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## 2022~2023 年度下学期高一年级第三次联考 英 语

### 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. When will Bill return the car to Sue?

- A. By 4:30 p. m.                      B. At 5:00 p. m.                      C. By 5:30 p. m.

2. How does the woman feel?

- A. Delighted.                      B. Satisfied.                      C. Discouraged.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Going camping in the summer.  
B. A normal life in the summer.  
C. Weekend plan.

4. How many students took the English competition?

- A. 60.                      B. 50.                      C. 45.

5. What does the woman want?

- A. A book.                      B. A yellow coat.                      C. European paintings.

#### 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. Why does the woman make the call?

- A. The breakfast is rather bad.
- B. There is no hot water.
- C. The shower handle can't be turned.

7. What will the woman do this morning?

- A. Do some washing.
- B. Have three meetings.
- C. Have her hair cut.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman looking for?

- A. A supermarket.
- B. A book store.
- C. A hospital.

9. How will the woman go there?

- A. By bus.
- B. On foot.
- C. By taxi.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman see?

- A. A birthday cake.
- B. A photo.
- C. A well-prepared party.

11. What do we know about the man's grandma?

- A. She is still healthy.
- B. She was born in America.
- C. She hates to have birthday parties.

12. How many daughters does the man's grandma have?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 5.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman think of the high school in USA?

- A. It's boring.
- B. It's stressful.
- C. It's great.

14. Which team was the woman on in high school?

- A. Swimming.
- B. Basketball.
- C. Tennis.

15. Where was the woman last year?

- A. In America.
- B. In Japan.
- C. In Canada.

16. What does the woman probably want to do in the future?

- A. Start swimming again.
- B. Hold a lot of parties.
- C. Live near a lake or a river.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When was the first real newspaper started?

- A. In 1665.
- B. In 1609.
- C. In 1704.

18. Which country was the first to publish newspapers?

- A. England.
- B. Germany.
- C. America.

19. Which was the first successful newspaper in America?

- A. *Strassburg Relation*.

- B. *The New York Sun*.  
C. *The Boston News-Letter*.
20. What did the speaker say about the first penny newspaper?
- A. It only cost a dollar.  
B. It was called *The London Gazette*.  
C. It was the first one to have advertisements.

**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**

Let us continue with all sorts of great books. These four ones are worth reading.

***Ducks: Two Years in the Oil Sands***

Kate Beaton is best known for humor. She tells how hopeless she was to pay off college loans, and she spent two years in her 20s working in the oil fields of Alberta. Beaton also considered how her years in the oil sands affected her own creativity. Her surroundings seemed almost designed to limit her imagination. The book is a vital turning point in the career of an important artist.

***Nowhere Better Than Here***

In her first middle grade novel, Sarah Guillory has written an exciting story about a brave girl fighting against the effects of climate change. When the worst flood in a century hits, thirteen-year-old Jillian is determined to find a way to keep her hometown Boutin and its spirit alive.

***It Won't Always Be Like This***

Malaka Gharib has got a sharp eye for character details. Now in the book, Gharib revisits her teens. She tells about leaving Los Angeles, where she lived with her mother and visiting her father in Egypt every summer. Looking back at this time with adult eyes, she recalls her teen self with a mix of liking and anger.

***Just Jerry: How Drawing Shaped My Life***

It tells the true story of the author Jerry Pinkney's childhood growing up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the book, Jerry also mentions his reading and writing problems. Only drawing could offer him a sense of calm, control and confidence. Jerry eventually became one of the most celebrated children's book illustrators (插图画家) of all time.

21. What did Beaton think of her days in oil fields?
- A. It was full of mystery.  
B. It was helpful to her works.  
C. It narrowed her imagination.  
D. It gave her inspiration for drawing.
22. Which of the following is its author's first book?
- A. *Just Jerry: How Drawing Shaped My Life*.

- B. *It Won't Always Be Like This.*
- C. *Nowhere Better Than Here.*
- D. *Ducks; Two Years in the Oil Sands.*

23. What do the last two books have in common?

- A. They both mention the authors' growth experiences.
- B. They both describe the scenes of adulthood.
- C. They both center on climate problems.
- D. They both tell inspiring stories.

**B**

Amy Jandrisevits knows the value of a good doll. "Dolls have a power we don't completely understand," she says. It's a conclusion she came to while working as a pediatric oncology (儿科肿瘤) social worker using dolls to help her young patients adapt to their changing medical situations. Many of the kids saw themselves in those good dolls. But for the kids who had lost their legs or hair, there were none they could relate to.

So, eight years ago, when a friend said that her child was disabled, Jandrisevits knew what might help the youth through the challenging period. "It's hard to tell a kid, 'You are perfect the way you are,' and it is important to build the kids' self-confidence," she says.

Jandrisevits went about changing that. She made a doll by hand, which looked like her friend's child and sent it off. After the friend posted a photo of the happy child and doll online, another woman asked Jandrisevits to make a doll that looked like her baby, who had lost a leg.

Word spread, and soon Jandrisevits made dolls for children with different physical defects (缺陷)—in short, dolls that looked like them. She quit her job and started a nonprofit, A Doll Like Me. Working out of her home in Milwaukee, based on photos sent by kids' parents or caregivers, Jandrisevits takes about seven hours to make each doll. A GoFundMe page helps her make up for costs and allows her to donate her services. She hasn't charged for a doll since she began her nonprofit.

In all, she has made more than 400 dolls. The waiting list is long, but Jandrisevits is undefeated. As she explains on her GoFundMe page, "Every kid, regardless of age or body type, should look into the sweet face of a doll and see their own."

24. What is the value of good dolls in the eyes of Jandrisevits?

- A. Helping some patients learn to make the dolls.
- B. Letting some patients see themselves in the dolls.
- C. Letting some patients believe that they're perfect.
- D. Helping some patients adapt to the new school life.

25. Who does Jandrisevits specially make dolls for?

- A. Sick doctors.
- B. Adult patients.
- C. Patients' parents.
- D. Disabled children.

26. Which words can best describe Jandrisevits?  
A. Helpful and handy. B. Romantic and funny.  
C. Frank and humorous. D. Athletic and energetic.
27. What is the text mainly about?  
A. Serve patients.  
B. That's my doll.  
C. Make dolls by yourself.  
D. What happy kids they are.

C

Many kinds of turtles (海龟) found in the Philippines are endangered. But now, the turtles have one less threat. Many people who used to collect their eggs to eat or to sell are now working to keep turtles safe.

Those people are called poachers (偷猎者). Now, however, protection organizations are teaching former poachers how to safely collect the eggs and protect them before they hatch (孵化). The people who do this are paid about 37 cents per egg. That is four times more than they would earn from selling them illegally.

One of the former poachers is Johnny Manlugay. "I've learned to love this work," he said, adding that he did not know it was illegal to eat turtle eggs and their meat. He now collects the eggs carefully and brings them to a group called Coastal Underwater Resource Management Actions (CURMA), which takes the eggs and puts them under the sand in a safe place. When the baby turtles hatch, they are directed to the water.

The turtles are called "pawikan" in the local language. They are at risk not only from poachers, but also climate change and habitat loss.

Carlos Tamayo is one of CURMA's leaders. "We talked to the poachers, and it turned out poaching was just another means for them to earn a living," he said. "They had no choice."

Cabagbag is over 40 years old. His wife and seven-year-old son sometimes help him collect turtle eggs. Since October, they have taken over 1,000 eggs to CURMA. Cabagbag said that once he received training and learned that the turtles were endangered, he stopped poaching.

When the baby turtles hatch, many visitors come to watch them run down the beach and into the water. Cabagbag said seeing the turtles get safely into the water brings him a feeling of joy.

28. What is one of the ways of the organizations to protect turtles?  
A. Teaching former poachers to collect and protect turtle eggs.  
B. Getting the locals to receive more education.  
C. Encouraging the locals to develop tourism.  
D. Helping raise the locals' earnings.

29. What can be known about Johnny Manlugay?
- A. He helps place the eggs under the sand.
  - B. He encouraged his family to collect the eggs.
  - C. He has taken more than 1,000 eggs from CURMA.
  - D. He once lacked the awareness of protecting turtles.
30. Which threat to turtles is not mentioned in the text?
- A. Poachers.
  - B. Climate change.
  - C. Ocean pollution.
  - D. Habitat loss.
31. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Turtles Are at Risk from Climate Change
  - B. Former Turtle Poachers Are Now Protectors
  - C. Turtle Population in the Philippines Is Changing
  - D. CURMA Is Offering Training of Turtle Protection to Farmers

**D**

Official figures show that 101 people were killed in road accidents on the streets of London last year. The city wants to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries on the capital's roads to zero. It seems impossible. But it focuses more minds on an important question: What can help reduce accidents in a big city? Transport for London (TfL), the capital's road and rail authority, has some answers: safe speeds, safe vehicles and so on.

A safety standard for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs), which harnesses blind area cameras and sensors (传感器), is pioneering. Blind area cameras and sensors are widely placed where they are needed. The European Commission has followed it. TfL has also helpfully identified London's most dangerous places. Half of Britain's most dangerous roads run through the capital. Around three-quarters of accidents that cause deaths or serious injuries happen at crossing near the British Museum, which has been the site of the most deaths since 2012. Westminster is the most dangerous area for walkers and cyclists, so it introduced 20 mph speed limits on all its roads in 2021.

"Vision Zero" was launched in 2018. Deaths and serious injuries on London's roads have fallen—by 53% and 40% respectively in 2022. But movement is not one-way. Deaths were record-breakingly low in 2020 and 2021. But in 2022 the deaths rose again. "We are moving in the right direction," says Will Norman, London's walking and cycling commissioner.

Lack of funds for TfL has put off improving the riskiest areas. Only a few parts of the 1010 Avenue have bike paths with guardrails (护栏). Safety is the biggest problem to people taking up cycling or letting their children walk or cycle. But greener vehicles may be unsafe themselves. Electric scooters (滑板车) are the latest ones to confuse planners. "One of those doing 50 mph down the road is not good for anybody," said Mr Norman.

32. What is the author's purpose in writing paragraph 1?
- A. To make the article interesting.
  - B. To stress the importance of TfL.

- C. To call on scientists to study the question.  
D. To give some background information.
33. What does the underlined word “harnesses” mean in paragraph 2?  
A. Compares.                      B. Removes.                      C. Uses.                      D. Replaces.
34. What is the Will Norman’s attitude to the “Vision Zero”?  
A. Doubtful.                      B. Supportive.                      C. Puzzled.                      D. Unclear.
35. What does the author intend to tell us in the last paragraph?  
A. Bike lanes are not safe anymore for riders on roads.  
B. Children should think twice when taking up cycling.  
C. Safety has been a problem for some eco-friendly vehicles.  
D. Electric scooters have become the biggest confusion for planners.

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。

Although awkward（令人尴尬的）conversations may seem difficult, they can be good opportunities to practice making small talk. 36.

**Listen and explain**

If you don’t know what to say in a conversation, try simply reflecting back what you hear from the other person. Doing so relieves you of the pressure of thinking about what to say next.

37

Manage the situation by understanding the cause of your worry. Perhaps there are lots of long silences or maybe the other person has a strong opinion different from yours. Find the reason for the awkwardness, and you will be one step closer to finding a solution.

**Find humor in awkward conversations**

If a conversation has become awkward, consider doing something to lighten the mood. You can do this by telling a funny joke or story, or finding the humor in your current situation. 38.

**Change the topic in awkward conversations**

New discussion topics are perfect for a quiet period in conversations. 39. Be sure that the topic you introduce is something that will attract your conversation partners.

New discussion topics are also perfect for small talk with people that you don’t know. 40. You might even find out who you will meet and prepare some suitable questions. Offering a sincere praise, such as a clothing item or hairstyle, is also a fine way to talk about something new.

- A. Choose kindness  
B. Understand awkward conversations  
C. Try these tips for dealing with your next awkward conversation  
D. Asking a friend for advice is a great way to keep conversations interesting

- E. Even ordinary things like the weather can be good topics to start with strangers  
F. Keeping the mood light will help to break the ice and move the conversation forward  
G. Have a few topics ready to bring out the next time you realize nobody else has anything to say

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。

As a single father, I succeeded in keeping my two children quiet that night. Then I rose slowly and carefully, trying to 41 making even the least sound which might make them awake. If they were awake, they would 42 more songs and more stories. I tiptoed (蹑手蹑脚地走) out of the room and went downstairs.

Sitting at the dinning room table, I sat down heavily in my chair, 43 that this was the first time since I came home from work. I was so busy that I had no time to myself. I had cooked some food and 44 them, encouraging two little ones to eat. I had done the dishes while 45 to their many requests for attention. I had helped with their homework and their bath. I had told them stories before they went to bed. The 46 was a relief (轻松) for the moment.

Then suddenly it all crowded in on me: the extreme tiredness, the 47 of the responsibility, the worry about bills. I felt as though I were at the bottom of a great sea of loneliness. I sat there, 48 sobbing (啜泣) not to let them know it.

Just then, a pair of little arms went around my middle and a little face looked up at me.

I was 49 to be seen crying by my son. "I'm sorry, Ethan, I don't know you were still awake. I don't 50 to cry. I'm sorry. I'm just a little sad tonight."

"It doesn't matter. It's okay to cry, you're my 51 and also an ordinary person."

I can't 52 how happy he made me, and this innocent (天真无邪的) little boy, gave me 53 to cry. He seemed to be saying that I didn't have to always be 54, and that it was occasionally possible to allow myself to let out my 55 and feel weak.

- |                  |               |                 |                |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. regret    | B. avoid      | C. keep         | D. forget      |
| 42. A. ask for   | B. pay for    | C. point out    | D. miss out    |
| 43. A. proud     | B. sure       | C. afraid       | D. aware       |
| 44. A. described | B. changed    | C. served       | D. observed    |
| 45. A. applying  | B. responding | C. turning      | D. comparing   |
| 46. A. thought   | B. meal       | C. conversation | D. silence     |
| 47. A. position  | B. manner     | C. pressure     | D. effect      |
| 48. A. secretly  | B. safely     | C. sincerely    | D. confidently |
| 49. A. relaxed   | B. annoyed    | C. interested   | D. ashamed     |
| 50. A. agree     | B. mean       | C. choose       | D. pretend     |
| 51. A. dad       | B. uncle      | C. doctor       | D. businessman |
| 52. A. master    | B. control    | C. express      | D. recognize   |



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53. A. direction                      B. permission                      C. invitation                      D. experience  
54. A. mysterious                      B. busy                      C. happy                      D. strong  
55. A. feelings                      B. interests                      C. opinions                      D. decisions

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。

After weeks of growing anxiety and with her midterm exams coming near, Liang Zhaohui decided on an 56 (origin) way to reduce her stress. One night earlier this month, Liang, a third-year finance major at the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) in Beijing, 57 (gather) some friends in her dormitory and began making a dog companion (陪伴) out of cardboard boxes.

Over five hours, Liang and her roommates 58 followed instructions on social media have created a dog with sunglasses. The dog sat 59 (faithful) outside Liang's room. "Before, you can say I am very 60 (worry). Because my midterm exams were around the corner, I had lots of 61 (goal)," Liang said. "As we finish the dog, we all feel proud. Now every day I'm happy to see the dog at the door," she added.

Making cardboard dogs has become 62 trend (趋势) among stressed students on Chinese university campuses. Some posts showed whole corridors (走廊) in dorm buildings with cardboard dogs of various "breeds" 63 (sit) outside every door. Liang posted her own creation on the platform and received 6,000 likes.

"64 general, it can enrich college students' after-school life and increase social activities through a series of activities such as independent design and handicraft production. And this is a novel way for them 65 (exercise) their imagination to free stress," Lu Lin, an academic at the Chinese Academy of Sciences told a local newspaper.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你将代表你校给外国交换生做一个有关中国名著的英文演讲,让他们了解中国名著。请你写封邮件给交换生 David,向他了解哪些中国名著更吸引外国友人,内容包括:

1. 阐明写信事由;
2. 征求建议;
3. 表示感谢。

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。

Dear David,

Yours,  
Li Hua

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。

Phil was a successful businessman. One day, he decided to go for a lunch at a new restaurant. While waiting for his meal, Phil looked at the people in the park. On his left, he could see kids playing and running around. When he turned his face toward his right, a young boy's face caught his attention.

"Wait, do I know him?" he wondered. He walked out of the restaurant. When he approached the little boy, he saw him holding a sign and begging (乞讨) for money. When Phil saw the boy turn towards him, "Yes, I know him!" Phil thought. Phil knew the boy and his mother very well.

Phil was in his senior year when Melissa, the boy's mother, joined the university as a teaching assistant. She met Phil when his teachers wanted to make him leave the university because of his poor performance. Melissa stood up for him and asked his teachers to give him one last chance.

Phil agreed to study under Melissa's guidance and was amazed to see how she taught him the knowledge he couldn't follow earlier. He considered her as his mentor (导师) and respected her a lot.

After graduating, Phil set up his company and applied the knowledge that Melissa had taught her. He quickly made huge profits and was always grateful to Melissa.

"Hey! What happened to your mom?" Phil asked the boy.

"She hasn't been feeling well for the past year," the boy replied while he tried to recognize Phil. "The doctors says she needs immediate surgery (外科手术), but we can't afford it."

Phil looked at the ground and shook his head. "I'm so sorry to hear that," Phil said.

"We sold our car, jewelry, electronics—everything we owned," the boy said. "We paid for her first operation, but now we don't have anything to sell. She needs another surgery as soon as possible."

The boy's words deeply touched Phil's heart, and he suddenly cried. "I... I can't believe this," he said while holding back his tears. "Can you take me to the hospital? I want to meet your mother."

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。

The boy agreed and jumped into Phil's car.

Phil sat in the waiting room beside the boy while the doctors performed Melissa's surgery.

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