

高三语文试卷

考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 150 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。
3. 本试卷主要考试内容:高考全部内容。

一、现代文阅读(35 分)

(一)现代文阅读 I(本题共 5 小题,19 分)

阅读下面的文字,完成 1~5 题。

材料一:

今天,物理学家之所以孜孜不倦地探寻能一统天下的万有理论,也是出于与牛顿相同的愿景,即希望能发现可以作为宇宙各方面基础的秩序,并让宇宙的每个组成部分都各归其位,将它们放在适当的位置上。科学家赫胥黎有一句名言:“科学的最大悲剧是,一个丑陋的事实往往会杀死一个美丽的假说。”他的意思是,优雅的理论是科学的目标,当某个事物与优雅的理论相悖,或令理论复杂化时,科学便会遭遇最大悲剧。

然而,博物学家不会赞同赫胥黎的观点。在他们看来,根本不存在所谓“丑陋的事实”。所有的事实和知识都为我们提供了与这个奇妙世界有关的新信息,向我们展示着世界的复杂性和多样性。当事实不符合我们的心智模式时,完全不必为此而感到沮丧;相反,还应该为这种“意外”感到由衷的高兴,然后去寻找能够解释这些“意外”的新方法。

在这里,我们还能发现现代医生的影子。他们为人体各个层级上的完美功能而啧啧惊叹,例如,血液凝固过程中的复杂步骤,酶级联反应的复杂性质,等等。还有那些天文学家,他们会为精密的太空望远镜所揭示的诸多星系类型而深深倾倒。

物理学思维和生物学思维是理解世界的两种方式。所谓用物理学思维理解世界,就是觉得一切可设计、可控制、可预测。在物理学中,人们通过统一和简化去观察各种现象的明显趋势,无论是在爱因斯坦、牛顿身上,还是在麦克斯韦身上,都能看到这一点。众所周知,麦克斯韦给出了能解释电磁原理的公式。简化,甚至极简化,是物理学领域备受尊崇的方法之一。

但是,那不过是 200 多年前才开始流行的一种思维方式。从长远来看,200 年只是人类社会非常短暂的一个瞬间。

而我们今天所讲的复杂的技术系统,则更接近生物学系统。

比如,如何应对风险。物理学的方法是通过精确来规避风险,而生物学的方法是通过冗余来规避风险。昆虫和鱼通过大量产卵繁衍大量的后代,虽然最后活下来的没几个,但是物种基因的安全是有保障的。这就是通过冗余来规避风险。

人类造飞机也是如此,一个发动机不安全,那就装 4 个。看起来好像很浪费,但是要要知道,飞机发动机作为一个复杂系统,要让它做到万无一失是不可能的,就算可能,那成本也会高到不像话。所以,装 4 个发动机,反而是一种降低成本的办法。

再比如,如何修正错误。物理学的办法是先搞清楚原理,再改正错误,正本清源。而生物学的方法呢?在各种环境突变中,只要你能生存下来,能穿过进化的剪刀,就是好样的,就适者生

存了,至于是不是完全没有错误,生物学不关心,因为这不重要。

从下面这个古老的科学笑话中,我们可以清楚地看出这种区别。一个奶农为了提高产奶量,雇用了两位顾问,一位是生物学家,另一位是物理学家。生物学家在考察了一周后,提交了一份长达 300 多页的详细报告,写明了每头奶牛的产奶量具体取决于什么因素,例如天气情况、奶牛的大小和品种等。而且这位生物学家还向奶农保证,只要严格按照此建议执行,奶牛的平均产奶量可提高 3%~5%。

而物理学家只考察了 3 小时就回来了,然后宣称自己已经找到了一个能够适用于所有奶牛的高效解决方案,并且可以将产奶量提高 50% 以上。奶农问:“那么,你说应该怎么做呢?”“好吧。”那位物理学家回答道,“首先,假设你有一头身体为球形的奶牛……”

抽象化方法当然是有用的,但我们不能做出存在“球形奶牛”这种假设。当你把生物学层面的细节都抽象化之后,你不仅会丢失大量信息,而且最终还会对某些重要的组成部分感到束手无策。

复杂的技术系统更接近生物学系统,因此,用生物学思维思考复杂技术是个不错的选择。为了从整体上理解系统,我们也会忽略一些细节,这时,物理学思维才是首选。我们真正需要的是经过物理学思维锤炼的生物学思维。

(摘编自塞缪尔·阿贝斯曼《为什么需要生物学思维》)

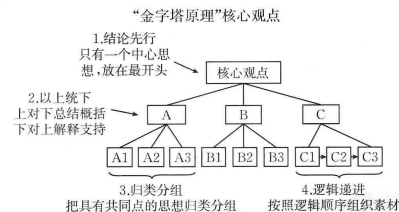
材料二:

总结来说,生命的诞生是一件宇宙级的大事件。人类是生物生态系统中的一员,生物学思维是一种非常重要的底层思维方式。生物学思维主要由四部分构成:

一、生存思维:生物的第一属性是求生存,这也是人类非理性思维的根源。

二、系统思维:人需要从整体的系统角度考虑和决策。

三、框架思维:人类的生物大脑依靠框架来记忆和表达信息。最经典的框架思维就是麦肯锡的“金字塔原理”。



四、复杂性思维:在充满不确定性的复杂世界,成为一只“达尔文雀”(根据环境变化而不断进化的雀)。

(摘编自陈长维《思维模型之生物学思维》)

1. 下列对材料一相关内容的理解和分析,不正确的一项是(3 分)

- A. 今天的物理学家探寻能一统天下的万有理论,赫胥黎认为当事物与理论相悖时,便会给科学造成悲剧,但博物学家不赞同赫胥黎的观点。
- B. 物理学思维理解世界的方式在 200 多年前才开始流行,简化甚至极简化的方法备受尊崇,不过复杂的技术系统与生物学系统更接近。
- C. 物理学与生物学规避风险的措施极不相同,前者注重“精确”,后者注重“冗余”,除此以

- 外,二者修正错误的方法也大相径庭。
- D. 科学笑话中的物理学家与生物学家提高产奶量的方案有差异,表明生物学思维更适合农业生产,物理学思维不适合农业生产。
2. 根据材料内容,下列说法正确的一项是(3分)
- A. 物理学家不断地探寻求能一统天下的万有理论,希望能发现可以作为宇宙各方面基础的秩序,而博物学家反对这种物理学思维。
- B. 爱因斯坦等人作为物理学家,更倾向于通过统一与简化的物理学思维去理解世界,达尔文理解世界的方式则与他们不同。
- C. 生物学通过冗余来规避风险的方法还适用于飞行领域,可知这比物理学“可设计、可控制、可预测”的思维更有效。
- D. 生物学思维与人的认知特征密切相关,“生存思维”产生于人作为生物的第一属性,物理学思维则脱离了人的认知特点。
3. 下列对麦肯锡“金字塔原理”的解说,不正确的一项是(3分)
- A. 该原理注重先主要后次要、先全局后细节、先原因后结果。
- B. 该原理是一种重点突出、逻辑清晰、主次分明的思维模式。
- C. 该原理可应用于写作训练、方案演示、表达与演说等。
- D. 该原理中心思想明确,思想观点归类分组,按照逻辑递进。
4. 我们为什么需要生物学思维?请结合两则材料内容简要说明。(4分)
5. 面对残酷而复杂的竞争环境,商业领域流行两种策略:一是不把鸡蛋放在一个篮子里,二是能获得成功的方案就是最佳的。商业领域流行的这两种策略是怎样运用生物学思维解决问题的?请结合材料一简要分析。(6分)

(二)现代文阅读II(本题共4小题,16分)

阅读下面的文字,完成6~9题。

农民进城 阿成

古时候称岳父为“老泰山”。这里的老泰山是我的岳父,也是志强的舅舅。志强是老泰山带到城市的农村亲戚当中成就最大的一位,现在他已经是B市的一家民营医药公司的董事长。

志强是老泰山同父异母的姐姐的孩子。对老泰山来说,姐姐的孩子无疑是最亲的了。志强的父亲在乡供销社上班,每个月有固定的工资,一家人的生活比不上不足比下有余。志强又是家里的老小,东北农村称“老疙瘩”。父母和两个哥哥大事小事都让着他。志强在家里就相当于现在的“富二代”。

自从父亲去世以后,志强似乎一夜之间就长大了。他本质上是一个自信的人,认为自己是这个家中唯一的一个能有点儿出息的男人,应当出去闯一闯,干一番事业。

志强是这么想的,也是这么做的。

当然,无论你怎么年轻,有什么样的美丽梦想和追求,没有时代强力配合,一切都是零。时代的了不起就在于它不仅出英雄,也出机会。

志强是最后一批蹭到大庆应聘的青年农民。他身份也由农民变成了工人,从而完成了他人人生征途上的第一次飞跃。在大庆油田,志强的工作是看守“磕头机”(泵站)。这个工作总的来说挺轻松的,但夏天蚊子咬,冬天滴水成冰,西北风像飞过来的一把又一把锋利的刀子,把脸割得生疼……

当浩荡的东风把无边的沼泽地吹干的时候,他决定去省城找大舅(我的老泰山),“探讨”一

下关于人生之路的多种可能。

到了省城,志强做的第一件事,就是请老泰山喝酒。志强选了一家专营当地土菜的小饭馆,小饭馆里菜品不多,但全是纯粹的农村菜。志强点了四个菜和廉价的“散接子”(土烧酒)。此时的老泰山已经从省里的杏林医药集团公司办公室主任的位置退了下來。老泰山很欣赏志强请吃的这家小饭馆,感觉亲切,让他回忆起当年他刚进城时的情景,况且“散接子”又是他当年的最爱,包括这四个菜:渍菜粉儿、尖椒干豆腐、鲶鱼炖茄子和酸菜白肉血肠。哎呀,真的是久违啦。

爷儿俩喝得挺开心。志强一边喝一边夸夸其谈,把舅舅当成听众了,畅谈自己的梦想、自己的追求。那一刻他完全进入角色了,他都被自己的演讲感动了。整个气氛显得有些夸张(像舞台剧似的)。老板娘像猫似的伏在柜台上饶有兴趣地听着。

志强说(眼睛里还含着泪花花),大舅,您外甥,就是您姐姐的小儿子,我,在大荒原上的小泵房里的孤灯之下就已经下定了决心,一定要在城里干一番事业。我妈,你姐姐说,老疙瘩,难得你有这份志气,我看你呀就去城里找你大舅吧,让他帮忙给你指指道儿,干成功了,也给咱们老贾家增光添彩。

老泰山叭地一摆筷子,说,臭小子,口才不错,行,是个干事的料。我支持你。

然后,老泰山抿了一口酒,问,老疙瘩,知道我为啥要支持你吗?

志强说,大舅,不是有那么一句话吗,“美不美家乡水,亲不亲乡里人”。何况我还是你的亲外甥呢,你不帮我谁帮我呀?是不是,大舅?

老泰山说,你只说对了三分之一。我要说一个啥意思呢?别看你爸在供销社工作,除了你偷吃供销社的小食品,对你没有什么实质性的指导。你没做过买卖,不懂得生意经。懂吗?

志强说,不是……大懂。

老泰山说,演员靠什么?靠嗓子,靠表演。工人靠什么?靠技术。吹糖人儿的靠什么?靠手艺。那么,生意人靠什么呢?除了靠头脑,重要的是靠口才。拙嘴笨腮的人干不了买卖,做不好生意。做了也得赔。别说是我的外甥,你就是我的亲侄子、亲兄弟、平辈儿,不具备我说的这些本事和才能我也帮不了你。你可能要问,为啥呀?不为啥,因为那不是帮你,是坑你。懂吗?

志强腾地站起来说,大舅,我爹死得早,今后您就是我亲爹了。

老泰山想了想,那,你想干什么呢?

志强说,我想开一家药店。

大舅说,傻小子,开药店可不像你上下嘴唇这么一碰那么简单。首先你得有资质,比如说你是药剂师,你是医生……这些你都不具备,怎么开药店?

志强说,我学。

老泰山说,有两条路,现在你就放弃一切,踏踏实实地开始学,准备考资质。三年五年的时间吧。不过,我猜想你也没有那么大的耐心。还有一条,就是由我来担任你这个药店的董事长。别紧张,是挂名儿的。

志强说,紧张啥呀紧张,大舅,那是求之不得呀。

老泰山说,当舅舅的,先替你担一些风险。除此之外,还有更重要的一条,那就是开药店的启动资金。

志强的脸唰一下子变了颜色,一半儿黄,一半儿紫,他快速地眨着眼睛说,可是我……

老泰山说,是不是跟兜比你的脸还干净?行啦,一切我来张罗,到时候你就当你的经理就是了。有一条,我可不是白投入,一年以后,我所有的投入你要还我。三分利,可以吧?

志强说,大舅,啥也不说了,全都是感谢。

老泰山说,还有,你不能给我丢脸,更不能给你妈丢脸。听见没?
志强说,大舅,咱们老贾家世代代啥时候出过爵种?
老泰山问,你想在哪儿开药店?哈尔滨还是大庆?
志强说,大舅,我觉得B市人民更需要我。我有一个目标……
老泰山心想,这是一句假话,什么B市人民更需要你,扯淡。估计这小子事先都考察好了。便问,啥目标?

志强说,我想做一个像您一样的成功人物。
谁都不知道一个人会被对方的哪句话击中。但志强的这句话把老泰山感动着了。尽管老泰山心里明白,这小鬼崽子何止要像自己一样,就凭他眼睛里那股凶光,肯定还有更野的目标,保不齐还会变成“扔下棍子打花子”的主呢。但是,话都说到这儿了,一切随缘吧。这些年,老姐姐在农村也不容易。

(有删改)

6. 下列对文本相关内容的理解,正确的一项是(3分)
- A. 文章开头解释了“老泰山”的含义,说明志强、“我”和老泰山之间的关系,意在突出老泰山将志强一手带出来是出于亲人情结。
 - B. 志强虽然是家里的“老疙瘩”,但是他非常自信,是一个敢想、敢闯、口才扎实的人,这也是他日后能有一番成就的原因之一。
 - C. 志强请老泰山喝酒,选择了一家专营当地土菜的小饭馆,说明志强是一个趋炎附势的人,他在请客之前就做好了功课,摸透了老泰山的心理。
 - D. 老泰山在从志强的成长环境、职业需要的能力、创业的条件等方面指导志强时,提出了一年后以三分利收回投入的要求,可见老泰山的狡猾。
7. 下列对文章内容的分析与鉴赏,不正确的一项是(3分)
- A. 文章开头交代了志强在父亲在世与去世后的心态变化,暗示了志强一家生活水平的下降,同时也展现了他精神层面的成长。
 - B. 文章在叙述场景时语言雅致、精雕细琢,而在描写人物对话时又非常通俗,闪烁着民间文化的智慧,形成了文雅与世俗相结合的美感。
 - C. 志强说想做像老泰山一样的人物,这句话感动了老泰山,但老泰山心里明白,志强有更大的目标,将来一定是忘恩负义的主。
 - D. 作者将人物放在特定的时代背景之下,通过他们命运的变化,透视了中国的沧桑巨变,体现了城与乡、时代与人等几组辩证关系。
8. 农民进城的推动力有哪些?请结合文本简要概述。(4分)
9. 如果《文学评论》杂志社邀请你对《农民进城》进行点评,请从“老泰山”或者“志强”这两个人物中选择一个人,围绕“情怀·智慧”这样的主题写下你的点评思路。(6分)

二、古代诗文阅读(35分)

(一)文言文阅读(本题共5小题,20分)

阅读下面的文言文,完成10~14题。

新州司马卢杞遇赦,移吉州长史,谓人曰:“吾必再入。”未几,上(唐德宗)果用为饶州刺史。给事中袁高草制,执以白卢翰、刘从一曰:“卢杞作相,致塞舆播迁,海内疮痍,奈何遽迁大郡!愿相公抗奏。”翰等不从,更命他舍人草制。乙卯,制出,高执之不下,且奏:“杞极恶穷凶百辟疾之若仇六军思食其肉何可复用?”上不听。补阙陈京、赵需等上疏曰:“杞三年擅权,百弊失叙,天地神祇所知,华夏蛮貊同弃。倘加巨奸之宠,必失万姓之心。”丁巳,袁高复于正牙论奏。上曰:“杞已再更赦。”高曰:“赦者止原其罪,不可为刺史。”陈京等亦争之不已,曰:“杞之执政,百官常如兵在其颈。今复用之,则奸党皆唾掌而起。”上大怒,左右辟易,谏者稍引却。京顾曰:“赵需等勿退,此国大事,当以死争之。”上怒稍解。戊午,上谓宰相:“与杞小州刺史,可乎?”李勉曰:“陛下欲与之,虽大州亦可,其如天下失望何!”壬戌,以杞为澧州别驾。使谓袁高曰:“朕徐思卿言,诚为至当。”又谓李泌曰:“朕已可袁高所奏。”泌曰:“累日外人窃议,比陛下于桓、灵;今承德音,乃尧、舜之不逮也!”上悦。杞竟卒于澧州。

四年春二月,李泌自陈衰老,独任宰相,精力耗竭,既未听其去,乞更除一相。上曰:“朕深知卿劳苦,但未得其人耳。”上从容与泌论即位以来宰相曰:“卢杞忠清强介,人言杞奸邪,朕殊不觉其然。”泌曰:“人言杞奸邪而陛下独不觉其奸邪,此乃杞之所以为奸邪也。倘陛下觉之,岂有建中之乱乎?杞以私隙杀杨炎,挤颜真卿于死地,激李怀光使叛,贻陛下圣明帝逐之,人心顿喜,天亦悔祸。不然,乱何由弭?”

(选自《资治通鉴·唐纪》,有删改)

10. 文中画波浪线的部分有三处需要断句,请用铅笔将答题卡上相应位置的答案标号涂黑,每涂对一处给1分,涂黑超过三处不给分。(3分)

杞极恶[A]穷凶[B]百辟疾之[C]若仇[D]六军思[E]食[F]其肉[G]何[H]可复用

11. 下列对文中加点的词语及相关内容的解说,不正确的一项是(3分)
- A. “赦者止原其罪”与“而不知其所止”(《赤壁赋》)两句中的“止”意思不同。
 - B. “上怒稍解”与“所以传道受业解惑也”(《师说》)两句中的“解”意思不同。
 - C. “陛下欲与之”与“失其所与”(《烛之武退秦师》)两句中的“与”意思相同。
 - D. “朕已可袁高所奏”与“秦地可尽王也”(《鸿门宴》)两句中的“可”意思不同。
12. 下列对原文有关内容的概述,不正确的一项是(3分)
- A. 卢杞在遇到大赦调任吉州长史时颇为悲观,因为他认为自己必定会再次入狱,然而不久后发生的事却并不像他事先预料的那样。
 - B. 应命起草诏书的袁高反对让卢杞担任饶州刺史,他找到宰相卢翰、刘从一并明确地表明自己反对的理由,希望二人能够坚持上奏。
 - C. 陈京、赵需等上表,认为卢杞独掌大权三年之久,祸乱朝政,罪行很大,如对卢杞这样的巨奸加以宠幸,将会失去天下百姓的心。
 - D. 卢杞当政之时,百官常常内心深感恐惧,感觉随时可能会遭受杀身之祸,这也是陈京等人极力反对再次起用卢杞的一个重要原因。
13. 把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。(8分)
- (1)使谓袁高曰:“朕徐思卿言,诚为至当。”(4分)
- (2)累日外人窃议,比陛下于桓、灵;今承德音,乃尧、舜之不逮也!(4分)
14. 四年春二月,在与唐德宗谈论卢杞时李泌是从哪几个方面答复的?请简要概括。(3分)

(二)古代诗歌阅读(本题共2小题,9分)

阅读下面这首宋词,完成15~16题。

玉楼春·子规 欧阳修

江南三月春光老,月落禽啼^①天未晓。露和啼血染花红,恨过千家烟树杪^②。
云垂玉枕屏山小^③,梦欲成时惊觉了。人心应不似伊心,若解思归^④归合早。

[注]①禽啼,此处指子规(杜鹃鸟)啼叫。②杪,树枝细梢。③云,云髻,代指头发。屏山,屏风。④若解思归,杜鹃鸟啼声若“不如归去”,后人常用来写思归之情。

15. 下列对这首词的理解和赏析,不正确的一项是(3分)
- A. 全词以“江南三月春光老”的暮春景象开头,奠定了凄凉、伤感的情感基调。
B. 杜鹃鸟在月亮落下、天还没有亮时发出凄厉的叫声,为下文写“惊梦”做铺垫。
C. 词人将鲜红的花朵看成是子规“啼血”拌和露水染成的,由花及鸟,思绪飞动。
D. 这首词看似写杜鹃鸟,实则是借杜鹃鸟起兴,表达了女主人公思人的愁怨之情。
16. 有评论认为,这首词的结尾不落窠臼,内涵丰富。请简要分析“人心应不似伊心,若解思归归合早”的思想和情感意蕴。(6分)

(三)名篇名句默写(本题共1小题,6分)

17. 补写出下列句子中的空缺部分。(6分)

- (1)《阿房宫赋》中,杜牧运用铺陈排比来说“秦爱纷奢”,最后得出结论,这些“纷奢”的行为使百姓“_____”,而秦朝统治者却“_____”。
- (2)李白《蜀道难》中,“_____”两句化用了西晋文学家张载《剑阁铭》中的“一人荷戟,万夫趑趄”。
- (3)鸟是古诗文中常用的意象,古人常借鸟的形象来表情达意,如“_____”。

三、语言文字运用(20分)

(一)语言文字运用 I (本题共3小题,11分)

阅读下面的文字,完成18~20题。

风电场为地方经济发展提供了源源不断的绿色动力。风力发电机组由叶轮、机舱、塔筒等基础部件组成。①它的发电原理很简单:机组利用风力带动风车叶轮旋转,将风能转化为机械能,发电机再将机械能转化为电能,然后电能通过集电线路输送到风电场升压站,升压后再输送到电网,就可以变成千家万户使用的清洁风电了。

对风力发电来说,_____ (1) ? 根据能量守恒定律,的确风速越大提供的电能就越多,但我们的风能转换器在风速达到一定数值时,会因为强度过大而损坏,而且事实上,发电量不取决于叶片转速。因为风力发电机组中存在一个类似汽车变速箱的装置,比如变速箱挂到1档,那么即使叶片转速非常快②(相当于油门踩到底),但通过变速箱传动到发电机装置中仍然是较为恒定的低速(相当于车子还是跑不快),有了这么个装置,也变相起到了保护作用。而在叶片恒定转速的情况下,叶片受力增加,功率就会增加,风机的叶片越大,功率越大,相应发电量就越多。

接着问题又来了,那风也不会乖乖听话,只往一个方向吹呀? 不用担心,风力发电机的头部集成有传感器和偏航系统,一旦风向标与风速仪采集到风向与风速变化,偏航系统就会督促航电机调整机舱位置,使其平稳地对准风向,最大效率利用风能。

_____ (2) ? 大海广袤无垠,具有丰富的风能资源,海上风电发电利用小时数高,不占用土地,不消耗水资源,适宜大规模开发,发电效率普遍比陆上风电高出20%~40%。换句话说,潜力③(杠杠的)。实现碳达峰,风电大有可为。

18. 请写出文中画波浪线的三处标点符号的作用。(3分)
19. 请在文中画横线处补写恰当的语句,使整段文字语意完整连贯,内容贴切,逻辑严密,每处不超过12个字。(4分)
20. 为什么发展海上风电能够实现碳达峰做出贡献? 请结合材料简要分析。(4分)

(二)语言文字运用 II (本题共2小题,9分)

阅读下面的文字,完成21~22题。

近段时间以来,中央广播电视总台推出了以《寻古中国》《非遗里的中国》《传承》(智慧篇)为代表的一系列大型文化节目、纪录片,带领观众一起探索、发掘中华文明的丰盈历史,赶赴一场场激动人心的文化之旅、文明之约。这些作品跨越时空,用镜头呈现了来自不同时代的历史文物,展现着中华文明的变迁与传承。

①中华文明的历史,不仅是关乎人的历史,而且是文化的历史。②《非遗里的中国》带领观众深入各地体验传统技艺,③让观众既能一睹非遗技艺的风采,④也能深入领会非遗精湛技艺背后的中华优秀传统文化,感受非遗传承人的工匠精神。⑤《传承》(智慧篇)从动态的传承关系出发,聚焦非遗传承人,⑥借助调研、寻访、提炼故事,讲述匠人们的非凡技艺与执着匠心。⑦《寻古中国》中,主持人以朋友的身份与观众交流分享,⑧将历史的冷知识以对话的形式,有温度地融入解说中。⑨消除了历史陌生感,同时更容易让观众如沐春风,⑩让观众有强烈的参与感和情感共鸣,开启一场别开生面的寻古之旅。

这些节目不仅富有趣味地诠释了文物、非遗的丰富内涵,也让大众看到其背后的价值承载,触摸到文化背后鲜活的生命力。比如,在讲述非遗人生动故事的基础上,节目会着力于呈现人与非遗技艺之间的相互陶冶和浸润,呈现非遗蕴含的中国传统文化的独特魅力与东方美学的绵延悠长,在追求情感共鸣的最大公约数的同时解锁了破圈密码。

与文明相约,是回顾,亦是前行。《非遗里的中国》《传承》(智慧篇)《寻古中国》作为总台推出的中华传统文化节目,既是中国国家媒体对“何以中国”持续不断的回答,也是对“中华民族何以伟大”“中华文明何以不朽”持续不断的回答。

21. 文中第二段有三处表述不当,请指出其序号并做修改,使语言表达准确流畅,逻辑严密。不得改变原意。(3分)

22. 学校拟举行弘扬传统文化的艺术节活动,如果你是活动策划人,你从材料中得到了哪些启示? 请简要概括。(6分)

四、写作(60分)

23. 阅读下面的材料,根据要求写作。(60分)

华为开发的操作系统叫“鸿蒙”,“鸿蒙”源于盘古“开天辟地”的故事,华为取名“鸿蒙”,表明要勇敢地做先驱者,要做出中国人自己的操作系统;华为研发的芯片叫“麒麟”,麒麟是中国古代神话中的一种瑞兽,华为取名“麒麟”,象征着华为对自主研发、技术创新和高品质产品的追求。

中国的探月工程被命名为“嫦娥工程”,嫦娥奔月的故事妇孺皆知;而火星探测器被命名为“天问”,“天问”一词出自屈原的长诗《天问》,屈原在诗中表达了强烈的怀疑精神和探索精神……

在推进现代化的进程中,在快速的发展变化中,如何对待传统文化是值得我们深入探讨的问题。

以上材料引发了你怎样的联想和思考? 请写一篇文章。

要求:选准角度,确定立意,明确文体,自拟标题;不要套作,不得抄袭;不得泄露个人信息;不少于800字。

高三英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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,再涂选其他答案标号。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What is the man doing?
A. Reading a magazine. B. Checking his email. C. Typing a report.
2. When will the woman meet the manager tomorrow?
A. At 8:00 am. B. At 9:00 am. C. At 8:30 am.
3. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Buy lunch. B. Go to a bank. C. Buy a box.
4. Where does the man find the window cleaner?
A. In the yellow bottle.
B. In the bottle with a red top.
C. In the bottle with a blue top.
5. What is the matter with the man?
A. He has a fever. B. He has a cough. C. He has a headache.

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 sport made the man injured?
A. Football. B. Basketball. C. Baseball.

【高三英语 第1页(共10页)】

• 24 - 18C •

7. How soon can the man probably return to court?
A. In a month. B. In two months. C. In five months.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What has the woman been looking for?
A. A ground-floor flat. B. A two-bedroom flat. C. A three-bedroom flat.
9. What is included in the rent?
A. Gas fee. B. Electricity fee. C. Water fee.
10. What does the woman think of the flat?
A. It is too small.
B. It is too expensive.
C. It is satisfying on the whole.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man want to learn?
A. To drive a car. B. To teach driving. C. To repair cars.

12. Which courses will the man choose?

- A. Full-time winter courses.
B. Weekend courses.
C. Full-time summer courses.

13. How many hours of training will the man get every week?

- A. 5. B. 6. C. 10.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What kind of ticket is the cheapest?
A. A special ticket. B. A discount ticket. C. A full-price ticket.

15. How much is the discount ticket?

- A. 60 yuan a person. B. 105 yuan a person. C. 130 yuan a person.

16. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At the post office. B. At the supermarket. C. At the booking office.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is wrong with the lake?
A. Its color is strange.
B. There are not enough fish there.
C. Chemical pollution happened there.
18. What probably caused the trouble?
A. People's action. B. Fish. C. The weather.

19. What will listeners probably hear next?

- A. Sports news.
B. Updated information on the lake.
C. The weather report.

【高三英语 第2页(共10页)】

• 24 - 18C •

考号

姓名

班级

学校

5

官方微信公众号: zizzsw

官方网站: www.zizzs.com

咨询热线: 010-5601 9830

微信客服: zizzs2018

20. What does the report mainly talk about?

- A. Warnings to children.
- B. The color change of the lake.
- C. The pollution of the lake.

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

In celebration of Women's History Month, National Geographic Expeditions is shining a spotlight on some of our incredible female explorers, whose historic contributions are paving the way for future generations.

Camille Seaman, Photographer

"The thing that keeps me coming back to the polar regions over and over again is the unique quality of light that only happens there." Photographer Camille Seaman believes in capturing images that illustrate the connection between humans and nature. She leads photographic workshops all over the world and enjoys inspiring others to develop a unique visual voice.

Jen Guyton, Photographer

Photographer and ecologist Jen Guyton has spent the past decade on storytelling and conservation work in Africa. Passionate about wildlife, she has studied and photographed baobabs in Tanzania, meerkats in South Africa, hippos in Kenya and termites in Namibia—plus bats and antelope in Mozambique!

Karen Kasmauski, Photographer

Photographer Karen Kasmauski has produced 25 stories for *National Geographic* magazine on topics ranging from earthquakes in Japan to oil exploration in Alaska. One of her first *National Geographic* stories explored the Gullah culture of the Sea Islands. That experience led to extensive work in Africa, where she has photographed for *National Geographic* and for nonprofit assignments in over 20 different countries.

Susan Seubert, Photographer

Award-winning travel and editorial photographer Susan Seubert has photographed more than 30 feature stories for *National Geographic Traveller*. Her subjects range from Canada to the Caribbean, from Texas to Thailand—and beyond. Susan's work has been recognized by Columbia University's Alfred Eisenstadt Award and most recently by the North American Travel Journalists Association for excellence in photography.

21. Which photographer focuses on storytelling and conservation work in Africa?

- A. Camille Seaman.
- B. Jen Guyton.
- C. Karen Kasmauski.
- D. Susan Seubert.

22. What do the four photographers have in common?

- A. They have worked in the polar regions.
- B. They have photographed about disasters in Asia.
- C. They have photographed for nonprofit assignments.
- D. They have paved the way for future generations as explorers.

23. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. A biology textbook.
- B. A course plan.
- C. A science report.
- D. A geography magazine.

B

I am an art-on-the-cart teacher for now. My 8th-grade boys don't open doors for me. The girls do, however. So do the 6th, 7th, and 9th-grade boys, but not those 8th-grade boys. It's a strange phenomenon that I'm sure is explained by science somewhere. But when I'm walking through campus with my rolling cart filled to the brim (边沿), my hands full, my backpack on, and the wind blowing the door, it's hard to pull it open for me. The boys just go on through without stopping to offer help. What these boys need is some empathy (同理心)! Looking at art can help with that.

Last semester in a photography unit for my 8th-graders, I brought out the "I am" character poem activity from my pack of printable worksheets to study the work of Dorothea Lange, the mastermind behind the *Migrant Mother* and other powerful photographs from the Great Depression.

As an art teacher, it is important for me to give my students experience connecting with works of art, which includes connecting with the characters and people in the artworks. Dorothea Lange was a photographer hired by the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration to document the lives of migrant workers, and displaced families. Because her photographs were government-funded, they were offered for free to newspapers across the country, and her photographs were seen nationwide.

She had a masterful way of capturing emotion in her subjects, so her photographs are an excellent way for students to practice empathy while also connecting with the art, the past, and the people in the photograph.

Once we finished with all of the group presentations, I asked what all of the photographs had in common and what we can learn about the photographer based on all of these photographs. This launched us into a lesson on Dorothea Lange, art during the Great Depression, and a debate over whether or not the camera has the ability to capture the essence (精髓) of a person.

24. What does the author think of the 8th-grade boys?

- A. Sensitive.
- B. Hardworking.
- C. Unsympathetic.
- D. Hopeless.

25. Why did the author introduce Dorothea Lange to her class?

- A. To appreciate the *Migrant Mother*.

- B. To help the boys relate to others.
- C. To dig into the Great Depression.
- D. To prepare students for a debate.

26. What can we learn about Dorothea Lange's photographs?

- A. They revealed the essence of the subject.
- B. They appealed primarily to the 8th-graders.
- C. They were highly profitable.
- D. They were easily available.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Exploring Empathy with Works of Art
- B. Shaping Identity with Works of Art
- C. Photograph: a Reflection on the Past
- D. Photograph: a Subject for Debate

C

Researchers following tiger sharks off the southern coast of Belize couldn't believe their eyes when they recently caught a different kind of fish. It turned out to be a Greenland shark, which is typically found in the Arctic and can live to be about 400 years old.

The team of scientists thought the shark was dead when they finally pulled it to the surface. Unlike the tiger sharks they saw, this particular shark had black, worn-looking skin and pale blue eyes. Devanshi Kasana, a Ph. D. candidate at the Florida International University's Predator Ecology & Conservation Lab, said the shark looked "really old".

There was no doubt that the discovery was unexpected. Kasana said, "As soon as it entered our field of vision, we saw a black figure that was getting bigger and bigger. When it came to the surface, none of the crew with all of their combined fishing experience had seen anything like that." She said the discovery was especially exciting. She wondered how on earth these sharks, which were thought to mainly exist in the Arctic, could be found in the tropics as well.

Greenland sharks can be several hundred years old. The reason for their long life may have something to do with their speed of growth, which is very slow. Greenland sharks grow approximately one-third of an inch per year and can grow to more than 20 feet in length. And researchers believe the sharks don't reach sexual maturity until sometime after the first 100 years of their life.

According to Kasana, some scientists have theorized that the Greenland sharks can be found across the globe, if one knows where to look. They love cold water, which is why they're found in the Arctic. However, they've also been discovered as far south as off the coast of Georgia, thousands of feet beneath the ocean surface.

The theory is that the closer the sharks are to the equator, the deeper researchers have to go to find them. And they go deep over 7,000 feet down, according to NOAA.

28. What can we learn about the caught Greenland shark?

- A. It is 400 years old.
- B. It looks just like a tiger.
- C. It has unique appearance.
- D. It only lives near the Arctic.

29. What does Kasana think of the discovery?

- A. Doubtful and fearful.
- B. Common and expected.
- C. Exciting and threatening.
- D. Surprising and confusing.

30. What mainly contributes to Greenland sharks' long life?

- A. The early maturity.
- B. The mild environment.
- C. The slow pace of their development.
- D. The length of their bodies.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The longest-living shark in the world.
- B. The oldest fish living near the equator.
- C. A theory about the long life of wild fish.
- D. A Greenland shark appearing in Belize.

D

Textspeak is an informal term for the abbreviated (缩写的) language used in text messaging and other forms of electronic communication. In the digital age, it's common to hear how textspeak is ruining language. Some people argue that technology has made us lazy about how we speak and write.

Of course, language does change when it's used digitally. Textspeak is an evolution of language. It's even the focus of a field of linguistics (语言学) called CMC, which is committed to the study of interaction facilitated by technology like computers, mobile phones and tablets.

Contrary to the idea that these innovations are aggravating language, CMC demonstrates a creative repurposing of symbols for technology. These swift and clever evolutions illustrate the flexibility of language and its capacity to communicate meanings not relating to words.

People have been complaining about language being "ruined". In A. D. 63, for example, a Roman scholar complained that students of Latin were writing in an "artificial language". In fact, this writing was a new language that would become French! Similarly, in 1871, the then-president of Harvard University said, "Bad spelling, incorrectness, inelegance of expression in writing, and ignorance of the simplest rules of punctuation . . . are far from rare among the young who are well-prepared for college studies."

Today, people are able to communicate rapidly using a wide variety of tools and technologies. Perhaps no linguistic development better indicates changes in the ways we communicate than the popular emoticon (表情符号). It is a visual representation of a smiley face turned sideways. Although an emoticon may look like a smile, a frown or any number of facial expressions, it doesn't really represent a face. Instead, it's intended to convey a feeling, such as "I'm happy" or "just joking".

So, far from ruining language, the example indicates how people can now communicate complex feelings in a simple manner. This kind of change is perfect for our modern, fast-paced world.

32. What can be learnt about "textspeak" from the text?
- A. It has ill effects on language.
B. It is ruining language in the digital age.
C. It is a visual representation of facial expressions.
D. It is an evolution of language and communication.
33. What does the author argue for in the text?
- A. Language changes and adapts to new technologies.
B. Language has become more rigid with technology.
C. Language is being corrupted by modern innovations.
D. Technology has made us lazy in our use of language.
34. What does the underlined word "aggravating" in paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Simplifying. B. Worsening. C. Opposing. D. Shortening.
35. What's the author's attitude towards "textspeak"?
- A. Indifferent. B. Doubtful. C. Favorable. D. Objective.

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。

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is widely recognized as a good treatment for social anxiety. Are you struggling with social anxiety? 36.

Start with a simple hello

Don't worry about not knowing what to say when starting a conversation. 37, and the conversation will start naturally. Once you take that first move, you'll find that the conversation tends to start more easily. Don't overthink it—just say it and be in the moment.

Imagine the worst-case situation

38. If you make a mistake or a stop in your speaking, don't worry too much about what people around might think about. They might even not know what your mistake is. The true situation is often far less serious than your anxious minds lead you to believe.

Pause to examine the evidence

When you're feeling anxious, take a moment and try identifying the anxious thoughts running through your head. For example, if someone responds curtly (简短而无理的) to you, you may have the anxious thought that "They think I'm boring." 39. Maybe they were in a hurry, or maybe they were already on their way to talk to someone else when you approached them.

40

Before facing anxiety-inducing (引起焦虑的) situations, think about the possible anxious

thoughts you might have. Write them down on a sheet and take it with you. If you start feeling nervous, refer to the sheet to remind yourself to find calmness.

- A. Just say "Hello" to begin
B. Create a brief agenda sheet
C. You have a hard time sustaining your value
D. Here are some CBT-based tips that might help
E. Remember mistakes are not as terrible as you imagine
F. Forget those mistakes that are not that helpful to your future
G. However, you can challenge that thought and consider another explanation

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。

My 5-year-old daughter Kai walked around a bus stop, picking up candy wrappers and plastic bottles and throwing them in the waste bin. We were a visiting family here, but she was cleaning the sidewalk, which didn't shock me, nor was I 41 when strangers looked at us.

Our cleanup project began when we drove past an empty field one day and Kai 42 the field was covered by 43 balloons. We had read about how animals could 44 balloons for food. "Stop," Kai said, and I 45. Surprisingly, we found the field was full of much trash 46 the balloons. "Can we come back and clean it?" Kai asked. Then each Friday, we returned to have a(n) 47 cleaning.

However, it seems we can never 48 the trash completely. I feel something close to 49! Why are we making kids clean up our 50? It has everything to do with the planet we adults are leaving for kids. Plastic pollution is globally distributed and microplastics have even been discovered in human blood. It is not a 51 story that we have created trash but our next generation cleans up them.

Now Kai hopes to become a marine biologist to protect sharks one day. She still has many years to 52, if adults get serious about solving plastic pollution. We shouldn't leave our next generation a 53 planet and expect them to save it.

The last time our family was at the beach, we still picked up plastic bottles. Most 54, though, we saw an octopus (章鱼) playing around our feet, a 55 of a harmonious habitat worth protecting.

41. A. embarrassed B. discouraged C. concerned D. frightened
42. A. apologized B. confirmed C. spotted D. explained
43. A. loose B. delicate C. processed D. abandoned
44. A. trade B. mistake C. replace D. change
45. A. pulled over B. blew up C. turned down D. gave in
46. A. due to B. ahead of C. other than D. instead of

密封线内不要答题

考号

姓名

班级

学校

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 47. A. official | B. serious | C. optional | D. regular |
| 48. A. deliver | B. remove | C. track | D. produce |
| 49. A. stress | B. comfort | C. anger | D. pride |
| 50. A. mess | B. platform | C. court | D. house |
| 51. A. scary | B. pleasant | C. historic | D. real |
| 52. A. decide | B. struggle | C. survive | D. contribute |
| 53. A. safe | B. giant | C. distant | D. sick |
| 54. A. personally | B. memorably | C. technically | D. universally |
| 55. A. promise | B. threat | C. reminder | D. favor |

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。

Whenever we travel, no matter where or how, we make 56 significant impact on the environment and the world surrounding us. 57 (stop) overtourism (超限旅游) before it even begins, negative effects that it may have on some destinations must 58 (prevent).

This is especially important as travel has become very popular, and many more people have outdoor travel. Therefore, regenerative tourism (再生旅游) might just be the answer that the world has been looking for in terms of 59 (sustain) conservation and overtourism prevention. But what is regenerative tourism? It is an idea that tourists should leave a place in better condition than it was before. For example, it would be like visiting a garden and instead of leaving no 60 (footprint), each person plants a tree to further preserve 61 (it) environment. 62 a way, regenerative tourism involves travelers to be active in their acts of environmental protection, 63 (provide) a better future for places that fall victim to overtourism. Now, there are many ways to take part in regenerative tourism. Although it is still a 64 (fair) new trend, it is proving to be beneficial and the one 65 is quickly gaining speed.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

你校正在组织英文写作比赛。请以“Stay Mentally and Physically Healthy”为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 身心健康的益处;
2. 如何获得身心健康。

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。

Stay Mentally and Physically Healthy

【高三英语 第9页(共10页)】

· 24 - 18C ·

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。

In a peaceful little neighborhood, lived a kind and compassionate woman named Sarah. She had always been known for her willingness to help others, and her acts of kindness had touched the hearts of everyone around her.

One sunny morning, Sarah noticed her next-door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, looking quite worried. She approached them with a warm smile and asked if everything was all right. Mrs. Johnson explained that due to an unforeseen emergency, they had to attend an important meeting that day, but they had no one to take care of their little daughter, Emily. Without any hesitation, Sarah offered to watch over little Emily for the day. She knew that taking care of a child required patience, love and attention, something she had in abundance. The Johnsons were very grateful for her kindness and accepted her offer gladly.

Sarah's house was soon filled with joy and laughter as Emily arrived, beaming with excitement. Sarah made sure to create a safe and entertaining environment for Emily. She showed her various games, puzzles and toys to keep her engaged throughout the day. They spent the morning playing in the backyard. Sarah also took the chance to teach Emily about different plants and flowers in her garden, sparking (触发) the little girl's curiosity about nature. After a delicious homemade lunch, Sarah encouraged Emily's artistic side by providing paints, paper and brushes. Emily's eyes lit up as she explored the world of colors. The walls of Sarah's living room soon transformed into a gallery of Emily's beautiful artwork.

As the day progressed, Sarah noticed that Emily was getting a little tired. She gently led her to a cozy corner on the couch and snuggled (依偎) up next to her, reading her favorite bedtime story. Sarah's comforting voice guided Emily into a peaceful sleep, assuring her that she was safe and loved.

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。

When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson returned, they couldn't thank Sarah enough for her help.

Word of Sarah's selfless act quickly spread throughout the neighborhood.

【高三英语 第10页(共10页)】

· 24 - 18C ·

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址：
www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：[zizzsw](https://www.zizzs.com)。



微信搜一搜

自主选拔在线