

# 普高联考 2022—2023 学年高三测评(三)

## 英 语

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时,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。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)

#### 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。

1. How does the woman feel about the journey?  
A. It's relaxing.                      B. It's wonderful.                      C. It's disappointing.
2. Which program will be shown after the football match?  
A. The news.                              B. The cartoon.                        C. A food program.
3. Where does this conversation take place?  
A. On a ship.                              B. On a train.                            C. On a plane.
4. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Guide and visitor.                    B. Teacher and student.                C. Manager and saleswoman.
5. What does the woman mean?  
A. She can't find her notes.            B. It is no use reading the notes.  
C. Mr Smith didn't come today.

#### 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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至7题。

6. What did the man give to the woman?  
A. His new address.                      B. His new phone number.  
C. His key to the apartment.
7. What can we learn about the man's old apartment?  
A. The rent was too high.                B. It was near his office.                C. The neighbors weren't friendly.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What day is it today?  
A. Wednesday.                            B. Thursday.                              C. Friday.
9. What is the man going to do next?  
A. Wait for his watch.                    B. Talk to the manager.                    C. Go to another store.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What did the speakers talk about last week?  
A. Western music.      B. Daily work.      C. Name cards.
11. Why does the man offer the woman his card?  
A. To get her contact details.      B. To stop discussing with her.  
C. To meet up with her.
12. What do we know about the man?  
A. He lost the woman's card.      B. He forgot the woman's name.  
C. He didn't recognise the woman.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What will the speakers do on Saturday?  
A. Go hiking.      B. Go to the English club.      C. Go to a bookstore.
14. When will Beth's play be on?  
A. On Tuesday.      B. On Wednesday.      C. On Thursday.
15. Where will the charity show be held?  
A. In the hospital.      B. In the country park.      C. On the school playground.
16. What does the woman suggest doing on Friday?  
A. Going to the hospital.      B. Doing some charity work.  
C. Watching a football game.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What's the weather like now?  
A. Rainy.      B. Snowy.      C. Sunny.
18. How long will they spend on walking?  
A. More than 6 hours.      B. Only 6 hours.      C. Less than 6 hours.
19. What should be avoided taking tomorrow?  
A. A map.      B. A camera.      C. A whistle.
20. What should they do now?  
A. Go to dinner.      B. Go to sleep.      C. Go to school.

## 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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

On July 27, 2022, ahead of the PLA's 95th birthday, Chinese president Xi presented the August 1 Medal to three military service members who have made outstanding contributions. Let's meet three of them.

#### Qian Qihu

Qian Qihu, 85, a scientist at the Chinese Academy of Engineering, has made major contributions to building a series of defense facilities located deep inside mountains. Qian described his work as the "Underground Steel Great Wall" that can guarantee the security of China. Even though Qian has retired, he hasn't stopped working. He actively advises on the construction of the Sichuan-Tibet Railway. "Though I'm over 80, I feel that I still have a lot of things to do," he said.

#### Nie Haisheng

In 2021, Nie Haisheng worked as commander of the Shenzhou XII mission, becoming the first member to live and work in China's Tiangong space station for three months. He won the title of

“hero astronaut” after Shenzhou VI mission. With 1,480 hours of flight time, he became a first-grade pilot and joined the country’s first team of astronauts in 1998. He spent countless hours training hard to prepare to fly to space. He got a doctoral degree in 2021. “You’re never too old to learn,” the 57-year-old said.

### Du Fuguo

On Oct 11, 2018, demining soldier Du Fuguo and his teammates were doing a mine clearance in Yunnan. Suddenly, a grenade(手榴弹) exploded. Du managed to protect his teammates, but he lost his hands and eyes forever. Du was an excellent demining soldier, who volunteered to join the China-Vietnam border mine clearance mission in 2015. He was so talented that he had mastered more than 10 different ways to remove bombs within three months.

21. Which of the following words can best describe Nie according to the passage?
- A. Hardworking and strong-willed.                      B. Professional and creative.  
C. Loyal and modest.                                      D. Considerate and outgoing.
22. What can we know about Du Fuguo?
- A. Du is a soldier who removed grenades only.  
B. Du lost his hands and eyes forever in Vietnam.  
C. Du joined the China-Vietnam border mine clearance mission four years ago.  
D. Du mastered many ways to remove bombs in a short time.
23. What do the three men have in common?
- A. They are all soldiers of the PLA Air Force.  
B. They all successfully saved their partners.  
C. They all make outstanding contributions in their area.  
D. They are all studying for their doctor’s degree.

### B

China came in second place overall after losing to the USA 83 - 61 in the FIBA Women’s Basketball World Cup final on Saturday in Sydney, Australia. It was like history repeated itself because 28 years ago, in 1994, China finished the World Championship with silver medals in Australia as well. On the way to the top stage, they defeated traditional women’s basketball powerhouses including France and Australia.

Actually, the road to the success was quite tough. On the one hand, Chinese top scorer Li Meng, who suffered from a fever, was absent from the final. Earlier in the group stage, China lost to the United States 77 - 63, when Li scored 21 points, more than anyone else on the court. On the other hand, the aggressiveness of competitors produced 13 steals for USA and forced 19 turnovers out of China. Moreover, there was always a defender following Han Xu closely to stand in the passing route between Han and her teammates. It was very difficult for the Chinese guard to pass the ball out against such defense, not to mention to feed Han for an open shot.

Faced with challenges, girls didn’t give up. They worked together to compete against the “powerhouse”. Li Yueru led China with 19 points and 12 rebounds, which made Li the first double-double in a World Cup final since 2013. Meanwhile, Chinese player Wu Tongtong scored 13 points before being helped off the court with a leg injury.

“We tried our best to win today. Though we didn’t make it, we feel that we showed our best and hope to get better results in the future,” Li told *Xinhua*.

Saturday’s loss was not the best result for China, but it could be a good lesson for their players, head coach Zheng Wei and every other involved with Chinese basketball development to learn so they can do better in the future.

24. What is the main purpose of Paragraph 2?
- A. To introduce the challenges they faced.
  - B. To introduce how to overcome difficulties.
  - C. To tell readers how to play basketball.
  - D. To state how to develop the strategy for the basketball competition.
25. What can we learn about Li Yueru?
- A. She scored 21 points in the final.
  - B. She became the first double-double in a World Cup final since 2013.
  - C. She was absent from the final because of the fever.
  - D. She was the biggest fan of shooting 3-pointers.
26. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Patience is the mother of good luck.
  - B. Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.
  - C. Continuous efforts — not strength or intelligence — is the key to unlocking our potential.
  - D. Success is not measured by the position you reach in life but the difficulties you overcome.
27. Where does this text probably come from?
- A. An advertisement.
  - B. A news report.
  - C. A magazine.
  - D. A sports brochure.

C

We are all aware of the effect greenhouse gas emissions are having on our planet and the efforts needed to tackle climate change. Most of us are doing our bit to minimize our impact on the environment, but despite our overall effort, are we doing enough to achieve net zero by 2050?

Net zero means not increasing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Many countries are doing their bit by changing how they generate and use power, thereby cutting carbon dioxide output.

In the UK, the government has been setting out its plans to achieve net zero by 2050. It's recently announced an end date for the sale of gas boilers, which are used for heating homes. The idea is to replace them with heat pumps. It's offering homeowners grants of up to £ 5,000 to get them installed. Another movement in the UK is a big push towards electric vehicles. There will be financial incentives(动机) for car manufacturers, and more charging points are to be installed(安装) in streets. And there will be a prohibition on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2030.

But not all emissions can be reduced to zero, so the remaining emissions will have to be compensated for, or offset. One way to do this is to plant thousands of trees, which are good at absorbing carbon dioxide. The UK government has pledged to the citizens to plant 30,000 hectares of trees a year by 2025.

Whether the UK, or anyone else, can reach net zero remains to be seen. And there's some doubt about how this can be accurately measured anyway. But it's generally recognised that a global effort is needed to tackle climate change. Therefore, net zero targets only make sense if every other country is moving in the same direction.

28. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
- A. Net zero means removing the greenhouse gases from the atmosphere thoroughly.
  - B. British will cease using gas boilers.
  - C. Every homeowner will receive £ 5,000 for installing gas boilers.
  - D. The UK government has persuaded all British to buy electric vehicles.

29. What does the underlined word “pledged” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?  
A. guaranteed      B. planned      C. announced      D. started
30. According to the passage, which measure maybe ineffective for achieving Net Zero Targets?  
A. Replace gas boilers with heat pumps.  
B. Popularize electric vehicles.  
C. Plant thousands of trees.  
D. Sell new petrol and diesel cars.
31. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?  
A. UK — the Pioneer of Net Zero Targets  
B. Unavoidable Impact of Climate Change  
C. Joint Effort Is Essential to Achieve Net Zero Targets  
D. The Ways to Achieve Net Zero Targets

**D**

What are the things that scare you: snakes, spiders or frightening crawlies? Or maybe you have a fear of heights or visiting the dentist. Although some of us just get scared or a bit nervous about these things, for others it can cause a ridiculous reaction that can't be controlled — something we call a phobia. It occurs when someone develops an extreme or unrealistic sense of danger about a situation or object.

Sometimes it's good to be aware of the possible dangers from things. Our brain warns us about the risks that might lie ahead, but then we often assess the risks and overcome them. Clinical psychologist Warren Man told the BBC, “Our fears are hard-wired into our brains — we don't need to learn to be afraid of animals like snakes or spiders.” But phobias are stronger than just fears. Warren says, “An area called the amygdala in the brain is recognising a threat and preparing your body for fight or flight.” With a phobia, your breathing gets quicker, your pulse speeds up, you sweat, there's more glucose (葡萄糖) in your blood, increasing your energy, and your brain is unable to control these reactions.

But where does a phobia come from? Lauren Rosenberg, a fear and phobia expert, says, “Phobias usually are a copy behaviour from a higher authority, like a parent or teacher, or something you have learnt from your own experience, or an injury from a past event that comes back to haunt you.”

There are many different complex phobias some people suffer from, such as agoraphobia — caused by being away from home for too long, social-phobia — feeling anxious in social situations, and iatrophobia — fear of doctors. But how can they be overcome? Cognitive behavioural therapy is one option, where you gradually get used to whatever you fear. Lauren Rosenberg says she likes to work with people to clear their subconscious memory and help them breathe. But if you do have a phobia, continually trying to avoid what you're afraid of is likely to make the situation worse, so it's a good idea to find help to overcome it.

32. Which is true according to Warren's words?  
A. Phobias are stronger than fears.  
B. Fear is a hard reaction to something scary.  
C. Phobias can cause irrational and uncontrolled reactions.  
D. Amygdala plays an crucial role in the process of developing a phobia.
33. According to Lauren Rosenberg, who is most likely to develop a phobia?  
A. Tom who has taken in too much glucose.  
B. Jackson who saw a movie about harms in the school last week.

- C. Mary living with her respectable mother that has a social-phobia.  
D. Lily, once bitten by a dog, who still adores dogs.
34. For a person with agoraphobia, which will make him anxious?  
A. Visiting a dentist. B. Studying at a boarding school.  
C. Staying in a room without any light. D. Playing pirate ship with best friends.
35. What is the best way to treat phobias?  
A. Avoiding what you are afraid of.  
B. Disconnecting from everyone around.  
C. Seeking professionals' assistance.  
D. Communicating with people who have similar problems.

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。

As the saying goes, time waits for no man. Time is always against us, and we just can't stop it. 36 But if timekeeping is not what you're good at, don't stress. There might be a good reason for your lateness.

37 Some people always watch the clock and make sure they always arrive on time for a meeting. It is, after all, rude to be late. But if, like me, you want to make every second count, you might try to squeeze as much as you can into the time you have. However, when your schedule doesn't run according to plan, you will certainly be late for next step.

People who lack promptness(准时) have been described as "time benders". Author Grace Pacie told the BBC that "They're the people who don't want to be late, but they have a strange resistance to being early, and they don't allow enough time. 38 "

Perceptions of unpunctual people are almost always negative — even if sometimes wrong. Writing for the BBC, Laura Clarke says, "39 It could be your type. The punctually-challenged often share personality characteristics, such as optimism, low levels of self-control, anxiety, or a tendency for thrill-seeking." It is also possible that people are late to avoid the anxious wait for others to turn up.

Maybe us latecomers should make more effort and follow the advice I heard to not "try" to be on time but "decide" to be on time. I know if a meeting or a deadline really matters, then I'll be there on time. 40

- A. Being consistently late might not be your fault.  
B. It is your fault to be late for meeting while others are waiting for you.  
C. Otherwise relax, even if others are blaming me.  
D. They assume their journey will always go smoothly, and the train will always be on time.  
E. Usually, a small amount of lateness is acceptable.  
F. Maybe that's why some of us are always running late for appointments.  
G. People's attitudes to being on time vary.

第三部分 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。

European Space Agency astronaut Samantha Cristoforetti is back on Earth after spending five and a half months in orbit on the International Space Station (ISS). The Italian 41 much attention in China after she 42 some classic Chinese poems on social media with a view of the

Chinese capital from space.

That view 43 Cristoforetti to dive into the Chinese classics as the ISS flew over parts of China. She quoted 4th-century poet Wang Xizhi's *Preface to Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion*:

"Looking up, I see the immensity of the cosmos; bowing my head, I look at the multitude of the world. The gaze flies, the heart expands, the joy of the senses can reach its peak, and indeed, this is true happiness." The text was 44 by photos of China taken from the space station.

Her 45 spacecraft splashed down off the coast of Florida. After a medical check, she was flown to a military base in Germany, where CGTN Europe asked why she 46 that particular poem and if she was aware of the 47 it had gained.

"I have a good friend, an Italian who has lived in China for 30 years — a sinologist, very 48 about Chinese literature," she smiled, "he suggested that to me, and it sounded like a good 49. So unfortunately, I cannot take credit for choosing it — but for choosing a smart friend."

It is hoped that ESA astronauts will 50 their Chinese counterparts for joint 51 at some point in the future. With Cristoforetti having laid some groundwork for that, ESA Director General Josef Aschbacher was full of 52 for her — and positive about the 53 spirit of space exploration.

"She speaks very well in Chinese, and this post has shown that she can do this very well," he told CGTN. "Space is 54. There is no way to put a 55 in space — the space station, the satellites, they fly around the Earth, they 56 boundaries, cultures, religions and different divides. I think this is something that we should 57; Space is above everything. 58 there may be many 59 between nations on Earth, in space, cooperation is 60."

- |                      |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. signed up     | B. picked up     | C. used up      | D. packed up     |
| 42. A. recited       | B. expressed     | C. illustrated  | D. quoted        |
| 43. A. inspired      | B. insulted      | C. indicated    | D. interpreted   |
| 44. A. accepted      | B. acknowledged  | C. accompanied  | D. followed      |
| 45. A. departure     | B. return        | C. recovery     | D. delivery      |
| 46. A. wrote         | B. required      | C. chose        | D. published     |
| 47. A. interest      | B. attention     | C. effort       | D. result        |
| 48. A. knowledgeable | B. shallow       | C. common       | D. eager         |
| 49. A. possession    | B. adaptation    | C. passage      | D. example       |
| 50. A. feed up with  | B. put up with   | C. come up with | D. team up with  |
| 51. A. strengths     | B. credits       | C. expectations | D. missions      |
| 52. A. praise        | B. criticism     | C. comment      | D. substance     |
| 53. A. conflicted    | B. divided       | C. united       | D. separated     |
| 54. A. vast          | B. international | C. individual   | D. limitless     |
| 55. A. boundary      | B. extreme       | C. extent       | D. principle     |
| 56. A. bridge        | B. cross         | C. shorten      | D. minimize      |
| 57. A. remember      | B. remind        | C. trust        | D. ignore        |
| 58. A. Until         | B. When          | C. Upon         | D. While         |
| 59. A. competitors   | B. subjects      | C. issues       | D. opportunities |
| 60. A. related       | B. weak          | C. necessary    | D. typical       |

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。

It is easy to get carried away in 61 argument.



While 62 (have) a reasonable conversation with someone who has a different opinion might seem like a challenge, it is possible. One way is to approach the other person 63 understanding. The Empathy(共鸣) Challenge is an exercise 64 (create) by Zoe Chance, senior lecturer at the Yale School of Management. At Yale, Chance teaches a course called “Mastering Influence and Persuasion” where students learn to communicate 65 (effective).

In her blog, Chance explains 66 is important to listen to people who disagree with you. “As they explain their position, you listen for their hidden values. Finally, you look for common ground as you reflect those values back. That’s it.”

Chance first took this challenge herself before asking her students to try. As she couldn’t understand why many people preferred 67 (vote) for Donald Trump, she found three Trump’s voters and spoke with them.

Through asking questions, Chance was able to understand them and realize they had similar feelings. One man, an Orthodox Jew, 68 (explain) that he supported Trump because Trump’s daughter and son-in-law are Jewish. The next man was a Russian immigrant eager for freedom. The third was a lawyer 69 believed that honesty was important to political leaders.

Although Chance and those people had different political 70 (belief), they were able to relate to the life values of others. And that’s the point of the exercise — to understand others as fellow human beings.

#### 第四部分 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。

Last year I had visited the historical university town of Cambridge. Everyone knows University of Cambridge is one of a best universities in the world, and few people know its unique system. It was different from what I had expected! 31 colleges are in the town that students live, study and use leisure facility. This is why, when applied to University of Cambridge, applicants take great care to select the right college for themselves. For visitors, many places are worth visiting. If you are enthusiastic classics, I would recommend visiting museums as part of your trip. There is a museum designing for showing almost everything you can think of, including physically sciences, art and classics. You would be able to bury you in the academic atmosphere and appreciate the wonderful exhibits each museum offers.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假如你是李华,最近中国的电热毯、睡袋等冬季必需品在欧洲各国销售火爆,你的英国朋友 Jack 给你发邮件表达了他对电热毯的喜爱,并询问使用的注意事项,请你给他回一封邮件。内容包括:

1. 感谢他对“神器”的喜爱;2. 介绍使用注意事项;3. 欢迎他尝试其他中国保暖神器。

注意:1. 词数100左右;2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

电热毯:electric blankets; 电热水壶:electric kettles;

可穿戴睡袋:wearable sleeping bags; 保暖内衣:thermal underwear



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