

## 2023 年宜荆荆随恩高三 12 月联考 高三英语试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答: 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。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
3. 非选择题的作答: 用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

### 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What is Paul going to do this summer?  
A. Go to the beach.                      B. Attend summer school.                      C. Earn some money.
2. Why does the woman come to the man?  
A. To send an apology.                      B. To make a complaint.                      C. To seek some advice.
3. What does the man plan to do?  
A. Get a degree.                      B. Find a job.                      C. Leave the company.
4. What does the woman mean?  
A. She would like to come along.  
B. The weather is quite pleasant.  
C. She knows the harbor well.
5. How much should the man pay?  
A. £130.                      B. £152.                      C. £196.

#### 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 does Simona think of the rankings?  
A. Highly reliable.                      B. A little unfair.                      C. Very exciting.
7. Which city has an efficient transport system?  
A. San Francisco                      B. London.                      C. Tokyo.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers about to do?  
A. Have a meeting.                      B. Take a coffee.                      C. Write a report.
9. How does Phil feel now?  
A. Frightened.                              B. Disappointed.                      C. Anxious.
10. What should Emily value?  
A. Effective communication.              B. Time consciousness.              C. Teamwork.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When is the send-off party?  
A. On Monday evening.                      B. On Friday evening.                      C. On Saturday evening.
12. Where will the party be held?  
A. At Susan's place.                              B. At Peter's place.                              C. At the man's place.
13. Why does the man decide to be absent from work?  
A. To go traveling.                              B. To continue his study.                              C. To enjoy city life.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the man do?  
A. A host.    B. A doctor.    C. A guest.
15. What is Alice's uncommon ability?  
A. Linking emotions and words.  
B. Connecting colors with words.  
C. Expressing emotions with colors.
16. What do we know about Alice and her brother?  
A. They can't recognize colors correctly.  
B. They are born with the same condition.  
C. They feel the same about the same color.
17. How does Alice sound in the end?  
A. Depressed.    B. Optimistic.    C. Confused.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why does the speaker recommend the side streets?  
A. There are international restaurants.  
B. There are oldest buildings in the area.  
C. There are cheap arts and crafts for sale.
19. What is the requirement for the clothes this year?  
A. The clothes must be inspired by music and technology.  
B. The clothes must be made from locally produced materials.  
C. The clothes must be modeled by the designers themselves.
20. What should you do if you want to park for free?  
A. Park by the roadside.                              B. Stay for less than an hour.                              C. Buy something in the shops.

## 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

English is changing faster than ever due to technology and the growing popularity of social media. Do you long to keep up with the times? If so, here are some old-fashioned words you should remove from your vocabulary list.

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### 1. Whippersnapper

As an alteration of the term “snippersnapper”, the word first appeared in the 17th century, expressing our ancestors’ annoyance at ill-mannered children. In its more contemporary version, the word relates to a young person who is too confident and does not show enough respect to older people.

### 2. Tape

Are you born in the 1980s? If so, you may still be using the term “tape” when speaking of recording music or TV shows. Today, though digital media has made data storage on magnetic tape a thing of the past, this old linguistic habit still exists.

### 3. Dungarees

What we know as “jeans” today were once called “dungarees” to refer to trousers made of denim. The term comes from a kind of cheap and rough cloth imported from Dongari Killa, India. When manufacturers began importing the cloth from Genoa in Italy, this kind of trousers got a new name, “jeans”. So don’t be surprised if you catch your grandpa saying “dungarees”.

### 4. Stewardess

In the earlier age of air travel, female crew members serving airline passengers were called stewardesses. It wasn’t until more men entered the field and the development of women’s rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s that the word fell out of use. “Stewardess” was replaced by a More gender-neutral term, “flight attendant”.

21. Who can be described as a whippersnapper nowadays?  
A. A narrow-minded kid. B. An ill-mannered elder.  
C. A bad-tempered woman. D. A self-centered young man.
22. Which of the following words has become outdated due to the development of technology?  
A. Whippersnapper. B. Tape. C. Dungarees. D. Stewardess.
23. Which column does this passage belong to?  
A. Language. B. Technology. C. Finance. D. Fashion.

## B

The year 2023 marks the 102th anniversary of Noether’s ring theory, a branch of theoretical mathematics that is still fascinating and challenging numerous mathematicians today.

Neother was born in 1882 in Germany, whose father was a math professor, but it must have seemed unlikely to a young Neother that she would follow in his footsteps because women were banned from academia and few took classes at universities. After Neother graduated from a high school for girls, Erlangen University started to let women enroll. She signed up and earned her doctorate in mathematics, which should have been the end of her mathematical journey. Teaching at a university for women was still out of the question. But Neother stuck with mathematics anyway, staying in Erlangen and unofficially guiding doctoral students without pay.

In 1915, she applied for a position at the University of Gottingen. Bill Nicholl, the dean at the university, also a mathematician, was in favor of hiring Neother, although his argument was far from feminist (女权主义). “The female brain is unsuitable for mathematical production,” he wrote, “but Neother stood out as one of the rare exceptions.”

Unfortunately for Neother, the Ministry of Education would not give the university permission to have a woman as their teacher. Neother stayed in Gottingen and taught courses listed under the name of a male faculty teacher. During those years, she kept doing research and made important contributions to theoretical physics and Einstein’s theory of relativity. The university finally granted her lecturer status. Two years later, Neother published revolutionary discoveries in ring theory, which is the study of mathematical objects called rings. Neotherian rings show up all the time in modern mathematics. Mathematicians still use Neother’s map today, not just in ring theory, but in other area such as number theory and algebraic geometry.

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24. What do we learn about Neother from paragraph 2?  
A. She taught at university as a teacher.                      B. She earned a degree in mathematics.  
C. She was taught by her father at home.                      D. She quit her mathematical journey early.
25. What can we infer from Bill Nicholl's words?  
A. He was struggling for feminist.                                B. Females' brains differed from males'.  
C. Neother was a giant in mathematics.                        D. Women mathematicians were superb.
26. What do we know about Noether's ring theory?  
A. It is still used by mathematicians today.  
B. It opens up a new field in modern physics.  
C. It is based on Einstein's theory of relativity.  
D. It lays the foundation for modern mathematics.
27. Which of the following can best describe Noether?  
A. Gifted and generous.    B. Sensitive and determined.  
C. Committed and creative.                                         D. Hardworking and honest.

C

Scientists have developed a blood test to diagnose Alzheimer's disease without the need for expensive brain imaging or a painful lumbar puncture, where a sample of cerebrospinal (脑脊髓的) fluid (CSF) is drawn from the lower back.

Current guidelines recommend detection of three distinct markers: abnormal accumulations of amyloid (淀粉样蛋白) and tau proteins, as well as neurodegeneration—the slow and progressive loss of neuronal cells (神经元细胞) in specified regions of the brain. This can be done through a combination of brain imaging and CSF analysis. However, a lumbar puncture can be painful and people may experience headaches or back pain after the procedure, while brain imaging is expensive and takes a long time to schedule. Thomas Karikari at the University of Pittsburgh, who was involved in the study, said, "A lot of patients, even in the US, don't have access to MRI and PET scanners. Accessibility is a major issue."

The development of a reliable blood test would be an important step forwards. "A blood test is cheaper, safer and easier to conduct, and it can improve clinical confidence in diagnosing Alzheimer's and selecting participants for clinical trial and disease monitoring," Karikari said.

Although current blood tests can accurately detect abnormalities in amyloid and tau proteins, detecting markers of nerve cell damage that are specific to the brain has been harder. Karikari and his colleagues around the world focused on developing an antibody-based blood test that would detect a particular form of tau protein called brain-derived tau, which is specific to Alzheimer's disease.

They tested it in 600 patients at various stages of Alzheimer's and found that levels of the protein correlated well with levels of tau in the CSF, and could reliably distinguish Alzheimer's from other neurodegenerative diseases.

The next step will be to validate the test in a broader range of patients, including those from varied racial backgrounds, and those suffering from different stages of memory loss or other potential dementia symptoms.

28. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about concerning the current detection method?  
A. Its reliability.                      B. Its importance.                      C. Its complexity.                      D. Its disadvantages.
29. What is the breakthrough made by Karikari and his colleagues?  
A. They created a blood test to detect brain-derived tau.  
B. They developed a medicine to cure Alzheimer's disease.  
C. They found a way to safely draw CSF from patients' back.  
D. They discovered protein to help diagnose Alzheimer's disease.

30. What does the underlined word “validate” in paragraph 6 most probably mean?  
A. Invent.                      B. Confirm.                      C. Forecast.                      D. Prohibit.
31. What is the purpose of the passage?  
A. To raise people’s awareness of Alzheimer’s disease.  
B. To question a common view about Alzheimer’s disease.  
C. To introduce an approach to detecting Alzheimer’s disease.  
D. To provide evidence for the symptoms of Alzheimer’s disease.

**D**

We are living in a world where technology is never a neutral tool for achieving human ends. Technological innovations reshape people as they use these innovations to control their environment. Artificial intelligence, for example, is altering humanity.

While the term AI arouses anxieties about killer robots or catastrophic levels of unemployment, there are other deeper implications. As AI increasingly shapes the human experience, how does this change what it means to be human? Central to the problem is a person’s capacity to make choices, particularly judgments that have moral implications. Aristotle argued that the capacity for making practical judgments depends on regularly making them—on habit and practice. We see the emergence of machines as substitute judges in a variety of everyday contexts as a potential threat to people learning how to effectively exercise judgment themselves.

In the workplace, managers routinely make decisions about who to hire or fire and which loan to approve. These are areas where algorithm (算法) is replacing human judgment, and so people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will.

Recommendation engines, which are increasingly popular in people’s consumption of culture, may serve to restrict choice and minimize luck. By presenting consumers with algorithmically selected choices of what to watch, read, stream and visit next, companies are replacing human taste with machine taste. In one sense, this is helpful. After all, machines can survey a wider range of choices than any individual is likely to have the time or energy to do on their own.

Algorithms could soon—if they don’t already—have a better idea about which show you’d like to watch next and which job candidate you should hire than you do. One day, humans may even find a way for machines to make these decisions without some of the prejudices that humans typically display.

But unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves. From this aspect, humanity is in the process of losing something significant. As they become more and more predictable, the creatures living in the AI world will become less and less like us.

32. Why does the author cite Aristotle’s words in paragraph 2?  
A. To present a fact.                      B. To explain a rule.  
C. To clarify a concept.                      D. To illustrate a viewpoint.
33. What may result from increasing application of recommendation engines in our consumption of culture?  
A. Consumers will actually enjoy better luck.  
B. Consumers will have much limited choice.  
C. Humans will develop tastes similar to machines’.  
D. Humans will find it easier to decide what to enjoy.
34. Why does the author say the creatures living in AI world will become increasingly unlike us?  
A. They will not be able to understand themselves as we can do today.  
B. They will lose what their ancestors were proud of about themselves.  
C. They will lose the most significant human element of being intelligent.  
D. They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.

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35. What can be the best title for the passage?

A. AI is reshaping humanity.

B. AI is affecting moral judgments.

C. AI is becoming more predictable.

D. AI is causing massive unemployment.

第二节 七选五 (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。

Have you ever heard of underwater football? Underwater football has been called one of the world's least-known sports. 36 The game can be enjoyed by anyone of any age and can be played under both indoor and outdoor water surfaces. Underwater football shares some common rules and play elements with other underwater sports like underwater hockey. As with those games, it is played in the deep end of a swimming pool with snorkeling (浮潜) equipment.

The goal of the game is to score a point by placing a ball on the opponents' side of the pool. The ball can only be possessed by players who completely stay underwater holding their breath. 37

Just like on land, underwater football is a game of control and possession. 38 When opposing players are in your space, you need to be able to recognize it quickly and take appropriate action.

39 Each team tries to get their ball into one end zone by either passing or running through underwater obstacles. The first team to reach the endpoint wins! Just five players are on the court at one time, despite each team having 13 players.

To win the ball back or keep it away from your opponents, you must use all your strength and abilities underwater. 40

A. To play it you need snorkeling equipment.

B. Underwater football involves two teams of five players.

C. The equipment necessary for underwater football isn't very complex.

D. The ball must be passed or dropped when players go to the surface for air.

E. To play well, you need to master the basics of spacial awareness and decision-making.

F. All these skills require practice if you want to become an expert at this exciting sport.

G. It is a sport that combines the fundamentals of football with the excitement of diving.

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。

Career hunt hits pavement

When it comes to job hunting, few consider holding a cardboard sign on the pavement a 41 option. However, Yan Xinyi, a 21-year-old commerce graduate of University of Toronto, traveled the path less taken and received her 42.

After 43 herself on the street as an eager candidates for a job in the advertising and marketing industry, she 44 a position as a research analysts at Reprise Media, a global online marketing agency, reported The Toronto Star.

Yan had been searching for a job since she graduated early last year. "I have posted hundreds of job applications but wasn't getting any 45," she told The Star.

By December she 46 to make her big play. "I want to make it happen," She told The Star, "even if I have to do something a little ... 47."

She held the cardboard and 48 resumes on the street. Whoever 49 one would get a bag of candy canes as a Christmas gifts. 50 HR from Reprise Media reached out to her online and 51 an interview.

Joseph McConnellogue, Reprise Media's managing director, 52 Yan being energetic during the interview. He was convinced Yan was the real deal when she 53 a PowerPoint presentation about her street-sign job search.

"We were very impressed with her 54 and her," McConnellogue told The Star. "She took things into her own hands, took a very different 55 to finding a job. Sometimes think outside the box and you find the solution."

- |                      |                   |                 |                 |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. complicated   | B. random         | C. plain        | D. worthwhile   |
| 42. A. choice        | B. reward         | C. solution     | D. answer       |
| 43. A. selling       | B. persuading     | C. refreshing   | D. practising   |
| 44. A. left          | B. introduced     | C. landed       | D. changed      |
| 45. A. bites         | B. requests       | C. forms        | D. challenges   |
| 46. A. pretended     | B. hesitated      | C. continued    | D. decided      |
| 47. A. unconditional | B. unconventional | C. unchangeable | D. unacceptable |
| 48. A. reached out   | B. put up         | C. made up      | D. gave out     |
| 49. A. took          | B. copied         | C. laid         | D. created      |
| 50. A. Originally    | B. Unfortunately  | C. Apparently   | D. Eventually   |
| 51. A. evaluated     | B. arranged       | C. sponsored    | D. declined     |
| 52. A. displayed     | B. motivated      | C. recalled     | D. compared     |
| 53. A. prepared for  | B. worked out     | C. went through | D. turned to    |
| 54. A. loyalty       | B. initiative     | C. politeness   | D. knowledge    |
| 55. A. approach      | B. attitude       | C. reaction     | D. preference   |

## 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。

Frequently 56 (feed) by tourists and drivers, a wolf in Hoh Xil, Qinghai province, has recently gained popularity and sparked discussions online due to its downy and round shape.

The wolf, which 57 (be) once bony in the wilderness, has now become quite fat and even learned to wag its tail and expose its stomach 58 an attempt to ask for food from the 59 (pass) vehicles. Some netizens tease the wolf, saying that it no longer wants to put efforts into hunting, 60 others express their concerns that this action may disturb the natural order. Qi Xinzhang from Xining Wildlife Park, stated that random feeding should not be encouraged. He mentioned, "I want to believe in the kindness of the feeders, but kindness needs 61 (sense) support." He further explained that death itself is a natural part of life and a 62 (necessary) for other predators' survival.

Dai Qiang, a researcher at the Chengdu Institute of Biology, said that feeding wild animals might bring risks to the feeders 63 (them). Wild animals, especially injured ones, may carry some bacteria. Wolves are predators after all, 64 seemingly gentle appearance can't guarantee they won't display aggression. Therefore, it's important 65 (maintain) a safe distance.



#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

##### 第一节（满分 15 分）

假如你是学生会主席李华，请你围绕“保护环境，低碳生活”为主题，写一封英语倡议书，旨在号召大家积极采取行动，践行低碳生活。内容包括：

1. 保护环境的重要性；
2. 如何低碳生活；
3. 发出倡议。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右。

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

##### 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续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

#### A Modest and Movable Thanksgiving Feast

Thanksgiving, after all is a word of action---W.J.Cameron

We had finally decided to skip our traditional family dinner and make the holy journey to Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade(游行) with our five-year-old daughter, Kerry. We never anticipated what Kerry would take away from the experience, or how it would affect our lives for years to come.

We caught the dawn train from Poughkeepsie to Grand Central along with hundreds of other excited celebrants. Like many other families we packed a small backpack with sliced turkey sandwiches and juice boxes; eating on the fly in New York City is expensive and complicated, unless you settle for pretzels and roasted chestnuts from a street food stand. Kerry was wide-eyed and a little overwhelmed. This was not her ordinary outing with Mom and Dad.

As the train pulled into the terminal(终点站), everyone rose and stood in the passage anxiously waiting to get off and head toward the parade route along Fifth Avenue. Rather than have our little daughter pushed roughly by the crowds, we waited until everyone had stepped off onto the chaos of the platform. As we walked up to the entrance to the terminal, Kerry spotted a homeless woman sitting in the shadows, invisible to all except my curious daughter.

"What's that?" she asked. We looked at each other, caught off guard(措手不及) by the need to explain something very different than the happy scene we were about to join. During our first years of parenthood we'd discussed how we would explain such nearly ineffable topics as God death, and eventually sex and love. But homelessness? We weren't prepared. We gave as simple and honest an explanation as we could find and continued on to the parade.

The following year, we decided to attend the parade again. So the night before Thanksgiving we went shopping for sliced turkey for sandwiches.

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。

Again, Kerry caught us off guard. \_\_\_\_\_

We arrived and found a homeless man sitting in the same spot as last year. \_\_\_\_\_



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