

决胜新高考——2023 届高三年级大联考

英语

注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

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, 请用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题纸卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题纸卡一并交回。

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。

1. What does the woman ask the man to bring for her?

A. A cake.

B. A cup of coffee.

C. A chocolate bar.

2. Who is wearing a yellow dress?

A. Miss Cake.

B. Mrs. Smith.

C. Mrs. Smart.

3. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Tidy up the back yard.

B. Finish her homework.

C. Clean the car.

4. Where is the woman probably?

A. At home.

B. In a car.

C. In a hospital.

5. What time will the man get to the bus station?

A. At 12:00.

B. At 12:20.

C. At 12:35.

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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Neighbors. B. Strangers. C. Brother and sister.

7. What will the man do for the woman?

- A. Fix her window. B. Buy her a new cup. C. Walk her dog.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. When did the speakers see the Scottish play?

- A. One year ago. B. Two years ago. C. Three years ago.

9. When will the speakers go on holiday this year?

- A. In winter. B. In spring. C. In summer.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the man unable to get a dog?

A. His father gets ill around dogs.

B. His sister is frightened of dogs.

C. His mother thinks dogs are noisy.

11. What does the woman think of the cat?

A. He looks lovely.

B. He looks unclean.

C. He looks unfriendly.

12. What will the speakers do next?

A. Drink some water.

B. Print a form.

C. Talk to an assistant.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their TV viewing habits. B. Their study methods.

C. Their hobbies.

14. How long can the woman watch TV on Saturday?

A. One hour.

B. Two hours.

C. Three hours.

15. What does the man do when he is not studying?

A. He writes books.

B. He plays the violin.

C. He does some sports.

16. What does the man think of living without a TV?

- A. It is surprising. B. It is boring. C. It is easy.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the reason for ChatGPT to become popular?

- A. It is free to use.
B. It helps people learn quickly.
C. It answers people in a simple style.

18. When did ChatGPT come out?

- A. In November 2022. B. In December 2022. C. In February 2023.

19. What has ChatGPT been used to do?

- A. Find new sources. B. Write films. C. Build machines.

20. Why does ChatGPT need a large amount of data?

- A. To create better tools.
B. To know humans better.
C. To replace its old system.

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

Down House, home of Charles Darwin:

Fun fact

Charles Darwin, his wife, Emma, and their children lived at Down House for 40 years from 1838. Several rooms appear as if the family still live here: with croquet sets thrown into an under-stairs cupboard, a half-played game of backgammon on a side table and Emma's knitting (毛线) left on a chair in the drawing room. Upstairs, an exhibition showcases Darwin's voyage aboard HMS Beagle, including a reconstruction of his cabin. Outside, visitors can explore the sheltered gardens which Darwin used as an open-air laboratory, and the greenhouse in which he planted rare plants and devised botanical experiments.

No room at Down House escaped Darwin's experiments. In the drawing room he once placed a jar of earthworms on the grand piano to see whether they could hear.

Getting there

A 15-minute drive from the A21/Farnborough. Free parking. The R8 bus from Orpington stops nearby (except Sundays) or the 146 bus from Bromley North and South terminates (终点站) in Downe village, half a mile from the property. The nearest railway stations are Chelsfield or Orpington, about four miles away.

Value for money?

It's £12 (adult), £7.20 (child), or £31.30 (family with 2 adults). Under 5s go free.

Opening hours

Open daily 10am-6pm from 30 March to 30 September; daily 10am-5pm between 1 to 31 October. Opening times vary through the winter (check website for details).

Verdict (评价)

8/10. An unstuffy educational, gentle day-trip attraction with friendly, knowledgeable staff.

21. What can visitors do in Down House?

- A. Play the grand piano.
- B. Set sail in HMS Beagle.
- C. Explore Darwin's work and life.
- D. Try food sourced from the garden.

22. How much would a couple with their 4-year-old twin sons pay for admission?

- A. £38.40.
- B. £26.20.
- C. £31.30.
- D. £24.

23. What do we know about Down House?

- A. It is highly thought of.
- B. It charges parking fees.
- C. It has fixed opening hours.
- D. It is inconveniently located.

B

After their three children grew up and left home, Margaret Thompson and her husband, Kenneth, stretched their legs together on walking holidays in Switzerland. In Interlaken, year after year, they would head up the mountain and watch the paragliders (空中滑翔) launch themselves into the sky. Back in town, in a large park, they watched them return to earth. "Some day I'd love to do that," Thompson told Kenneth.

But there was always so much to do in Interlaken. So she continued to watch the gliders take flight and land. Kenneth died in 2005. Eleven years later, and three decades after those walking holidays, Thompson finally took to the skies herself, in a paraglider with an instructor. Thompson was 80.

Recently, Thompson heard from an instructor that grown men, when airborne, sometimes cry and beg to be brought down. But what she remembers is "feeling free. You feel weightless. It's quite windy. It blows you around. You sail along and look around you, and see all the toy houses down below. You feel like you are up in heaven somewhere there, watching everyone down below."

Thirty years seems a long time to hold on to a dream. "It was," she says. Why did it take so long? "I wanted to do it, but I felt somebody should benefit from it." She did not think of just enjoying the experience? "I don't think so. There had to be a cause at the end of it all," she says. With her first paraglide, she raised £1, 500 for Moorfields eye hospital in London, most of it with the aid of social clubs run by the Presbyterian church she regularly attends.

Is she scared of getting older? "Fear? No. People say: 'Isn't getting old awful?' I say: 'No. You are free to do more things that you want to do.'"

Thompson felt no fear paragliding. "I mean, you sort of say to yourself: 'Well, if anything happens to me now, I'm OK. People might worry about falling, it being the end of them. But that didn't bother me at all. When it's your time, it's your time. No matter where you are.'"

24. Why didn't Thompson take up paragliding after her children left home?

- A. She was engaged.
- B. She preferred walking.
- C. She was afraid of heights.
- D. She had to tend her husband.

25. How did Thompson feel when airborne?

- A. She lost his direction.
- B. She was scared to death.
- C. She regretted paragliding.
- D. She had a sense of freedom.

26. Why could Thompson hold on to her dream for three decades?

- A. She got support from social clubs.
- B. She wanted to make it meaningful.
- C. She hoped to contribute to the church.
- D. She had a good cause to experience fun.

27. What's Thompson's attitude towards falling?

- A. Terrified.
- B. Helpless.
- C. Calm.
- D. Doubtful.

C

Every day on the respiratory (呼吸道) ward at one of Kyrgyzstan's biggest hospitals, Aidai Temiraly kyzy, a 24-year-old nurse, puts on the music and leads her patients in the Kara Jorgo, the national dance of the central Asian country.

This involves a range of body movements and leaves everyone smiling - but Temiraly kyzy is not doing it for fun. The session is part of a treatment programme offered to people with COPD- a common, preventable and treatable lung condition.

COPD develops from midlife onwards; symptoms include breathlessness, a chronic cough, and tiredness. It is one of the top three causes of death worldwide, and 90% of deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Globally, there are 3 million deaths a year from COPD but this number is expected to rise to 5.4 million by 2060.

Treatment for COPD in many countries involves prescribing (开处方) oxygen, inhalers and antibiotics (抗生素), which patients have to buy. In Kyrgyzstan this can cost more than a monthly salary. Sooronbaev, director of the National Centre of Cardiology and his team started experimenting with pulmonary rehabilitation, a physical exercise programme designed in 2016 for people with lung conditions.

Over the years, the programme has expanded and now it is already in place in three hospitals. Added to lectures and patient support groups is a regime (体系) of physical exercise incorporating (融合) elements of volleyball, walking, cycling on exercise bikes and dance.

Dr. Azamat Akylbekov, a pulmonologist in Bishkek, has seen the transformative effect. "I remember one woman who was 63," he says. "She cried because she had severe shortness of breath, coughed all the time and took a lot of strong antibiotics and inhalers. She was really depressed."

She was invited to take part in the programme and the results surprised him. "Afterwards, she was like a flower - she smiled and her body language was more active. That sticks in my mind."

Sooronbaev wants pulmonary rehabilitation to be available throughout the country from this year. Patients who have undergone the programme are being trained to teach others, and Sooronbaev and colleagues are due to speak at medical conferences to inform other healthcare professionals about their progress with the programme.

28. Why does the author mention Temiraly kyzy's story?

A. To show the hardship of being a nurse.

B. To stress the significance of happiness.

C. To call on patients to dance to music.

D. To introduce a new approach to COPD.

29. What does the data in Paragraph 3 indicate?

A. The causes of COPD.

B. The severity of COPD.

C. The distribution of COPD cases.

D. The various symptoms of COPD.

30. What do we know about pulmonary rehabilitation?

A. It has proved to be effective.

B. It needs more tests on patients.

C. It is a heavy cost to COPD patients.

D. It is widely practiced in Kyrgyzstan.

31. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. The programme will be extended.

B. The programme will be difficult to practice.

C. The programme is being taught in schools.

D. The programme lacks professional support.

D

Squirrels eavesdrop on (窃听) the chatter of songbirds to work out whether the appearance of a predator (食肉动物) is cause for alarm, researchers have found.

Animals including squirrels have previously been found to tune in to cries of alarm from other creatures. But the latest study suggests animals may also keep an ear out for everyday chitchat among other species as a way to assess whether there is trouble afoot.

Writing in the journal Plos One, researchers reported on how they made their discovery by observing 67 grey squirrels as they pottered about (晃悠) different areas in the residential regions of Oberlin.

After 30 seconds of observing a squirrel, researchers played it a recording of the call of a red-tailed hawk (鹰), which lasted a couple of seconds - and their behaviour in the next 30 seconds

was monitored. The squirrels were then played a three-minute recording of several different species of songbird chattering on a feeder.

The results revealed that in the 30 seconds after hearing the hawk call the squirrels increased the percentage of their time spent "vigilant" (警惕) compared with before the call, while they also looked up more often to scan the environment. Squirrels that were played bird chatter raised their heads less often during the recording and the number of these "look-ups" dropped off faster over time.

"Recognition of bird chatter as a sign of safety is likely adaptive, as squirrels that can safely reduce their vigilance level in the presence of bird chatter probably are able to increase foraging (觅食) success," the authors wrote.

The team suggested that with levels of human-made noise increasing, squirrels may find it harder to eavesdrop on birds, meaning they may have to spend more time being alert and less time foraging.

Dr Jakob Bro-Jorgensen, co-author of the study from Oberlin College, said: "The study calls attention to how animals can gather information from their environment by using cues that may at first glance seem irrelevant," he said. "And it makes you wonder how the more and more pervasive (无处不在的) impact of human activities on natural soundscapes may reduce survival of wildlife in ways we haven't thought of."

32. What does the new research find about squirrels' eavesdropping?

- A. It lacks scientific evidence.
- B. It is more widespread and broader.
- C. It needs to be further investigated.
- D. It is contradictory to previous findings.

33. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The subject of the experiment.
- B. The findings of the experiment.
- C. The process of the experiment.
- D. The purpose of the experiment.

34. Why is recognition of bird chatter as a sign of safety important for squirrels?

- A. They can escape from potential risks.

- B. It helps them to forage food successfully.
- C. It is safe for them to play with their mates.
- D. They can adapt to a new environment quickly.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning the research?

- A. Its implication.
- B. Its appeal to the public.
- C. Expectations for further study.
- D. Scientists with new perspectives.

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。

How to save money when booking a summer holiday

Recent headlines have not been kind to those of us who like a bargain getaway. With the price of hotels, self-catering and package holidays all rising, there's been a barrage of bad news. 36 But these straitened times also give you an opportunity to sharpen your holiday booking skills.

Where should you begin?

If you want to spend less this summer, it's all about being flexible, having an open mind and double checking all your costs. 37 The three points are: transport, accommodation and daily costs. Nail all three, and you're on track to stay within your budget.

What dates should you avoid?

Beginning your holiday on a weekend can cost you more, with Saturday being the most expensive day for starting a trip. Instead, choose to depart midweek to save a few pounds. 38 . However, going away in the last week of August can offer much better value, thanks in part to schoolchildren in many countries having already returned to school.

39

If you have your heart set on a specific hotel in a specific resort and you're happy with the price you're being offered and have the means to book it, get it booked. Last-minute package deals can still pop up if agents are looking to fill spots, but you'll have a lot less choice and there is always the chance that you won't find anything that works out and you'll end up stuck at home.

How can you protect yourself from problems down the line?

Take out cover on the day you book to ensure that you're protected if your trip is canceled, or if you're unable to travel. _40 So you can be confident it's the right choice for your individual needs.

- A. When is the best time to book?
- B. Check "the triangle of cheap travel" .
- C. How do you make sure that you get the best price?
- D. And always take the time to check your policy carefully.
- E. A final option is to simply let your budget do the choosing.
- F. The beginning of the school holidays is always more expensive.
- G. It puts a damper on our summer holiday plans even before you start looking.

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 30 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。

I live in New York, and watched the twin towers fall. It was then that I started to think about 41. I realized people needed to laugh, to 42 themselves again, and thought that with a little 43 I could do it. I took a few classes and 44 picked up the courage to get up on stage.

In New York, comedians are typically young men. It's hard enough to 45 as a woman. As I stepped on stage that first time, I introduced myself, 46 my age and tried my first joke. There was 47. But by the time I got to the third line, people were 48. I was hooked.

After the show, people young and old come up to me, saying what a (n) 49 I am. They say they want to be as 50 as me when they reach my age. I'm pleased I can 51 that as an older person you don't need to take a back seat in life.

My friends think I'm 52. They don't understand why I wouldn't choose to take it easy. But I like 53 the world and you've got to be in touch to be funny.

As an older person in comedy, I do feel as if I've got more to 54. I have to convince people I'm worthy of being on that stage. I've no intention of 55 comedy. I hope to still be performing when I'm 100.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. | A. drawing | B. comedy | C. literature | D. singing |
| 42. | A. enjoy | B. protect | C. abandon | D. withdraw |
| 43. | A. patience | B. searching | C. training | D. memory |
| 44. | A. certainly | B. hopefully | C. naturally | D. finally |
| 45. | A. give up | B. break through | C. calm down | D. hang out |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 46. A. hid | B. skipped | C. stated | D. lowered |
| 47. A. freedom | B. pride | C. interest | D. silence |
| 48. A. laughing | B. leaving | C. complaining | D. sleeping |
| 49. A. independent | B. disappointment | C. inspiration | D. failure |
| 50. A. thoughtful | B. active | C. generous | D. strict |
| 51. A. warn | B. learn | C. imagine | D. show |
| 52. A. rich | B. mad | C. gifted | D. wise |
| 53. A. engaging with | B. escaping from | C. shutting out | D. taking on |
| 54. A. share | B. pray | C. prove | D. sacrifice |
| 55. A. changing | B. stopping | C. promoting | D. understanding |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

According to a survey, children's addiction to online games is closely related to parent-child relations: the better the relationship is, the _56 (likely) a kid is to be addicted to online games. To draw children away from smartphones, parents have to reflect on their own behavior and try to build _57 (harmony) parent-kid relationships, instead of commanding their kids to give up the bad habit.

First, parents should not be annoyed when their kids play video games. And it's unfair for parents _58 (blame) smartphones for all the problems of their children. Such problems had existed even before smartphones and video games _59 (invent) .

Second, it is advisable to adopt a democratic way of parenting. In such an atmosphere, children may be open about their _60 (thought), and talk to their parents about what they really feel, _61 is required to resolve conflicts.

Third, parents should spend time with their children. Actually, the most important and valuable gift that parents can give their kids is time, _62 money or expensive presents. Fathers and mothers should get involved in _63 their kids are doing and introduce them _64 the joys of nature, rather than telling them what to do and what to learn. In conclusion, _65 (develop) good parent-kid relations is an effective way to keep kids away from smartphones.

第四部分 写作（共两节；满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你校将以五月三十一日世界无烟日为主题，举办英语征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿。

内容包括：

1. 吸烟的危害;
2. 禁烟的倡议。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Let's create a smoke-free world together

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。

It was a cold, sunny December day when I set out for a run in Moab, with my dog, Taz. As a professional athlete I often went for training runs by myself, and had done this particular route before. So what happened next was just bad luck.

About an hour into my run along a remote canyon trail (峡谷小路), I hit a patch of black ice. I found myself slipping down the rock face, which became steeper (陡峭) and steeper until suddenly I was in free fall. I just remember thinking, "I've got to land this somehow."

I fell 60 feet into the canyon, landing on a four-foot square ledge (岩架); if I'd missed it there's no way I would have survived. I could feel my legs, but I was in sharp pain. Taz had managed to find his way back to me, so I knew there must be a way out of the canyon, but I couldn't stand or even crawl.

I became focused on getting out of the canyon. I shouted for help, but there was nobody around; it was the middle of December, in the middle of nowhere. I intended to drag myself to the bottom of the ravine (山峡). Every inch was an effort. It took me five hours to go quarter of a mile.

Eventually it got so dark I couldn't see where I was going, and I decided to stay where I was for the night. All I had on me were my jogging clothes, a water bottle, a couple of energy gel packets, and a shower cap which adventure racers often wear to prevent heat loss.

At night the temperature dropped below freezing. I couldn't go to sleep or I would die of hypothermia (失温), so I stayed awake doing mini-crunches - lifting my head a few inches, over and over. Taz stayed with me, providing some warmth.

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 next morning, I felt myself growing weaker.

Hours later, Taz returned, alone. Then I heard an engine in the distance.

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