

高三英语

2023.11

考试时间：90 分钟 总分 100 分

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 学号 _____

第一部分

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

During the summer of 2008, I participated in an internship (实习) with *Motivos Magazine*. On a roasting hot day, I walked up and down Parkway trying to 1 pedestrians to subscribe to *Motivos*. Sweaty and 2, I turned to a fellow intern and said, "I want to be a paid intern" one who receives money for all the work that he does.

Today, as I recall my experience with *Motivos*, I can 3 say, "I was a paid intern". It paid me with something much more 4 and worthy than money: knowledge, opportunities, and experience that last forever. Jenee, the founder of *Motivos*, gave me the 5 of how the magazine business operates. She showed me the 6 from rough draft to publishing with a hands-on experience. I was even given the opportunity to spend quality time with a team of professionals and "pick their brains"

Throughout the whole "rough draft to publishing" process, I developed a mutual relationship with a journalist George. He saw some things in me that I had 7 to notice in myself: my resilience and potential, and wanted to write a story on me. With my permission, George published it for the column that he writes for the *Philadelphia Weekly*. It was really a once-in-a-lifetime experience to have my story told in a public form to 8 positivity and empower whomever it applied to. I was acknowledged and given recognition. More importantly, I gained a better understanding of myself that served as the 9 for my future.

As an experienced intern I must say, "Many internships 10 very well!"

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. teach | B. remind | C. assign | D. convince |
| 2. A. lazy | B. guilty | C. tired | D. nervous |
| 3. A. proudly | B. hesitantly | C. regretfully | D. jokingly |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4. A. popular | B. powerful | C. abstract | D. available |
| 5. A. proof | B. reward | C. problem | D. knowledge |
| 6. A. steps | B. signs | C. services | D. savings |
| 7. A. refused | B. failed | C. continued | D. stopped |
| 8. A. return | B. train | C. assess | D. highlight |
| 9. A. prediction | B. inspection | C. inspiration | D. imagination |
| 10. A. pay | B. react | C. go | D. run |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

At 8, I started taking art lessons 11 (improve) my painting skills. However, later, I found that I focused too much on mastering different techniques. Eventually, I became more distressed when my expectations weren't matched.

So, in the 11th Grade, I returned to the basics. On 12 sketchbook I forced myself to draw whatever interested me. Over time, I have been released from the tight control. I have learned that a good painting is not about having perfect technique. In fact, all I need to do is trust my 13 (create) talents and find moments of joy in life.

B

In recent years, trampolining (蹦床) has become a new craze among Chinese youths. Short videos 14 (show) people's excitement about jumping back and forth on the colourful trampolines are regularly uploaded to social media. Most videos feature teenagers, but adults too have jumped on the trend, hoping to relive their childhood.

Compared with soccer, basketball, tennis or any other competitive sports, 15 various injuries occur from time to time, trampolining is relatively 16 (safe). However, preparation and safety always come first. You must do warm-up exercises before playing and you can't lose concentration during the movements.

C

A news report shows that China's urban pet consumer market 17 (expect) to break through the 200 billion yuan threshold this year. Young people in big cities are the main contributors.

Nowadays, with the cost of living rising, young people 18 (suffer) from greater

loneliness and pressure. They are busy working all day in a competitive environment, leaving little time for fun and friends. That may explain 19 more and more young people are choosing to keep pets 20 companionship. Apart from relieving loneliness, many scientific studies have shown that keeping a pet reduces stress and may even improve overall health.

第二部分

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

THE OLYMPIC STUDIES CENTRE

YOUR SOURCE OF REFERENCE FOR OLYMPIC KNOWLEDGE

The IOC Olympic Studies Centre is the world source of reference for Olympic knowledge. Our mission is to share this knowledge with professionals and researchers through providing information, giving access to our unique collections, enabling research and stimulating intellectual exchange.

As part of the IOC, we are uniquely placed to collect and share the most up-to-date and accurate information on Olympism. Our collections include the IOC archives (档案), the official publications of the IOC and the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games as well as books, articles and journals.

HERE TO HELP

Whatever your interest in the Olympic Movement—academic or professional—we will help you find the information you need, quickly and easily. We're here to:

- **Answer your questions:** share factual and historical information, Games results and statistics
- **Give personalized guidance:** help you find what you need in our extensive library and archives
- **Lend you books and publications,** even internationally
- **Give you online access:** to our electronic documents
- **Award research grants:** to PhD students and established researchers
- **Connect you to our network:** of academic experts in Olympic studies

Join the academic community interested in Olympic studies

One of our key roles is to facilitate communication and cooperation between the IOC and the international academic community in order to promote research and stimulate intellectual exchange.

This worldwide community is mainly composed of over 40 Olympic Studies Centers and hundreds of individual scholars and university students working on academic projects related to the field of Olympic studies.

Thanks to this regular exchange and the work conducted by the academics, we enrich the world's Olympic knowledge, share new analysis on key topics related to the Olympic Movement and can provide guidance to universities wishing to launch initiatives on Olympic studies.

Join our academic mailing list

University professors and researchers are invited to join our academic mailing list to be informed about our future activities and other updates concerning Olympic studies initiatives. To join, email us with a brief description of your academic status and your full contact details.

VISIT US

You'll find us next door to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland. We're open Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm, except on public holidays and on Christmas. You don't need an appointment to use the library and the study rooms. If you would like to see the historical archives or need personal guidance to find your way around our collections, please fill out our visitor request form.

21. The Olympic Studies Center mainly aims to _____.
- A. give personalized guidance
 - B. provide resources on the Olympics
 - C. receive Olympic fans across the world
 - D. update information on Olympism for officials
22. What can be learned about the academic community?
- A. It is organized by Olympic officials.
 - B. It launches projects at universities.
 - C. It promotes academic exchanges.
 - D. It provides electronic documents.
23. If you want to visit the center, you have to _____.
- A. fill out a visitor request form
 - B. enter the Olympic Museum

C. make an appointment

D. arrive on workdays

B

Many people have felt isolated and afraid during the pandemic this year, and the Weder family is no different. But 11-year-old Emerson Weber has a hobby that has turned into a remarkable antidote. Emerson writes letters—lots of letters. One day last spring, she even wrote to Doug, her mail carrier. “I want to thank you for taking my letters and delivering them,” she said “You are very important to me.”

In no time at all, Emerson’s simple thank—you note was shared around the United States Postal Service (USPS). Many of the workers who read it wrote her back. Her father was so moved by the response that he took to Twitter to share his appreciation for the outpouring of love.

“Emerson, my 11-year-old, is on a bit of a wild ride with the USPS and our local mail carrier, Doug.” The next day after Emerson gave Doug the letter, a package arrived with two letters. Doug had shared Emerson’s letter with his supervisor, Sara, and the both wanted to share how touched they were.

The next week, they got a letter addressed to “Mr. and Mrs. Weber”. It seems that Sara had shared Emerson’s note as a “Token of Thanks” in the internet USPS newsletter, and there were postal folks that wanted to thank her.

That day, the family saw Doug getting out of the truck with two BOXES of letters from around the country. These letters were so deeply human. They were filled with family, pets, hobbies, community, and an overwhelming sense of kindness.

But there was something more in these letters. People felt seen—some for the first time in a long time. “I work alone in a small rural post office.” “My kids all live far away...” “Not a lot of people think about how hard we work...”

One wrote, “I can’t tell you how much it means to read your letter...”

With dozens of new pen pals, Emerson did what she does best.

She wrote.

She acknowledged that there WERE a lot of letters, but she read them all.

“I’m not sharing this because I’m a proud dad,” her father wrote on Twitter. “I’m sharing it because it is relatively easy, if we take the time, to give others the one thing they need to be well—human connection. Emerson does this boldly. Her lesson to me was simple: It’s the small things that matter most.”

Send a letter. Make a call. Take a step of boldness. For yourself or for others.

24. Mr. Weber shared Emerson's story on Twitter because
- A. he was moved by the readers' response
 - B. he wanted more people to read the letter
 - C. he took great pride in being Emerson's father
 - D. he was thankful to Doug for delivering letters
25. What do the letters in the passage symbolize?
- A. A sense of community.
 - B. The company of family.
 - C. A bond between people.
 - D. The outpouring of courage.
26. Which of the following words can best describe Emerson?
- A. Selfless and patient.
 - B. Smart and mature.
 - C. Determined and proud.
 - D. Loving and grateful.

C

A crucial period for learning the rules and structure of a language lasts up to around age 17 or 18, say psychologist Joshua Hartshorne of MIT and his colleagues.

Previous research had suggested that grammar-learning ability developed in early childhood before hitting a dead end around age 5. However, Hartshorne's team reports online in *Cognition* that people who started learning English as a second language in an English-speaking country by age 10 to 12 ultimately mastered the new tongue as well as folks who had learned English and another language at the same time from birth. Both groups, however, fell somewhat short of the grammatical fluency displayed by English-only speakers. After ages 10 to 12, new-to-English learners reached lower levels of fluency than those who started learning English at younger ages because time ran out when their grammar-absorbing ability fell starting around age 17.

Aiming for a sample of tens of thousands of volunteers, Hartshorne began by contacting friends on Facebook to take an online English grammar quiz, which used a person's responses to guess his or her native language and dialect of English. Then volunteers filled out a questionnaire asking where they had lived, languages they had spoken from birth, the age at which they began learning English and the number of years they had lived in an English-speaking country.

In the end, the researchers analyzed responses of 669,498 native and nonnative English

speakers. Statistical calculations focused on estimating at what ages people with varying amounts of experience speaking English reached peak grammar ability.

Researchers who study language learning regard the new study as fascinating, but exploratory. According to psycholinguist David Barner of the University of California, San Diego, Hartshorne's team can't yet say that language skill develops along a single timeline. Different elements of grammar, such as using correct word order or subjects and verbs that agree with one another, might be learned at different rates, Barner says. It's also unclear whether the responses of volunteers to an online, 132-item grammar test reflect how well or poorly they actually speak English, he says.

What's more, language learning involves more than a crucial period for acquiring grammar, cautions linguist David Birdsong of the University of Texas at Austin. For instance, growing up speaking two languages at once puts still poorly understood burdens on the ability to grasp grammar, he says.

In the new study, people who were bilinguals from birth fell short of peak English grammar scores achieved by English-only speakers. That's consistent with evidence that bilinguals cannot easily turn off one language while speaking another, Birdsong says. Interactions between tongues spoken by one person may slightly depress how much can be learned about both languages, even if bilingual communication still reaches high levels, he suggests.

27. Hartshorne and his colleagues found that _____.

- A. one reaches a higher level of fluency at age 10
- B. one learns a second language fastest at about age 12
- C. one gets a good grasp of English grammar before age 5
- D. one's ability to master grammar declines at around age 17

28. Hartshorne collected data through _____.

- A. social media
- B. experiments in the lab
- C. literature review
- D. face-to-face interviews

29. David Barner believes that _____.

- A. language skill develops along a single timeline
- B. online volunteers do not cover a wide enough range
- C. different grammar items may be acquired at different paces
- D. the quiz in the new study does not include enough questions

30. What can we know about bilinguals from the last two paragraphs?

- A. They can achieve a perfect grammar score.
- B. Grammar learning is the biggest burden for them.
- C. They are able to make a swift shift between languages.
- D. Speaking two languages affects their language acquisition.

D

Serving Up Hope

Food allergies have been on the rise. In the US, it is now estimated that over 10 percent of the adult population has an allergy to peanuts, shellfish, dairy or another type of food. In the UK, the past three decades have seen hospital admissions for food allergies rise fivefold. Thankfully, we are building up the armory needed to reverse this trend so that, one day, such potentially deadly reactions become a thing of the past.

The most common types of food allergies are triggered by antibodies that we make called immunoglobulin (免疫球蛋白) E or IgE. These antibodies were discovered in the mid-1960s and kick-started an era of allergy research that is still going strong today. The early findings have spawned thousands of studies that paint an intricate (复杂的) picture of how allergies work, suggesting ways in which we can prevent and treat them.

When someone has a food allergy, IgE is involved in triggering a response when the immune system comes into contact with that food. Essentially, the body sees that part of your meal as an enemy, releasing histamine (组织胺) and other inflammatory chemicals in an attempt to deal with it. This causes symptoms ranging from itchiness and sneezes to wheezing (喘气) and anaphylactic shock (过敏性休克). The result can be anything from a mild inconvenience to death.

The old saying "prevention is better than the cure" holds true for food allergies. My colleagues and I use the so-called six Ds as a guide to preventative measures during childhood: diet, dirt, dogs, dry skin, detergents (清洁剂) and vitamin D. Studies have found that people have a lower risk of developing an allergy when, as youngsters, they eat a diverse diet and do so often, have healthy vitamin D levels, live in a home with a dog, avoid dry skin and are exposed to dirt, allowing them to develop a good microbiome (微生物组). The use of harsh detergents has also been associated with an increase in IgE.

Clearly, for many people that have food allergies, such early life prevention is no longer an option. However, other approaches are taking shape.

Most of the interventions we currently use target the immune system in an effort to retrain its response to allergens. One technique, known as allergen immunotherapy (免疫疗法), involves slowly building up exposure to a problem food. By starting in very small doses, the body appears to be able to be retrained to no longer see it as a threat. However, immunotherapy needs regular exposure to allergens, which can cause side effects.

Allergy vaccines are another option. These work by reshaping the body's immune response to a particular food so it doesn't end in illness.

As we gain evidence and experience with each of these approaches, we are moving closer to being able to treat all food allergies.

31. From the first two paragraphs, we can tell that _____.
- A. one in ten people in UK is allergic to peanuts, shellfish, dairy or another type of food
 - B. immunoglobulin E only takes effect when we have food allergies
 - C. the research of allergies hasn't been conducted until recent years
 - D. more people in the UK now suffer from food allergies than it was 30 years ago
32. The author mentioned six Ds to _____.
- A. arouse readers' curiosity about the food allergies
 - B. assure readers of his unique method in the fight against food allergies
 - C. discuss the effectiveness of this potential method for curing food allergies
 - D. support the belief that the prevention of an allergy is more important than the cure
33. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. people are likely to get rid of food allergies through gradual adaptation to the specific problem food
 - B. some early prevention methods like the six Ds are no longer helpful in the curing of food allergies
 - C. immunotherapy brings more harm than good as it needs regular exposure to the specific problem food
 - D. since our body's immune response can be reshaped, a vaccine can be a very safe method for the curing of food allergies
34. The author's attitude towards the future of the fight against the food allergies is _____.
- A. objective
 - B. optimistic
 - C. skeptical
 - D. critical

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Why does rain seem to make you sleepy?

This spring on the east coast of the US, it feels like we've lost touch with the sun. In Washington, DC, 14 of the first 17 days of May were rainy. 35 It means that for me, May has been one of the months I've felt the sleepiest. The dull weather can hit almost all of our senses in a way that gives a sign to us it is time for a sleep.

First, there's what we see—or rather, what we don't. 36 When it's raining and skies are cloudy, we miss out on our body's internal alarm clock. As Naomi, a scientist from Central Queensland University said, when you don't see the sunlight first thing in the morning, your body never gets the signal that it needs to shift into daytime mode.

37 Plants produce oils during dry periods, possibly to stop seeds from developing. When it rains, the water brings out the oils and they mix with a chemical to create a "musky" smell. 38 Additionally, after a thunderstorm there's a chance you may smell ozone (臭氧), which is generated when lightning interacts with the air. Some compare its smell to that of clean bed sheets.

Rain sounds are also comforting. The rhythmic pattern of rain hitting a roof, umbrella, or the ground below is called "pink noise." Pink noise is a category of background noise that has all of the frequencies that human can hear and has lower volumes at higher frequencies. According to some research, it may improve our quality of sleep by decreasing our brain activity. 39

The difficulty in waking up, the fresh, earthy scents, and the peace of the rain tapping on windows are enough to make anyone want to go back to bed for the day. Sadly, none of this evidence is enough to justify doing so; but it can at least explain why you may feel a little sleepy on these cloudy days.

- A. Noises can make us feel sleepier during the daytime.
- B. The others have been cloudy and dull for at least part of the day.
- C. That earthy smell of rain can make you feel calm and comfortable.
- D. It makes it easier for us to wake up from our sleep the night before.
- E. Sunlight causes our bodies to stop producing what makes us sleepy at night.
- F. And you'll also smell that when you are in your garden turning over your soil.
- G. You can listen to an hour of rain on a window here, if you intend to test it out.

第三部分

第三部分：书面表达（共三节，32分）

第一节 阅读表达（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

Since there seems to be an app for everything, it may come as no surprise that there is an app for cheating. But it isn't just one app. It's hundreds of companies and apps that can be used to complete students' homework, and even exams.

But what surprised me most as an educator playing this cat-and-mouse game for decades is that cheating is now spreading internationally and powered by billion-dollar companies.

Some companies offer monthly subscription formats, in which students pay \$15 a month for round-the-clock access to resources including exam questions and homework "help". They also get on-demand access to many experts with advanced degrees in math, science and other subjects. These experts, available online 24/7, are the source of step-by-step answers.

As an unintended consequence of technology allowing remote learning and exams, students are finding more and more online venues allowing them to earn grades and diplomas(文凭) by cheating.

How do we limit this global supply chain of cheating?

The answer depends on the motivation behind the decision to cheat. Some students don't think of it as cheating, as they are paying a legit(合法的) company for the service; many feel pressured to get the grades and so justify the means. Many students who are cheating avoid academic consequences, as there are few technology solutions to capture original answers provided by experts, and plagiarism-catching software can't detect original work bought by these students.

However, in 2020, lawmakers in some countries made it illegal to arrange or advertise for sale certain cheating services such as paid essay writing. Did it have an effect? According to a study, many of the biggest and best-known essay mills are ending operations. But even then, fear of getting caught is probably not enough motivation to stop all cheating students. Thus, tackling this cheating requires a collective effort by educational institutions.

40. Why did the author feel shocked?

41. How do you understand the underlined part in Para.6?

42. Decide which part of the following statement is wrong. Underline it and explain why.

● *Students' academic pressure makes online cheating widespread and some measures have been taken to fight it.*

43. As a student, what do you think of online cheating? (In about 40 words)

第二节 作文 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他不知道如何选择适合自己的大学专业，对此他感到十分焦虑。请你给 Jim 写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 表达理解与安慰；
2. 提出选择专业的建议；
3. 表达祝福与期待。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内)

北京高一高二高三期中试题下载

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