

## 2022—2023 学年度上学期期末考试高三试题

## 英 语

命题人:抚顺一中 营口高中

考试时间:120分钟

满分:150分

## 第I卷 听力部分

## 注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 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,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上,否则无效。

## 第一部分(共两节,满分30分)

## 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 advise the man to do?  
A. Measure the sizes. B. Try different styles. C. Stock the shop.
2. When is the earliest time for the plane to take off probably?  
A. At 11:30. B. At 12:30. C. At 13:30.
3. Why is Jane mentioned in the conversation?  
A. She runs a nice drugstore. B. She wants to buy some masks.  
C. She knows where can buy masks.
4. What does the woman probably do?  
A. She's teacher. B. She's a policeman. C. She's a travel agent.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Animals. B. Air quality. C. Country life.

## 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。听完每段对话或独白前,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 probably relationship between the speakers?  
A. Families. B. Classmates. C. Colleagues.
  7. When will the speakers go to the farm?  
A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What are speakers doing?  
A. Hosting a show. B. Taking a photo. C. Taking part in a competition.
  9. How does the woman feel about being up in a 300-feet tree?  
A. Angry. B. Excited. C. Worried.
  10. What will the speakers do first?  
A. Check the camera. B. Change the site. C. Raise the equipment.
- 听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
11. What does the man thinking of Brittany?  
A. It's crowded. B. It's breathtaking. C. It's romantic.
  12. Which is the man's favorite scenic spot?

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- A. Fort National. B. Place de la Mairie. C. Cote de Granit Rose.
13. How did the man get back?  
A. By air. B. By ship. C. By train.  
听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。
14. What is the man's major now?  
A. Environmental monitoring.  
B. Environmental microbiology.  
C. Environmental system engineering.
15. What did the mando yesterday?  
A. He took an exam.  
B. He prepared for an experiment.  
C. He wrote his course paper.
16. What does the woman say about Mr. Lin's speech?  
A. It was rich in content. B. It was serious in style. C. It was completed orderly.  
听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。
17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?  
A. Sailors. B. Actors. C. Students.
18. Why does the speaker share the documentary?  
A. To support her argument.  
B. To encourage the listeners.  
C. To advertise the ship model?
19. What is carved on each ship model?  
A. The ship's result. B. A life lesson. C. The designer's ideas.
20. How many ships does the shipyard have now?  
A. Nearly 60, 000. B. Nearly 90, 000. C. Nearly 100, 000.

第二部分 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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、和D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A  
Contributors

Yasin Osman  
Illustrator, Toronto, Canada  
"As kids See It"

Osman is an award-winning photographer and cartoonist whose work has appeared in The New Yorker and Vice. In 2018 and 2019, his photography exhibition, Dear Ayeeyo, was shown in Toronto and London, England. Osman is also the founder of Shoot for Peace, a program fighting against gun violence. See his latest illustration on paper 38.

Clayton Hanmer  
Illustrator, Ontario, Canada  
"Fact Check"

Hanmer's energetic work has been published in The New York Times and National Geographic Kid. He has illustrated several children's books, including 2020's Trending: How and Why Stuff Gets Popular. Hanmer's work is displayed in both private and corporate collections through the Canada Council Art Bank. Find his latest illustration on page 14.

Luc Rinaldi  
Writer, Toronto, Canada  
"House Calls"

Rinaldi's stories have appeared in Maclean's, Toronto Life and The Walrus. As a former editor of Pivot Magazine, he has won several awards for his business writing. A frequent music reviewer for publication like Maisonneuve, he recently recorded his own album, which will be released later this



year under the artist name Lontime Listener. Read his story on page 18.

Jason McBride

Writer, Toronto, Canada

“Good News: Five Reasons to Smile”

McBride has written for Report on Business Magazine, Toronto Life and Maclean's. In 2015, he won a gold National Magazine Award for his profile of Canadian filmmaker John Greyson. His biography of the writer Kathy Acker will be published by Simon & Schuster next year. Check out his roundup of uplifting stories from around the world on page 11.

21. What do we know about Yasin Osman?

- A. He often writes music reviews.
- B. He comes from London, England.
- C. He shows no interest in photography.
- D. He is a peace-loving artist.

22. Whose work does the Canada Council Art Bank exhibit?

- A. Osman's work
- B. Rinaldi's work
- C. Hanmer's work
- D. McBride's work

23. What do the last two writers have in common?

- A. Both contribute to Toronto Life and Maclean's.
- B. Both are known as a writer and filmmaker.
- C. Both worked as an editor of Pivot Magazine.
- D. Both once won a gold National Magazine Award.

B

It is true that most of the time we should depend on ourselves for safety rather than entirely on the police, especially when staying at home.

Marie Van Brittan Brown, an African American nurse living in Jamaica, Queens in the 1960s, was working in shifts, as was her husband, Albert, an electronics technician. When she arrived home late, she sometimes felt afraid. Serious crimes in Queens jumped nearly 32 percent from 1960 to 1965, and police were slow to respond to emergency calls. Marie wanted to feel safer at home.

With the help of her husband, Marie imagined a device that could be attached to the front door. It would offer four small holes, and through these, a video camera on the inside could view visitors of different heights as the host turned the camera up and down. The camera was connected to a television monitor inside. A microphone on the outside of the door and a speaker inside allowed the host to interrogate a visitor, while an alarm could inform the police via radio.

Closed-circuit Television (CCTV), invented during World War II for military use, was not widespread in 1960s, and the Browns proposed using the technology to create the first modern home security system. They filed a patent for their device in 1966, citing Marie as the leading inventor. It was approved three years later. “The equipment is not in production,” The New Times reported, “But the Browns hope to interest manufacturers and home builders.” That never happened. “The cost of installing it widely would be very pretty high,” says Robert McCrie, an emergency management expert at John Jay College of Criminal in Manhattan.

Marie's invention, though it didn't benefit them financially would earn the Browns a measure of recognition in the technology world: The predecessor(前身) of today's home security systems, it has been cited in 35 U. S patents.

24. What can we learn about the main character-Marie?

- A. She worked as an electronics technician.
- B. She lived in an unsafe and dangerous neighborhood.
- C. She was accompanied home by her husband every day.
- D. She dared not to make an emergency call herself.

25. The underlined word “interrogate” in Paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attract
- B. scare
- C. inquire
- D. inform

26. What was the problem with the Browns' system?

- A. It was too dear to be mass-produced.
- B. It was regarded as a silly invention.
- C. It was thought little of by the then police.
- D. It was illegal to be used by common people.

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27. What can we say about Marie and her husband?

- A. They are devoted and courageous      B. They are generous and responsible.  
C. They are helpful but quite awkward.      D. They are intelligent and respectable

C

When visiting a laboratory or museum and admire an eyeball or a tiny dead creature floating in a glass bottle, you see the preservation power of alcohol. Scientists have been relying on it since the 1600s to preserve their curious specimens(标本). And, if done correctly, it can sustain a sample for hundreds of years. But, how does it work?

"The long and the short of it is that it's poisonous to certain kinds of microorganisms that would cause decay(腐烂)," said professor Bill Carroll of Indiana University Bloomington. He used wine as an example. It's made as yeast(酵母) eats sugar from grapes and then releases alcohol. But the yeast releases so much alcohol that the concentration becomes poisonous and kills the yeast. And that alcohol content—around 14%—helps delay the growth of microorganisms for years.

"Preserving other organic materials—Such as DNA, tissues or even entire animals—requires a higher alcohol concentration," said Katherine Maslenikov, the fish collections manager at the Burke Museum in Seattle. For example, Maslenikov might take a fish specimen. After some initial preparations, she puts the fish specimen in a bottle of 70% alcohol and 30% of water. "For long term storage, 70% alcohol seems to be that magic number," Maslenikov said. "There's enough water to help the specimen hold its shape, and enough alcohol to prevent the growth of microorganisms."

Alcohol at even higher concentrations, for instance 95% ethanol(乙醇), works as a dehydrant(脱水剂), meaning it removes and replaces the water in the cell, tissue or whole-body specimen with alcohol. This technique is a common way of preserving DNA.

It can be tricky to decide what percentage of alcohol to use. Using too much or too little can affect the sample's shape and flexibility, or even lower its ability to preserve the sample. High concentrations of alcohol used to dehydrate a specimen will preserve it. But Maslenikov said this process can also cause a specimen to change in size(from the loss of water) and become easily broken(form the hardened proteins). Sometimes that's OK; it all depends on what you are trying to preserve.

28. Why is alcohol mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. To show the special function of alcohol for storage.  
B. To present the achievements that scientists have made.  
C. To remind people not to touch the glass bottles in museums.  
D. To introduce the exhibits displayed with alcohol in them.

29. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. The common way used to preserve DNA.  
B. The process of removing the water in the cell.  
C. The role of alcohol with higher concentrations.  
D. The aim to develop the technique of preserving DNA.

30. According to the text, to make a fish specimen, what percentage of alcohol and water is needed?

- A. 95% ethanol and 30 % water      B. 70% alcohol and 30% water  
C. 14% alcohol and 70% water      D. 30% alcohol and 70% water

31. What is the attitude of Maslenikov to using alcohol for preservation?

- A. Supportive      B. Cautious      C. opposed      D. Enthusiastic

D

Despite more than a month of efforts to rescue Tenora, a young green sea turtle, pollution-related issues made it difficult to save her. Tenora was finally put to death to reduce her suffering.

Tenora was brought in by Rainbow Reef Dive Center staff and customers on October 3, 2020. The rescue team was led by PADI(Professional Association of Diving Instructors) Instructor Josh Phillips who had made it his "personal mission" to help Tenora after seeing her with a softball-sized tumor(肿瘤) out on the reefs(暗礁). He connected with the Turtle Hospital, a nonprofit in the Florida Keys for permission and guidance about how to rescue her.

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After over a month of searching and failed attempts, Phillips was finally able to rescue her on a rainy Saturday. Shelby Ferguson of the Turtle Hospital met the boat at the dock to bring Tenora in for evaluation and care. Ferguson explained that green sea turtles are the species most easily affected by the virus that causes fibropapilloma (FP) tumors like the one Tenora had. Generally, she said, the more polluted the water, the more turtles present with FP tumors.

In Hawaii, nitrogen (氮) runoff from pineapple farms increases the disease incidence in green sea turtles near the islands, explained Bette Zirkelbach, manager at the Turtle Hospital. Scientists there first made the link between poor water quality and increased FP tumors in green sea turtles. The Turtle Hospital is building on this knowledge by leading an in-water scientific study on sea turtle health in the Florida Keys for the next three years, she added.

While external masses can be surgically removed, there is currently no treatment for internal FP tumors in sea turtles, so animals like Tenora are humanely put to death to reduce their suffering, Zirkelbach said.

Phillips reflected on Tenora's loss, saying, "I think it is terrible to consider that this is mostly caused by humans." He urged everyone, "Wake up. Do better. We're all in this together, and if we don't try to change how we live our lives, things aren't going to get any better. This is our chance to do something today for the next generation."

32. How did Phillip react while seeing Tenora for the first time?
  - A. He almost ignored her condition.
  - B. He brought her to the Turtle Hospital.
  - C. He immediately knew she needed help.
  - D. He decided to start a nonprofit for the species.
33. What does Ferguson's explanation tell us about green sea turtles?
  - A. They have already become endangered.
  - B. They are easily threatened by polluted water.
  - C. It is still unclear how they get FP tumors.
  - D. It is rare to see they have internal FP tumors.
34. Why does the author mention Phillips' words in the last paragraph?
  - A. To draw attention to green sea turtles.
  - B. To describe ways of protecting the earth.
  - C. To call for action to help the environment.
  - D. To educate the next generation in responsibility.
35. What would be the best title for the text?
  - A. A Diver Helps Save a Green Sea Turtle
  - B. Pollution Worldwide Is Putting Species in Danger
  - C. Rescue Green Sea Turtle Is Put to Death Due to Tumor
  - D. Researchers Are Looking for Ways to Rescue Green Sea Turtles

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, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

"Ice baths" are routinely used by professional athletes after sports events. Dipping into "icy" water, usually around 10°C, for 5 to 10 minutes is claimed to improve muscle recovery and enhance future sports performances. 36

Johana Lanner is an expert in muscle physiology from the Karolinska Institute in Sweden. 37 For this reason, ice baths are commonly used for muscle recovery after sports competitions.

What effect do ice baths have on exercise performance? As ice baths help muscles recover, it may follow that they can better sports performance. 38 Hakan Westerblad, an expert in cellular muscle physiology from Sweden, says, "Scientific studies show varying outcomes regarding the effect of post-exercise ice baths on subsequent performance, with results ranging from minor positive effects to negative effects."

To measure the effect of ice baths on exercise performance, different types of exercise should be

taken into account, such as endurance or strength training. Another expert from Australia thinks that after strength exercise, cold water baths may in fact prevent the benefits of exercise.

39 Christopher, from Mahidol University in Thailand, says, "Interestingly, there is evidence which suggests that cooling the exercised muscle increases the cellular signal, which turns on Mitochondria biogenesis(线粒体生物)." Mito-biogenesis is when cells increase their numbers of Mitochondria, which are structures that release energy. Mito-biogenesis is one of the positive effects that come from endurance training. 40

- A. Unfortunately it is not that simple.
- B. But what is the science behind these claims?
- C. So ice baths could help to extend this benefit.
- D. Effects on endurance training may be quite different.
- E. So ice baths are beneficial to all athletes to relax muscles.
- F. He says ice baths are effective at relaxing the painful muscles.
- G. Professional athletes usually use ice baths to help muscles recover.

### 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)

A mystery philanthropist(慈善家), has been spreading happiness — one \$100 bill at a time for more than three years in and around Salem, Oregon.

He randomly 41 the bills in shops to be found, surprising and delighting shoppers who get the added 42. When it appeared that others might be trying to copy him, he started 43 his bills "Benny".

To date, he has hidden 44 \$50, 000 worth of \$100 bills, and that's only what has been reported. Some people have been 45 when and where the bills are found, and they notice that he has 46 them in stores, markets and fairs. Those who find one all have a similar tale about being 47 when a \$100 bill, with the mark of "Benny", falls out of the packaging of something they just purchased.

It is 48 how these bills always seem to end up in the right hands. They have helped people pay their electric bill, make their rent, and even provide the homeless with 49 for a couple of nights. But the real magic of Benny is the pay-it-forward spirit he has 50 in the community. More than half of the 51 report paying it forward to their favorite non-profit or a stranger in need, which gives more people a 52. Some of the most heartwarming stories involve children. 53 shopping for toys they decided to buy school supplies for their classmates or groceries for the local food bank.

The bills are so 54 by some of the people who find them that they post them on their refrigerators or carry them in their purses. It's a 55 they say, to give and be like Benny.

- |                         |                    |                     |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. pays             | B. covers          | C. hides            | D. stores          |
| 42. A. welfare          | B. bonus           | C. donation         | D. payment         |
| 43. A. returning        | B. checking        | C. changing         | D. signing         |
| 44. A. normally         | B. roughly         | C. occasionally     | D. toughly         |
| 45. A. keeping track of | B. fitting in with | C. catching up with | D. reaching out to |
| 46. A. thrown           | B. picked          | C. discovered       | D. slipped         |
| 47. A. amazed           | B. embarrassed     | C. attached         | D. amused          |
| 48. A. acceptable       | B. understandable  | C. memorable        | D. remarkable      |
| 49. A. food             | B. clothing        | C. shelter          | D. transport       |
| 50. A. managed          | B. inspired        | C. expected         | D. stressed        |
| 51. A. finders          | B. sellers         | C. contributors     | D. seekers         |
| 52. A. lift             | B. prize           | C. promise          | D. dream           |
| 53. A. Thanks to        | B. Instead of      | C. But for          | D. Apart from      |
| 54. A. protected        | B. recommended     | C. treasured        | D. expected        |
| 55. A. chance           | B. challenge       | C. record           | D. reminder        |

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## 第II卷

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。

The Xi'an City Wall is the most complete city wall that has survived China's long history. It 56 (build) initially to protect the city in the Tang dynasty. Beautifully 57 (restore) to its original appearance, the wall is easy for people 58 (bike) or walk the entire 14 kilometers.

We access the wall through the South Gate. The wall is 12 meters high, on 59 you can see streams of people moving inside and outside the City Wall.

After spending some time looking at all the 60 (defense) equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action, for nothing was better than 61 ride on a piece of history.

We jumped 62 the idea of hiring our bikes from the rental place. My bike was old and shaky 63 did the job. It took us about 3 hours to go all the way round the Xi'an City wall. 64 (suppose) you can do it in two hours, but we stopped at the different gates and 65 (watchtower) to take pictures or just to watch the local people going about their daily routines.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是校英语报小记者,你校即将举办为期两周的校园读书节,请你为此写一篇宣传稿,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动内容;
3. 呼吁参加。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

School Reading Festival

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。

How exciting! Today is my basketball Grand-final! My team of six enthusiastic boys led by our coach, Jack, has worked extremely hard just to make the finals. My heart was pounding a hundred kilometres an hour as I walked into our home ground. As I hurried to our team bench, our opponents caught my attention. They seemed a lot taller and "meaner" looking.

Whistle blew. Five of us started on the court. Our opponent got hold of the ball first. They were unbelievably fast. They kept breaking our defences and kept scoring goals. Excited parents were cheering so much that their faces were as red as beetroots. Even our best, Bryce, could not stop our opponents from scoring, which annoyed him a lot. By half time, both teams were extremely exhausted and our opponents were ten goals ahead, which presented us with an enormous but achievable challenge.

Jack was awfully anxious as we were not playing anywhere near our best. He told us that we could still win if we made our transitions much quicker so that penalty shots came our way. He also

directed us to rebound (抢断篮板) and position ourselves better to receive and score goals. Most important, he reminded us to play as a team.

Our team was all fired up. The second half started in our favour. We were as quick as lightning on the court. We were dribbling (运球), passing, shooting and rebounding without any mistakes. We caught our opponents by surprise. The scores were almost level. We were trailing only by one point. The crowd was growing wild with excitement, fuelling our confidence. At the same time, our opponents switched back to attention and started playing like what they did in the first half, making it harder for us to score.

One minute left! Our opponent threw in the ball but I managed to steal it! Our team was bursting with happiness! More opponents were heading my way and I had to pass the ball to Bryce. Instead of passing on the ball, he did the most unexpected thing. He tried to score from half court! He missed by miles!

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

*Then I noticed Jack signaled to the referee for a pause.* \_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

*Whistle blew again and we came back to the court.* \_\_\_\_\_

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