

高三英语试卷

考生注意：

1. 本试卷共 120 分，考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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。

A

Welcome to Science on Sundays

Science on Sundays is a programme of free monthly science talks which always brings the latest discoveries in plant science, as well as research linked to the plant collection at the Botanic Garden, to the visitors in a 30-minute short period of time. The programme in April is about tulips (郁金香).

Introduction

Time: 2:30 pm on Sundays

Title: *In Search of Wild Tulips*

Objects: adults and children aged 12+

Speaker: Brett Wilson at University of Cambridge

Background Information

The planted tulips are a common sight in spring gardens around the world, but have you ever considered where wild tulips grow? The wild ancestors of our much-loved gardening varieties can mostly be found in the mountains and valleys of Central Asia, far from the Netherlands, where most tulips are grown and bred. At the Botanic Garden, we have a National Tulip Collection where we grow many wild species including plenty of species from Central Asia. Over the last four years, Brett Wilson has been using something learned from books and combining with fieldwork to understand the diversity of tulips, with a view of identifying which species are most at risk of extinction.

Come and listen to Brett speak about the research and the adventures that have occurred in our search to find and protect wild tulips in this remote corner of the world. These will be live face-to-face talks taking place in the Botanic Garden Classroom for those visitors with interest.

1. What do we know about *Science on Sundays*?

- A. It focuses on plants.
- B. It is a paid programme.

- C. It appeals only to children.
D. It is a live broadcast on weekdays.
2. How does Brett Wilson understand tulips' diversity?
A. By making assumptions.
B. By picking and collecting tulips.
C. By growing tulips in greenhouses.
D. By combining theory and practice.
3. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
A. To call on visitors to listen to the talks.
B. To advise visitors to plant many more tulips.
C. To call on visitors to take more botany classes.
D. To advise visitors to take adventure in remote areas.

B

It wasn't until I graduated from college that I subsequently realized that knowledge is so endless that I was able to learn for pleasure. A sense of curiosity, rather than perfectionism, guided me. I started to see dictionaries as field guides to the life of language. Looking up words encountered in the wild felt less like a failure and more like an admission that I still didn't know lots of things and an opportunity to discover more.

I cherish my 1954 copy of *Webster's New International Dictionary* given by my roommate. I often consult it during the evening games of Scrabble or midday magazine reading. I mostly read novels at night, in bed, so when I come across unfamiliar words, I fold the bottom of the page and then look them up word by word. When I start encountering these words, the language world seems to shrink to the size of a small town.

Wikipedia answers questions with more questions, opening up pages of information you never asked for. But a dictionary builds on common knowledge, using simple words to explain more complex ones. Using one feels as if I'm opening an oyster (牡蛎) with curiosity. Unknown words become mysteries, and solving them gives me satisfaction. Why always leave them up to guesswork? Why not consult a dictionary and feel the instant contentment of pairing context with a definition?

Dictionaries reward you for paying attention, both to the things you consume and to your own curiosity. They are an entrance into the kind of childish urge to just know things, which I had before learning became a duty instead of a game.

For most of you, dictionaries are a gateway into that kind of unconsidered knowledge-seeking. They remind you that, when it comes to learning, allowing your curiosity is just as important as paying attention. After all, isn't curiosity really just another form of attention? Following your curiosity instead of pushing it away, consult your dictionary and feel connected to more than what's right in front of you.

4. What does consulting dictionaries mean to the author?
- A. A guide to shape his character.
B. A complete admission of failure.
C. A chance to explore the unknown.
D. A unique way of perfecting himself.
5. What does “cherish” underlined in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Prize. B. Lost. C. Edit. D. Publish.
6. Why is Wikipedia mentioned in paragraph 3?
- A. To show disadvantages of dictionaries.
B. To indicate the importance of technology.
C. To introduce another powerful learning tool.
D. To prove the benefits of using the search engine.
7. What does the author try to do in the last paragraph?
- A. Raise doubts. B. Make an appeal.
C. Give a warning. D. Express thanks.

C

Latin America’s first renewable fuel-powered, garbage-trapping wheel is cleaning one of Panama’s dirtiest rivers. It is powered by water and solar energy. It pulls waste out of the Juan Diaz River. Most of the waste comes from the capital area of Panama City where about 2 million people live. Thousands of kilograms of garbage flow down the river into the ocean each year.

As the leader of the project, Robert Getman said, “Cleaning beaches is good, but it is more effective and cheaper to trap garbage in rivers because when it reaches the ocean, the environmental and economic cost becomes too high.”

The Juan Diaz River is one of the most polluted in Panama. Waste systems in the area are poor, and land development is not well supervised (监督). The river also passes through Panama City, one of Central America’s largest cities. Still, the waterway and its mangrove trees are home to wildlife like turtles and birds. According to this situation, the environmental group Marea Verde launched the wheel in late September, which is named Wanda Diaz. By the middle of October, it had gathered 28.6 cubic meters of plastic bottles from the water. Over five years, Marea Verde projects have slowed the spread of waste along the Juan Diaz River and other Panama’s rivers. Several years ago, the group launched its “Barrier or Trash” technology, a floating device. It captured more than 100 metric tons of waste in the Matias Hernandez River within two years.

The Baltimore Bay “Trashwheel” in the United States is the model for Marea Verde’s machine, Wanda Diaz. However, Wanda Diaz is more advanced and superior in terms of technology, and it even has cameras with artificial intelligence (AI) that can recognize and sort different plastics.

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【 ♪ 高三英语 第 3 页 (共 8 页) ♪ 】

The study, presented on August 1 at the 2022 Alzheimer's Association International Conference in San Diego, followed over 10,000 Brazilians whose average age was 51 for up to 10 years. Just over half of the study participants were women.

Cognitive testing, which included immediate and delayed word recall, word recognition and verbal fluency were performed at the beginning and end of the study, and the participants were inquired about their diet. "In Brazil, ultra-processed foods make up 25% to 30% of the total calorie intake. We eat a lot of hamburgers, chocolate and white bread. It's not very different, unfortunately, from many other western countries," said co-author Dr. Claudia Suemoto, an assistant professor.

Ultra-processed foods are defined as "industrial formulations of food substances (oils, fats, sugars, starch, and protein isolates) that contain little or no whole foods and typically include flavorings, colorings and other chemical additives", according to the study.

12. What is Tanzi's attitude towards the new study?
- A. Doubtful. B. Objective. C. Ambiguous. D. Disapproving.
13. What can we know about the new study?
- A. Its participants were over 50 years old.
B. It followed the participants for a period of time.
C. It proved men had a faster rate of cognitive decline than women.
D. It first found ultra-processed foods could raise the risk of obesity.
14. What were the participants asked to do in the study?
- A. Eat their favorite foods.
B. Introduce their daily routine.
C. Enhance their verbal fluency.
D. Take a series of cognitive tests.
15. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. The substances of ultra-processed foods
B. The appropriate intake of ultra-processed foods
C. Cognitive decline linked to ultra-processed foods
D. Ultra-processed foods causing executive functioning loss

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Productive people have one thing in common: a solid routine consisting of small habits that help them to keep a healthy mindset and lifestyle. 16. Research has shown that a habit takes approximately 21 days to become normal behavior. So here are some habits you can start to practice to become a productive person.

● Establish a morning routine

The most effective way of staying productive is to wake up at the same time every day,



even on the weekends. 17. By performing small, routine tasks like opening your windows as soon as you wake up, your body and mind will know that it's time to begin your day's work. You should also take a couple of minutes to stretch before getting ready, and then make your bed. These may seem like unimportant tasks, but they set the tone for remaining productive throughout the day.

● Make daily to-do lists

18. Some people prefer to make their to-do lists first thing in the morning, while others like to do them each night to prepare for the day ahead. Either way, it will help you to keep on track and to manage your time and workload efficiently.

● 19

Writing down and organizing your thoughts can help you to track and achieve goals. You should even write down your accomplishments in your diary, no matter how small, to help motivate you to keep going. You can also track the progress of your bigger goals and make notes of the smaller tasks you can accomplish to achieve them. 20.

- A. Keep a journal
- B. Having enough sleeping is important
- C. Motivate someone else to make notes
- D. This helps your body maintain its biorhythm
- E. Making a list of priorities for the day helps you to stay on track
- F. For many of them, it doesn't take long to integrate into their routine
- G. The process of recording will help you to reflect and boost brain function

第二部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30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。

Being able to hop on a plane and travel somewhere is great, but sitting up in first class is a whole other ballgame compared to economy. 21, for an elderly woman Violet, her new-found friend has got her back.

Violet was 22 from New York when she 23 a friendship with Jack. Despite the total 24 in their backgrounds and life stories, they didn't 25 them from chatting.

As they 26 the plane, however, Violet realized what the 27 meant for Jack. When they were led into the plane, Violet got the 28 of her life.

Jack walked up to Violet on the airplane and requested that she 29 seats with him.

The man was seated in the "upper-class cabin". Traveling in this level of 30 and luxury has always been Violet's dream so you can just imagine the 31 on her face when she heard Jack's request. But for Jack, he just wanted to 32 Violet's day.

The encounter was so 33 for Violet that she wanted to take a photo because she knew

her daughter wouldn't believe what 34 to her.

Leah, the attending flight stewardess, helped her take the photo and 35 it to Violet's daughter. She said that it was a 36 flight for her too. She shared in the post that she had 37 with athletes like footballers and celebrities like supermodels and Hollywood movie stars, but Jack and Violet were by far her 38.

This story is a 39 example of how what might be a small act of 40 for you could make a huge difference to someone else.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. Originally | B. Luckily | C. Exactly | D. Primarily |
| 22. A. reminding | B. attacking | C. driving | D. traveling |
| 23. A. showed off | B. took away | C. struck up | D. gave out |
| 24. A. difference | B. common | C. interest | D. attraction |
| 25. A. save | B. spare | C. conduct | D. stop |
| 26. A. boarded | B. observed | C. recommended | D. feared |
| 27. A. ownership | B. professorship | C. membership | D. friendship |
| 28. A. suffering | B. surprise | C. fare | D. trick |
| 29. A. combine | B. charge | C. swap | D. provide |
| 30. A. depression | B. comfort | C. excitement | D. insecurity |
| 31. A. expression | B. option | C. opinion | D. recovery |
| 32. A. miss | B. pay | C. make | D. win |
| 33. A. right | B. amazing | C. inseparable | D. awkward |
| 34. A. happened | B. ordered | C. limited | D. fixed |
| 35. A. sell | B. bring | C. throw | D. send |
| 36. A. regretful | B. shy | C. special | D. friendly |
| 37. A. lived | B. flown | C. compromised | D. agreed |
| 38. A. solutions | B. victims | C. experiences | D. favorites |
| 39. A. perfect | B. tough | C. narrow | D. calm |
| 40. A. rescue | B. terrorism | C. kindness | D. carelessness |

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。

Huge numbers of bees and butterflies are falling, even in quiet forests. A 15-year survey finds bees 41 build their nests above ground are especially 42 risk. Habitat loss, pesticide (农药) use, and other human impacts are often blamed for the 43 (document) decline of insects in recent decades. Researchers have found that even in forests where only a few human 44 (being) often go, some bees and butterflies are declining. In the past 15 years, the number of bees and butterflies 45 (drop) sharply in a forest in the southeast US. In addition, the population of bee species there has fallen by 39%.

Five times between 2007 46 2022, the researchers surveyed the insects in three forest

areas in northern Georgia. The sites were 47 (relative) undisturbed by humans and didn't have common invasive plants.

The researchers doubt climate change may be warming the region and affecting the survival of bees and butterflies. Invasive insects may also be to blame, especially for the decline of bees like leaf-cutting bees 48 (live) in hollow tree trunks. The researchers show that among all the species, leaf-cutting bees are the 49 (hard) hit species, possibly because foreign wood-nesting bees may defeat them for nest sites or because their nests fail 50 (protect) them from higher temperatures.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dad and I go to my grandparents' home last weekend. Besides visited my grandparents, we wanted to help them to have the broadband network fixing. Dad asked the communication company to do it in the advance. A technician came on time and finished his work rapid. Then it was my turn. I just taught my grandparents what to use their smart phones step by step. Soon we learned to read news, shop online or do something else. They showed much interest in video chat, which they thought was the most useful functions. Now, I usually chat my grandparents online.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校将组织大家去附近的村庄参观。请你给外教 Jim 写一封邮件邀请他一起参加该活动,内容包括:

1. 活动时间、地点和目的;
2. 参观内容:新农村建设。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已为你写好。

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