

## 高三英语

### 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

##### Roadside Oddities

There are many different types of roadside oddities, from giant museums to a person's garage. The one thing they have in common is that they all spark people's interest and cause them to stop. Do you want to know more about those odd roadside attractions? You'll just have to pull off the road to find out!

##### What Is The Thing?

Driving between Texas and Arizona, you can't miss the signs for The Thing. Giant billboards at the side of the road ask, "The Thing? What is it?" They call it the "Mystery of the Desert." Whatever else it is, The Thing is one of thousands of roadside attractions around the world. Roadside attractions are weird and wonderful. They invite people to stop and check them out.

##### Boll Weevil Monument

You've probably heard of monuments for presidents, but have you ever seen one for a bug? The Boll Weevil Monument in Enterprise, Alabama, is one of the only statues in the world dedicated to a pest. In 1915, the bug destroyed the city's cotton crops, forcing farmers to grow different types of plants, such as peanuts. In the end, growing crops other than cotton helped the people of Enterprise. So they built a monument to honor the weevil.

##### Lucy the Elephant

In 1881, James V. Lafferty built the world's largest elephant to attract people to the land he was selling. The six-story building in Margate City, New Jersey, is covered with 12,000 square feet (3,658 sq m) of metal. Today, Lucy the Elephant is one of America's oldest roadside attractions. You can still climb inside her.

##### World's Largest Basket

When you're going on a picnic, you often pack a picnic basket, but not one that's seven stories tall! Employees at the Longaberger Basket Company in Newark, Ohio, get to work inside the world's largest basket. The building is a replica of Longaberger's Medium Market Basket. When it was first built, a local pilot flew his small plane through the handles!

21. What is *Roadside Oddities* mostly about?

- A. How to plan a trip to see roadside attractions.
- B. How wonderful and odd roadside attractions are.
- C. How roadside attractions are built.
- D. Where to buy roadside attractions.

22. What caused the farmers to build the monument to the boll weevil?

- A. The boll weevil helped farmers decide to grow new plants.
- B. The boll weevil ate all the bugs harmful to plants.
- C. The boll weevil helped all the cotton to grow.
- D. The boll weevil was a roadside attraction.

23. What do the world's largest elephant and the world's largest picnic basket have in common?

- A. Both are built the way people can go inside.
- B. Both are located in the State of Ohio.

- C. Both are no longer open to visitors.
- D. Both were built by the same person.

B

One cold winter day, a dog walked to the edge of an icy river in Poland. Nobody knew for sure where the dog came from or what he was doing there. But he was about to have a big adventure.

Without warning, the ice that the dog was standing on broke away from the land. The dog was swept down the river on the sheet of ice half the size of a football field. The frightened dog looked for a way to get back to the shore, but he was trapped on the ice. The river was too cold for him to swim to safety.

Some firefighters saw the dog drifting down the river as he passed through their city. They tried to help him, but they couldn't reach him. The firefighters could only watch as the ice carried the dog farther down the river.

On the fourth day, the dog passed the mouth of the river and was swept out into the Baltic Sea. He had traveled more than 75 miles (120 km) from where he began. He was moving farther away from land and any hope of rescue. The piece of ice he was standing on shrank to the size of a picnic table.

The dog was facing a deadly end to his adventure, but his luck was about to change. Some scientists and sailors aboard a research ship named the Baltica were passing through the area. They saw an animal moving on the ice in the distance and decided to ascertain.

At first, people on the ship thought the animal was a seal. They were amazed when they got closer and saw that the "seal" had four legs, floppy ears, and a tail. They had found a dog floating on the ice 15 miles (24 km) from land.

The Baltica's sailors were able to bring their ship close to the dog. They lowered a net next to the dog, but he was too scared to climb into it. The dog even slipped and fell into the cold water while they were trying to help him. Luckily, he was able to climb back onto the slippery ice.

Fearing that the dog would drown, the crew lowered a raft. Adam, the ship's mechanic, used the raft to get close to the dog. Adam grabbed the dog by the back of the neck and pulled him into the raft.

Now, Baltic is the mascot of the research ship that found him and travels with the crew everywhere. He has many fans around the world who learned about his incredible journey and rescue. The president of Poland even wrote a letter to the crew of the ship, praising them for saving Baltic's life. Baltic started out cold, wet, and alone on the ice but ended up warm, dry, and surrounded by new friends.

24. What is the main problem in this story?

- A. The dog slipped into the water.
- B. The dog was trapped on a piece of floating ice.
- C. The dog had nothing to eat for days.
- D. The river was too cold for the dog to swim in.

25. How do you understand the underlined word in paragraph 5?

- A. Do some research
- B. Solve a problem
- C. Rescue someone
- D. Try to find out more about it

26. What can best describe the dog?

- A. Adventurous and Lucky
- B. Brave and Persistent
- C. Homeless and Brave
- D. Scared and Fortunate

27. What can be the best title of the article?

- A. A 15-mile Icy Adventure.
- B. Baltic Rescue
- C. An Adventurous Dog
- D. An Incredible Journey

C

A comic called Finnish Nightmares has come under the spotlight on Chinese social media and generated a new term "jingfen", referring to being "spiritually Finnish". Matti, the main character in the comic, is a typical Finn who fears small talk and doesn't like people entering his personal space.

"Matti tries his best to do to others as he wishes to be done to him: to give space, be polite and not bother with unnecessary conversations," Chen Si, 26, who studied in Finland said, "In Finland, you don't expect someone to sit beside you if there are other seats available."

Why has this seemingly awkward social conduct struck a chord with so many young Chinese people? This may be because today's young people need more privacy and space than any previous generations. "It has inspired many of them to silently rebel against unwanted socialization, which makes them feel uncomfortable," reported website Culture Trip.

The phenomenon has also been attributed to the one-child policy. Most modern young Chinese have grown up without siblings and with very few cousins. "I believe that there are many more cases of 'jingfen' in our generation compared to our parents' generation. ... they find they can live alone happily," Chen said.

"Chinese people do have a shy and introverted side, like the Finnish. Moreover, modern technology has changed our ways of communication. It distances us from each other, especially young people. They might become a little anthropophobic(人群恐怖症), just like Matti." said

Yang Xinyi, a professor of Finnish language and culture at Beijing Foreign Studies University.

But living alone and avoiding unnecessary human contact doesn't necessarily have to be a bad thing. For many people, "jingfen" doesn't actually mean refusing to socialize. Instead, living in a busy society that places great pressure on their shoulders, many people just want to keep some personal space for themselves. Indeed, if a person seems as introverted and unapproachable as Matti, they could still be warm and friendly on the inside

28. What are the Finnish famous for?

- A. Being social animals. B. Being self-centered and distant.  
C. Producing popular comics. D. Respecting private space.

29. Why do young Chinese like Matti?

- A. They're fond of chasing trendy things. B. They're anthropophobic like Matti.  
C. Matti bears ideal characters they lack. D. Matti is successfully marketed by its company.

30. Which of the following may Chen Si agree with?

- A. Young Chinese rebel against socialization.  
B. One-child policy contributes to solo life of the young.  
C. Communication styles distance people from each other.  
D. The Finnish always keep a far conversation distance.

31. What's the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Jingfen has its own merits.  
B. Jingfen doesn't mean avoiding socializing.  
C. Modern people are under huge social pressure.  
D. A warm heart lies behind a shy face.

D

Becoming a grown up means something very different than it used to. In 1975, there was one dominant adult milestone—family formation—that people largely experienced during their 20s.

Today, while the milestones have remained the same, the pathways are more diverse.

An adult today is educated and employed, though not necessarily married or a parent. A majority of Americans view education and employment as extremely important milestones of adulthood, while more than half of young Americans believe that marrying and having children are not very important in order to become an adult. Most still marry, eventually, but singleness lasts longer. In the 1970s, 80 percent of Americans married by age 30. Now that same percentage will be married by 45.

A majority of Americans believe individuals should finish school and be employed full-time by a median age of 22, but when asked when individuals should become financially independent, a majority of Americans responded with a median age of 21. Clearly, most Americans believe young people should accomplish economic milestones before starting a family.

More young people are employed full-time overall, but women have been the “driving force” behind that growth. In 1975, just under 50 percent of young women were employed. Now that share is above two-thirds. Further, forty years ago essentially all of the women out of the labor force were occupied as homemakers, and now that percentage is less than half. Over the same period, women's fortunes have increased while men's have declined, though the genders haven't reached parity(平等).

About a third of those between the ages of 18 and 34 rely on their parents for financial assistance, and that share may actually be larger, as “financial independence” means different things to different people. Young people may omit(略去) the financial help from their parents such as a down payment for a mortgage or help paying the rent or other bills, when reporting their income. This kind of help should not be underestimated.

32. What do modern young Americans think of family formation?

- A. It limits personal freedom.
- B. It shouldn't be a sign of adulthood.
- C. It should be finished at an early age.
- D. It is easier than achieving financial independence.

33. The comparison of Americans' marriage age today with that in the 1970s indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Today's Americans are less willing to marry
- B. Most Americans now prefer an early marriage
- C. The marriage rate in the American society has dropped
- D. Late marriage is increasingly popular among Americans

34. Which of the following sentences can best summarize Paragraph 4?

- A. Males lag behind females in finding an employment.
- B. Young women drive the growth in the U.S. workforce.
- C. Workers of both genders earn equal salaries and respect today.
- D. Success means different things to different groups of young people.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Women gain financial independence earlier than men.
- B. Young people cannot lead a decent life with their income.
- C. Many young people suffer from poor housing conditions.
- D. More than 1/3 of young people are still financially dependent.

### 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。

More and more Western architects, real estate developers, and interior designers are using the principles of the Chinese practice of feng shui in their life and work. Previously, Westerners frowned upon feng shui as mere superstition(迷信). \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_.

Feng shui, meaning “wind” and “water” in Chinese, is an ancient form of geomancy, or the art of aligning things in the environment to create harmony and good luck. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_.

Feng shui experts generally recommend simple changes; for example, they instruct people not to sit with their back to the door because they can be caught off guard and startled unnecessarily. Or they encourage business owners to put an aquarium(鱼缸) in the entrance of their building since an aquarium symbolizes abundance, as in the saying, “there are always more fish in the sea.”

The theory behind feng shui is that there is an invisible life force or energy, called ch'i (“chee”) that circulates through all things--rooms, buildings, people, hills, rivers, power lines. If ch'i flows smoothly and freely, then things go well for people. If ch' is blocked, then the people in that space may feel discomfort or unhappiness. Relying on tools and knowledge that are centuries old, trained feng shui experts can sense immediately if the ch'i is circulating properly. \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_. Those who built their huts facing north were battered by the wind and dust from the Gobi Desert in Mongolia. In contrast, those who built their huts facing south enjoyed the warmth of the sun and protection from the wind. As a result, south became the favored direction. Over the years, south came to be associated with fame, fortune, summer, the number nine, and the color red.

Today the work of feng shui masters is in great demand among Chinese populations in China, Singapore, Malaysia, and the Philippines. \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_. Well-known architects, designers, and business people no longer view the practice skeptically. In fact, there are many popular books filled with anecdotes about people whose lives have been dramatically changed by feng shui.

- A. Feng shui experts consider the shape, size, and location of objects as well as materials, colors, and numbers
- B. Initially, people built their huts on the basis of the local climate.
- C. An art and a science, feng shui aims to create both physical and psychological comfort.
- D. Sharp corners, narrow openings, poor lighting, and clutter are some of the many factors that can create blocked or unfavorable ch'i.
- E. Now the ancient art of feng shui has migrated to the West.
- F. Nowadays, however, feng shui is becoming more accepted in places outside of Asia, such as the United States, Canada, Europe and Latin America.
- G. Feng shui grew out of the practical experience of farmers in southern China over 3,000 years ago.

### 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。

Dads have a language all their own, one that's not difficult to decode.

“Have you checked the oil in the car?” my father used to say to me, his \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ of “Hello, hope you are well.”

Sometimes our phone calls would begin with an inquiry about the oil and \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ an inquiry about the oil, with not a lot in between.

Fathers have a lot of love to give, but it's often supplied through the medium of \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ advice. The affectionate phrase “You made my life better from the moment you were born” may be rarely heard, but there is the more common “I'll

- 5 -

hold the ladder while you get the leaves off the roof.”

Why can't we fathers just say "I love you" or "It's great to see you"? The point is: That's  
44 what we are saying. You just have to 45 from the language that is Fatherlish.

Listen closely enough and the phrase "I love you" can be heard in the 46 lengthier  
"I could come around Saturday and replace the silicon seal around the base of your toilet  
because I 47 that thing is getting really smelly."

The 48 phrase "You made my life better from the moment you were born" may be rarely heard, 49 the gist is  
there in the more common "I'll hold the ladder while you get the leaves off the roof."

When I was 17, I went on my first road trip. My father stood on the corner in the predawn of a cold morning to 50  
us farewell.

"Highways are dangerous," he said, "so don't try 51 anything faster than a horse and buggy. And take a break  
every two hours. And, 52 you stop for gas, you really should check the oil."

At the time we thought his 53 was pretty funny and would chant "horse-and-buggy, horse-and-buggy" every time I  
54 the accelerator to overtake some other speeding vehicle.

Dad's long gone now. But after all these years, I realize that had I owned a 55 of  
The Fatherlish-to-English dictionary, I'd have understood that what my friend and I so  
casually mocked was simply Dad's attempt at affection.

- |                    |                 |                |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. version     | B. expression   | C. explanation | D. direction      |
| 42. A. talk about  | B. wrestle with | C. carry out   | D. end with       |
| 43. A. practical   | B. technical    | C. detailed    | D. important      |
| 44. A. basically   | B. never        | C. exactly     | D. seldom         |
| 45. A. translate   | B. transport    | C. switch      | D. learn          |
| 46. A. simply      | B. slightly     | C. lightly     | D. absolutely     |
| 47. A. hear        | B. figure       | C. complain    | D. define         |
| 48. A. lovable     | B. attachable   | C. passionate  | D. affectionate   |
| 49. A. unless      | B. because      | C. but         | D. and            |
| 50. A. wave        | B. guide        | C. pick        | D. accompany      |
| 51. A. overlooking | B. overturning  | C. overtaking  | D. overcoming     |
| 52. A. next time   | B. every time   | C. last time   | D. the first time |
| 53. A. warning     | B. demand       | C. speech      | D. chant          |
| 54. A. floored     | B. touched      | C. pressured   | D. checked        |
| 55. A. list        | B. copy         | C. picture     | D. right          |

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。

**Teachers use ChatGPT to prepare kids for an AI world**

Under the lights of 56 fifth grade classroom in Lexington, Kentucky, Donnie Piercey instructed his 23 students  
to try and outwit the "robot" that was churning out writing assignments.

The robot was the new artificial intelligence tool ChatGPT, which can generate everything from essays and haikus to  
term papers within seconds. The technology 57 (panic) eachers and prompted school districts to block access to the  
site. But Piercey has taken another approach by embracing it 58 a teaching tool, saying his job is to prepare  
students for a world 59 knowledge of AI will be required.

One exercise in his class pitted students against the machine in a lively, interactive writing game. Piercey asked  
students to "Find the Bot." Each student 60 (summary) a text about boxing champion and Kentucky icon

Muhammad Ali, then tried to figure out which was written by the chatbot.

At the elementary school level, Piercey is 61 (worried) about cheating and plagiarism than high school teachers. His district has blocked students from ChatGPT while 62 (allow) teacher access.

“To be perfectly honest, do I wish it could be uninvented? Yes. But 63 happened,” said Steve Darlow, the technology trainer at Florida’s Santa Rosa County District Schools, which has blocked the application on school-issued devices and networks. He sees the advent of AI platforms as both “64 (revolution) and disruptive” to education.

ChatGPT quickly 65 (become) a global phenomenon after its November launch, and rival companies including Google are racing to release their own.

#### 第四部分写作（共两节，满分40分）

##### 第一节（满分15分）

1. 假定你是高三学生李华，你的外国笔友 Steve 询问你的大学专业选择意向，请根据以下要点给他回一封邮件：

1. 感谢对方关心；
2. 你的选择及理由。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Steve,

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。续写的词数应为150左右。

#### Cracks of gold

Everything about moving day was a puzzle. I didn't know where the boxes should go or anything about our new building on a new street. Our old life was broken into pieces and packed up in piled boxes. I wondered if it would ever fit back together again.

Mom introduced me to our new neighbors, the Chens. Mr. Chen helped me push our heavy recliner(躺椅) down the hall. He asked questions about the school I would be transferring to, but I didn't know any of the answers. Mom said it's a fresh start, but it felt broken to me. I just wanted things to go back to how they had been before.

After the first day at my new school, I walked home alone. As my stomach rumbled(咕噜叫), I wandered into the kitchen, ripping tape(撕胶带) from the packed boxes while I fumbled(胡乱摸找) for a clean plate. My fingers slipped, and something went crashing to the ground. Smash! Porcelain(瓷器) flew from the folded newspaper and spun across the floor.

“Benjamin!” cried Mom from the doorway. I hadn't heard her come in. “What just broke?” she asked, kneeling to pick up the shards. In her hands, I recognized the shattered pieces. It's Grandma's bowl, the one Mom put out for special occasions. “Why couldn't you have waited for me to unpack? I can't believe you broke this,” she said.

Words burst from my mouth and spilled across the room. “Well, I can't believe we have to live here now! I can't believe I have to switch schools when there are only a few weeks left before summer, and I can't believe you didn't even meet me

after my first day!"I ran into my room, slamming the door behind me.

"I'm sorry I yelled,"said Mom, as she opened my door."Please just throw out the pieces. We can't make a fresh start with broken things."

As I wandered down the hall, Mr. Chen was emptying his garbage down the chute(垃圾道). "Are you sure you want to throw that out?"he asked, gesturing toward the bowl. My throat twisted into a knot."It's broken,"I whispered."This is all my fault." "Things break, Benjamin. That isn't anyone's fault. Besides, this is a simple repair. In ancient China,the cracks were mended with special glue and the pottery became unique and arguably more beautiful with golden powder to fill the cracks. Cracks are not something to hide. Come. I'll help you."

*In their apartment,Mr.Chen spread the broken pieces out like a jigsaw puzzle.*

*"This bowl has another layer to its history--it has been broken,repaired,and is prettier because of it."said Mr. Chen while he was sending me out.*



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