

高三英语

2023.1

本试卷共 12 页,共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

Jennifer finds Cecelia reading a newspaper alone in the room. “Hi Cecelia, do you 1 me? Jennifer.” The 91-year-old resident at Newburgh elder care center says a friendly hello, but doesn't seem to recognize Jennifer today.

It's one nice spring afternoon. Jennifer invites Cecelia to go down to the 2. She helps Cecelia head to the elevator. Cecelia wheels herself forward, as Jennifer 3 guides her from behind.

The two have been getting to know each other over the past few months since Jennifer, the recent Boston University graduate, began to volunteer in the center, 4 residents with Alzheimer's disease (阿尔茨海默症).

Down in the courtyard, Cecelia begins reading a poem, slowly and lyrically (抒情地). Jennifer listens attentively, and then asks if Cecelia knows who wrote the poem, to help her with a “5 stretch”. Together, they reflect on the poem's meaning. Cecelia's deep understanding of the poem suggests that she is such a 6 lady. Jennifer tells Cecelia, “You're the one who makes me 7 coming here every week. I love learning from you. You're like my teacher.”

“You give the old people a 8 to think and to know they get good care,” Cecelia replies.

Jennifer's relationship with Cecelia has played an important role in 9 her passion for looking after older generations. “We should take time to listen to them. Just listening is an act of 10,” Jennifer says.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. hear | B. understand | C. trust | D. remember |
| 2. A. courtyard | B. center | C. elevator | D. room |
| 3. A. bravely | B. lightly | C. gratefully | D. immediately |
| 4. A. relying on | B. looking into | C. appealing to | D. caring for |
| 5. A. hand | B. leg | C. brain | D. back |
| 6. A. frank | B. wise | C. modest | D. humorous |
| 7. A. look forward to | | B. pay attention to | |
| | C. give in to | D. object to | |
| 8. A. dream | B. method | C. chance | D. plan |
| 9. A. rediscovering | B. exchanging | C. consuming | D. shaping |
| 10. A. friendship | B. kindness | C. loyalty | D. courage |

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

Sharon Brown 11 (win) a Women in Innovation award in 2021 for her work in developing a blood test that can help to identify cancer quicker and more accurately. The award was given by an organisation 12 (call) Innovate UK for International Women's Day celebrations. Sharon is one of 38 women from the UK to have received the award. The award aims to support brilliant women to 13 (full) achieve their visions and change the world in future.

B

Language Days at the United Nations seek 14 (celebrate) cultural diversity and promote equal usage of the official languages. There are six days for each of the six official languages.

The Chinese language is one of the six official languages chosen by the United Nations, and UN Chinese Language Day 15 (hold) on April 20 every year. The date was selected from Guyu, 16 is the 6th of 24 solar terms in the traditional Chinese calendar.

C

Self-discipline is essential for every person, regardless of 17 (he) age, class or profession. It shows a person's character and helps him build relationships with those around him. It also helps in making good use of the available time. And this 18 (result) in increased productivity and enhanced efficiency. People who practice self-discipline are always respected 19 society.

It is proved 20 small changes in routine life such as sleeping and waking up at the same time each day, eating healthy food, exercising and setting goals can help in achieving self-discipline.

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 ARCHAEOLOGY (考古学) OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Spring 2023

Instructor: Dr. Jean Smith

Office: No. 280

Tel: 170-735-6511

E-mail: jean-smith@un.edu

Office Hours: Tuesday 9-11 am. If you prefer, I am happy to set up a meeting online. If you have questions, please email me. I check my emails at least once a day, 5 days/week and will respond to all questions within 24 hours, except on weekends and holidays.



“Environmental change” has become one of the most debated topics of our time. But is environmental change a new phenomenon? Or have humans been faced with climate change and been active agents of environmental change over longer periods of time? You will find answers in this course.

Learning Outcomes

In this course, students will analyze a range of issues related to human-environment interactions. For example, students will analyze how different human economic motivations have affected their environments through time.

Students will examine how human actions can affect the environment, and how global environmental change can affect human societies and cultural heritage resources locally in different ways.

Students will compare and contrast modern responses to climate change with those of past societies.

By the end of the term, students should be able to demonstrate a basic understanding of the approaches to environmental reconstruction and archaeological analysis.

Course Plan

This is a Web Course delivered completely online, which means you work on the materials and turn assignments in on or before the due date. You will access online video lectures, readings, films, assignments, quizzes, and resources. Accordingly, you must have access to a functional computer and a reliable Internet connection.

Required Readings

Because of the vastness of the topic matter for this class, there is no required textbook. Instead, reading assignments will come from research articles. You may purchase or borrow books from the library after you get the book list.

Note: This document is a course plan, not a legal contract. If you have questions, talk to me during my office hour.

21. What do we know about Dr. Smith's work schedule?

- A. She replies to students' emails every day.
- B. She arranges online meetings on weekends.
- C. She is available in her office two hours a week.
- D. She meets students face to face five days a week.

22. One of the learning focuses of the course is _____.

- A. how cultural heritage has affected local society
- B. how humans have adjusted to historical changes
- C. how human actions have influenced the environment
- D. how present climate is different from that in the past

23. What should students do before the course?

A. Prepare devices.

B. Buy textbooks.

C. Pick a book list.

D. Do some research.

B

Ever since I was a young boy, I've had a taste for adventure, but I never imagined this would lead to my chosen career.

My work as an expedition doctor has taken me all over the world, from mosquito-infested wet land in Africa to the untouched wilderness of Antarctica. However, my favourite trips, and the ones in which I now specialise, are those involving mountains. Never do I feel more inspired by nature than when I look up at their towering peaks and begin to prepare myself mentally for the challenges ahead.

I trained as a doctor in the UK, but there was little in that training to prepare me to deal with a broken leg during a storm on the side of a mountain! In fact, I'd say that medical skills come some way down the list of job requirements, after stamina (耐力), problem-solving and communication.

This kind of medicine is a million miles away from the controlled, clean environment of a hospital, and your medical kit basically consists of whatever you can carry, so you sometimes have to use whatever is available. For example, I've learned that some drugs can be used for several conditions, and I've even had to cut branches off a small tree to make a piece of wood to support a broken arm.

Now I do most of my work for adventure holiday companies, travelling to remote places. When I started out, these holidays were quite rare, but they have become much more mainstream now that we've all seen celebrities climbing Kilimanjaro or watched reality shows about people exploring jungles.

I do have mixed feelings about all these people with large amounts of income coming to poor areas just for their own enjoyment, so I try to make sure that the companies I work for have high moral standards and bring advantages to the local communities. And of course, tourism provides employment, and also opens the eyes of visitors to the hardship that many people are forced to go through.

24. What made the author choose his career?
A. His love of nature. B. His desire for adventure.
C. His talent for medicine. D. His sense of responsibility.
25. What is the biggest challenge for the author during the trips?
A. Reducing potential risks. B. Surviving in the wild.
C. Adapting to local customs. D. Dealing with emergencies.
26. According to the author, the companies he now works for should _____.
A. satisfy tourists and make profits
B. offer tourists challenges and security
C. benefit local people as well as tourists
D. build tourists' mental and physical well-being

C

Every robot is trained in some way to do a task. By seeing what to do, robots can copy the way of doing the task. But they do so unthinkingly, perhaps relying on sensors to try to reduce collision (碰撞) risks, rather than having any understanding of why they are performing the task or where they are within physical space. It means they will often make mistakes—hitting the object in their way, for instance.

Hod Lipson and his colleagues are trying to face the challenge. They placed a robot arm in a laboratory where it was surrounded by four cameras at ground level and one camera above it. These fed video images back to a deep neural (神经的) network, a form of AI, connected to the robot that monitored its movement within the space. For 3 hours, the robot arm moved randomly and the neural network was fed information about the arm's mechanical inputs and watched how it responded by seeing where it moved to in the space. This generated nearly 8,000 data points—and the team generated an additional 10,000 through a simulation (模拟) of the robot in a virtual version of its environment.

To test how well the AI had worked, a cloud-like diagram was generated to show where the neural network “thought” the arm should be found as it moved. It was accurate to within 1 percent, meaning if the workspace was 1 metre wide, the system correctly estimated its position to within 1 centimetre. If the neural network is considered to be part of the robot itself, this suggests the robot has the ability to visualise where it physically is at any given moment.

“To me, this is the first time in the history of robotics that a robot has been able to create a mental model of itself,” says Lipson. “It’s a small step, but it’s a sign of things to come.”

Learning about the research, Andrew Hundt at the Georgia Institute of Technology says, “There is potential for further research to lead to useful applications based on this method, but not self-perception. The computer simply matches shape and motion patterns that happen to be in the shape of a robot arm that moves.” David Cameron at the University of Sheffield, UK, also says that following a specified path to complete a goal is easily achieved by existing robots.

27. Hod Lipson’s work focuses on robots’ _____.

- A. flexibility
B. self-awareness
C. deep-learning ability
D. error correction

28. What is the function of the neural network in the experiment?

- A. To process and transform neural information.
B. To study and simulate AI’s virtual environment.
C. To analyse and predict the arm’s position changes.
D. To record and output the video images of the robot.

29. As for the result of the experiment, Andrew Hundt is _____.

- A. sympathetic
B. content
C. uncertain
D. disapproving

30. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To discuss a scientific concept.
B. To assess a scientific finding.
C. To introduce a science application.
D. To present a science research.

D

Hardly a day goes by without a company telling us in its beautifully crafted advertising how much it contributes to the environment on our behalf. Flowers grow out of power-station chimneys; SUVs are presented in natural habitats; oil companies use sunny, friendly logos and promise cleaner technologies—although, in fact, they fail to make enough investment in renewable or alternative energy sources. Statistics are made up, and the tiniest ecological improvements are overstated in multi-million dollar advertising campaigns, while in the meantime the greedy side of the business continues.

This is known as *greenwashing*, which means “making things that are not green look green”. The phenomenon has long existed since the first Earth Day in 1970, when companies spent \$ 300 million advertising themselves as green companies—many times more than the money they actually spent on research into pollution reduction itself. And the trend continued over the following decades when some of the planet’s worst polluters tried to pass themselves off as eco-friendly. As the public’s environmental awareness grew, so too did the experience of corporate public relations strategies, and advertisers found ever-more-creative ways to use a green curtain to hide dark motives.

Of course, some businesses are genuinely committed to making the world a better, greener place. But when a company spends more time and money claiming to be “green” than actually adopting business practices that minimize environmental impact, it is clear that, for them, environmentalism is little more than a convenient slogan (口号). Their message is “buy our products and you will end global warming, improve air quality and save the oceans”. At best, such greenwashing pushes the fact to its limits; at worst, it helps conceal deception.

And what about today’s consumers? Few of them are truly well-equipped to make informed decisions about what is true. Greenwashing is only possible because consumers often believe what they are being told—why else would companies do it? More information and greater awareness are essential. Analysing the tricks used by advertisers should be part of every school curriculum. Non-governmental organisations can spread the word. Consumer groups can punish the greenwashing companies. But it is not enough. Legally enforceable systems must be put in place.

So what is already being done about planned attempts to pull the wool over consumers’ eyes? In the United States, the Federal Trade Commission is taking action against misleading advertising claims. France has published *Green Claims Guidance*, stressing that “an advertisement must avoid conveying a message contrary to the accepted principles of sustainable development”. All of these surely are the heart of the matter; the true impact of advertising is the promotion of unsustainable lifestyles. And therein lies the real danger to our planet, a danger which cannot be ignored any longer.

31. What can we learn about greenwashing?
- A. It is an ecological concept.
 - B. It is a marketing technique.
 - C. It is an awareness campaign.
 - D. It is an advertising innovation.
32. What does the underlined phrase “conceal deception” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Hide the truth.
 - B. Raise the risk.
 - C. Expose the weakness.
 - D. Break the limit.
33. What can be inferred about most consumers?
- A. They are lacking in legal knowledge.
 - B. They have encouraged greenwashing.
 - C. They may question consumer groups.
 - D. They tend to make sensible decisions.
34. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. Actions to fight false advertising.
 - B. Ways to protect customers' interest.
 - C. Attempts to solve environmental problems.
 - D. Proposals to ensure sustainable development.

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。

Is fashion important to you? 35 From those who wear trendy ripped jeans and loose-fitting T-shirts to those who wear smart tailored suits and expensive designer outfits, each individual can have their own style.

36 And what impact can this have on their self-expression?

Arguably, one factor that influences what people wear is the need to impress others. People who dress well and keep up with the latest styles seem to be more

noticed than those who are not concerned about their appearance. 37 In this way they assume an identity which makes them feel they impress. Yet, by copying general looks, people actually can't show their individuality.

At the same time, fashion is perceived by some as a tool for success and one that represents wealth or respectable social position. For instance, people intentionally try to raise their status by wearing famous brands or expensive clothes which are admired by others. 38 They are just the means to promote a specific image of power and control. In this case, fashion does not express personal individuality but could perhaps be said to give a false impression of appearance for a specific purpose.

That being said, following fashion may not have anything to do with copying current trends but with using them as an inspiration to create outfits expressing individuality. 39 Adding glam here and there, rolling up a pair of trousers or even wearing two different shoes can be considered a form of self-expression demonstrating originality.

Having considered all this, to my way of thinking, fashion can be used as a means of communication and a way to communicate your self-image to people around you. As a famous designer once said, "Fashion is instant language."

- A. Is it a trend we must follow?
- B. But why are people following fashion?
- C. For most people it is, at least to some extent.
- D. For this reason, people wear fashionable clothing.
- E. These clothes are not actually giving a personal statement of the wearer.
- F. There are always fashion followers, even though fashion is constantly changing.
- G. An example of this is reforming fashionable pieces and making small personalized changes.

第三部分：书面表达(共两节,32分)

第一节 (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,根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Crystal breathed in the sweet January air. It was a cold, sunny day. Sunlight shone between the branches and fell onto the street.

It was so quiet, this neighborhood. Wandering down the road at a leisurely pace, Crystal noticed an open curtain in the window of one neighbor. They were busily typing on their home network. Remote workers, obviously.

Crystal's glance shifted to a kid who had just come home from school. He looked down to the cell phone in his hand.

"Hey, kid!" Crystal waved.

The boy didn't raise head, some game keeping his attention.

Crystal sighed and closed her eyes. It took her back to when she was a little girl back in the late 1980s. Neighbors knew each other by name then. Crystal's best friend Anne was the next door neighbor. They often played for hours using imaginary names for far-off places, pretending to be or do something they hoped someday they could be or do.

Nowadays, to pretend to be somewhere else, you could just click on some random program for a virtual reality video of Italy or Australia, and your wish was instantly satisfied. You could do that alone. And if you needed a person to chat with, you could pick a random person in your interest group online.

"You don't need neighbors anymore," Crystal commented to herself.

And yet, there is so much that can be missed for the simpler times. Those who grow up not knowing the invisible person-to-person simplicity of being a good neighbor, have missed an entire piece in their maturity. It's not about personal space. It's about being there for another person. How could a metal chip replace a life? Crystal could never understand.

As she turned onto her home sidewalk, she noticed a little girl about 5 years old looking confused and afraid. There was no coat on her thin arms. Must be some neighbor's girl. Crystal was very concerned. Where were her parents?

“Are you alright, honey?” Crystal asked.

40. Why did the boy give no response to Crystal?

41. What did Crystal do with her next door neighbor in her childhood?

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

➤ *Crystal believed that technology advanced and the relationship with neighbors mattered less than before.*

43. What do you think the relationship between neighbors should be like nowadays?

(In about 40 words)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。市青年联合会面向全球发起“青春之歌”主题原创诗歌征集活动。请你用英文给英国好友 Jim 写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 介绍活动;
2. 邀请参与。

参考词汇:青年联合会 Youth Federation

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卡指定区域内)

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