

绝密★启用前

三晋名校联盟
2022—2023 学年（下）高三顶尖计划联考
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 does the man want?

A.A model ship.

B.Some chips.

C.Some toys.

2.How does the woman feel finally?

A.Worried.

B.Disappointed.

C.Encouraged.

3.Where are the speakers now probably?

A.On the highway.

B.In a parking lot.

C.In a hotel.

4.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A.Painting a picture.

B.Making an appointment.

C.Moving into their new house.

5.What made the woman wait so long for the clothes?

A.A traffic accident.

B.The wrong delivery.

C. Not getting a message.

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 does the man say about the piano lesson?

A.It's boring.

B.It's interesting.

C.It's expensive.

7.How much do the woman's piano lessons cost each?

A.8.5 pounds.

B.10 pounds.

C.10.5 pounds.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8.How is Jack getting on with his Chinese learning?

A.He has given it up.

B.He has found a new way.

C.He has made little progress.

9.How is Katherine learning Chinese?

A.By watching movies.

B.By listening to songs.

C.By communicating with others.

10.Where did Katherine get her learning resources?

A.From her friend.

B.From her teacher.

C.From the Internet.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11.What does the woman think of Mike's behavior?

when February 18 rolls around, be sure to wish these books a Happy Birthday!

Does the same person illustrate every cover?

Just about every Who Was? cover(except two)is illustrated by Nancy Harrison,who has been working on the series since the very first book.

How long does it take to complete one book?

It can take years!And sometimes the books are finished much more quickly.From the time an author is contracted to write the manuscript,through editing,copy editing,design and illustration,to publication,it takes—on average—eighteen to twenty-four months.

21.How many Who Was? books are published every year on average?

- A.About 10. B.About 12. C.About 15. D.About 17.

22.What is Nancy Harrison good at doing?

- A.Writing books. B.Selling books. C.Producing ideas. D.Drawing pictures.

23.What do we learn about Penguin's Who Was?series?

- A.It is intended for adult readers. B.It is better received than other series.
C.It focuses on people with achievements. D.Its subjects are usually decided by readers.

B

Dwayne Johnson said this week he returned to a 7-Eleven in Hawaii to "right the wrong" of stealing candy when he was a teenager.

In an Instagram post,the star explained that his family was“broke as hell”when he was living on the island and, for nearly a year when he was 14, he would steal a Snickers(士力架)bar from the store on the way to the gym“every day” as his pre-workout snack because he couldn't afford to buy one.

He recalled that“the same clerk was there every day and always just turned her head and never searched me”, but admitted that his actions had been weighing on his conscience(良心) for three decades.

Johnson documented the recent visit to the store, in which he emptied the shelves of every Snickers bar, bought them and then left the candy bars for any customer to take for free.

"If somebody looks like they're stealing Snickers, give them these so they don't steal it,"Johnson told the store clerk.

He wrote that he realized the deed might seem“silly”,but every time he came back home to Hawaii and drove by 7-Eleven,he always knew he“needed to go in and clean out every Snickers bar they had--the right way.

Johnson racked up a bill of \$298 and also tipped the clerk who had to count the dozens of bars he bought and another cashier who was working at the time. The former wrestling star even posed for selfies with fans while trying to film the visit.

“We can't change the past and some of the dumb stuff we may have done, but every once in a while we can do something to make up for that fault—and maybe put a big smile on some strangers' faces," Johnson said.

24.How did Dwayne Johnson feel about what he did at the age of 14?

- A.Guilty. B.Shocked. C.Nervous. D.Confused.

25.Why did Dwayne Johnson spend \$298 on Snickers bars?

- A.To thank the store clerk. B.To show off his wealth.
C.To realize his childhood dream. D.To make up for his past behaviour.

26.What do we learn about Dwayne Johnson?

- A.He was born into a rich family. B.He was lazy when he was young.
C.He was responsible for his behaviour. D.He was once caught by the clerk.

27.What does the author want to tell us by sharing Dwayne Johnson's story?

- A.Honesty is the best policy. B.It's never too late to mend.
C.What's done cannot be undone. D.Actions speak louder than words.

C

Be it sugar,computer games or social media, the response in our brain is the same: It produces the“feel-good”neurochemical called dopamine(多巴胺), which brings feelings of pleasure and motivation.“It may be even more important for motivation than for actual pleasure,"says Dr. Anna Lembke, a Stanford Medical School psychiatrist and researcher.

A dopamine hit brings about pleasure,which is quickly followed by pain, in order to keep us motivated. Lembke says this balancing see-saw of pleasure and pain made sense in the time of early humans,when they had to constantly search for basic needs—food, water, and shelter.“It's

really a smart method to make sure that no matter what we do, that's pleasurable. It doesn't last very long and it's followed by pain so that immediately we're searching again," she explains.

But, in modern life, we live in a world of abundance, and Lembke says our brains weren't evolved for the "fire hose of dopamine" of sugar, social media, the Internet, TV, drugs or anything else so easily available. In short, Lembke says, almost every behavior has become a drug.

When we're repeatedly exposed to our pleasure-producing stimuli (刺激物), our brains adjust and, eventually, we need more and more just to feel "normal", or not in pain. That's called a "dopamine deficit state", and the cycle that leads us there can actually lead to depression or anxiety.

Finally, Lembke says, this is a universal problem—not one limited to those of us struggling with the disease of addiction—that has come with living in modern life.

To maintain balance and wholeheartedness, we have to strike a pleasure-pain balance, which, in a time of abundance and over-consumption, means intentionally avoiding pleasure and seeking the kind of purposeful pain that keeps us healthy, such as exercise or resisting certain temptations. "By doing that," Lembke says, "we will reset reward pathways and ultimately be a lot happier. It's simple but not easy, but it's well worth doing."

28. What do we learn about dopamine?

- A. It makes our body balanced. B. It brings temporary pleasure.
C. It makes us impatient. D. It brings unbearable pain.

29. What does Lembke think of the balancing see-saw of pleasure and pain in ancient times?

- A. It was useless. B. It was harmful. C. It was meaningful. D. It was impossible.

30. What does the underlined word "there" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. The state of feeling normal. B. Too many pleasure-producing stimuli.
C. The state of happiness. D. A dopamine deficit state.

31. What is Dr. Anna Lembke's final suggestion?

- A. Experiencing necessary pain. B. Avoiding having fun.
C. Running after comfort. D. Having abundant resources.

D

The Dead Sea is an amazing wonder of the world: the lowest exposed spot on Earth, where the water is so full of salt that bathers float right to the top.

But today the Dead Sea is drying up, and its banks are collapsing. The water level is dropping close to 4 feet every year. The main part of the lake is now around 950 feet deep—about 15% shallower, and a third of the surface area, compared to its shape half a century ago.

"You've seen a living disaster in front of your eyes," says Jake Ben Zaken, an Israeli who says he operates the only passenger boats on the Dead Sea.

As the lake recedes, it changes the landscape around it in both beautiful and harmful ways. Beautiful salt formations are revealed where the water dries up. But there are also terrible scenes of beaches and parking lots swallowed up by sinkholes along the shore.

Solutions have been proposed to replenish (填满) the Dead Sea, but no significant action has been taken to prevent its further destruction. Climate change makes recovery of the lake seem even further out of reach.

The Dead Sea is a landlocked lake that's partly in Jordan, Israel and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The lake—named the Dead Sea because it contains too much salt and is not suitable for aquatic (水生的) life—has been drying up for decades.

"It's a human-made problem," say environmental researchers and officials. In a region where water is rare, Israel, Jordan and Syria in the last several decades have diverted (改道) the freshwater sources that feed the Dead Sea, for drinking water and irrigation. Plus, Israeli and Jordanian companies evaporate (蒸发) Dead Sea water to harvest its rich minerals for export. The part of the lake with Israeli hotels, a popular spot for tourists to float in Dead Sea water, is actually an artificial evaporation pool in the lake's southern basin.

32. How deep was the main part of the Dead Sea 50 years ago probably?

- A. About 800 feet. B. About 1,000 feet.
C. About 1,100 feet. D. About 1,300 feet.

33. What does the underlined word "recedes" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Goes up. B. Gets popular. C. Flows over. D. Becomes smaller.

34. What's the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. The solutions to the problem. B. The future of the Dead Sea.

- C.The reasons for the problem. D.The situation of the Dead Sea.
- 35.Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A.The Dead Sea Is Dying B.The Dead Sea Is Recovering
- C.The Dead Sea—a Salty Lake with Minerals D.The Dead Sea—a Place for Tourists to Float

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。

Anyone who has an idea worth sharing is capable of giving a powerful talk. The only thing that truly matters in public speaking is not confidence,stage presence,or smooth talking.__36__

I am using the word“idea”quite broadly here. It doesn't have to be a scientific breakthrough,a genius invention, or a complex legal theory. __37__ Or a human insight illustrated with the power of a story. Or a beautiful image that has meaning. Or an event you wish might happen in the future. Or perhaps just a reminder of what matters most in life.

An idea is anything that can change how people see the world. If you can create a great idea in people's minds,you have done something amazing. You have given them a gift of incalculable value. __38__

But,more likely,you have far more in you worth sharing than you're even aware of. You don't have to have invented something. You've led a life that is yours and yours only.__39__ There are insights to be drawn from some of those experiences that are absolutely worth sharing. You just have to figure out which ones.

__40__ You've invented nothing.You're not particularly creative. You don't see yourself as super-intelligent. You don't have any particularly brilliant ideas about the future. You're not even sure there's anything you're super-passionate about.

Well,I grant you,that's a tough starting point. To be worth an audience's time,most talks require grounding in something that has some depth. It's theoretically possible that the best thing you can do for now is to continue your journey,and search for something that really does grab you and make you want to go deep.

- A.Everything is hard at first.
- B.It can be a simple how-to.
- C.It's having something worth saying.
- D.You need to have confidence in yourself.
- E.There are experiences you've had that are unique to you.
- F.In a very real sense,a little piece of you has become part of them.
- G.You may feel that you've done nothing that would be worth giving a talk about.

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。

Throughout history,female scientists,engineers and mathematicians have changed the world. But while their __41__ have been massive, their names and their stories have __42__ been publicized. Physicist Jess Wade wanted to __43__ the stories of great scientific pioneers who may be overlooked and she __44__ a unique way to do that:writing Wikipedia pages.

Wade told CBS News that while the __45__ of women in science is small in comparison to that of men,she has always had __46__ in the field. When she was a graduate student,Wade __47__ an inspiring woman in science,Kim Cobb,who is a climate scientist at Brown University.

"So when I met her I thought she is a(n) __48__ person and I need to learn more about her. When I did a little search,I couldn't __49__ any information about her. What I __50__ was a Wikipedia page but it wasn't there."

That's how Wade got the __51__—to start writing Wikipedia pages for diverse people in science who don't yet have them.

In her free time, Wade searches the Internet to __52__ information,and then she gets to work writing Wikipedia pages. She's written more than 1,700 so far.

Wade is now making a __53__ for herself in science,and she knows she wouldn't be here without those who came before her.“We all have a role to __54__ in making science a more diverse and __55__ place," she said.

- 41.A.ambitions B.potentials C. achievements D.demands

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 42. A. naturally | B. permanently | C. rarely | D. regularly |
| 43. A. share | B. choose | C. read | D. appreciate |
| 44. A. thought little of | B. came up with | C. passed down | D. left out |
| 45. A. goal | B. progress | C. responsibility | D. number |
| 46. A. concepts | B. role models | C. safety rules | D. followers |
| 47. A. referred to | B. turned down | C. ran across | D. took in |
| 48. A. awesome | B. ordinary | C. serious | D. patient |
| 49. A. remember | B. identify | C. offer | D. find |
| 50. A. desired | B. accepted | C. recommended | D. acknowledged |
| 51. A. help | B. order | C. belief | D. idea |
| 52. A. collect | B. post | C. manage | D. correct |
| 53. A. suggestion | B. will | C. name | D. request |
| 54. A. make | B. play | C. select | D. decide |
| 55. A. fairer | B. safer | C. quieter | D. wider |

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。

Two villages have been named the Best Tourism Villages 2022 by the World Tourism Organization, thanks to their achievements in balancing tourism with economic development while 56 (stick) to environmental protection.

According to the organization, 32 villages in 18 countries and regions including Austria, Chile and China 57 (award) the recognition late on Tuesday. China's Dazhai village in the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region 58 Jingzhu Village in Chongqing won the recognition.

Figures cited from the county's culture and tourism bureau show that tourism development in Dazhai 59 (bring) great economic benefits to villagers and created more jobs for them since the village started to develop tourism around 2003.

60 the bureau has pointed out, though the village only received 32,000 visits in 2004, the number rose 61 (sharp) to nearly 798,000 in 2019 before COVID-19 emerged. The villagers' average income among its 1,212 people of 271 households, also saw 62 rise from 700 yuan per year (\$100) to over 34,500 yuan in 2019, the bureau said.

Jingzhu village, the other village 63 (recognize) by the World Tourism Organization this year, is located in Wulong district of southwest Chongqing and over half of the villagers work in the tourism industry.

The World Tourism Organization began to award Best Tourism Villages across the world in 2021 64 (promote) the cultural heritage protection and sustainable development of villages. China so far has four villages winning the title, 65 the other two being Yucun village in Zhejiang and Xidi village in Anhui.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英文报最新一期 Hot Topic 栏目讨论的话题是“如何改善免疫系统”。请你写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 免疫系统的重要性;
2. 我们应该如何提高免疫力。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。参考词汇: 免疫系统 immune system

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 world was in a constant state of change and I was having trouble keeping up. Life with

Mom,Dad,and my sister,Linda,had always been comfortable and fairly predictable. My grades were good, and Linda and I got on well. We played together and fought together, the way sisters do. As the older one,I was used to being told to set an example, which wasn't too difficult, since Linda was only two years younger, and she usually wanted to do anything I did, anyway. Life was pretty good.

Then the changes started coming,

First came a family meeting with surprising news that would change my world. We were moving. Our new home would be across the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, in another borough of New York City. We were leaving the only home I had ever known. Even worse, it would occur right before the beginning of sixth grade. Not only would I not be able to graduate from elementary school with my friends, but I would have to start middle school with a class full of kids who had known each other,and bonded,since kindergarten. Where would that leave me?

I spent the summer adjusting to a new neighborhood, literally being the new kid on the block. Making friends didn't come easily to me,and it didn't help being the eldest child of immigrant parents. I was different, and being different is the last thing any middle school student wants. The fear of starting a new school hung over me like a black cloud, damaging each summer day.

The first day of school arrived way too quickly. I entered my new classroom trying very hard not to appear as scared as I felt, but it wasn't easy. Twenty-eight faces turned to look up at me as I followed the Assistant Principal into the room.They all looked so cool, and some of the girls even wore make-up. How would I ever fit in? I was out of touch in every way possible. I wasn't allowed to wear make-up or nail polish. Most of my clothes were handmade, sewn by my mother and grandmother.

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。

Mr. Bernstein welcomed me to the classroom and introduced me to my new desk mate—Janet.

We walked to the cafeteria,sat together,and opened our lunch bags.

