

2022~2023 学年高三押题信息卷

英 语(一)

注意事项:

1. 本卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。答题前,先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答: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。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答:用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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. What is the woman complaining about?
A. Too much homework. B. A disqualified teacher. C. A difficult book.
2. What is the woman looking for?
A. A backpack. B. School papers. C. A red box.
3. What did the speakers think of the lecture?
A. Fun. B. Informative. C. Boring.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a supermarket. C. In the woman's house.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their housework. B. Automated machinery. C. A new factory.

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 the weather like?
A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.
7. What do the speakers decide to do?
A. Play sports. B. Watch TV. C. Plant trees.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the man talk to the woman?
A. To get an application form.
B. To ask about the operating hours.
C. To confirm the address of the bank.
9. When does the bank close on weekdays?
A. At 3 pm. B. At 4:30 pm. C. At 5 pm.

10. How can the man save some time?

- A. By making a reservation.
B. By opening the account online.
C. By filling out a form in advance.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Who did the man go to the fashion show with?
A. Anna. B. Emma. C. Melissa.
 12. When did the woman go to the show?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
 13. Which show is boring according to Melissa?
A. The costume show. B. The sports clothes show. C. The children's fashion show.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What is the woman?
A. A rock singer. B. A firework designer. C. A lighting technician.
 15. What can we say about the woman's job?
A. It's very simple to handle.
B. It helps people to understand a play.
C. It's highly appreciated by the audience.
 16. What did the teacher point out?
A. The play was set in the day.
B. More darkness was required.
C. Fewer fireworks were needed.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long will Kenji Nakamura's talk last?
A. For one hour and a half. B. For one hour. C. For half an hour.
18. Who is the speaker of Toys in Britain: Success and Failure?
A. Robert Price. B. Sarah Smith. C. Kenji Nakamura.
19. What can we learn about Sarah Smith?
A. She is a tea expert.
B. She is a sales manager.
C. She owns many toy shops in the UK.
20. What will the participants do in the Green Room?
A. Have lunch. B. Enjoy tea and juice. C. Attend a closing ceremony.

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

There are so many websites to help you plan and book trips and, best of all, save money on trips. Here is a selection of four that you should consider bookmarking.

Stay.com

I usually don't trust websites that claim they can plan my trips for me. But for a rough schedule, stay.com is not bad at all.

Here's what you do: Choose one of the destinations. Then go through the listings of top attractions, shopping, restaurants and the like, clicking on whatever appeals to you. Those choices magically turn into a personalized plan that can be either printed out or, better yet, sent to your smartphone, where you can use it—even when you're offline.

Vayama.com

Vayama is a flight search engine that specializes in international airlines. It simply seems to know about more airlines and often finds two one-way flights on different airlines that beat out a round-trip flight on a single one. It also occasionally offers you a lower price on a “secret carrier” whose identity you don’t learn until you’ve booked the flight.

Dishtip.com

If I had to pick just one site to help with restaurant recommendations around the globe, it would be Chowhound. But DishTip organizes the world of eating out in the United States in a totally new way: by turkey sandwich or blueberry pie. In other words, by single dish, not by restaurant.

Sure, you may not specifically agree with its “choices” for the best cookie in New York City or chocolate chip from Jacques Torres, but you have to admit that it is not bad for a website.

Expatsblog.com

The best travel guides are often foreigners who have lived in a destination long enough to know it well but still maintain an outsider’s perspective(视角). This site lists over 300 foreigners’ blogs by destination, and you don’t have to search very far to find very useful travel tips from their personal experiences.

21. What can visitors search for at Vayama.com?

- A. Trip planning. B. International flights.
C. Various dishes. D. Personal travel stories.

22. How are dishes organized on Dishtip.com?

- A. By chef. B. By restaurant. C. By dish name. D. By neighborhood.

23. Which website should you go if you want to get detailed travel stories?

- A. Stay.com. B. Dishtip.com. C. Vayama.com. D. Expatsblog.com.

B

Last summer, I was assigned to take photos that could communicate the urgency of climate change in northern Canada. When I arrived at an abandoned village on Resolute Bay, I scanned the shore with my camera. Suddenly, I spotted a bear lying on the ground. It didn’t move for almost an hour. But when it finally stood up, I had to catch my breath. The bear’s once strong body was just skin and bones; every step that it took was painfully slow.

When I posted the photos on social media, I wrote, “This is what starvation may look like. I wonder whether the global population of 25,000 polar bears would die the way this bear is dying.”

I did not say that this particular bear was killed by climate change. But news organizations around the world focused on it. The first line of the story published in *National Geographic* read, “This is what climate change looks like”—with “climate change” highlighted in yellow. Other news agencies even adopted more dramatic headlines.

It was estimated that my photos had been read by about 2.5 billion people around the world. But there was a problem: Most people and the news agencies didn’t pick up or misunderstood the real message I tried to send with them. Many people expressed gratitude that I’d provided shocking evidence on climate change, while others who are still trying to deny the existence of climate change accused me of spreading false information.

Perhaps I had made a mistake in not telling the full story—that I was looking for pictures that might foretell the future and that I didn’t know what had happened to this particular polar bear.

I can’t say that this bear was starving because of climate change, but I am happy that my photos have moved the conversation about climate change to the forefront, where it must remain until this problem is solved.

Until then, when I come across a scene like this one, I will again share with the world—and take pains to be sure that my intention is clear.

24. How did the author feel when the bear stood up?

- A. Shocked. B. Scared. C. Amazed. D. Relieved.

25. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The story. B. The photo.
C. A starving bear. D. Climate change.

26. What did the author really want to do when sharing those photos?

- A. Provide more direct evidence on climate change.
B. Show the link between the bear and climate change.
C. Warn the possible consequences of climate change.
D. Expose the false information about climate change.

27. What is the author’s main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To admit his mistake. B. To clarify his true intention.
C. To please his readers. D. To show off his amazing trip.

C

Ruby Rossi is in her last year of high school. She doesn’t have a plan beyond graduation, because she assumes that she has to continue working with her father and brother on the family fishing boat. Ruby loves music and loves to sing, but the idea of actually trying to study music seems impossible, even after her music teacher sees promise in her and encourages her to apply to Berklee College of Music in Boston.

Deciding whether to work in the family business or go out on your own is always tough. But for Ruby, it is particularly difficult: Her parents and her brother are deaf. Ruby herself is not. She is a so-called CODA: a Child of Deaf Adults.

Directed and written by Sian Heder, *CODA* is closely based on a 2014 French film called *La Famille Bélier*, but this version has one important quality that the French film didn’t have: The deaf characters are played by deaf actors.

The fundamental conflict for Ruby is the problems her dream would cause in her family. She’s been her parents’ interpreter since she was a child. Her parents—especially her mother—wonder what they would do without her to act as a bridge to the local community, which seems to have made no effort at all to communicate with the Rossis. This weighs on her parents, and it weighs on Ruby. Of course, it cannot go on like this forever. But what, her mother wonders, is the option?

CODA is a cheerfully conventional story in many respects. But the vivid description of the conflict between the children causes tears. Ruby feels that she’s sacrificed a great deal for the family, but her brother envies the advantages she gets from being the only person that can communicate with the rest of the world effectively. This gentle description of the complex relations in the family, where everybody can love each other while still being stuck in habits they need to break, does have its own resonance(共鸣).

Did *CODA* deserve to crowd out the other movies at Sundance Film Festival as it had done? Probably not.

28. What is Ruby Rossi’s dream?

- A. To study music. B. To work on the family fishing boat.
C. To travel around. D. To teach in Berklee College of Music.

29. What do we know about the movie *CODA*?

- A. It is a French film. B. Deaf characters are played by deaf actors.
C. It is about deaf children. D. It was directed by Sian Heder in 2014.

30. What is the most moving part of the movie according to the author?
 A. Ruby Rossi's unselfish love for her family.
 B. The sacrifices made by Ruby Rossi's parents.
 C. The love Ruby Rossi's brother has shown for her.
 D. The conflict between Ruby Rossi and her brother.
31. What is the author's attitude to the honors harvested by CODA at the film festival?
 A. Supportive. B. Unclear. C. Doubtful. D. Uninterested.

D

For centuries, scholars have been trying to understand why the Industrial Revolution occurred in Britain around 1750. By studying why similar parts of Britain industrialized at different rates, recent studies show that three factors played the key role: wealth from slave(奴隶) trade, businessmen who stood to benefit from investing, and shortages of lower-skilled workers.

Stephan Hebllich and Hans-Joachim Voth analyzed the impact of wealth available from slave trade. They found that riches from slave trade in the Americas flowed mainly to a few cities, such as Liverpool. By the 1830s, these regions had larger numbers of factories and bigger shares of workers employed in various industries.

Investors also needed incentives to industrialize. In early modern Britain, farms were usually very small and most tenant farmers(佃农) just paid fixed rents. Such realities could not encourage landowners to invest in more advanced agricultural machines.

An exception was the churches' land, where such limitations were gone. Between 1536 and 1540, the churches were broken up and their land was sold by Henry VIII. The buyers could farm or rent it on market terms.

A study by James Robinson and Sebastian Vollmer confirmed that areas once owned by the churches were always the pioneers of industrialization. By the 1830s, they had unusually large numbers of workers in different trades, agricultural-machine patents, cotton and grain processing factories. The authors said that these market-based farms encouraged technological advances.

Another factor that has gained support was labour shortages. Bruno Caprettini and Alex Trew studied Britain's wars with France between 1793 and 1815, which led to sharp shortages of lower-skilled farmers and workers. They found that adoption of machines was the greatest in the areas that provided the most servicemen.

The strength of evidence for each of these causes implies that industrialization probably requires a complex mix of conditions. Many important variables are hard to test statistically. But measuring even a few is a promising advance.

32. What did Stephan Hebllich and Hans-Joachim Voth's study focus on?
 A. The cruelty of slave trade in Britain. B. The impact of riches from slave trade.
 C. The benefits of investing in machines. D. The shortages of lower-skilled workers.
33. What does the underlined word "incentives" in paragraph 3 mean?
 A. Standards. B. Technologies. C. Encouragements. D. Limitations.
34. How did the wars benefit the Industrial Revolution according to the text?
 A. By creating new technologies. B. By making the population younger.
 C. By adopting market-based reforms. D. By increasing the need for machines.
35. What is the best title for the text?
 A. New Studies Identified Causes of the Industrial Revolution
 B. Industrialization Has to Meet a Complex Mix of Conditions
 C. Wars, Slave Trades and Political Fights Can Also Have Positive Effects
 D. Businessmen and Skilled Workers Played Key Roles in the Industrial Revolution

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It's important to plan ahead for our lives. But life always takes unexpected turns and throws surprises in our way. Here are some advice on how to get through such uncertainties.

Check in with yourself

Allow yourself to get in touch with how you're feeling. Reflect both on what's hard and on what's still good. Maybe that's in a journal or through a conversation with a friend. 36.

Don't "should" on yourself

There's no right way to get through a difficult time. Some people get super productive. Others, not so much. 37. There are just so many messages out, like, what you should be doing, what you could be doing. It is better not to "should" on yourself.

Know when to recharge

After you stop worrying about what you should do, find some things you want to do—things that just take your mind off the worries during uncertain times. 38. Once you've set aside external expectations and taken time to recharge, that might free up energy to do good, meaningful, and even productive things.

Find your "supportive circle"

If you don't talk to others, you'll think you're in a ditch(沟) by yourself. So, call or video-chat with a friend or join an online community. 39. Perhaps, one of them could lift you up and point you in the right direction.

40

It is natural for you to try to make an uncertain situation seem certain. But don't. So the last tip is more about what you should not do than what you should do. That leaves room for new possibilities.

- A. Realize uncertainty is a part of every life
 B. Don't try to make sense of things too soon
 C. So let go of the pressure of other people's expectations
 D. It doesn't matter how you reflect as long as it works for you
 E. Then you'll realize that there are millions of people who have landed there
 F. That might mean watching TV, listening to gentle music or going to bed early
 G. It could be useful to write down just one or two lines about how you feel each day

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。

Qixingguan is one of the typical newly-built villages in Bijie, a city in Guizhou province. Here, rows of apartments have been built for people who were 41 from their once mountainous villages and small factories have been 42 in the neighborhood to create jobs.

Since 2015, fighting against poverty(贫困) has become a priority in Guizhou. In 2019 and 2020 alone, the province 43 nearly \$280 billion on the related projects. Nearly a quarter of the 44 went to Bijie. More than 700,000 miles of roads have been built to 45 the remote communities with the neighboring towns.

To keep them from slipping back into poverty, 46 other than government supports have to be found. "Moving all poor villagers into cities can come at the cost of 47 urban poverty unless there are enough 48 to support them in these newly-built villages," Xia Gengsheng admitted at a conference in early April.

So, the government is trying to attract 49 from big coastal cities to these villages. Thousands of such "satellite factories" have already appeared in the 50 communities. Hequan Mushroom is one

of the most 51 examples. The company has 52 about 600 people from the nearby villages in Qixinguan to 53 its 40 mushroom greenhouses.

"They used to plant corn, which was easy to 54 but brought in very little money. Now one mushroom greenhouse can 55 up to \$4,500 for them," says Sun Dahui, the manager.

Sun's biggest 56 is that mushroom prices keep going down. Two years ago, a kilogram sold for about \$2.50. Now prices have 57 to around \$1.50, because all the nearby villages, 58 by Sun's success, are also growing mushrooms.

But Sun is 59 that he will find ways to get more profit. "We are building our own factories to 60 our mushrooms. We are going to be the next Laoganma," he says.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. caught | B. moved | C. kept | D. selected |
| 42. A. taken apart | B. closed down | C. set up | D. pulled down |
| 43. A. spent | B. saved | C. wasted | D. lost |
| 44. A. people | B. produce | C. demand | D. money |
| 45. A. connect | B. compare | C. replace | D. control |
| 46. A. causes | B. incomes | C. products | D. rewards |
| 47. A. reduced | B. acceptable | C. increased | D. temporary |
| 48. A. hospitals | B. budgets | C. schools | D. jobs |
| 49. A. teachers | B. doctors | C. factories | D. stores |
| 50. A. new | B. rich | C. helpless | D. friendly |
| 51. A. unselfish | B. expensive | C. difficult | D. successful |
| 52. A. fired | B. employed | C. charged | D. cheated |
| 53. A. visit | B. buy | C. run | D. clean |
| 54. A. grow | B. recognize | C. qualify | D. refuse |
| 55. A. pay | B. earn | C. cost | D. draw |
| 56. A. gain | B. greenhouse | C. shop | D. headache |
| 57. A. risen | B. turned | C. dropped | D. led |
| 58. A. inspired | B. discouraged | C. angered | D. threatened |
| 59. A. upset | B. regrettable | C. uncertain | D. optimistic |
| 60. A. eat | B. process | C. destroy | D. test |

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。

On Tuesday, a group of men gathered in the hall of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths in central London to begin the process of weighing 61 measuring hundreds of coins to ensure they meet the strict standards set by regulators.

The coins 62 (select) on Tuesday will be weighed, measured, examined for their design and checked for metal composition over the next three months before they decide whether the coins meet the standards. Last year, they 63 (examine) 7,968 coins before delivering a positive verdict (裁定) to the nation's Treasury chief.

The tradition—known as the Trial of the Pyx—dates back to 1154. Its name comes 64 the so-called Pyx boxes. Coins are collected throughout the year and held in those boxes, from 65 they are randomly picked out 66 (try). Like the many old traditions that the UK continues to 67 (observation), the annual assessment of coins is full of 68 (ceremony) that link modern Britain to its historic roots.

"It's still of great 69 (important) to make sure that the coins are really uniform," said Eleni Bride, the librarian for the Goldsmith's Company. "They are produced according to very strict standards to make sure that people have confidence in 70 (they)."

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(∧),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。

Today, China is one of the most power countries in the world. But less than two hundred years before, the nation was still struggling in wars and poverty. During that has been known as "the century of humiliation(耻辱)", their very survival was in question.

Since then, millions of educated Chinese have tried, in various way, to save their motherland. Among them was three key reformers who worked to modernize written Chinese, sometimes risk their lives to do so. Their work took it from an inaccessible language built mainly for the upper class to modern language for the ordinary people. Their work not only changed with the fate(命运) of millions of Chinese people, but also helped preserve Chinese culture in a rapid changing world.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校英文报以 The Benefits of Extensive Reading 为题举办征文活动。请你以此为题写一篇征文投稿,内容包括:

1. 广泛阅读的意义;
2. 介绍一本你喜欢的书;
3. 喜欢的理由。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 短文题目已为你写好。

The Benefits of Extensive Reading
