

# 耀正优<sup>+</sup>2023 届高三 12 月阶段检测联考

## 英 语

### 考生注意：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围：高考范围。

### 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. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a shop.                      B. At an airport.                      C. In a cinema.
2. How does the man usually go to the airport?  
A. By car.                              B. By bus.                              C. By taxi.
3. What time did the woman set the alarm for?  
A. 8:00.                              B. 8:15.                              C. 8:30.
4. Why is the woman taking the medicine?  
A. She is sick.                      B. She follows a doctor's advice.      C. She wants to lose weight.
5. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Mother and son.                  B. Doctor and patient.                  C. Wife and husband.

#### 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 has the woman been doing lately?  
A. Travelling with the man.  
B. Having swimming practice.  
C. Making preparations for exams.
7. Where is the man probably going to?  
A. The gym.                              B. The classroom.                              C. The dining hall.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man think of dance music?  
A. Relaxing.                              B. Lively.                              C. Boring.

9. Which music might the woman recommend to students?  
A. Folk. B. Jazz. C. Classical.
10. When does the woman prefer to listen to folk music?  
A. Early in the morning. B. At noon. C. Late in the evening.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Who has probably influenced the man most?  
A. His mother. B. His friend. C. His teacher.
12. What does the man suggest teachers do?  
A. Encourage participation. B. Introduce more activities. C. Design better rewards.
13. What is the woman?  
A. An athlete. B. A hostess. C. A coach.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. Where does the woman work?  
A. In a school. B. At a clinic. C. In a company.
15. What did the woman study at university?  
A. Engineering. B. Computers. C. Management.
16. What does the man like about his job?  
A. The pay. B. The free time. C. The travels.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How many more hours do children spend on TV than in the classroom?  
A. 6,000 hours. B. 12,000 hours. C. 18,000 hours.
18. Who are *Sesame Street*'s target audience?  
A. Preschool children. B. High school students. C. Young adults.
19. What is most educators' attitude to *Sesame Street*?  
A. Disapproving. B. Unconcerned. C. Positive.
20. What do some of the parents and educators want children to do?  
A. Explore the real world.  
B. Just watch educational TV.  
C. Spend more time in the classroom.

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

Since 1958, pandas have almost become China's "unofficial ambassadors" around the globe. Here are some of the best-known ones.

**Chi Chi**

Perhaps the most famous panda in history was Chi Chi that ended up in the London Zoo almost by accident in 1958 and lived there until her death in 1972. For that entire time, she was the only panda living in a western country. After she arrived in London, Chi Chi became the original model for the WWF logo(徽标) on the group's founding in 1961.

**Ling Ling and Hsing Hsing**

As a state gift from China, the first two pandas arrived at their new home in the US: the Smithsonian's National Zoo on April 16, 1972. Over the next 20 years, Ling Ling had given birth to five babies. Sadly, none of them survived for more than a few days.

**Mei Xiang and Tian Tian**

On December 6, 2000, the Smithsonian's National Zoo got another pair of pandas from China. Unlike Ling Ling and Hsing Hsing, the Zoo's second pair of pandas are on loan.

Since they came to the Zoo, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian have had four babies: Tai Shan, Bao Bao, Bei Bei and Xiao Qi Ji. The latter was born on August 21, 2020, and is still living with his parents in the Zoo. At age 4, all his brothers and sisters had been returned to China under an agreement.

**Jing Jing and Si Hai**

On October 19, 2022, China lent Qatar two pandas just one month ahead of the World Cup in the country. Jing Jing, a 4-year-old male, has been given the Arabic name Suhail, and the 3-year-old female Si Hai has been given the Arabic name Thuraya. They will live in Qatar for fifteen years.

21. What is unique about Ling Ling and Hsing Hsing?  
A. They were state gifts from China.      B. They were models for the WWF logo.  
C. They had a lot of healthy babies.      D. They landed in the London Zoo by accident.
22. Which panda is still living in the Smithsonian's National Zoo?  
A. Tai Shan.      B. Bao Bao.      C. Xiao Qi Ji.      D. Bei Bei.
23. When will Jing Jing and Si Hai be returned to China?  
A. In 2025.      B. In 2032.      C. In 2035.      D. In 2037.

**B**

It is a windy day. Glenn Gould has got a coffee cup sitting on the piano top and is working on a music written by Bach. As he plays, he gets so totally lost in the music that suddenly, he stands up, and walks in what looks like a dream to the window.

There's a total silence. Then the Bach flows out of him. He's still playing, but in his head. Then he turns, wanders back, sits down on a low chair in front of the piano and picks up right where his voice left off, but now with new energy.

Gould, the greatest interpreter of Bach, is a strange man. He doesn't like to practise. Instead, he'll prepare for concerts mentally, running the piece over and over and playing with imaginary fingers.

Gould, for some reasons, reminds me of Michael Jordan playing basketball or Etta James singing the blues: There's a concentration that's so deep that it feels special, like a kind of "flow".

"When you are in it, you lose track of everything except what you're doing," writes neuroscientist Daniel Levitin. "There was a surgeon, who wasn't aware that the roof of his operating room had collapsed until he was done with the surgery. In this state, what you think becomes what you do. You get blissfully lost in an activity, forgetting time, yourselves and your problems."

How does one get there? That's still a mystery. Practice is important. Strong will matters. Talent helps. When you find your "flow", your brain changes. Sex, hunger and thirst matter less. You are chemically released and can now wander far and wide. Yes, you have no idea where you are or how this is happening. But once you find your "flow", it's one of the most wonderful experiences ever.

When I watch Glenn Gould walking back to his piano, I see a man living in heaven, if there is one.

24. How does Glenn Gould usually prepare for concerts?  
A. By drinking coffee to get more energy.    B. By running the pieces in his head first.  
C. By practising over and over on the piano.    D. By doing exercise in his sweet dreams.
25. Which of the following best describes being in the state of “flow”?  
A. Encouraged.    B. Worried.    C. Absorbed.    D. Absent-minded.
26. What does the underlined word “blissfully” in paragraph 5 mean?  
A. Happily.    B. Occasionally.    C. Unnecessarily.    D. Hardly.
27. What is less likely to help us find our “flow”?  
A. Practice.    B. Will.    C. Talent.    D. Desire.

## C

Over the course of more than 250 years, the US Postal Service has gone through many changes, including switching its focus from newspapers to package delivery service.

In the early 1830s, the Postal Service focused on delivering newspapers to keep Americans informed and connected. To keep newspaper subscriptions cheap and accessible, the Postal Service charged high prices for letter postage as much as a full-day’s wages. In order to help the expansion of the passenger transportation network in the new nation, the agency often shared the letter delivery with stagecoach lines. Later, it did the same for private steamboats and railroads, even airlines.

But the competition for the letter delivery became so fierce that a wave of laws between 1845 and 1851 made the Postal Service the only letter-carrier and set aside an annual budget to support the agency. Helped by lowered rates, letters soon became the agency’s main business.

In 1863, the Postal Service began to experiment with home delivery, instead of just carrying letters from post office to post office. By the dawn of the 20th century, even remote farmers’ letters were dropped into their mailboxes. Since then, home delivery has become a “universal public service(UPS)” that every American deserves to receive at a low price.

By the early 20th century, the Postal Service had set a four-pound limit on mail; Anything heavier was supposed to be left to private companies. But the four largest private carriers secretly cooperated to charge confusing and often terribly high rates. In 1913, the Postal Service eventually took the parcel(包裹) service away from the private carriers.

Now the Postal Service’s only growing business is package delivery fed by the online-shopping addictions. Since it is required by law to visit every household six days a week, the Postal Service now offers cheap rates to private companies like Amazon and FedEx to deliver their goods to our doorsteps. However, most Americans think that it is unfair to use taxpayers’ money to help such big private companies to deliver their goods.

28. What can we learn from the second paragraph?  
A. Letter delivery was once a very profitable business.  
B. The US was well connected by airlines in the 1820s.  
C. The Postal Service charged high prices for newspapers.  
D. In the 1830s, Americans had free access to newspapers.
29. What was the Postal Service’s main business in the 1850s?  
A. Goods transportation.    B. Letter delivery.  
C. Newspaper subscriptions.    D. Parcel services.

30. Why is it unfair for private companies to use the Postal Service to deliver their goods?
- A. The private companies often charge terribly high rates.
  - B. The online-shoppers cannot receive their parcels on time.
  - C. The Postal Service usually leaves parcels in the local post offices.
  - D. The “UPS” is originally designed for non-commercial home delivery.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. The Problems of the US Postal Service
  - B. The Postal Service’s Roles in the US History
  - C. A Brief History of the US Postal Service
  - D. The Main Functions of the US Postal Service

**D**

A satellite is best understood as an object that has only one force acting on it—gravity. Technically speaking, anything that crosses the Karman Line at an altitude of 100km is considered a satellite in space.

However, a satellite needs to be going fast—at least 8km a second to avoid falling back down to the earth immediately. If a satellite is traveling fast enough, it will constantly “fall” toward the ball-shaped earth. It means that the satellite will fall around the earth instead of crashing back on the surface.

Here are several accepted orbits around the earth. One is called low-earth-orbit, which extends from about 160 to 2,000km. This is the orbit where the International Space Station and the Chinese Space Station orbit and where the spaceships usually do their work. In fact, all human missions, except for the Apollo and Chang’e flights to the moon, took place in this orbit. Most satellites also work in this orbit.

Geosynchronous(与地球同步的) orbit is the best spot for communication satellites to use, however. This is an orbit above the earth’s equator(赤道) at an altitude of 35,786km. At this altitude, the rate of “fall” around the earth is about the same as the earth’s rotation(自转), which allows the satellite to stay above the same spot on the earth almost constantly. The satellite thus keeps permanent connections with towers on the ground and allows for reliable communication.

While some satellites are best used around the equator, others are better suited to more polar orbits. Examples of polar-orbiting satellites include weather satellites, resource satellites and military satellites. Polar-orbiting satellites are necessary because they can help scientists compare images from the same season over several years and monitor changes over time.

32. What keeps a satellite from falling to the earth?
- A. Its rotation.
  - B. Its orbit.
  - C. Its speed.
  - D. Its height.
33. What can we say about the Chinese Space Station?
- A. It can be considered a satellite.
  - B. It is below the Karman Line.
  - C. It is circling the earth at 7km/s.
  - D. It has escaped the force of gravity.
34. Which satellites are more suitable for Geosynchronous orbit?
- A. Weather satellites.
  - B. Military satellites.
  - C. Resource satellites.
  - D. Communication satellites.
35. What is the advantage of a polar-orbiting satellite?
- A. Gathering necessary equator data.
  - B. Comparing seasonal changes.
  - C. Providing precise weather forecast.
  - D. Providing better telephone signals.

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。

Networking is about being generous with our professional knowledge and helping each other succeed in our careers and welcome people into your space. 36 ?

First, find ways to give back and support those in your network. That includes sharing your experience with your new colleagues or volunteering your time to a colleague's difficult project. If you are seen as a giver, then others might be more likely to turn to you for opportunities or introduce you to others in their network. 37 . If you're just starting out, for example, you might share a great app with your team or offer to take meeting notes.

38 . If you notice someone has the same houseplant as you do, or mentions a movie you love, go ahead and point it out. That's a form of networking, too. Common interests can offer an opening for a stronger bond with your colleagues.

Think about your goals and create a plan of action before a networking event. You go to conferences and job fairs in the hopes that you'll come away with real and meaningful connections. However, networking isn't about talking to the most people or collecting the most business cards. 39 . For example, are you looking for inspiration? Then reach out to people you admire in your field and brainstorm new ideas with them.

Remember that networking can happen anywhere. 40 . If you always keep your doors open, you'll be surprised how often luck and opportunity find you.

- A. Share your hobbies with your colleagues
- B. Meeting one time isn't going to lead to anything
- C. It's about focusing your energy on the right people
- D. So what can you do to build and strengthen your networking
- E. This strategy applies no matter what stage you are in your career
- F. Then how to recognize opportunities when they are right in front of you
- G. Try to look outside your regular professional circles for like-minded people

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。

Shortly after I placed an online order, a driverless car pulled up beside me. Once I 41 the car, I was asked to scan the QR code to show I was the person who had ordered the taxi. Then I had to 42 my seat belt. The car had sensors which wouldn't let it 43 with anyone unfastened. When I was 44 , the car pulled off by itself.

Even though I was running on what looked like a(n) 45 road, with normal traffic all around, the road here was special. It was fitted with sensors and 46 mapped, allowing the car to take me to my 47 safely. The ride was 48 and uneventful, and I was even asked to rate my 49 in the app in the end. I knew I was rating an AI driver, 50 I gave five stars just in case AI takes over the world later and they know how to hold grudges(报复).

Since the 51 license for testing driverless cars was issued in 2018, dozens of cities have set up test roads that 52 AI-driven cars to take to the streets. But there's a problem with these cars; they're still not allowed to operate without a human behind the wheel to take

control of the cars in case of 53. By 2025, they think these types of 54 will truly be fully driverless, so you have about five years to get used to the idea if it's something that 55 you.

- |                    |                 |                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. turned on   | B. took apart   | C. got in       | D. pulled over |
| 42. A. fasten      | B. find         | C. buy          | D. clean       |
| 43. A. open        | B. agree        | C. stop         | D. leave       |
| 44. A. sick        | B. ready        | C. asleep       | D. amazed      |
| 45. A. wide        | B. dirty        | C. ancient      | D. ordinary    |
| 46. A. secretly    | B. digitally    | C. occasionally | D. barely      |
| 47. A. destination | B. room         | C. boss         | D. field       |
| 48. A. expensive   | B. dangerous    | C. smooth       | D. tiring      |
| 49. A. performance | B. trip         | C. service      | D. result      |
| 50. A. while       | B. if           | C. so           | D. though      |
| 51. A. first       | B. only         | C. renewed      | D. profitable  |
| 52. A. ban         | B. send         | C. borrow       | D. allow       |
| 53. A. loss        | B. failure      | C. illness      | D. death       |
| 54. A. ships       | B. arrangements | C. planes       | D. vehicles    |
| 55. A. benefits    | B. abandons     | C. scares       | D. annoys      |

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。

Last week, Maggie MacDonnell was awarded \$ 1 million for 56 (she) work to reduce teenage suicide(自杀) rates in a remote Canadian village, where there 57 (be) six suicides in 2021 alone. All of them were between the 58 (age) of 18 and 25.

“I have witnessed 10 suicides in less than two years. One of them was my student,” said Ms MacDonnell. “When I came to school after I took part 59 the funeral, I saw an empty desk in the classroom and it reminded me that something should be done.”

Since then, Ms MacDonnell has dramatically reduced 60 suicides by getting her students involved in running a community kitchen and 61 (attend) suicide prevention training. She has also created a life skills programme 62 (specific) for young girls who are often given caring responsibilities at home and are most likely to experience some form of violence, 63 usually leads to suicides.

“What I have tried to do is create a supportive community within my class and the village. My goal is 64 (show) them that the opportunities are there to be created and they can 65 (achievement) their ambitions,” said Ms MacDonnell.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校正在举办以“I Love My Hometown”为主题的英语征文活动。请写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 热爱家乡的原因;
2. 对家乡未来的憧憬。

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。

I Love My Hometown

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。

Meggie was a babysitter for Mrs. Quinn. The house was at the end of a road, and the yard was filled with so many trees that she couldn't see any of the neighbors' houses. She always felt slightly frightened when she was left alone with the babies.

One snowy evening, Meggie was watching an old movie on the sofa after the babies had fallen asleep. Around nine o'clock, she heard a car on the driveway. Then she heard a loud knock on the door.

"Who is it?" she asked after she looked through the hole on the door and saw a middle-aged man standing in the entryway.

"Ben. Your brother."

Assuming that the man had mistaken her for her employer, Mrs. Quinn, Meggie replied, "Mrs. Quinn can't come to the door right now."

"Ask if Ben can come in."

Meggie's mother had always warned her: Never open the door for a stranger while you're babysitting.

"Go over to the window," Meggie said.

The man stepped forward.

"The truth is that I'm babysitting," Meggie said through the screen. Then remembering her mother's second warning: Don't advertise that you are alone. Meggie quickly added, "Mrs. Quinn will be home soon."

"It's awfully cold out here. Can I wait inside?" the man said, rubbing his hands together. "Please let me in. I promise I won't bother you."

"But Mrs. Quinn hadn't said anything about your dropping by tonight," Meggie explained. "How can I be sure that you are telling the truth?"

"That's because she didn't know I was coming. I was planning to surprise her on her birthday."

Her birthday? But Meggie hadn't seen any birthday cards lying around. Her heart raced. She remembered the emergency number Mrs. Quinn left her, so she said, "I'll call her and see what she will say."

The smile disappeared from the man's face. "You're going to leave me outside to freeze to death? Let me in now!" the man threatened. "Or you'll be in big trouble!"

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。

Meggie was scared by the man's sudden anger. \_\_\_\_\_

Soon the sound of the car died out in the darkness. \_\_\_\_\_



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