

高三英语试题 2023. 12

(本试卷共 11 页, 共四部分; 全卷满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题纸上。
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。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。
3. 非选择题的作答: 用 0.5mm 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)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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. What did the woman do today?
A. She practiced the piano.
B. She wrote some letters.
C. She made a travel plan.
2. What will the woman do tomorrow afternoon?
A. Go to the dentist.
B. Go to a physics class.
C. Meet with her trainer.
3. What has Billy been doing this weekend?
A. Visiting museums.
B. Reading some science books.
C. Trying to come up with an idea.
4. How do the speakers feel?
A. Tired. B. Enjoyable. C. Frightened.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't want to leave.
B. She will take all the files away.
C. She has enough time to deal with her work.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

英语试题 第 1 页 (共 11 页)

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 did the woman say about the man's brother?

- A. He has changed a lot.
- B. He was very impolite to her.
- C. She can never understand him.

7. What is the man's explanation?

- A. His brother has a pain in his neck.
- B. High school life is too stressful.
- C. That is the way teenagers are.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Looking for something.
- B. Talking about a trip to France.
- C. Checking their luggage at the airport.

9. Where was the woman's passport?

- A. In her wallet.
- B. Under the desk.
- C. In her makeup bag.

10. What is the woman like?

- A. She is forgetful.
- B. She is impatient.
- C. She is very organized.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In Thailand.
- B. In Hawaii.
- C. In Mexico.

12. What do we know about the camera?

- A. It can be used underwater.
- B. It cannot be dropped.
- C. It's pretty heavy.

13. How much did the man spend on his camera equipment in total?

- A. \$200.
- B. \$300.
- C. \$350.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man want the woman to do by Monday?

- A. Call the models.
- B. Finish the files.
- C. Send out the invitations.

15. When is the charity party?

- A. This weekend.
- B. Next week.
- C. Next month.

16. Where do the speakers probably work?

- A. At a baking company.
- B. At a fashion company.

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C. At a housing company.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker's attitude?

- A. No one is born a genius.
- B. Too much practice is not useful.
- C. Talented people needn't work hard.

18. When did Mozart begin composing?

- A. At the age of three.
- B. At the age of five.
- C. At the age of eight.

19. How did Jimi Hendrix learn to play the guitar?

- A. His father taught him.
- B. He learned at school.
- C. He taught himself.

20. What happened to Einstein after graduation?

- A. He couldn't find a job.
- B. He was an immediate success.
- C. He gave up his studies for a while.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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

The climate disaster is here, and scientists have recently delivered their "final warning". Understanding the root causes and chain effects of these complex issues can be difficult, but help is at hand.

In this comprehensive series of online classes, you will learn from leading scientists, economists, environmental activists, and award-winning journalists, who will convey what is really happening to our planet and what we must do to protect it.

Through a series of live classes, you will deepen your understanding of the climate crisis and have the opportunity to connect with others from around the world.

Course overview

Week	Main Focus
Week one	The impact of humans on the natural environment, how mainstream economics has led to climate breakdown and what can be done to change this.
Week two	The latest scientific research and political strategies, both important to solving the climate crisis.
Week three	A live class with environmental journalists, to discuss their reporting and answer your questions. Lastly, leading environmentalists will help you to reflect back on the course and look ahead.

Course Details

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Date: Tuesday, Nov. 24– Thursday, Dec.9 2023

This event will be hosted on a live streaming platform Zoom. You will be sent a link to the online class 24 hours before the start time. Please get in touch with us through the email masterclasses@theguardian.com if you do not receive the access link.

Refund (退款) Policy

Once a purchase is complete, we will not be able to refund you if you do not attend or if you cancel your event booking. Please see our rules and conditions for more information on our refund policy.

21. What do these classes have in common?
 - A. Hands-on experiences.
 - B. Flexible refund policy.
 - C. Tutors from diverse fields.
 - D. Timely feedback from tutors.
22. What is involved in the third week of the course?
 - A. The latest political strategies.
 - B. The role of mainstream economics.
 - C. Human's impact on the environment.
 - D. Interaction with different experts.
23. What should you do if you don't receive the link as scheduled?
 - A. Reach out to a leading scientist for help.
 - B. Seek support from fellow participants.
 - C. Contact the course provider via email.
 - D. Check the course website for updates.

B

Dr. Tijana Blanusa, the principal scientist of the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), has a passion for both science and the well-being of children. When she stood at the gate of her children's school, an idea flashed her mind: What if there are more hedges (树篱) in playgrounds? Therefore, she decided to start a project to find out the best species of hedge to plant in urban areas.

Dr. Blanusa's inspiration for this research came from a personal realization. As a parent herself, she noticed that her own children had very limited access to nature in their urban state primary school. "We've looked at hedges because they're cheap, people can relate to them, and they can do some good things for relatively little money in the urban environment in terms of improving air quality, and maybe reducing noise."

About 90 pupils of 10 years old will be involved in the experiment. A mix of hedges were planted bordering the roadside in the school playground at Hoe Valley school, Woking. Then a weather station was set up where the pupils can take measurements of the leaf surface's ability to influence soil moisture (水分) and the temperatures around the hedge. Then they will take

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more measurements as time goes on.

The children will be involved in learning more about the role of plants in improving air quality and summertime cooling through hands-on science classes in school, led by the science team. They will get an insight into what working as a scientist involves—planning and taking measurements on the hedge and from the soil, and then analyzing collected data. Results will be available in late spring.

Blanusa hopes that the project can be rolled out across the country, and the RHS is figuring out how to do that. “We really want to make it as easy as practically possible for other schools to do it. But because you are working with living things, they need looking after and that needs to be a person on site who knows how to do it.”

24. What is the main aim of the project?
- A. To reduce urban noise levels.
 - B. To increase hedges in schoolyards.
 - C. To identify best hedge species for cities.
 - D. To boost green spaces in public schools.
25. What motivated Blanusa to conduct her research?
- A. Air Pollution out of school.
 - B. Kids' lack of nature access.
 - C. School principal's request.
 - D. Hedge education for kids.
26. What do the students gain from participating in this project?
- A. Experience on science team.
 - B. Hedge planting without soil.
 - C. Country-wide project rollout.
 - D. Hands-on work as a scientist.
27. What's a major obstacle for Blanusa in expanding the project?
- A. Extra labor cost.
 - B. A tight budget.
 - C. Strict regulations.
 - D. Limited hedge species.

C

Ever wondered how many steps you should really be aiming for each day to stay healthy? A study, led by the University of Granada (UGR) and published in one of the world's leading journals, identifies for the first time the number of steps at which most people obtain the greatest benefits.

The study has provided the first scientific proof for daily step count to significantly reduce the risk of premature death: 8,000. It contradicts the popular belief that one should aim for 10,000 steps a day—an idea that came out of Japan in the 1960s but had no basis in science.

“We have shown that the more steps you take, the better, and that there is no extra number of

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steps that has been proven to be harmful to health," explains Francisco B. Ortega, the lead author of the study.

The findings are based on a comprehensive analysis of data from twelve international studies involving over 110,000 participants. The study reveals that even small increases in the daily step count can lead to measurable health benefits. For those who lead a less active lifestyle, an additional 500 steps can already result in health improvements. "This is good news because not everyone can walk almost 9,000 steps a day, at least not at first, so you can set small, reachable goals and gradually make progress and increase the number of steps per day," the researchers suggests.

So, should we stop walking when we reach 9000 steps? "Absolutely not," insists Ortega. "More steps are never bad. Our study showed that even as many as 16,000 steps a day does not pose a risk." However, they also note that the daily step target should be age-appropriate.

"Our study gives people clear and easily measurable goals," Ortega concludes. "Counting steps is much simpler, especially since most people have a smartphone or smartwatch these days. The significance of our study lies in providing concrete and measurable targets for the number of daily steps and thereby contributing to people's health."

28. What can we learn about the new study?
- A. It originates from Japan.
 - B. It has reduced death rate.
 - C. It has scientific evidence.
 - D. It restricts extra daily steps.
29. What does the underlined word "premature" in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Early.
 - B. Unexpected.
 - C. Delayed.
 - D. Sudden.
30. What do researchers advise inactive individuals to do?
- A. Increase walking pace.
 - B. Set achievable step goals.
 - C. Track progress every day.
 - D. Add other forms of exercise.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Pace vs Count: Walking Matters
 - B. Impact of Walking 16,000 Steps
 - C. Counting with Smart Wearables
 - D. 8000 vs 10,000: Mystery solved

D

What if your next job is just a weak tie away? A recent study, conducted by a team from Stanford University and LinkedIn, revealed that weaker social connections have a greater beneficial effect on job mobility(流动性) than stronger ties. Stanford Professor Erik Bryson suggests a practical outcome of this study is to encourage job seekers to expand their reach

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beyond immediate friends and colleagues. Weak ties, he explains, often provide more unique, beneficial information and connections.

The advantage of weak ties theory is based on the idea that weak ties allow distant group of people to access novel information that can lead to new opportunities and innovation. Weak ties are more likely to introduce new job information to a wider social network.

The research team conducted a five-year experimental study with LinkedIn, involving 20 million global participants and 600,000 new jobs created. Using LinkedIn's "People You May Know" (PYMK) algorithm (算法), the researchers tested the weak tie theory's impact on the job market. The team randomly assigned LinkedIn users to receive either more weak or strong tie recommendations from the PYMK algorithm, then tracked the labor mobility of these groups over five years.

Their findings confirm that weaker ties enhance job mobility. Besides, the researchers looked at differences across industries and found that adding weak ties creates significantly more job opportunities in digital and high-tech industries. "This may reflect the fact that there is more rapid change and need for novel information and connections in those industries," Bryson said.

He points out that the traditional methods used by policymakers to analyze labor markets are quickly becoming outdated. "They need to recognize that the labor market, like all aspects of the economy, is being digitized," Bryson said. "It is important that we understand how the algorithms used by digital platforms like LinkedIn impact the labor market."

32. According to paragraph 1, what should job seekers do?

- A. Expand network to include weak ties.
- B. Limit the search to their current industry.
- C. Strengthen connections with close friends.
- D. Rely on strong connections for opportunities.

33. How did the researchers test the weak tie theory?

- A. By carrying out on line surveys.
- B. By interviewing LinkedIn employers.
- C. By tracking user data and job mobility.
- D. By conducting a large-scale job fair.

34. What can we learn about digital and high-tech industries?

- A. They are fast-paced and value novelty.
- B. They cause weak ties among employees.
- C. Strong ties are the main source of mobility.
- D. Weak ties do not contribute to job mobility.

35. What might Bryson advise policymakers to do?

- A. Prioritize traditional methods only.
- B. Ignore the impact of digital platforms.
- C. Recognize the influence of digitization.
- D. Understand the rules on digital platforms.

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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。

My first memory of academic anxiety was when I was in second grade. I had nightmares about forgetting to do worksheets.

___36___ It's not surprising that it found its way to me — in many ways, my younger experiences with academic anxiety mirror my mother's. The way I experience the world around me has been shaped by anxiety for as far back as my memory could take me.

In high school, test anxiety ruled my world. Small quizzes would have me ready to throw up; big exams made me extremely tired. ___37___ But I'd have to learn to deal with it.

When the pandemic (流行病) forced school to move online, school became more flexible and it was a lot less serious. Assignments and tests were structured differently and things began to gently shift for me. ___38___ Being able to take assessments from my own room, completely alone, also helped calm my nerves. And my teachers provided me with comfort I needed.

We should not wait for help. ___39___ Recently, a midterm didn't trigger panic. No extreme exhaustion or uneasiness, just healthy nervousness. The night before the test, I watched TV, just thinking mostly about what I was going to order at Starbucks when I finished. ___40___ Achieving this mental state required significant time and energy. If anxiety is sure to come, I'll continue getting rid of it.

- A. I couldn't imagine another way.
- B. This anxiousness comes from my family.
- C. These thoughts would awake me at night.
- D. Open-note tests helped me relieve my anxiety.
- E. Although anxiety is still here, it's not my "normal".
- F. It was a struggling way to pull myself through exams.
- G. Instead, we should work on ourselves, and change for better ourselves.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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。

In a village in Malawi, Africa, people faced constant drought and poverty. A young boy named William Kamkwamba had a dream of bringing ___41___ to his village.

When famine(饥荒) came, William had to ___42___ school to help with farming. However, he kept reading books for the wonders of ___43___ and the endless possibilities it offered. ___44___

by his teacher's bicycle flashlight, he decided to build a large windmill (风车) to 45 the battery, and then use a water pump to water the land so as to 46 solve the famine.

After many difficult conversations, his father finally chose to 47 his son and handed over the only broken 48 to him. William used the wheels and also 49 the local junkyard for some 50 parts. He worked really hard every day. Due to 51 education and resources, it was a 52 challenge to turn bits of old materials into a working machine.

After countless 53 and failures, the boy's windmill finally started 54. Weeping with joy, the boy and his father hugged tightly. This is the story of "*The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind*," a story of hope, strength, and the strong spirit of a young boy who changed people's lives with the power of 55.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. wind | B. water | C. fortune | D. chance |
| 42. A. quit | B. ignore | C. attend | D. enjoy |
| 43. A. art | B. history | C. magic | D. science |
| 44. A. Amused | B. Confused | C. Inspired | D. Annoyed |
| 45. A. enhance | B. charge | C. preserve | D. repair |
| 46. A. barely | B. hardly | C. frequently | D. completely |
| 47. A. abandon | B. support | C. forgive | D. distrust |
| 48. A. bicycle | B. radio | C. car | D. flashlight |
| 49. A. bought | B. exchanged | C. searched | D. skipped |
| 50. A. old | B. different | C. unique | D. spare |
| 51. A. acquired | B. limited | C. adequate | D. potential |
| 52. A. complex | B. simple | C. financial | D. tough |
| 53. A. attempts | B. successes | C. discoveries | D. achievements |
| 54. A. floating | B. sailing | C. turning | D. spreading |
| 55. A. awareness | B. fantasy | C. harmony | D. knowledge |

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 strong presence of Chinese internet and technology companies as sponsors of the 19th Asian Games 56 (grab) the attention of viewers around the world since it started. This demonstrates China's great achievements and 57 (strength) in the digital and technological innovation.

The 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, had a record-breaking 176 sponsors, 58 (show) the event's global appeal. Among the 11 official partners, five are Chinese tech companies. 59 comparison, there were only 52 sponsors for the 16th Asian Games held in 2010 in Guangzhou, among 60 only three companies were from China's internet and tech field.

Alibaba Cloud, the cloud computing unit of Alibaba Group, plays a vital role by providing essential technological support for event management, results distribution, and live cloud

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broadcasting. 61 (additional), it contributes to the development of a digital platform ensuring 62 (efficiency) broadcast in the Asian Games Village.

Chinese tech companies' strong presence not only boosts brand awareness globally 63 also proves their technological and innovative capabilities. According to the 2022 Global Innovation Index 64 (release) by the World Intellectual Property Organization, China's strength in sci-tech innovations has taken 65 great jump in recent years, reaching the 11th spot among the top 30.

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校学生会主席李华, 你校即将举办“美丽校园”短视频大赛。请你用英文写一份邀请函, 请国际班的学生参加比赛, 内容包括:

1. 比赛目的;
2. 视频要求。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear students,

Yours sincerely,

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。

From childhood, I was never a fan of football or any sports. My disinterest in “The Beautiful Game” was my attitude, avoiding discussions of football during school lunch breaks in school or dismissing the sports section of the newspaper.

As I grew older, my lack of interest became more obvious. I would go shopping during big games, posting photos on social media to show I had more free time than the people absorbed in their yearly sports. I considered my disengagement from the world of sports an intellectual advantage, a space in my brain reserved for non-sports activities.

However, this attitude of mine became a pressure to me. Casual conversations with friends' fathers or fellow cab passengers became a challenge. The well-intentioned openers like, “Hey, terrible season we're having, eh?” or “Who do you support?” made me feel my heart sink, not knowing what to reply. Though I still found football boring, I was starting to regret my outsider status.

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The turning point came when I became a father myself. Fearing that my boy Harvey would lack the social involvement of football, I decided to change. So, I brought a football to the playground and I bought him a mini football table at home. I even took the brave step of buying tickets to watch our local team, Boreham Wood.

The friendly atmosphere of the Meadow Park Stadium, the home ground of Boreham Wood, immediately surprised me: low-key, free parking on the street, and £2.50 for a bag of chips. Families surrounded us, all with a real connection to the players on the field.

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。

Slowly but surely, I found myself engaged in the game.

With each visit to the stadium, our connection to football deepened.

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