

## 2023 年“三新”协同教研共同体高三联考 英语试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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。因各题涉及听力,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)

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 秒钟的时间来回答该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. £9.15.                      C. £9.18.

答案是 C。

1. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Have a rest.                      B. Go to the movie.                      C. Visit Jeff with the man.

2. At what time will the speakers meet?

- A. 5:20.                      B. 5:10.                      C. 5:00.

3. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Get a taxi.  
B. Take a different train.  
C. Reschedule the interview.

4. Where are the speakers now?

- A. In the chemist's.                      B. In the street.                      C. In the tourist office.

5. How does the woman practice her English?

- A. By visiting the websites.  
B. By talking to natives.  
C. By starting an English corner.

#### 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 the woman think of the smell in the factory?  
A. Wonderful.                      B. A little strange.                      C. Too strong.
7. Where did the workers put the ice cream?  
A. In the bowls.                      B. In the boxes.                      C. On the sheets.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why does the man want to buy a new TV?  
A. The old TV is broken.  
B. The new TV is cheap now.  
C. He moved to a new house.
9. What kind of TV set will the man probably buy?  
A. A cheap one.                      B. A big one.                      C. A small one.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What kind of ticket has the man bought?  
A. A first-class one.  
B. A business-class one.  
C. A second-class one.
11. What is free on the train?  
A. Meals.                      B. Snacks                      C. Coffee.
12. When should the man reach the train station?  
A. Before 8:30 am.                      B. At 9:00 am.                      C. After 9:00 am.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman plan to do next year?  
A. Get a job.                      B. Go to university.                      C. Go travelling.
14. Which country are the speakers in?  
A. Ireland.                      B. Britain.                      C. America.
15. What does the man love doing?  
A. Repairing cars.  
B. Studying philosophy.  
C. Learning another language.
16. What do the woman's last words mean?  
A. She wishes the man to go to college.  
B. She will help the man get a qualification.  
C. She can ask the man to fix her car in the future.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the main purpose of the weather warning system?  
A. To warn people outdoors to get inside.  
B. To let people test the warning system.  
C. To inform people without radios of danger.



18. Who will play the loud noise?  
A. Local media.                      B. Local officials.                      C. Local residents.
19. Where does the speaker advise people to go after hearing a warning?  
A. To the inside of a building.  
B. To the public shelter.  
C. To the park.
20. What is the speech mainly about?  
A. An accident.                      B. A weather report.                      C. A warning system.

**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**

Here are four of the world's most interesting forms of public transport, which can get locals where they need to go.

**Jeepneys (吉普尼) in the Philippines**

Changed from army carriers left behind after World War II by the USA, jeepneys are decorated in eye-watering colors and patterns. They are so popular that they have imprinted themselves on the national spirit. Since hitting the streets in the 1950s, they have proved not just useful but also proud examples of Filipino creativity.

**Suspended monorails (悬挂式单轨列车) in Wuhan**

They travel above Wuhan while hanging upside down. This Chinese city's next tourist attraction is a hyper-modern monorail, which had its final trial in May and is set to be launched soon. Suspended below a rail beam, the train has two cars that can accommodate over 200 passengers and offer them a 270-degree view of the surrounding scenery.

**E-sleds (电动雪橇) in Lapland**

In the icy wilds of Lapland, one of Europe's northernmost regions, cars can't access many locations, so snowmobiles come as a hit. Recently, this attraction has become serviced by eco-friendly versions called e-sleds. While locals employ these electric vehicles to travel from and to work, tourists can use them to reach frozen lakes, breathtaking forests, and ice-fishing spots.

**Amphibious (水陆两用的) buses in the Netherlands**

No one panics when the Netherlands' amphibious buses run off the road and splash into a canal. That's because it immediately floats and travels along the waterway before rejoining the streets.

21. Which transport is of historic significance?  
A. Jeepneys.                                      B. Suspended monorails.  
C. E-sleds.                                        D. Amphibious buses.
22. What are the suspended monorails in Wuhan characterized by?  
A. The largest capacity.                      B. The different suspension mode.  
C. The worldwide popularity.              D. The surrounding scenery.





26. What's Allison's attitude to positive psychology?  
A. Supportive.      B. Unclear.      C. Doubtful.      D. Dismissive.
27. What can we learn from the last paragraph?  
A. Allison learned to build self-confidence all the time.  
B. Allison's clients helped her complete homework.  
C. Allison and her clients benefited each other.  
D. Allison's clients misunderstood what coaching is about.

C

A new research has found that comedy doesn't just make us feel good—it actually has the power to improve health. A recent study was conducted to test whether or not “laughter therapy (疗法)” could help people who have heart disease.

The study involved 26 adults, with an average age of 64. They all had coronary artery (冠状动脉) disease, which happens when the supply of blood to the heart is held up by plaque that grows in the coronary arteries, the big tubes that send blood to the heart.

Over three months, 13 of the adults were asked to watch two-hour-long comedy shows every week. The other 13 were asked to watch two documentary films on serious topics like politics and the Amazon rainforest. Then, the participants were examined by doctors.

The first group that watched comedy showed a big improvement in the amount of oxygen which we breathe in to survive and that the heart could pump around the body. Their arteries also got better at expanding, which meant that more blood could flow through them. There was less plaque in the arteries afterward too, cutting the person's risk of having a heart attack or stroke.

The study was led by Marco Saffi, a professor at a hospital, who said laughter helps the heart because it releases chemicals in the body called endorphins. They reduce inflammation, which can lead to heart disease, and help the heart relax.

Having a good laugh also reduces levels of stress hormones (荷尔蒙). Stress hormones are the body's natural alarm system, which kicks in if a person is in a tense situation. They're great for helping people cope with danger, but they can put a strain on the heart if they stay in a person's system for too long.

Saffi thinks the results show “laughter therapy” could be used to treat patients at the risk of heart problems. He said, “It does not have to be TV programs—people with heart disease could be invited to comedy evenings or encouraged to enjoy fun evenings with friends and family.”

28. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?  
A. The study's impact.      B. The study's findings.  
C. The study's process.      D. The study's participants.
29. What does the underlined word “strain” in paragraph 6 mean?  
A. Guard.      B. Thought.      C. Stress.      D. Mask.
30. How does Saffi feel about “laughter therapy”?  
A. It's promising.      B. It's unique.      C. It's unworthy.      D. It's costly.

31. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- A. Laughter is the privilege of mankind.      B. Smiling faces sometimes tell lies.  
C. Smile is the most beautiful language.      D. Laughter is the best medicine.

D

The most obvious dog fetish (迷恋) today is the longing for cuteness. Almost every day you can see adorable pictures of dogs and other animals that will make you smile and say, "How cute!"

It is a cultural phenomenon that the media scholar James Moore calls the "cute economy" which exists primarily on social media, is user-generated, and is heavily dominated by pictures of animals, especially pets. The goal is to generate a positive response, probably followed by a tap on the screen to "like" and "share". We can click through image after image of cute animals doing cute things, feeling a little boost of good cheer.

The marketing researchers have identified some of the most common categories of cuteness in online pet content: animals doing silly things; animals of extreme size; animals with unusual looks; and animals behaving in ways that seem human-like. Dogs and other animals in the "cute economy" are often further humanized by being dressed in clothing and accessorized (装饰) with hats, jewelry, nail polish and fur dyed a rainbow of colors. Users who post successfully and with some strategies can make money by doing so. Thus, certain dogs have become cuteness celebrities, with millions of devoted followers and paid content from advertisers.

Unfortunately, the price of the "cute economy" comes at a serious cost. The cutest and most popular breeds tend to be those with the most significant risk of health and behavioral problems. Cuteness is often coupled with their discomfort. People are drawn to the cuteness of dogs with extremely foreshortened skulls and extremely short legs and awkwardly long bodies, such as the French bulldog and the corgi.

Actually, there are well-established health issues. We should treat the "cute economy" with caution, like resisting the commodification (商品化) of appearance by opting out of social media channels promoting the "cute economy". We can also choose not to "like" or "share" images of dogs whose cuteness is linked with discomfort. Although we are biologically attracted to dogs that are super cute, we should be mindful in our "impulses".

32. What is the key to the "cute economy" according to the text?

- A. Taking pictures of different animals.  
B. Cute animals' attractive appearance.  
C. Pets' owners' liking adorable pictures.  
D. Posting cute animals' pictures on social media.

33. Which kind of cuteness is most likely to be the online pet content?

- A. A normal-sized dog is eating bones.  
B. A white cat is quietly lying next to its owner.  
C. A parrot dressed in a suit is singing and dancing.  
D. A monkey is attentively taking care of its baby.



34. What is the side effect of the "cute economy"?
- A. It will change the animals' nature.  
B. It may make the animals not so cute.  
C. It will result in a decline in animal population.  
D. It may cause health problems to the animals.
35. What may be the best title for the text?
- A. Share Pictures or Not  
B. Happiness from Pets  
C. The Cute Economy and Its Price  
D. Marketing Strategy: Cuteness

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择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Plan a day of leaf peeping (观赏秋叶)

Autumn can be a great season to experience the outdoors with your friends and family. One popular activity is leaf peeping—spending time outdoors admiring the changing colors of the leaves. 36

Understand the science

Some trees have green leaves most of the year due to the chlorophyll (叶绿素) they use to absorb energy from the sun. As the days get colder and shorter in the fall, the leaves get less sunlight, which causes the green to fade and reveal other colors. 37 In the next spring, the trees grow new leaves.

Pick a destination

You can experience fall leaves in almost every state in the USA. Depending on where you live, you might want to plan to head out into the countryside or mountains to see the best leaves. 38 With an adult's help, map out your routes. And then identify scenic places where you can take a hike or set up a picnic to admire the changing leaves up close.

39

Once you have your destination set, it's time to go further planning. You can visit the Internet to see when the leaves are expected to change colors at your planned destination. You'll notice that leaves first start to change in more northern areas, then later in more southern areas.

Document your observations

When you head out to look at the fall landscape, keep a visual record of what you see. You can use a camera to take photos of some of your favorite sights. You can get creative, such as by lying on the ground and capturing the colorful leaves above you, or taking a close-up of an especially beautiful leaf. 40

- A. Time your trip  
B. Set the first destination  
C. Let's start learning about leaves  
D. Here is some practical advice for getting started  
E. You may preserve the beauty of the fall forever through it

F. You may first talk to your parents about planning a day out.

G. After the leaves change colors, they eventually fall to the ground.

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。

Since the day I was assigned to play football for Bills, the people of Buffalo have embraced me and lifted up my heart. It's not just the 41 of the fans on the game day. It's the people and the way they 42 one another, even when tragedy struck.

Over the past few years, this city has 43 so many hard times. An unimaginable snowstorm and a destructive fire claimed lives and 44 dreams. Loss after loss, the people of Buffalo have experienced the kind of 45 that could have broken them. 46, it hasn't.

I see people who have stayed 47 and are finding a way to move forward together, stepping out of their homes to help neighbors. This is why Buffalo is known as the City of Good Neighbors. And that 48 has helped me.

Buffalo inspired me during my toughest moments at the hospital after I experienced a serious injury on the field. During that 49 time, my family and I felt the love from this city. As I was 50, every day I received cards, letters, artworks from school kids and news about people praying and encouraging us. I saw images of people wearing my number 51.

Buffalo's love for me 52 for my family and me in so many ways. There isn't anything in the world that I would 53 for the gift. I've become part of this city and feel its warm 54. As I look forward, I'm grateful to call Buffalo home, and it will always 55 a special place in my heart.

- |                     |                   |                  |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. ambition     | B. bravery        | C. desire        | D. passion         |
| 42. A. persuaded    | B. encouraged     | C. touched       | D. relieved        |
| 43. A. performed    | B. withdrawn      | C. undergone     | D. engaged         |
| 44. A. stole        | B. chased         | C. inspired      | D. realized        |
| 45. A. discomfort   | B. pain           | C. decrease      | D. annoyance       |
| 46. A. Therefore    | B. However        | C. Otherwise     | D. Moreover        |
| 47. A. balanced     | B. developed      | C. united        | D. amazed          |
| 48. A. strength     | B. energy         | C. ability       | D. discipline      |
| 49. A. challenging  | B. meaningful     | C. puzzling      | D. golden          |
| 50. A. transforming | B. sleeping       | C. fighting      | D. recovering      |
| 51. A. in need      | B. in praise      | C. in condition  | D. in support      |
| 52. A. came to life | B. came to power  | C. came to light | D. came to nothing |
| 53. A. negotiate    | B. assess         | C. trade         | D. compete         |
| 54. A. sympathy     | B. congratulation | C. welcome       | D. favor           |
| 55. A. save         | B. involve        | C. create        | D. hold            |







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