

绝密★启用前

“顶尖计划”2023 届高中毕业班第三次考试

英 语

考生注意：

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码黏贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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 2 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. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What's the woman trying to do?
A. Have a sleep. B. Make a phone call. C. Enjoy music.
2. What does the man probably do?
A. A policeman. B. A driver. C. A doctor.
3. What's the weather like today?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A competition. B. A journey. C. An experiment.
5. What's the man's opinion?
A. Competition matters more in sports.
B. Friendship is more important in sports.
C. Holding Olympic games costs too much.

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;听后,各小题给出 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 does the woman think of the car?
A. It's quite fashionable.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

- B. It's a little too expensive.
C. It has covered quite a long distance.
7. What is the woman expected to do next?
A. Have a test ride. B. Repair the car. C. Sell her car at once.
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What is the woman going to do?
A. Prepare lunch. B. Have a party. C. Visit a friend.
9. What can a gift show according to the man?
A. Love. B. Respect. C. Appreciation.
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. What kind of school will the man go to?
A. High school. B. Private school. C. Graduate school.
11. Which subject is the man more interested in?
A. Physics. B. History. C. Biochemistry.
12. What will the man probably do after graduation?
A. Do medical research. B. Teach in a school. C. Study for a degree.
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. Where is Mr. Smith from?
A. Canada. B. The US. C. The UK.
14. Why was a festival called Boxing Day created?
A. People liked boxing.
B. People wanted a longer holiday.
C. People needed a day to collect boxes.
15. When did Mr. Smith come to China?
A. Two years ago. B. Two weeks ago. C. Two months ago.
16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Shopping. B. Festivals. C. The man's experience.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. How many provinces does the Giant Panda National Park connect?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
18. What does a newborn panda look like?
A. It's white all over. B. It's black all over. C. It's black and white.
19. Why have giant pandas become rare animals?
A. They can't find enough food.
B. They have a lower survival rate.
C. They suffer from climate change.
20. What do we know about the Giant Panda National Park?
A. It has 600 species of rare animals.
B. It includes 30 giant panda groups.
C. It has connected 73 nature reserves.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

NYC. com's Exclusive New York City Event Calendar

The Today Show

December 16, 7:00 am, at the Today Show—30 Rockefeller Place

The Today Show's studio is on ground-floor level at the corner of 49th and Rockefeller Center overlooking Rockefeller plaza. Just outside the studio each weekday, many eager tourists wave signs and hope to get on television and show the world and their friends they have made it to NYC. If you want to join them, you'll need to get there early! People have been known to line up as early as 5:00 am.

The Preschool Place

December 16, 9:30 am, at New York Hall of Science—47-01 111th Street

The Preschool Place is the ideal space to explore and discover the natural and built world of a city. Experience multi-sensory activities in a protected area for our youngest visitors. Special science/art activities and puppet shows are featured during weekends and holidays.

Painting—The Frick Collection

December 17, 10:00 am at the Frick Collection—1 East 70th Street

Chief among the bequests(遗赠) of Henry Clay Frick (1849—1919), which also included sculpture, drawings, prints, furniture, porcelains(瓷器), and silver, were one hundred and thirty-one paintings. More than forty additional paintings have been added to the Collection over the years.

Hall of Oceanic Birds

December 17, 10:00 am, at American Museum of Natural History—Central Park at 79th Street

This hall's dioramas(透景画) represent the bird life of the far-flung islands of the Pacific. These islands are geologically diverse, ranging from low coral to high mountains. One of the dioramas represents the bird population of the Guano Islands. Specimens(标本) ranging from New Guinea to Galapagos Islands can also be found in the hall.

21. Why do people line up outside the Today Show's studio?

- A. To get a good view of Rockefeller plaza. B. To appear in a television program.
C. To see their favorite pop stars. D. To see an art exhibition.

22. What was the focus of Henry Clay Frick's interest?

- A. Paintings. B. Sculpture. C. Furniture. D. Porcelains.

23. Which place will attract animal lovers most?

- A. 1 East 70th Street. B. 47-01 111th Street.
C. 30 Rockefeller Place. D. Central Park at 79th Street.

B

In 2022, Linda Brown, a Missouri realtor(房地产经纪人), was awarded the Good Neighbor Award. This honor is given by The National Association of Realtors(NAR) in the US. Working alongside her husband Dr. David Brown, she has been transforming abandoned mobile homes into villages of tiny homes that offer permanent housing to homeless people. Together, and with the help of numerous local volunteers, they have developed Eden Village, a unique hub of tiny homes.

Mrs. Brown told *Goodnet*, "My motivation is a dream that Missouri will be a city where no one sleeps outside and the joy is seeing the life change in our friends whom society has given up on."

英语试题 第3页(共8页)

The wish to help homeless people, and restore their dignity and self-worth, as Mrs. Brown explained, had been a joint mission for some years. The couple ran a local evening drop-in center for local homeless people called Gardening Tree, for almost a decade. This functioned as a shelter where people experiencing homelessness could grab a bite, shower, do laundry and relax.

But they wanted to do more than what Dr. Brown called a “band-aid”. This desire stems from their philosophy that the homeless can get a new life once they have a roof over their heads. With the help of local organizations, the husband and wife team succeeded in raising almost \$5 million, which enabled them to transform unused mobile homes and a ruined trailer park into a small village of tiny homes that opened in 2018. They named this place Eden Village, reflecting the sanctuary (庇护) it offers its residents.

As Mrs. Brown said in her award acceptance speech about her journey to creating Eden Village, helping homeless people is something personal. “I watched as my homeless friends walked off into the darkness to a hidden, wet, cold camp while we went home to a warm bed. I had to do something,” she said.

24. What won Mrs. Brown the Good Neighbor Award?

- A. Working as a volunteer. B. Helping her neighbors.
C. Providing housing for the homeless. D. Operating a drop-in center for the poor.

25. Why did Dr. Brown call Gardening Tree a “band-aid”?

- A. It was used only in case of emergency. B. It didn't function as a lasting home.
C. It covered only a very small area. D. It failed to provide food for people.

26. How does Mrs. Brown sound in the last paragraph?

- A. Delighted. B. Confident. C. Sorrowful. D. Embarrassed.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Missouri Couple Takes Care of Gardening Tree
B. NAR Honors 2022 Good Neighbor Award Winners
C. Volunteers Help Build Eden Village for the Homeless
D. Eden Village Founder Wins 2022 Good Neighbor Award

C

Adrenaline, also known as epinephrine, is a type of hormone(激素) that is released whenever a person experiences fear, anxiety, or stress.

In fact, as soon as your brain senses danger, it tells your body to start making adrenaline. The hormone moves through your bloodstream quickly and jumps into action by binding to molecules called adrenoceptors, which can be found in cells in almost every organ. When a large amount of the chemical is produced all at once—more than 10 times higher than when you're calm—it's called an adrenaline rush.

That flood has lots of noticeable effects, and each one is intended to protect you in a dangerous situation. Your pupils(瞳孔) will widen to let more light into your eyes so you can see more of your surroundings. Your brain begins to work faster to draw up a plan. Your heart beats more rapidly and pumps extra blood to your muscles, also delivering an increase of oxygen from your lungs. All of these effects accumulate into nervous, anxious feelings. That's why it might seem as if your head is spinning, your thoughts are racing, or your heart is beating out of your chest.

Despite what superhero stories might tell you, there's not much evidence that the hormone gives you extra strength. Instead, experts think that epic feats—like a parent lifting a car off a trapped kid—happen when some kind of psychological switch gets flipped(翻转). That is, unless you're under serious pressure, you might underestimate what your body is really capable of.

In general, adrenaline rushes have prepared animals for stressful situations for millions of years. The glands (腺) that produce the stimulating chemical are found in any species with a backbone. Even dinosaurs likely had the stimulating stuff pumping through their veins. Early people like Homo Erectus and Homo Habilis probably felt fear and nervousness as they wandered through the prehistoric jungles. When a pop quiz makes you sweaty today, you feel the same tension that helped your ancestors 10,000 generations ago defeat fierce lions.

28. What do we know about an “adrenaline rush”?
- A. It controls the level of hormone. B. It makes passive feelings disappear.
C. It leads humans to feel energetic. D. It results from a stressful situation.
29. How does the author make a point in paragraph 3?
- A. By explaining concepts. B. By providing exact data.
C. By describing details. D. By making comparisons.
30. What does the underlined part “epic feats” in paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Fictional stories. B. Great achievements.
C. Traffic accidents. D. Psychological phenomena.
31. What’s the author’s attitude to the role of “adrenaline rushes”?
- A. Positive. B. Doubtful. C. Cautious. D. Ambiguous.

D

Among thousands of emperor penguins in Atka Bay, a yellow robot named ECHO swiftly creeps over the Antarctic environment and patiently observes the birds.

Since 2017, ECHO has collected tracking data from microchips taped to the penguins’ feathers. “We all know that the world is changing, and that change will have dramatic effects on biodiversity and ecosystems, especially in very remote areas, like Antarctica,” says Daniel Zitterbart, a researcher at the Marine Animal Remote Sensing Lab to *Popular Science*. “To understand if that’s true or not, we need to start monitoring those systems very closely now.”

Scientists must physically capture and tag (加标签) each bird on their backs to track penguins. Each tag is a Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) system that works in a similar way to the microID chips fixed on pets’ backs. But to gather data on the chips, scientists have to get close enough to the devices to scan them, and the weather may be too harsh for humans to go out in the field.

ECHO gets rid of these issues by acting as a mobile observatory that can monitor thousands of penguins each year. The robot can easily roll up to the penguins and scan the tags without introducing a harmful human footprint in an already vulnerable ecosystem or affecting the colony. The robot is equipped with LIDAR, or light detection and ranging, and a 360-degree camera that can detect penguins on vast areas and uses an antenna (天线) to read each penguin’s chip.

“As a human, you cannot walk around and try to scan 15,000 or 24,000 penguins each year, and it’s impossible,” Zitterbart tells *Popular Science*. “The amount of data we can gather through ECHO is something we would never be able to achieve with any other method in this place.”

Researchers say the penguins do not seem to be afraid of ECHO and don’t mind it when it comes near. By tracking the colonies’ behaviors over time, researchers can observe how penguins adapt and follow where they go to forage (觅食). In turn, these data points can also determine the true size of marine protected areas.

32. What does Daniel Zitterbart stress in paragraph 2?
- A. The working principle of ECHO. B. The biodiversity in the Antarctic.
C. The possible effects of climate change. D. The necessity of ECHO in his research.

33. What's one advantage of using ECHO?
A. It leaves behind no harmful traces. B. It tags the penguins automatically.
C. It analyzes collected data on its own. D. It's able to scan the tags in the distance.
34. How do the emperor penguins react to ECHO?
A. They care little about it. B. They are frightened by it.
C. They show much interest in it. D. They choose to stay away from it.
35. What does the text mainly talk about?
A. Robots assist researchers in the Antarctic. B. Robot lives among penguins in the Antarctic.
C. Antarctica could lose most of its penguins. D. Antarctic penguins adapt to climate change.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Tips for Outdoor Classroom Teaching

The benefits of teaching outdoors are countless. Nature has been shown to enhance learning, improve concentration and stimulate curiosity. To give you the best tips on teaching outdoors, we share with you the insight and knowledge of our seasoned outdoor educators:

* Rely on nature's lessons

36, right at the tip of your fingers. Learning comes alive in nature, and the possibilities for teaching moments are everywhere you look. Who needs a textbook when you can demonstrate the age of a tree or identify an animal footprint in real life?

* Allow for exploring

Enough time to explore, discover and dig in the dirt is key to sparking engagement. 37. The biggest practice for outdoor classroom teaching is allowing for curiosity by giving time to explore and fully experience the outdoors through most or all of their senses. Students should be doing all of their learning through hands-on experiences by exploring, discovering, and allowing themselves to come up with their own concepts through what they experience.

* 38

One of the greatest things about teaching outside is that students can witness results and answers to their curiosities in real time. Nature organically creates a laboratory for learning by not giving the answers, but creating a pathway for questions. Instead of finding the answer in a book, nature allows students to act as real scientists and biologists. 39.

* Use pair shares

Some teachers may find that walking from one destination to the next causes students to become distracted(分心). A great solution is to set up "pair shares" among your group. Have students walk in twos and provide science learning prompts(提示) as you go. 40!

- A. Let nature answer questions
B. Nature provides all of the teaching tools
C. This keeps them engaged and learning on the go
D. Let go of all classroom rules and learning structures
E. They can spend several days in nature, living and learning
F. It can lead to questions, discussions and even investigations
G. Field journals should be provided so that they can record their observations

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I used to be worried about what I should buy my dad for Father's Day. I'd 41 countless stores for something that my dad would like. But I never had 42. That was years ago when I was 43 and thought every holiday was about 44.

Those years it was usually months after Father's Day that my dad 45 a gift because he always told me he never "46" anything. So I stopped getting him things and, 47, started taking him out to movies, to restaurants or to shows, which brought him much laughter.

We should 48 spending time with our fathers doing something they'll 49. If he is fond of fishing, go fishing with him. Anything you can do to spend time with your father is better than anything you can 50 in a box and put a bow on, unless of course, you put yourself in a box, pop out and hand him tickets to a show or a game.

If, however, your mind is still set on getting a(n) 51 gift as well, then replace that thing that needs to be 52. That's probably what I'm going to do next year for my father. Sorry, Dad, but this really will be the last summer your lawn mower can 53. If your dad is anything like mine, he'll 54 until whatever needs to be replaced is 55 broken. And by that I mean it's there-is-no-possible-way-it-can-be-fixed broken. So 56 it for him.

Many people may no longer have a(n) 57 with their dad. So for those who are lucky like me, it's a 58 to take our dads for granted. The times we can laugh sure 59 the times we can't. Now, do something with your dad to make him happy. 60 the materialistic gifts. Bring on the laughs.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. search | B. design | C. record | D. restore |
| 42. A. time | B. luck | C. courage | D. patience |
| 43. A. poor | B. naughty | C. innocent | D. ambitious |
| 44. A. gifts | B. chances | C. promises | D. hopes |
| 45. A. sent | B. offered | C. received | D. shared |
| 46. A. purchased | B. needed | C. deserved | D. ignored |
| 47. A. instead | B. therefore | C. however | D. lastly |
| 48. A. refer to | B. put off | C. focus on | D. give up |
| 49. A. love | B. count | C. tolerate | D. avoid |
| 50. A. wrap | B. discover | C. imagine | D. touch |
| 51. A. strange | B. flexible | C. expensive | D. actual |
| 52. A. repaired | B. unfolded | C. exchanged | D. updated |
| 53. A. waste | B. see | C. quit | D. lose |
| 54. A. hold | B. watch | C. wait | D. worry |
| 55. A. simply | B. partly | C. gradually | D. completely |
| 56. A. reward | B. reserve | C. replace | D. save |
| 57. A. relationship | B. experiment | C. exploration | D. argument |
| 58. A. duty | B. right | C. shame | D. challenge |
| 59. A. pass down | B. make up for | C. catch up with | D. bring back |
| 60. A. Admire | B. Observe | C. Support | D. Forget |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

China's traditional tea-making 61 (add) to the intangible(非物质的) cultural heritage list of the UNESCO on November 28, 2022. China now has 43 items on the list, continuing to be



the most enlisted country in the world.

The traditional tea processing techniques and 62 (associate) social practices in China consist of knowledge, skills, and practices concerning the 63 (manage) of tea plantations, picking of tea leaves, processing, drinking, and sharing of tea. The practice of Chinese people planting, picking, making, and drinking tea dates back 64 ancient times. Tea producers have developed six categories of tea: green, yellow, dark, white, oolong, and black teas. Together with reprocessed teas, such as flower-scented teas, there are 65 (rough) 2,000 tea products in China.

Tea is common in Chinese people's daily life, as 66 is served in Chinese families, workplaces, teahouses, and restaurants. It is also an important part of socialization and 67 (ceremony) such as weddings. Tea-related customs are not only found across the country, 68 they have influenced the rest of the world through the ancient Silk Road and trade routes.

There are over 40 vocational colleges and 80 universities in China 69 have set up majors in tea science or tea culture, 70 (result) in over 3,000 graduates specializing in tea production and art every year.

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。

I was waiting at the train station with a friend when a man was asked to borrow my phone. He was in a hurry and seemed disappointedly. He then called his family or said he had spent all his cashes on a wrong ticket. The train station wouldn't let him change it, what left him at a loss. We talked for a while and I ended up giving him \$20 buy a new ticket.

My friend said he hoped the man was telling a truth. In my view, it's common to be a little sceptical about how the man's story was real. Anyway, offering him \$20 to get himself out of trouble feeling like the right thing to do at that moment.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

6月3日是世界自行车日(World Bicycle Day),你市开展了相关主题宣传活动。请你写一篇题为Bicycling Your Way to Health的短文,在校报的英文专栏上发表,内容包括:

1. 活动的目的;
2. 骑行的好处;
3. 你的建议。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Bicycling Your Way to Health

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