

# 全国大联考

## 2023 届高三第四次联考

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将试卷答案填在答题卷上。
3. 本试卷主要考试内容:高中英语综合。

### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When will the lecture be given?

- A. On September 10th.      B. On September 11th.      C. On September 12th.

2. What flavor is the man's steak?

- A. Tomato flavor.      B. Original flavor.      C. Mushroom flavor.

3. Where is the man working now?

- A. In the school.      B. In the army.      C. In the restaurant.

4. What was Julie's parents' attitude towards her plan?

- A. Disapproving.      B. Cautious.      C. Supportive.

5. Where will the woman probably go tonight?

- A. To a golf contest.      B. To a cinema.      C. To a gym.

#### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why are the speakers unable to stay in the Jasmine Hotel?

- A. It costs too much.

B. It has no suitable room left.

C. It's too far away from the beach.

7. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Receptionist and guest.

B. Tour guide and tourist.

C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What course is the woman taking now?

A. Criminal behavior.

B. Psychology.

C. Ecology.

9. How many courses is the woman likely to take next term?

A. Three.

B. Five.

C. Seven.

10. What does the man probably want to be in the future?

A. A detective.

B. A professor.

C. An engineer.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers doing?

A. Introducing an artist.

B. Hanging a picture.

C. Visiting a museum.

12. How did Tom know the name of the painting?

A. By searching on the Internet.

B. By reading the label below it.

C. By checking the brochure in advance.

13. What does Tom think of museums now?

A. Instructive places.

B. Boring places.

C. Fancy places.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man check first of all?

A. The woman's eyes.

B. The woman's heart.

C. The woman's stomach.

15. What is probably causing the woman's sickness?

A. Some street food.

B. Too much drinking.

C. The undercooked food.

16. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Wait for her sickness to go away.
- B. Come back in one day.
- C. Take some medicine.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which city is the closest to Huacachina?

- A. Ica.
- B. Comatrana.
- C. Lima.

18. Why is Huacachina so remote?

- A. It's in a desert.
- B. It's on an island.
- C. It's in the mountains.

19. What might the lake in Huacachina be like?

- A. It is shallow with mud.
- B. It is deep like the ocean.
- C. It is clear and still.

20. Where is the village?

- A. Around the lake.
- B. Behind an ancient temple.
- C. Near the ocean.

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) 全科试题免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》

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

Secondary Plus will help you succeed at school, prepare for local and international exams and get ready for university in a digital learning environment. Academic and exam skills are integrated into each module. Real world topics and language skills are matched with local school curricula and the demands of school exams. You will:

★gain confidence in speaking English through activities such as presentations, fun debates, vlogs and interviews.

★gain a broad and solid knowledge of the world by linking what happens in the classroom to life across this city, across Asia and across the world.

★develop life skills such as collaboration and leadership to help you succeed in the future while having lots of fun along the way.

You will participate in online and in-class activities to develop and revise your language

skills and follow a curriculum that supports personal growth by treating you as an individual. You will regularly receive personalised written and oral feedback from teachers on your performance and development.

### Supported by your friends; Guided by your teachers

Everyone is welcome on Secondary Plus. It has an open, relaxed classroom environment, where you are seen as an equal. You will work alongside others, develop projects, and solve problems. You'll improve your leadership and digital skills while learning English.

### The opportunities are endless

When you learn with Secondary Plus, you are setting yourself up for a global, connected future in which you can travel, work and live in English-speaking countries across the world.

From projects to presentations, the future begins here.

21. What is the core task of Secondary Plus?

- A. To develop participants' leadership skills.
- B. To help participants communicate with foreigners.
- C. To improve participants' English through activities.
- D. To assist participants in gaining college academic and exam skills.

22. Where is Secondary Plus's base probably?

- A. In Europe.
- B. In Australia.
- C. In America.
- D. In Asia.

23. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To set up Secondary Plus.
- B. To attract students to Secondary Plus.
- C. To recommend students to study online.
- D. To encourage students to prepare for exams.

### B

On a cold winter day in Denver, I waited in line to see my hero, Jack Canfield, the co-author of the best-selling *Chicken Soup for the Soul* series and the author of *The Success Principles*. What Jack had become was a version of what I wanted to be.

During his talk, Jack took out his wallet, pulled out a hundred-dollar bill, and said, "Who wants this?" Hands shot up in the audience; people leaned forward to see whom Jack would choose. But I ran up the stairs to the stage and grabbed the bill from his hand. He turned to

me and said, "Yes, that's it! Instead of waiting around for opportunities, simply take the initiative and create what we want!"

After this week, I asked for his personal e-mail address and sent him an e-mail sharing my views and dreams. He kindly e-mailed back simple encouragements such as "Keep thinking and playing bigger; it's much more fun that way. Love, Jack." Then I got occupied with other things in life and I stopped e-mailing Jack.

A year later, my dream gradually faded. I had this idea if I got back in touch with Jack. I e-mailed him again and again but got no response. As I sat down at my computer to check my e-mail for the fifth time in 15 minutes, an inspiration came like lightning: What was I doing? Was I waiting for the prize of life? I knew I needed to do something about all this waiting. I was going to write a book, which I would call "Waiting for Jack"!

It all sounded good, but then reality hit. Some nights I cried and wanted to give up. I wrote and rewrote. Even though I could feel the fear, I did it anyway. Fortunately, three years later, *Waiting for Jack* turns out a best-seller on Amazon!

We all have a "Jack" for whom we wait—whether it's a person, a place or a thing. Now I would like to ask you: what are you waiting for?

24. Why did the author grab Jack's bill from his hand?

- A. She intended to make Jack follow her.
- B. She wanted Jack to autograph her book.
- C. She lacked money desperately at that time.
- D. She acted more actively to gain the opportunity.

25. Why did the author lose contact with Jack?

- A. They had an argument.
- B. She had no time to contact him then.
- C. They were both in a hard situation.
- D. She thought it meaningless to contact him.

26. Which of the following can best describe the author?

- A. Enterprising.
- B. Sensitive.
- C. Mean.
- D. Amusing.

27. What might be the theme of the book *Waiting for Jack*?

- A. The disappointment of waiting for Jack.

- B. The harm of blindly modelling oneself on others.
- C. The need to keep waiting for the prize of our life.
- D. The importance of taking action to achieve a goal.

C

In the far north, well above the Arctic Circle in Alaska, ground squirrels are like little balls within a deep hole in the ground. If you see one, you might think it is dead. The squirrel is as cold as ice. Its body temperature is  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Its heart beats only once every 15 seconds. Its breathing stops for minutes at a time.

It's not exanimate, of course—just hibernating (冬眠). But spring is on its way to Alaska. As the days are becoming longer and the ground becomes warm, the Arctic ground squirrels will be warm, too. At first, the increase will be almost too small to notice. “You see them begin to breathe a little more quickly—see their heart rate speed up,” says Brian Barnes, a zoologist of the University of Alaska. “As they get up to 10 to  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , you see them shivering (颤抖) quite clearly,” he notes, “just as we shiver.” This shivering is a type of way to create heat. “Once their body temperatures rise above  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,” he says, “they wake up, clean themselves, and move.” A squirrel that looked dead a few hours before is now very much alive.

Arctic ground squirrels are among the world's coolest hibernators. Chilling out (放松) for months at a time lets them grow in this extremely cold place, where food is short. By studying how ground squirrels hibernate, scientists hope to answer some big questions. Among them: How do these animals go from warm to cold and back again? And might people ever do the same? The ability to chill out could help humans who suffer from brain injuries and heart problems survive.

28. What does the underlined word “exanimate” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Cold.
- B. Weak.
- C. Dead.
- D. Tired.

29. Why does a ground squirrel shiver before coming to life?

- A. To clean its body.
- B. To restore its breathing.
- C. To speed up its heart rate.
- D. To increase its body temperature.

30. What is the normal body temperature of a ground squirrel when it wakes up?

- A.  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- B.  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- C.  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- D. Above  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

31. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?
- A. To show the results of the study.
  - B. To present the purpose of the study.
  - C. To indicate how the study was carried out.
  - D. To arouse people's interest in ground squirrels.

**D**

Greenland's ice sheet, which covers more than 656,000 square miles, is the biggest ice sheet in the world behind Antarctica. Research says 3.5 trillion tons of Greenland's ice sheet melted from 2011 to 2020 and that if the ice sheet were to fully melt, the global sea level would rise about 20 feet. While much of the ice sheet remains complete and undamaged, researchers found it is melting at an exceptional rate, increasing 21% in the past 40 years.

The team used satellite data to estimate the elevation (立视图) of the ice sheet, the first time a space object has been used to do so. "Observations show that extreme melting events in Greenland have become more frequent and more intense, which is a global problem," Lin Gilbert said.

The team found that from 2011 to 2020, the runoff of Greenland's ice sheet averaged about 357 billion tons a year. That would, on average, raise the global sea level about 1 millimeter a year. But during that time, two years—2012 and 2019—experienced exceptionally more runoff than others as extreme weather led to "record-breaking levels of ice melting".

"Greenland is also vulnerable (脆弱的) to an increase in extreme weather events," said lead author Thomas Slater. "As our climate warms, it's reasonable to expect that the instances of extreme melting in Greenland will happen more often—observations such as these are an important step in helping us to improve climate models and better predict what will happen this century."

Slater added there are reasons to feel optimistic about not losing as much ice in the future, but co-author, Amber Leeson, painted a dark future. Leeson said that by 2100, the global sea level can rise anywhere from 1 to 9 inches because of melting, which could be dangerous to coastal cities around the world.

32. How does the team present the situation of Greenland's ice sheet?
- A. By using arguments.
  - B. By listing data.
  - C. By conducting experiments.
  - D. By showing images.

33. Why are the years 2012 and 2019 mentioned?
- A. To prove the runoff of Greenland's ice sheet.
  - B. To compare the two years' date of Greenland's ice sheet.
  - C. To present the different elevations at different times.
  - D. To highlight Greenland's ice sheet's extreme melting.
34. What's Amber Leeson's attitude towards the melting of Greenland's ice sheet?
- A. Ambiguous.
  - B. Cautious.
  - C. Concerned.
  - D. Optimistic.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Greenland—the last ice sheet in the world
  - B. Greenland—record-breaking levels of rising
  - C. Greenland's ice sheet raising sea level sharply
  - D. Greenland's ice sheet melting at an exceptional rate

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。

**How to minimize an anxiety disorder**

Anxiety is part of your body's stress-response system. 36 Maybe you feel unable to make decisions and fear making the wrong decision. Or you might find yourself restless, nervous and unable to relax. Here are some tips to help minimize an anxiety disorder:

37

If you accept anxiety as part of life and part of everyone's life experience, you can learn to relate to it with self-compassion and even with humor. This is a key to Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), which has been gaining clinical validation (临床验证). 38

Be curious about it.

Along with acceptance, a mindfulness approach to anxiety can be useful, especially when you're cycling through anxious thoughts and unable to think clearly. When being anxious, your hormones hit your body the same way an ocean wave hits the beach and the mindfulness approach is just like a beach. The beach can't fight the wave. 39

Make lifestyle adjustments.

40 Since extreme tiredness and increased stress easily leave us more vulnerable to

anxiety, a well-balanced diet, adequate rest, and, above all, exercise can help us manage it better. In one study, researchers showed that regular vigorous workouts reduced the likelihood of developing an anxiety disorder over the next five years by 25 percent.

- A. Accept it.
- B. Different people's feelings may vary.
- C. Anxiety can show itself in many ways.
- D. Many mindfulness training apps can take over it.
- E. It is included by the American Psychological Association.
- F. But it remains steady and allows the wave to wash over it and fall back.
- G. Learning to live with anxiety requires trial and error to get just right.

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。

Growing up, I understood that my dad knew everything. In my teen years, he taught me things I'd need to know to 41 in the real world: how to drive a car, how to 42 car tyre's pressure, how to choose a 43 knife to cut a melon.

But, 44, I needed him less. I got married and moved away. My husband had most of the knowledge I 45 about the household chores (家务杂活).

I loved my dad, of course, but I wondered if he had already shared everything I 46 to know. Maybe I'd heard all his 47. Maybe, after knowing a man for 40 years, there's 48 left to say.

Then, two years ago, my husband and I 49 with my parents while our house was

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. drive      | B. survive     |
| C. leave          | D. cut         |
| 42. A. feel       | B. bring       |
| C. calculate      | D. check       |
| 43. A. correct    | B. soft        |
| C. short          | D. dull        |
| 44. A. initially  | B. obviously   |
| C. eventually     | D. happily     |
| 45. A. knew       | B. recommended |
| C. resolved       | D. lacked      |
| 46. A. needed     | B. hated       |
| C. pretended      | D. hesitated   |
| 47. A. news       | B. arguments   |
| C. reports        | D. stories     |
| 48. A. everything | B. nothing     |
| C. anything       | D. something   |
| 49. A. moved in   | B. set apart   |
| C. got around     | D. dropped in  |

being repaired. They owned a lake house, and Dad asked me to help 50 the bulkhead (舱壁) at their dock. I didn't hesitate—it was the least I could do for 51 rent. But I was still anxious—it was hard 52.

As we 53 the new bulkhead together piece by piece, my dad knowing 54 what went where. I suddenly 55 that maybe it's not that there's nothing left to say. Maybe it's just that I've spent my life asking him the 56 questions.

A few weeks later, after moving back, I called my father. We 57 talking about everything. To anyone else, it would sound like a normal 58 between a dad and his daughter. But to me, it was a novel beginning. I spent the first 59 of my life needing to talk to my dad. Now I talk to him because I 60 to.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. sell         | B. rebuild      |
| C. advertise        | D. sweep        |
| 51. A. heavy        | B. back         |
| C. annual           | D. free         |
| 52. A. anticipation | B. transition   |
| C. labour           | D. evidence     |
| 53. A. put          | B. counted      |
| C. recorded         | D. bought       |
| 54. A. slightly     | B. exactly      |
| C. deliberately     | D. rarely       |
| 55. A. remembered   | B. applauded    |
| C. realized         | D. identified   |
| 56. A. wrong        | B. cruel        |
| C. artistic         | D. precise      |
| 57. A. gave up      | B. relied on    |
| C. answered for     | D. ended up     |
| 58. A. assumption   | B. conversation |
| C. test             | D. visit        |
| 59. A. day          | B. week         |
| C. part             | D. term         |
| 60. A. decide       | B. hope         |
| C. plan             | D. want         |

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。

Did you know that what you think you like and don't like is often the result of false 61 (believe)? As humans, we tend to be 62 (easy) influenced when it comes to liking or disliking something, and we're happy to have our existing opinions 63 (confirm). But once they became fixed, we often lose our ability to be 64 (object) and we don't like to have our ideas challenged.

Generally speaking, human beings are not good at taking a balanced view of things. For instance, we unconsciously start to listen for and select information that 65 (match) our

understanding and turn a blind eye to information that doesn't, 66 (reject) it out of hand. We don't always like to accept new information that doesn't match up with what we already believe. As a result, we often don't even consider the reasons behind 67 opposing point of view. Instead, we look for evidence that confirms 68 we have already thought, and which conforms to our own point of view. We're more likely 69 (give) meaning to information that matches those we've already believed. In other words, we are biased (片面的) towards certain information. 70 can come as a shock when information we trusted is actually exposed to be untrue.

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。

Kites have flown in Japan for hundreds of years. In a 1700s, kites were flown in autumn to give thanks for a good harvest. They were also flown to send good wishes to couples which had their first son. Today in Japan, kites are often flown as a part of a celebration. Kite festivals were held each year in many parts of the country. Kites were used for science purposes in the western world. In 1752, Benjamin Franklin tied a key for a kite and flew it in a storm with the aim of find out that lightening was a form of electricity. The Wright brother also experimented with kites. Which they learnt helped them make it the first airplane flight in 1903.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以“我的暑假计划”为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 过暑假的地点;
2. 你将要做的事(至少两件)。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 短文题目已为你写好。

**My summer vacation plan**

Blank writing area with horizontal lines and a watermark reading "自主选报在线" (Autonomous Selection and Reporting Online).