

绝密★启用前

2023 年合肥六中高三最后一卷

英 语

考生注意：

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有 2 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. How will the woman go downtown?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By subway.
2. Why does the man refuse to eat more?
A. He wants to control weight. B. He dislikes the food. C. He is full.
3. What does the woman think of the dress?
A. Fashionable. B. Embarrassing. C. Modest.
4. When will the speakers meet?
A. At 7:30 p. m. B. At 8:00 p. m. C. At 8:30 p. m.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A town. B. A war. C. A painting.

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's wrong with the first hotel?
A. It costs too much.
B. It has no suitable room left.
C. It's too far away from the beach.

英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

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考场号

考生号

姓名

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7. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Tour guide and tourist. C. Receptionist and guest.
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What does the woman usually have for breakfast?
A. Hamburgers. B. Cakes. C. French fries.
9. Why doesn't the woman like ice cream?
A. It tastes terrible. B. It is not sweet enough. C. It brings a pain in her teeth.
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the island?
A. The food. B. The hotel. C. The beach.
11. What do we know about the woman?
A. She lost her way several times. B. She met some unfriendly locals. C. She missed home-cooked meals.
12. What does the woman advise the man to do in the end?
A. Go to the island of Gozo. B. Taste the local food. C. Visit the churches.
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. Why do the speakers decide to buy Robert a pet?
A. To keep him company. B. To celebrate his birthday. C. To meet his needs.
14. What pet does Cathy have?
A. A dog. B. A parrot. C. A cat.
15. Why does the woman refuse to buy rabbits?
A. They look ugly. B. They smell bad. C. They are hard to attend to.
16. What will the speakers do next?
A. Go to the market. B. Buy a snake as a pet. C. Have a talk with Robert.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. What is the purpose of the project?
A. To help students prepare for the real life. B. To teach students to write application letters. C. To let students know about some typical jobs.
18. What is the headmaster expected to do?
A. Recommend jobs to students. B. Ask the teacher to explain the project. C. Announce the news of the project clearly.
19. Who will help students to write application letters?
A. The headmaster. B. A teacher. C. A member of the committee.
20. What is the last step of doing the project?
A. Gather students' opinions. B. Make a list of suitable jobs. C. Ask students to take responsibility.

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和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The British Council builds connections, understanding and trust between people in the UK and other countries through arts and culture, education and the English language.

英语试题 第2页(共8页)

We work directly with individuals to help them gain the skills, confidence and connections to transform their lives and shape a better world in partnership with the UK. We support them to learn English, get a high-quality education, gain internationally recognized qualifications and eventually build networks and explore creative ideas.

We are looking for people who believe in the integrity and value of what we do. In return, you will get the chance to try new ideas, develop your skills, and think independently. You will be part of a rapidly changing organization with global influence and impact.

Location: London, UK

Role Purpose

- To maintain and improve professional development and academic quality in the teaching center
- To promote and ensure quality teaching and effective learning of English
- To provide learners with a rewarding and interesting English language learning experience
- To support the wider aims of the British Council and its cultural relations mission

Requirements

Essential

- A minimum of 3 years' full-time (or equivalent part-time) teaching experience to children
- High proficiency in English (IELTS 8.5, TOEFL 120 or equivalent)
- Effective communication with young learners and their families

Desirable

- 2 + years' experience as an IELTS examiner
- Experience in an operational or educational management position

Enquiries about the post can be sent to BCTeacherRecruitment@britishcouncil.org.cn.

21. Which of the following best summarizes the main mission of the British Council?
- A. Helping individuals to realize their academic potential.
B. Bettering people's lives through language, arts and culture.
C. Promoting English as the official language in the world.
D. Reducing cultural misunderstanding across the countries.
22. What is a must to be admitted into the council?
- A. The independence in critical thinking.
B. The experience as an IELTS examiner.
C. The capability of educational management.
D. The ability to communicate with young people.
23. Where is the text most probably taken from?
- A. A travel blog.
B. A news report.
C. A job advertisement.
D. A tourist guidebook.

B

I always have a dream: It's the end of the semester, and I suddenly realize that there is a lecture I missed, and now I have to sit for the final exam. I wake up panicked, my GPA in danger. How could I have done this? Why? Oh, my God! Then I remember I haven't been in college for more than a decade.

My old schoolmates might argue that this nightmare scenario (场景) is not that far removed from my actual college experience, and that at certain times in my life, it did not take the magic of sleeping to find me completely unprepared for a final. And, regardless of what may or may not be true of my academic accuracy, I suspect the school-stress dream is quite a common one.

My suspicion was confirmed by Deirdre Barrett, a dream researcher at Harvard University. She explained that these dreams tend to pop up when the dreamer is anxious in waking life, particularly when evaluated by an authority figure. People who wanted to act or play music at an early age tend

英语试题 第3页(共8页)

to experience anxiety dreams not about school, but about auditions(试镜)—that was where they interacted with the authority figures who could most easily crush them. In each of these dream scenarios, we revisit the space where we first experienced success or failure based on our performance.

To find out what my specific performance-based anxiety dream means, I went to Jane Anderson, a dream analyst. Although science is undecided about the exact purpose of dreams, what might be behind “that dream scenario, being back at school and having to take this final,” she told me, is “feeling tested in life, feeling that you have to respond to other people’s expectations, and feeling that you’re not meeting those expectations.” “So you think back to school. So much stuff happens in school that really sets your foundational beliefs and really sticks there in your unconscious mind. It can be very hard to let go of those beliefs,” she said.

24. Why is the author’s dream mentioned in the first paragraph?
 A. To analyze reasons.
 B. To attract readers.
 C. To lead into the topic.
 D. To share the experience.
25. Who is the least likely to have the performance-based anxiety dream?
 A. An actor discussed by the fans about his newly released movie.
 B. A worker examined by the employer for his work performance.
 C. An undergraduate evaluated by the professor for his graduation paper.
 D. A teacher assessed by the principal for his teaching achievements.
26. What does Anderson say about the impact of school experiences on people’s life?
 A. Various and gradual.
 B. Lasting and important.
 C. Positive but temporary.
 D. Negative but changeable.
27. What does the text suggest about school-stress dreams?
 A. Special medical treatment is required to address the problem.
 B. More scientific research is needed to explore the real purpose.
 C. They may indicate difficulty or disappointment in real life.
 D. They only happen to those with negative school experiences.

C

Is Apple the shining knight when it comes to privacy collection, as it wants us to believe?

A different business model from Facebook and Google gives it some ground to claim a tighter tower around your data. But that’s not the whole story, and some changes are coming.

With the release of the news that nearly 90 million Facebook users’ information was passed on to political ad targeting firm Cambridge Analytica without their permission, tech companies are defending themselves. Consumers and lawmakers want to know how much their favorite apps have collected of their choices and movements and what they do with this personal information.

Apple has made a point of trying to distinguish its approach to consumers’ information. On its website, it notes that it collects less data about us than the other big tech companies and then ensures the security by scrambling it so it doesn’t identify who it comes from. Additionally, it says it keeps most of the data on our devices, as opposed to Apple servers, and that it’s encoded on those devices and only accessible via your passcode.

It also promises that it will make it easier to track the information the company collects about us, and to download or delete it, later this year. However, getting the data back from Apple currently is complex and slow. The new tools are to follow new privacy rules, called General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which go into effect in the European Union in late May. In brief, the rules look to give the user more controls over how their data is used.

Apple insists that it “doesn’t gather your personal information to sell to advertisers or other organizations.” Such a statement only goes so far—Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg makes a point

by saying Facebook doesn't sell users' data to advertisers, either. What the social network sells is advertisers' access to users, whose brands can target with all the information it's gathered from their activity.

28. What makes the major tech companies defend themselves?
- A. The privacy information leak of Facebook users.
 - B. The different business models used by other companies.
 - C. The release of the General Data Protection Regulation.
 - D. The competition between tech companies for more users.
29. What does Apple claim about its approach to user data collection?
- A. It collects more user data than other companies.
 - B. It keeps most of the user data on Apple servers.
 - C. It sells users' personal information to advertisers.
 - D. It ensures that the user data is password-protected.
30. What does the underlined word "scrambling" in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Analyzing carefully.
 - B. Mixing randomly.
 - C. Improving quickly.
 - D. Obtaining easily.
31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Apple's new privacy rules went into effect recently.
 - B. Apple provides safer protection against data theft.
 - C. Apple's data collection system is actually doubtful.
 - D. Apple servers are able to track consumers' choices.

D

Nicotine is the addictive chemical in tobacco smoke and e-cigarette vapors. And doctors say a teen's brain is no place for it to end up. Nicotine can reach the brain within seven seconds of smoking a cigar, cigarette or electronic cigarette.

The area of the brain responsible for emotions and controlling our wild impulses is known as the prefrontal cortex(前额叶皮层). It's very easily affected by nicotine, research shows. This is especially true for young people, because this part of the brain doesn't finish developing until about age 25.

Nicotine acts like a key to unlocking special receptor(感受器) molecules on the outside of cells in the brain, including those in the prefrontal cortex. Nicotine causes these cells to release signaling molecules, such as dopamine(多巴胺). These chemical signals travel across a gap between nerve cells. When they reach the neighboring nerve cell, they release their "message." And it makes users get a feel-good high.

But after repeated exposure to nicotine, those brain cells can change. The effect of these changes is to reduce the body's ability to release its own, natural pleasure-giving chemicals.

Meanwhile, the brains of teens who smoke or vape may create more receptors to handle the flood of nicotine they have come to expect. As the number of receptors increases, teens will need more nicotine to get the same high. That makes nicotine users seek hit after hit. In teens, this can provoke side effects. For instance, it can make it hard for them to stay focused. It might also trigger depression or anxiety, research suggests.

Some of the negative effects of nicotine on the young brain will fade with time—if exposure ends. Others, however, may persist. For instance, brain scientists at VU University Amsterdam found that exposing adolescent rats to nicotine increased their aggressive behavior. It made them a bit more reckless than usual. It also made it harder for them to focus their attention—even later, as adults.

No one is sure that the same thing happens in humans, but that's exactly what worries Garry Sigman. "Exposing the developing adolescent brain to nicotine could lead to a high risk of lifelong addiction," he explains.

32. What do we know about the prefrontal cortex?
A. It controls personality and the brain. B. It regulates emotions and behaviors.
C. It finishes developing in adolescence. D. It defends itself against nicotine effect.
33. Why do teen smokers need more nicotine to maintain the same high?
A. Teenagers have fewer receptors in the brain.
B. Nicotine does not reach the brain quickly enough.
C. The brain creates more receptors to handle nicotine.
D. Nicotine has a greater effect on teens' prefrontal cortex.
34. What's Garry Sigman's attitude towards adolescent exposure to nicotine?
A. Optimistic. B. Pessimistic. C. Doubtful. D. Concerned.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
A. Explainer: The Nico-Teen Brain
B. Tobacco, Nicotine, and E-Cigarettes
C. How Nicotine Affects Memory and Learning
D. Nicotine Addiction: Symptoms and Treatments

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

Let's face it; Many children behave badly because they feel their parents are being too strict. They break the rules as a way of protesting their parents' control over them.

Unfortunately, they don't always realize there may be reasons why adults have set the rules in the first place. 36 Kids don't always realize this and can get into a lot of trouble by crossing their parents' red lines.

37 They are told when they have to go to school, how they need to behave in school, when they should go to bed, when they should get up, etc. Often a child feels the rules don't always make sense. 38

As a result, children may become upset that they've been bound by rules that they have no say over. 39 Nevertheless, the effects of doing this could be damaging for them. It is only after the teenager has become addicted to nicotine or starts failing classes in school that it becomes clear there were good reasons for the boundaries that had been set in place.

So what can be done about this? 40 What if we brought up our kids to feel they had more control over the decisions that "control" their lives? In this way, they would feel that they had a voice in the rules within the home and may be more likely to follow them. If children can understand them and be part of the decision-making, it is no longer parents forcing their will on their child; it's about what's best for them and their lives.

- A. How do we let children understand our rules?
B. Often, it's to protect them from being harmed.
C. Children are told to follow certain rules from an early age.
D. Children may view these rules as more beneficial to parents.
E. What if we involved children in discussions about household rules?
F. Sometimes, parents may force rules regardless of the child's feelings.
G. They believe breaking the rules can be a way to break free and "be themselves".

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,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I have had the privilege to meet many amazing people, people who have been my role models and my inspirations. But the greatest 41 was when I had the chance to meet a fourteen-year-old

girl named Nicole.

I had been 42 by the Children's Wish Foundation of Canada, an organization that tries to make the dreams of young people suffering from terminal illnesses come true. Nicole had been 43 with cancer for over two years, and her 44 to the Foundation had been a simple one: She asked if she could meet me. The foundation agreed by flying her here to Los Angeles, and 45 our meeting at Universal Studios.

It was 46 not to like Nicole from the very first moment I met her. Her outgoing personality and great 47 swept me up and immediately 48 my spirits. Her positive attitude about dealing with her disease 49 me. When I mentioned during our initial meeting that I was very sorry that she should have to 50 something so difficult, she thanked me, but replied that she did not want me to feel bad—she wasn't looking for anyone to feel sorry for her. A(n) 51 I had never known before shone in her eyes.

As time went on, I realized how true it was. She didn't want 52—she just wanted to hang out and do things that 53 do together. We ate junk food and shared funny stories. The more we laughed over 54 things, the more our friendship grew. I began to realize that I was just as lucky as she was to have this opportunity to have her 55. I know that wherever she is, or wherever I go, she will always remain in my heart.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. pride | B. honor | C. duty | D. surprise |
| 42. A. contacted | B. followed | C. introduced | D. commanded |
| 43. A. competing | B. staying | C. battling | D. compromising |
| 44. A. attraction | B. response | C. request | D. attachment |
| 45. A. arranging | B. ordering | C. launching | D. designing |
| 46. A. typical | B. impossible | C. common | D. unnecessary |
| 47. A. effort | B. energy | C. force | D. voice |
| 48. A. destroyed | B. kept | C. upped | D. lowered |
| 49. A. confused | B. satisfied | C. frightened | D. amazed |
| 50. A. see through | B. go through | C. give up | D. take up |
| 51. A. shyness | B. anxiety | C. strength | D. relief |
| 52. A. kindness | B. sympathy | C. happiness | D. generosity |
| 53. A. acquaintances | B. strangers | C. patients | D. friends |
| 54. A. unique | B. silly | C. serious | D. formal |
| 55. A. company | B. support | C. respect | 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1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Zhao Taisheng, the principal sanxian player in the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra (HKCO), has a mission 56 (keep) the traditional instrument, sanxian, alive and 57 (devote) his career to perfecting his skill on the instrument and preserving this ancient art since he graduated from college.

Musician Zhao Taisheng calls his favored instrument—the sanxian, or three-stringed lute—a voice for his emotions, a vehicle for charm and honor, 58 a ticket to an eventful life. He regards the sanxian 59 an important part of Chinese folk music tradition. He explains that, in the early decades of the 20th century, the number of students of the sanxian 60 (be) similar to that of those studying other traditional Chinese string instruments such as the pipa or guzheng. However, the instrument began to lose 61 (popular) with the adoption of Western orchestral styles, which preferred softer harmonies.

英语试题 第7页(共8页)

In fact, the sanxian has 62 attractive appearance; It is usually around 120 centimeters long, and has three strings stretched over a fingerboard, 63 allows for extensive glissando, or the glide from one pitch to another. Like most folk traditions, it is difficult to trace the origins of the sanxian. By some 64 (account), it may date back to the Qin Dynasty (221 - 207 BC). Images of similar instruments can be found in a Southern Song Dynasty (1127 - 1279) sculpture, and the characters sauxian, which 65 (literal) mean "three strings", first appeared in a Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) text.

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,为了迎接即将到来的校园艺术节,你校将举办“用英语讲中国故事”的比赛,请你代表学生会用英文拟一份书面通知。内容包括:

1. 活动的时间、地点和意义;
2. 故事主题及时长;
3. 报名方式。

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。

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。

My parents moved to Vermont when I was still a baby. A soft-spoken man, my father settled quietly into his medical practice. Soon the local people accepted him as one of their own. Around town the neighbors greeted my father as "Doc Eppley". And I would always be known as "Doctor Eppley's son". "If you're anything like your father, you'll be a smart boy," my first-grade teacher said. I couldn't stop beaming.

Initially, I was never tired of letting others know that my father was one of the town's most respected people. Somewhere in my teenage years, however, something changed. I was sixteen years old and I grew impatient whenever I heard my neighbors still calling me "Doctor Eppley's son".

My father's name now seemed like an ugly shadow that followed me wherever I went. And so when strangers asked me if I was Doctor Eppley's son, I would reply loudly, "My name is Harold." As an act of rebellion(叛逆), I began to call my father by his first name, Sam. "Why are you acting so rude lately?" my father questioned me one day. "Well, Sam," I replied, "I suppose that bothers you." "You know it hurts me when you call me Sam," my father shouted. "Well, it hurts me when everybody expects me to be just like you. I want to be myself. Let me take it out for a drive," I said, pointing to my father's new car. My father agreed, but not without his usual warning, "Be careful. Keys are in the kitchen." I glared at him, "Sam, I'm sick of being treated like a child. I'm in college now." I jumped into the car and headed down the road, enjoying the beauty of the countryside. My mind was wandering when I hit the car right in front of mine before I knew it. The woman in the car jumped out screaming: "You idiot! What were you looking at?" I surveyed the damage. Both cars had suffered serious dents(凹痕).

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。

I sat there like a guilty child as the woman continued swearing. _____

An hour later, I drove my father's broken new car back home. _____

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