rolled over in bed and pulled down the covers just far enough to peek(探出) her eyes over her blanket at me.

She had absolutely no desire to get out of her bed at dawn to open presents. I, however, was impatient. After a few minutes, my sister finally pulled herself out of bed and started looking for her Easter basket.

It didn't take long for me to find my basket. It was sitting right behind my father's favorite armchair, overflowing with chocolatey goodness and it was obviously mine because it contained the latest issue of my favorite wrestling magazine.

My sister continued searching in every room while I dropped my gifts off at the kitchen table and started separating candy into categories.

About twenty minutes later, my sister was still looking for her basket.

By then, our parents were awake. "Looks like the Easter bunny came!" Mom said, looking at my treasures covering the kitchen table. Mom turned around and looked across the room at my sister. "Where's yours, Michelle?" she asked.

And that's when my sister started to weep tears.

"Let's keep looking," Mom said, grabbing my sister's hand. Finally, on the top shelf of the closet, Michelle found her basket. But her Easter basket was empty. Not completely empty. But it was empty all the same. All that remained were the half-chewed remains of Ku Kat wrappers and nibbled(被啃过的) pink Barbie boxes. The only thing not damaged? The fake green grass in the bottom of the basket.

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。

Dad came up, took a look and said, "Mice! I'll get them ..." _____

Seeing Michelle go back to her bedroom sadly, I decided to share my gifts with her.

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