

秘密★启用前

2023 届“3+3+3”高考备考诊断性联考卷（二） 英 语

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 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。在试题卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 120 分，考试用时 100 分钟。

第一部分 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

Some are attracted to museums by the art and the culture — but if that isn't enough, there is always the novelty!

Cupnoodles Museum

The Cupnoodles Museum in Yokohama, Japan, offers a treat: exhibits can be not only admired, but eaten. Visitors can work in the museum's noodle workshop, refining creations with their favourite ingredients. While doing so, one can also learn the history of the noodle, one of Japan's most popular foods.

Tenement Museum

At New York's Tenement Museum, visitors can gain an insight into what life was like for immigrants and the working class in the city from the 1860s through to the 1980s. The museum opened in 1992 and offers guided tours of two tenement buildings with recreated rooms, where costumed “residents” enact the daily lives of the city's newcomers and workers over the period — leaps and bounds from the money makers of Wall Street.

Cancún Underwater Museum

As the name suggests, it is underwater. More than 500 sculptures anchored in the ocean off Mexico are meant to illustrate the interaction effect of art and nature. Visitors can either admire the works through a glass-bottom boat or take a scuba diving tour.

Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre

With great attention to detail, New Zealand built the Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre, which exhibits original aircraft from the First and Second World Wars. Some belong to film director Sir Peter Jackson, who helped create the set designs with his team. Anyone interested in the pioneers of aviation should pay a visit to the museum in Blenheim.

英语·第 1 页（共 8 页）

1. What is special about the Cupnoodles Museum?
A. Geographical position. B. Refining exhibits.
C. Hands-on activities. D. The history of the museum.
2. Which museum will attract visitors interested in the life of the newcomers?
A. Cupnoodles Museum. B. Tenement Museum.
C. Cancún Underwater Museum. D. Omaka Aviation Heritage Centre.
3. What is the purpose of the text?
A. To define different museums. B. To introduce distinctive museums.
C. To clarify the way of visiting museums. D. To display the history of museums.

B

It was a wonderful and sunny day. I, along with my family, stayed in a beautiful, huge beach house, staring out at the ocean. But rather than enjoying myself, I felt like I had hit a button.

I moved my eyes to the ground directly below where I stood, where there was a short blacktop driveway and a few garbage cans. Mike walked here, and I asked him, “What do you think would happen if I jumped right now?” He looked down. “I think you’d be okay,” he said. “You’d probably just break your legs. If you aimed for the trash cans, they might break your fall.” Broken legs sounded pretty good to me, right then. It would mean I wouldn’t be able to do much — including work — for a few days.

Clearly, I had made a mistake in switching jobs within my company a few months earlier, and now I had to get myself out of the mess I’d created. I made it known that I wasn’t happy, that it wasn’t working out, and that I needed to get back to my old group doing what I know and love and do best, which is editing and writing.

But all routes were blocked, and my health was suffering, so my only choice was to leave. After I decide that, the stone in my heart was getting lighter.

The next day, June 6, something unexpected happened. Seemingly out of the blue, I got an email that said I had a green light to move back to my old group. Just like that.

I didn’t have to quit. I didn’t have to do anything but hug my good fortune and feel grateful that things had basically worked out in my favor. Now that my mind is free of the stress and anxiety I’d been dealing with for the last few months, I think I’ll be writing here more.

4. What is the author’s feeling in the beach house?
A. Depression. B. Calm. C. Delight. D. Confidence.
5. Why did the author make an assumption of jumping?
A. To confirm Mike’s words.
B. To kick the trash cans.
C. To escape from the suffering.
D. To observe the blacktop driveway.

英语·第2页(共8页)

6. What was the decision of the author in the end?
- A. He would change his annoying job.
B. He would go back to his old group.
C. He would quit his nice expectation.
D. He would get rid of the stress and anxiety.
7. What will probably happen to the author next according to the last paragraph?
- A. He will work in good condition.
B. He will be good at dealing with stress.
C. He will find a new job.
D. He will share his miserable life.

C

About half a billion people depend on the ecosystems created and sustained by corals. And with climate change threatening coral's survival, marine scientist Enric Sala had a goal that might have seemed impossible.

"We wanted to get into a time machine, go back hundreds of years and actually see a coral reef like they used to be everywhere, before we started exploiting them and polluting them and killing them all over the world," Sala said.

The goal was made possible during an expedition Sala led in 2009. The team traveled to a corner of the South Pacific Ocean, to see if the vibrant reefs there held any clues that could help them understand how to bring damaged reefs in other parts of the ocean back to health.

"The bottom was covered by thriving (茂盛的) coral. Vivid colors surrounded me — purples, reds, oranges, yellows and greens. It was so beautiful," Sala said.

His team presented their findings to officials in the island country of Kiribati. The government took steps to protect the waters from fishing and other human activity. But between 2015 and 2016, record levels of ocean warming damaged half the coral reefs the team had been studying.

After hearing that news, they lost hope for the health of coral reefs. Last year, they went in for another dive. Despite the reported conditions, the reef had somehow restored itself, filled with life and color once more. Sala and his team were overjoyed. This is something that Sala says can be owed to two key factors.

The first is, thankfully, half of the corals didn't die. Despite the rise in temperatures, there were enough surviving corals left behind to help reproduce the reefs. The second was the Kiribati government's decision to fully protect those waters.

"It has an abundance of fish. So they were eating all the algae (藻类) that would smother (窒息) the dead coral skeletons and make it impossible for the corals to come back. Luckily, other places like the Caribbean also witness the good change," Sala explained.

英语·第3页(共8页)

8. What unlikely goal does Sala have?
- A. Schooling people to protect corals.
 - B. Preventing people from damaging corals.
 - C. Appealing to people to deal with climate change.
 - D. Going back to the past when corals were thriving.
9. What led to the restoration of the coral reefs?
- A. Half of the damaged coral reefs restored themselves.
 - B. A flood of fish ate all the algae covering the dead corals.
 - C. The government protected waters and survival corals multiplied.
 - D. The government took measures to stop fishing and human activity.
10. What can we learn about the Caribbean from Sala's words?
- A. It hardly offers enough nutrition to fish.
 - B. It has also suffered large losses of corals.
 - C. It is impossible for the corals to come back.
 - D. It has an abundance of algae.
11. What can be the most suitable title for the text?
- A. How Did the Coral Reefs Restore?
 - B. Where Are the Damaged Coral Reefs?
 - C. What Does Biodiversity Show in the Ocean?
 - D. What Are the Disadvantages of Climate Change?

D

Many of our memory systems are driven by one single, powerful urge: to survive. We seem to be hard-wired to remember routes, so we can navigate our local environments safely. We're also naturally talented at recognizing faces. Ever since we lived in groups, we humans have needed to know who's "part of the pack", and who isn't, as a vital part of staying safe.

And we're excellent at remembering things that might put our well-being at risk. A recent research study showed that we're remarkably accurate at recalling anything connected with infection. Even imaginary dangers can sharpen our memory skills.

In the experiment, volunteers were shown a set of objects that they would be tested on later. But there was a twist. Some of the items were held by a researcher who was said to have COVID. And guess what? Those "contaminated (受污染的)" objects proved to be significantly easier to recall. None of the volunteers would ever touch those things themselves. But their minds still prioritized them, locking in the information for later — just in case it could keep them safe.

And it's a reflex (反射) that you can use to your advantage. When you've got something important to remember, why not "tag" it with one of those unpleasant feelings that your brain can't help *holding on*

英语·第4页(共8页)

to? For example, are you constantly worried about forgetting the milk from your shopping list? Then picture the bottle and imagine opening it only to discover that it's weeks out of date. Think about how it would look — and smell! Thanks to the power of disgust, you'll have a much better chance of remembering the fresh milk you need.

Don't try this technique too often, though, or you'll end up always feeling on edge! But, in those moments when your memory needs a boost, a small bit of revulsion (反感) can be very healthy for your recall.

12. What do the underlined words “the pack” mean in Paragraph 1?
- A. Living in groups. B. Navigating systems.
C. Recognizing faces. D. Remembering routes.
13. What can we learn about the experiment?
- A. Volunteers are infected with COVID viruses.
B. Volunteers would touch contaminated objects.
C. Volunteers' brains memorize all of the items tested later.
D. Volunteers' brains lock on to contaminated objects.
14. What is a good way to remind yourself to go to school on time from the passage?
- A. Ask your teachers to remind you from time to time.
B. Recall a happy memory that is related to the school.
C. Imagine you will be awfully punished by your teacher.
D. Write the sentence “Don't be late” in your notebook.
15. In the last paragraph, what advice does the author give us?
- A. Try this way constantly when you feel on edge.
B. Stay safe, and you will have a good memory.
C. Increase memory, and you will have healthy recall.
D. Think of something disgusting when your memory needs a boost.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

During the advanced and convenient technology times, the realization is growing that we may have countless followers and friends on social media, but those in the real world are far more limited. Sharing feelings and problems in real conversations face to face is increasingly hard. Therefore, we feel lonely. 16. This requires us to relook, reconsider and adapt. Here's what we can do.

Connect with your own self.

Self-awareness is a key to understanding your needs and desires. Developing a conscious and mindful approach is an essential element towards ensuring there is no disconnectedness from the people who surround you. 17.

Draw boundaries.

18 . Doing this does not mean you are being unfriendly or irresponsible. It is a necessary reallocation of energies to provide emotional help to oneself and others.

19 .

Invest in yourself by engaging with your interests and passions. It is significant to work towards being available for people around you, but taking care of what you need is also essential.

Make time.

Do not allow time to become something missing. Learn to make full use of it and invest time in the people you love and care about. 20 . Building meaningful relationships is vital.

- A. Do the things you love
- B. Be busy with your work anytime
- C. And you will build the life for yourself
- D. Life is always full of opportunities and challenges
- E. Career goals are often not enough to provide complete fulfillment
- F. Learning to say “no” to the people and activities that are beyond your ability
- G. The only way to break away from it is to reconnect with the self and the people surrounding us

第二部分 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。

Before arriving in China, I had read various books relating to China, famous Chinese novels as well as non-fiction and the seeds of my fascination were 21 . Therefore, on arrival, I couldn't have been more 22 to be living in this historically huge and culturally rich country.

Yet despite my enthusiasm, learning Chinese hadn't even crossed my 23 . This wasn't ignorance or laziness, but rather fright at the thought of 24 what is regarded as the most difficult language in the world. In my view, the Chinese language was the privilege of the highly intelligent.

25 , after a year in China I began to feel uncomfortable, because lots of Chinese people could speak English and yet I couldn't even speak the most basic Chinese. With these factors and a(n) 26 for a new challenge I 27 to begin my language journey.

At the beginning of two years, I made 28 progress. I found it less difficult than thought. When speaking 29 to native speakers in Chinese they almost always understand me. But it has still been the challenge that has taken a lot of hard work and 30 . The thing I find most discouraging is listening since native speakers talk 31 , I can't always understand what's been said, but my weekly online language exchanges help with this. Furthermore, there is a long way to go 32 I reach my goal of fluency. The key to progress is to be patient and persistent.

英语·第6页(共8页)

My biggest 33 from learning Chinese is that it's not only reachable but can also be enjoyable. Learning Chinese not only helped me in daily life, but 34 my cultural understanding of China. Now my only regret is that I didn't 35 earlier.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. sown | B. reproduced | C. pulled | D. boosted |
| 22. A. hesitant | B. joyful | C. calm | D. awkward |
| 23. A. legs | B. fingers | C. path | D. mind |
| 24. A. learning | B. complaining | C. arguing | D. handling |
| 25. A. Otherwise | B. Moreover | C. Nevertheless | D. Therefore |
| 26. A. responsibility | B. eagerness | C. worry | D. hesitation |
| 27. A. insisted | B. suggested | C. followed | D. determined |
| 28. A. many | B. much | C. few | D. little |
| 29. A. completely | B. commonly | C. simply | D. secretly |
| 30. A. expectation | B. devotion | C. discussion | D. competition |
| 31. A. in an attitude | B. in a way | C. at a point | D. at a speed |
| 32. A. after | B. since | C. before | D. unless |
| 33. A. benefit | B. journey | C. shortage | D. struggle |
| 34. A. signed | B. moved | C. declined | D. enhanced |
| 35. A. come | B. start | C. end | D. return |

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。

A new record-high number of black-necked cranes, a species under first-class state 36 (protect) in Southwest China's Yunnan province 37 (monitor) during the wintering period, since the Yunnan Dashanbao National Nature Reserve was established in 1990. The 38 (high) number of 2,260 migratory black-necked cranes has been spotted. The rare cranes begin their wintering at the reserve around Oct. 31 every year. 39 total number of overwintering black-necked cranes in the reserve reached 1,926 in 2021.

The reserve, 40 (locate) in the Zhaoyang district of Zhaotong city, is the most significant wintering habitat 41 transfer station for migratory black-necked cranes on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. It also boasts China's largest quantity distribution per unit area of the species.

Over recent years, the reserve has made a determined effort 42 (implement) conservation measures, such 43 wetland protection and restoration, and the construction of food source bases, 44 will steadily improve its ecological environment for migratory birds.

During the past three years, an average of over 1,500 black-necked cranes were spotted arriving at the reserve for wintering, while the numbers of 45 migratory birds were also on the rise thanks to these local conservation efforts.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英语角将举办“梦想起航——我的大学”英语演讲比赛, 请你根据以下内容, 写一篇演讲稿。

1. 介绍你梦想的大学;
2. 为什么选择这所大学;
3. 其他。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以便行文连贯。

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。

“Look at the little dog! She’s got rain boots!” a girl shouted from across the street. I smiled and waved. Yes, Velma was adorable, but she wasn’t my dog. I just volunteered to walk her this morning when my neighbour suffered from a disease called fibromyalgia (纤维肌痛症).

Arlene was waiting at the door. She thanked me and told me that Velma would get her next walk at noon. Apologetically, I told her I had to be at work. Then, she said they would see me at six. “Great,” I said. I was a quarter block away before it dawned on me that I’d automatically agreed to walk her dog again at six!

That day was just the beginning. All the next week, Arlene reminded me to walk Velma at various times throughout the day. After I got home, I would explain to my friend Callie on the phone, “She talks as if I should feel lucky to walk her dog! If I had this much time to spend on a dog, I’d get my own.” Callie advised me to say no to her. But every time I did, I got tongue-tied.

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。

Finally, I took my courage and told Arlene. _____

By the time Arlene recovered, she and I were just as friendly as ever. _____

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