

2023 届高三冲刺卷(一) 全国卷
英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
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。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。

考试时间为 120 分钟,满分 150 分

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 does the woman think of her visit to Qingdao?
A. Boring. B. Wonderful. C. Adventurous.
2. What do we know about the woman?
A. She will get married to the man.
B. She will get married this winter.
C. She has decided to marry in June.
3. What is the woman doing?
A. Having a job interview.
B. Talking with a friend.
C. Teaching English.
4. How much will the man pay?
A. \$ 200. B. \$ 210. C. \$ 220.
5. Why does the man ask Mary to go to his office?
A. To clean his office. B. To talk about a project. C. To help her out of trouble.

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 is Alex doing at the beginning of the conversation?
A. Surfing the Internet. B. Writing to Yale University. C. Fixing his computer.
7. What is Alex probably going to do next?
A. Choose a school. B. Give advice. C. Go to an office.

冲刺卷(一) 全国卷 英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the woman offer to do?
A. Make dinner. B. Do some shopping. C. Wash the dishes.
9. What will the man buy?
A. Sweet potatoes. B. Ice cream. C. Tomatoes.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Which of the following words can best describe Miss Florencia?
A. Inspiring. B. Helpful. C. Cautious.
11. When did Mr. Leyton teach the man?
A. The man was in elementary school.
B. The man was in middle school.
C. The man was in college.
12. Why did the man quit smoking?
A. He was too young to smoke.
B. The woman asked him to quit.
C. His teacher explained its dangers.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who will fly to Los Angeles next Monday?
A. The man. B. John Smith. C. The woman's boss.
14. What do we know about the 3:00 p.m. flight?
A. It's a direct one. B. It's cheap. C. It will stop in Hong Kong.
15. When will Flight BH370 probably arrive in Los Angeles?
A. At 4:35 a.m. B. At 3:00 p.m. C. At 5:35 p.m.
16. What does the man talk about in the end?
A. His name. B. The ticket price. C. The choice of seat.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What does James Clear do?
A. He's an expert. B. He's a reporter. C. He's a writer.
18. What's the third step to forming a habit?
A. Eagerness. B. Reaction. C. Reward.
19. What's the reminder in the phone example?
A. The desire to check the phone.
B. Checking the phone.
C. Seeing the phone.
20. What is James Clear's suggestion?
A. Make bad habits unpleasant.
B. Reduce phone usage.
C. Learn new things.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A
Acquaintance(相识) Parties

Starting a new school and making new friends can be frightening. In order to get to know

"We just need to go in there, keep doing what we've been doing, not letting our failures define who we are, and always putting our teammates first because when we do that, we are going to get the results out," she told her team.

The team had to win their play-in (附加) game to qualify for the playoffs. Incredibly, their luck changed during the game, which they won handily. Before they knew it, they were facing some of the top teams in the state—and winning! In the final championship game, the Lady Bulldogs won 5 to 3 against defending champions the Gardena High School Panthers!

Karla said being the underdog was what encouraged her team onto victory, and she couldn't be prouder of the way her team stepped up to take the lead. This out-of-nowhere win marks the first time this team has won the championship game in 27 years! These young women simply refused to give up, no matter how difficult their task was at the time. Way to go, Lady Bulldogs!

24. What do we know about the "Lady Bulldogs" from paragraph 1 and 2?
- A. They were under great stress.
B. They lost hope of winning any game.
C. They couldn't find place to practice.
D. They were beaten up by the pandemic.
25. Which of the following can best replace the underlined phrase "had her work cut out"?
- A. Cut her work into small parts.
B. Had loads of work to do.
C. Reached out for help.
D. Was out of her job.
26. What might be a proper headline of news for the team's success?
- A. Underdog team with 0 season wins got championship.
B. The Lady Bulldogs defeated Gardena Panthers 5 to 3.
C. The first championship in Garfield Senior High School.
D. A coach made a hit with an out-of-nowhere championship.
27. What message can we get from the story?
- A. The world is full of fortune and challenge.
B. There are as many gains as there are losses.
C. Teamwork is more important than individual skills.
D. Whatever life throws at you, keep positive and carry on.

C

For years, doctors have given blood to patients who need it to survive. These "transfusions" (输血) usually involve giving red blood cells to patients. Red blood cells do an important job: they take oxygen from the lungs and spread it through the body. People who suffer from some diseases need extra red blood cells to remain healthy.

The blood used in transfusions comes from people who donate blood. Since our bodies are always making more red blood cells, donating blood doesn't cause problems for the person giving it. There is a constant demand for blood transfusions, and there are often shortages.

For the first time ever, scientists are testing red blood cells grown in a laboratory on human volunteers. The new trial is being carried out in the United Kingdom. The project is being run by the National Health Service's Blood and Transplant unit and the University of Bristol, along with other universities.

What's new in the experiment is that people are being given red blood cells that were created in a laboratory. The scientists used stem cells (干细胞) from a blood sample to grow billions of brand new red blood cells. The new red blood cells can be adjusted for people with different blood types. Also, the red blood cells created are brand new, meaning they last longer.

To test the safety of the lab-grown red blood cells, researchers have given a couple of teaspoon of lab-created blood to two healthy people. Both people seem to be doing just fine after that.

transfusions. In all, the red blood cells from the lab will be tested on 10 people, and compared to normal transfusions.

The new process isn't expected to replace normal blood transfusions, which will remain hugely important. Growing red blood cells in a lab is extremely expensive. And a lot of work and testing still needs to be done. But if it's successful, in the future the process could make life much easier for patients who often need transfusions—even those with rare blood types.

28. Why do the scientists grow new red blood cells in laboratory?
- A. Because the donated blood is unsafe.
B. Because it is hard to get donated blood.
C. Because there isn't always enough blood.
D. Because more patients need blood to survive.
29. What is the feature of the lab-grown red blood cells?
- A. They can be used flexibly.
B. They can be kept alive for ever.
C. Their production cost is low.
D. They can be easier for transfusion.
30. What is the attitude of the author towards the process of the tests?
- A. Objective.
B. Doubtful.
C. Negative.
D. Positive.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Scientists test blood grown in a laboratory
B. New red blood cells shine lights on patients
C. Lab-created blood will replace donated blood
D. The shortages of blood will be gone for ever

D

New research highlights how different forms of praise can promote positive encouragement, while others can backfire(适得其反) by promoting dishonesty and lying.

According to the two new studies by researchers at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) at the University of Toronto, kids who are praised for being smart are more likely to be dishonest and to cheat in the hopes of maintaining their positive image.

The first of the two studies gathered a group of 3-to 5-year-olds to play a guessing game. If they were correct, half of them were praised for being smart by saying "You are so smart." The other half were praised for their performance by saying "You did very well this time." This tiny change in emphasis was enough to affect the way the kids viewed their performance.

The researchers then left the room and told the children to promise they would not cheat by looking at the answers. Watching them through a hidden camera, they found that children who were praised for being smart were more likely to act dishonestly and peek(偷窥) at the answers.

The second experiment, published in *Developmental Science*, set out with a similar assumption. They told certain children they had a reputation for being smart. Hearing this kind of praise was associated with a higher tendency to cheat.

The important difference in wording can have a huge effect. While you might believe you are encouraging a child by saying "you are awesome", this can, in fact, lead them to cheat in order to uphold the positive character assessment. Instead, their actions and behavior should be praised.

"Praising a child's ability implies that the specific behavior that is commented on stems from stable character related to one's ability, such as smartness," said Professor Kang Lee, OISE's Jackman Institute of Child Studies (JICS). "This is different than other forms of praise, such as praising specific behaviors or praising effort."

32. Which praise belongs to positive encouragement?

- A. "You are so clever."
 C. "You are the best students."
 33. What is the purpose of the second experiment?
 A. To potentially apply the research findings.
 B. To find supporting evidence for the studies.
 C. To try out another different research method.
 D. To argue about the previous research process.
 34. What can be inferred from the studies?
 A. Praise is more complex than it seems.
 B. Children's ability shouldn't be praised.
 C. All children care about their own image.
 D. Adults' examples affect children's view.
 35. Where is the text probably from?
 A. A news report.
 B. A science fiction.
 C. A website for teenagers.
 D. A science magazine.

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。

Simple Ways to Easily Solve A Problem

We face problems everyday of our lives. Many times these problems can actually be an opportunity in disguise. Solving problems can be broken down into steps that will make solving the issue at hand much easier. 36

Identify the real problem. Often people think of a problem in terms of its consequences. You really have to dig to the root of the issues. If your problem is that you can't make ends meet every month, you need to find why you lack funds. 37 You spend too much or something worse like a gambling addiction. Whatever the source is, that is what you need to fix.

Focus on solutions. Once you have identified the real problem, it is time to come up with a list of solutions. Most of the time there is more than one way to attack a problem. 38 You can always ask others for their suggestions. Once you have a good list of solutions you can weigh the pros and cons of each one.

39 When you ask others for suggestions make sure that they are people who you really trust. It is also best if they share the same value system as you. This ensures that your problem is kept confidential and any advice you get is in line with your belief system.

Make a decision. Once you find a solution that provides the best long term outcome, you have to make the decision and follow through. 40 If things do not turn out as you had planned, do not beat yourself up. You put time and thought into your decision and that shows character.

- A. It may be poor budgeting.
 B. Feedback from those you trust.
 C. You can offer help to those in need.
 D. Think of everything you can accomplish.
 E. The very last part is accepting any consequences.
 F. You can get the problem solved and get back to your life.
 G. Get out a sheet of paper and a pen and start brainstorming.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(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。

I learned to play the piano, but 10-year-old Michelle taught me things that had little to do with 41. When I was 63, I started taking piano lessons. My teacher, Ida Goldberg, usually 42 herself to children, but she made an 43 with me. One of the kids had her lesson right after mine, and Ida thought it would be fun if the two of us 44 together. "Michelle was so 45," she said. "She couldn't wait to get out of the hospital so she could start her lessons again." That's how I met Michelle.

Michelle was only 2 years old when she was first diagnosed with leukemia(白血病). She 46 piano when she was six. 47 to me, Michelle was an experienced pianist. We shared part of an hour together every week, at the end of my lesson and the 48 of hers. She got the melody, and I got the accompaniment(伴奏). Michelle treated every practice 49. Making music together was a 50 moment, when all that existed were the 51 on the page and the melody we made from them.

It has been more than a decade since Michelle and I sat together at the piano. Many 52 about those days have slipped away. But the pieces we played together bring them back. As I hear the lively 53 of *La Bamba*, I can remember the two of us sailing along on its notes.

Ida gave me the best 54 when she paired me with Michelle. That girl taught me an 55 of life. Michelle was immersed(沉浸) in the world, in the people around her, and in the beauty of life. Leukemia slowed her down, but it didn't 56 her.

Music was our currency, our 57 of exchange, and it made our differences of age and size 58. I shared her friendship with many others— 59 the medical staff at Children's Hospital, where she spent so much time in 60.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. practice | B. hobby | C. music | D. decision |
| 42. A. limited | B. burdened | C. bothered | D. allowed |
| 43. A. agreement | B. introduction | C. arrangement | D. exception |
| 44. A. advanced | B. talked | C. played | D. laughed |
| 45. A. intelligent | B. curious | C. learned | D. determined |
| 46. A. brought back | B. took up | C. fought back | D. turned up |
| 47. A. Compared | B. Accustomed | C. Impressed | D. Pointed |
| 48. A. goal | B. beginning | C. bottom | D. experiment |
| 49. A. independently | B. regularly | C. seriously | D. repeatedly |
| 50. A. quick | B. joyful | C. terrible | D. brief |
| 51. A. dots | B. signs | C. marks | D. notes |
| 52. A. memories | B. chances | C. awards | D. lessons |
| 53. A. instrument | B. performance | C. tune | D. record |
| 54. A. gift | B. value | C. experience | D. possibility |
| 55. A. eruption | B. ambition | C. appreciation | D. expectation |
| 56. A. rescue | B. stop | C. shake | D. calm |
| 57. A. significance | B. concern | C. relation | D. medium |
| 58. A. unimportant | B. unlucky | C. unreal | D. unknown |
| 59. A. sincerely | B. successfully | C. especially | D. obviously |
| 60. A. communication | B. treatment | C. service | D. study |

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。

Each morning, 68-year-old amateur cyclist Cui Yue starts his ride along the Tanglai Canal in Yinchuan, capital of northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 61 (enjoy) the

picturesque natural sceneries. 62 (Cycle) along the canal allows him to experience the city's improving ecology.

The over-2,000-year-old canal that Cui frequents 63 (build) during the Han Dynasty (202 BC-220 AD). It aimed at bringing the Yellow River water to present-day Ningxia 64 helping turn the region with tracts(大片土地) of deserts into arable land. Through the ages, it is still functioning as an ecological corridor and is the largest 65 (natural) flowing trunk canal in the Yellow River irrigation area.

Along the canal's 75-km section running through urban Yinchuan, several parks have been built with walking and cycling 66 (route), contributing to the city's expanding green space 67 (map) out for public leisure.

Thanks to 68 (technology) innovations, water-saving measures, and environmental protection, the water volume in Tanglai Canal has increased 69 1 billion cubic meters in the past few years, irrigating farmland for 185 days a year. "Tanglai Canal is a great ancient water conservancy project in Ningxia, 70 still benefits local people more than 2,000 years later," said Cui. "The ancient canal will inject more vitality into the agricultural and ecological development of cities along it."

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(Λ),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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

There are some places in our school where attract students most. I am very interesting in reading so my favorite place is the library. In the library, people know how to restrict them and behave more polite. It is a good place for students read books on different subject. I am used to stay in the library after school, so I can do my homework effectively in its quiet atmosphere. I can also meet some friends who had something in common with me. We share our learning experience and make a progress together.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是学校英语报社编辑李华,为了丰富校园生活,你校将于元旦举办云端音乐会,请在报纸上刊登一则通知,向同学介绍此次活动计划。内容包括:

1. 时间地点;
2. 活动安排;
3. 欢迎参加。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:云端音乐会 an online concert 疫情 epidemic

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯