

高三英语

注意事项:

(试卷满分: 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分钟)

1. 答题前, 考生须在试题卷、答题卡规定的位置填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生应认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
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, 考生须将试题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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What event are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Snowboarding. B. Figure skating. C. Speed skating.
2. Where are the speakers?
A. In a department store. B. At a restaurant. C. At the booking office.
3. What does the woman think of the presentation?
A. Informative. B. Unique. C. Convincing.
4. How much will the woman pay for the bills?
A. \$15. B. \$20. C. \$25.
5. What will the woman do?
A. Visit the national gallery.
B. Go to the dentist.
C. Have her car repaired.

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 can we learn about the woman?

- A. She likes playing badminton.
- B. She is a good swimmer.
- C. She is on a diet.

7. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Workmates.
- B. A couple.
- C. Coach and player.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the man talk to the woman?

- A. To seek tips on using the bus system.
- B. To make a plan touring around Chicago.
- C. To reserve a visit to the Modern Art Museum.

9. Who is the woman?

- A. A tourist guide.
- B. A bus driver.
- C. A ticket seller.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which of the following is Linda's job?

- A. Wrapping fruit.
- B. Cleaning houses.
- C. Pulling weeds.

11. How does the woman find her part-time job?

- A. Boring.
- B. Meaningful.
- C. Envidable.

12. When will the man plant trees for his neighbours?

- A. This morning.
- B. This weekend.
- C. This afternoon.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man doing?

- A. Conducting an interview.
- B. Hosting a workshop.
- C. Attending a lecture.

- Why did Gigi start the project?
- A. To show respect to retired teachers.
B. To make retired teachers available to kids.
C. To improve teaching environment for schools.
15. What should students do at the end of each session?
- A. Raise questions. B. Change groups.
C. Give presentations.
16. What is a challenge for Gigi's work?
- A. Language barrier. B. Network crash.
C. Staff shortage.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about Linda?
- A. She taught nursing.
B. She lacked company.
C. She set up the program.
18. What made Linda and Jessy form a pair?
- A. Their common interest.
B. Their work experiences.
C. Their education backgrounds.
19. How do the high school students help elderly people?
- A. By reading stories.
B. By chatting with them.
C. By designing educational programs
20. What can we say about the program?
- A. It is a fortune-making project.
B. It needs further improvements.
C. It is a win-win practice.

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 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Throughout the past year, we followed some interesting new inventions in the field of artificial intelligence (AI). Here is a look back at some notable AI developments in 2022.

Meta's speech-to-speech translation

Facebook's parent Meta said it had built a technology tool to directly translate between English and the Hokkien language, a spoken language without a widely used written form.

Meta said it trained its AI models on written text examples from Mandarin Chinese. In addition, developers used an encoding (编码) tool designed to compare spoken Hokkien to similar English text.

Method to identify Parkinson's disease

Researchers announced a new AI method to identify Parkinson's disease. The system works by measuring a person's breathing patterns during sleep. With just one night of sleep, the AI system was able to correctly identify Parkinson's up to 86 percent of the time. With 12 nights of data, the rate went up to 95 percent.

Tool to interpret pig emotions

Researchers announced they had created a technology tool that uses pig sounds to interpret different emotions.

The tool is based on thousands of recordings collected from more than 400 pigs throughout their lives. The scientists developed an AI-driven algorithm (算法) to identify a series of emotions pigs could be experiencing. It is expected to lead to further systems farmers can use to improve the productivity and well-being of their animals.

Tool to fill in missing words in ancient writings

Researchers – led by Alphabet's AI company DeepMind – said they developed an AI system to help fill in missing words in ancient writings. The tool, called Ithaca, is designed to help historians repair the writings and identify when and where they were written.

The team said that when historians work on their own, the success rate for repairing damaged writings is about 25 percent. But when humans teamed up with Ithaca to assist in their work, the success rate jumped to 72 percent.

21. Which can be used for cross-cultural communication?
- A. Tool to interpret pig emotions.
B. Meta's speech-to-speech translation.
C. Method to identify Parkinson's disease.
D. Tool to fill in missing words in ancient writings.
22. Who will most probably be interested in Ithaca?
- A. A farmer. B. A doctor. C. A zoologist. D. A historian.
23. What do the inventions have in common?
- A. They are AI-driven technology tools.
B. They are developed by Facebook.
C. They aim to promote productivity.
D. They focus on health issues.

Students at Summit Elementary School in Butler, Pennsylvania are growing more than their minds. Under the guidance of teacher Angela Eyth, they've created a productive garden. "The kids are in charge of everything," Eyth says.

Eyth and her students launched the gardening project in 2020 after the teacher attended a conference on how to include lessons about farming in the classroom. Then came the garden. With 16 acres of school district-owned land around their building, there was plenty of room.

The project is now two years old, and goes beyond planting and growing: Eyth and her fellow educators structure lessons in science, math and more around their garden.

"When we grew cabbages my students noticed something was eating the leaves," Eyth recalls. "This led to an investigation on figuring out what was eating it and how to stop it: the kids analyzed the evidence they found and acted as engineers in creating ways to keep insects out of the cabbage beds. In 4th grade, we take the students outside to estimate the number of bean pods (豆荚) they find." Eyth continues, "People think gardening should be separate from core subjects but it's far from the truth. The kids' curiosity keeps it rolling."

The kids also keep the produce rolling – so much so that with a \$70,000 donation from Remake Learning/Grable Foundation, they're using that money to build a greenhouse at their school. The funds help them launch an outdoor classroom and open a farm stand at Broad Street that brings fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs and more to an area of their community where affordable fresh produce is hard to find there. Such areas are often called "food deserts."

"Our students discover the value of sharing their harvest with the community surrounding nearby Broad Street Elementary School," says Eyth. "They're so proud of what we're doing here."

24. What is the purpose of the project?
- A. To prepare students for career planning.
 - B. To seek new ways of vegetable growing.
 - C. To allow students to learn by gardening.
 - D. To encourage students to get close to nature.
25. What do the teachers do with the project at present?
- A. Expand the farming land.
 - B. Integrate relevant subjects.
 - C. Investigate insects' activities.
 - D. Estimate the number of vegetables.
26. What can we know about the project?
- A. It was launched by the school board.
 - B. Its experience was introduced at a conference.
 - C. It built a greenhouse in the "food desert" areas.
 - D. Its produce benefits the community around.

27. What do the students think of the project?

- A. It is tiresome.
- C. It is rewarding.

- B. It requires creativity.
- D. It needs more donations.

C

For Australian cattle farmer Jody Brown, the most frightening evidence of drought is the silence. Trees stand still, the singing of birds gone.

The constant dryness means her cattle have decreased to around 400, down from 1,100 in 2002, and at times there have been no animals on the land at all. The native grasses, once green, have disintegrated into grey ash. According to United Nations' estimates, global crop production could fall about 30% because of climate change, while food is sharply demanded in the coming decades. The world is facing a new age of rapidly increasing food prices that could push almost 2 billion more people into hunger in a worst-case climate crisis.

Facing the scary predictions, farmers have begun to adapt. On Brown's farm, she's experimenting with regenerative-farming practices better suited to drought. She's exploring alternatives to traditional methods that don't push the land as hard. Meanwhile many agricultural companies are developing new varieties for vegetables, like cabbages that are more resistant to extreme weather.

Across the globe, farmers are switching seeds and improving irrigation (灌溉). Lucas Oliveira in Brazil is pulling out half his coffee trees to plant corn and soybeans instead. He is being forced to change course after coffee crops suffered from drought and then an extreme frost. With drought hitting California, Fritz Durst is working to trap water. He's boarded up pipes to hold the rain that does fall. Durst will also plant cover crops, which can help enrich soils and prevent erosion (水土流失).

One of the biggest challenges for farmers is that there is currently no access to funds that would be critical to undertake the kind of massive transformation.

"If you have to deal with millions of farmers around the world, you have to coordinate (协调). That's a huge task," said Monika Zurek, senior researcher at University of Oxford's Environmental Change Institute.

28. Why are the data mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To illustrate the frequent drought.
- B. To evidence the increasing food demand.
- C. To present the severe results of climate crisis.
- D. To describe the situation of crop production.

29. What is farmers' reaction towards the predictions?

- A. Exploring alternative farming practices.
- B. Sticking to traditional methods.
- C. Developing new varieties for vegetables.
- D. Experimenting with agriculturals.

30. How does Fritz Durst in California deal with the drought?

A. He switches to planting coffee trees.

C. He covers his crops to resist drought.

B. He employs ways to trap water.

D. He conducts researches on the soil.

31. What is crucial to the transformation?

A. Improving irrigation facility

C. Offering farmers access to funds.

B. Tackling environment change.

D. Introducing ways to prevent erosion.

D

Some of the biggest and most successful companies are opening new offices, and their trendiest feature is focused on plants and insects. After moving to Seattle, Microsoft began to build its workspaces outdoors – and more specifically, in the trees, which are now comprised of 125 buildings.

This style of biophilic (亲自然的) design – an integration of natural materials, natural light, views of nature and other experiences of the natural world into the built environment – sounds pretty and good for the planet. But that hardly seems like enough of a reason for big companies to pay billions for biophilic designs. In fact, they are motivated by economics.

A study with employees of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District Call Center revealed that workers who had a view of the natural environment handled about 7% more calls than those who did not. The cost of reforming offices to give each employee an outdoor view was about \$1,000 per employee, while their increased productivity added up to \$2,900 in increased income per employee per year.

Another study by the Think Wood campaign concludes that nature can have a beneficial effect on creativity, concentration and well-being. Not only do cool-looking biophilic offices help companies recruit (招聘) talent in an incredibly tight labor market, but they also nudge the new talent to perform better at work.

“Being more creative and flexible with our workspace allows us to be more creative and productive in our work and the products we create. It’s like a little getaway,” said Bret Boulder, Head of Capital Assets.

Of course, small companies don’t have a spare couple of billion to spend on “park-like” outdoor offices. But the good news is that biophilic design is not necessarily expensive. Even just staring at a neighboring green roof for less than a minute has been shown to boost productivity.

32. Where can you find the definition of biophilic design?

A. In paragraph 1.

B. In paragraph 2.

C. In paragraph 3.

D. In paragraph 4.

33. What does the underlined word “nudge” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Encourage.

B. Anticipate.

C. Remind.

D. Promise.

34. What effect can biophilic designs bring to offices?

- A. Reduced building cost.
- C. Limited workplace flexibility.

B. Competitive atmosphere.

D. Increased productivity.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Putting Nature to Work
- C. Living Naturally and Simply

B. A Trend to Open New Offices

D. A Natural Building Designer

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出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

After my family got comfortably settled in Hotel Ramada in Bangkok, we started exploring the city. After endless hours of shopping, it was finally time to go back.

This was when the trouble started. We forgot there are two Ramada hotels in the opposite directions. Absolutely unaware of this, we started searching for the way back. Google maps suggested us the shortest route which was just 20 minutes away by walk. 36

Bangkok felt different after sunset. Walking along the heavily-crowded roads with the dark-red sky felt beautiful. Lost in our talk, we didn't realize that we passed onto the quieter part of the town.

37 . It was closed for redecoration. To our luck, nobody around us then spoke English. Worse still, we stepped in a local tuk-tuk (三轮车), which took us to an unknown area for an enormous pay. We had no idea where we were, our mobile phones nearly out of charge.

38 . He was a taxi driver. Recounting the day's events proved to be a great conversation starter. We ended up talking through the way. He was so kind as to offer to drive us around for the rest of our stay. 39 . For the next four days, from floating markets to the temples of Wat Pho, our trip wouldn't have been so trouble free without him.

Sometimes when things don't go according to plan, I think about the stranger we met on the streets and how a tiny mistake on our part led to unexpected results. 40 .

A. That was when our hero arrived.

B. Our thankfulness knew no bounds.

C. We reached a completely different Hotel Ramada.

D. We set off into the city with little research on transport.

E. We decided not to waste our money but our time instead.

F. The trip rings as a reminder that every cloud has a silver lining.

G. He then informed us that our hotel was just a few blocks away.

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。

When I was a graduate student, I felt too busy to exercise. I promised myself I'd do it once I 41 school. I knew I would be busy as an assistant professor. 42, I believed in my willpower.

When I started my first job at Williams College, I 43 did exercise regularly. It turned out that I was in a(n) 44 that offered excellent support for what I 45 to do.

Research shows that our 46 are influenced by whether our environment makes something easy or difficult. Even the smallest difference can have an outsized 47. In one study, researchers 48 items from the front to the back of a salad bar – a change of just 10 inches – and the 49 inconvenience made people eat less of these items.

My plan to exercise benefited from Williamstown's long winter. People figured the best way through it was to get 50 happily and enjoy it. I kept meeting people who were 51 joggers. When I started, they were quick to offer social 52. With so many runners in town, it was easy to find trails (小径), including those 53 for beginners.

Do 54 your environment to make challenging tasks easier. If you want to socialize, befriend outgoing persons. Or 55 your cell phone when you need to concentrate on study. The right surroundings are more powerful than willpower alone.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. attended | B. finished | C. started | D. quitted |
| 42. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. Meanwhile |
| 43. A. unwillingly | B. virtually | C. actually | D. barely |
| 44. A. occupation | B. situation | C. position | D. environment |
| 45. A. hoped | B. insisted | C. hesitated | D. managed |
| 46. A. experiences | B. choices | C. insights | D. emotions |
| 47. A. advantage | B. reward | C. effect | D. risk |
| 48. A. examined | B. connected | C. counted | D. moved |
| 49. A. obvious | B. major | C. unique | D. slight |
| 50. A. aboard | B. outdoors | C. home | D. inside |
| 51. A. enthusiastic | B. sensitive | C. independent | D. ambitious |
| 52. A. resources | B. activities | C. support | D. service |
| 53. A. instructive | B. strange | C. tough | D. appropriate |
| 54. A. change | B. protect | C. ignore | D. accept |
| 55. A. answer | B. silence | C. keep | D. ring |

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。

Nearly three decades after Beijing People's Art Theater presented the story of Li Bai in a play, that of Du Fu was also brought to the stage.

The new play, *Du Fu*, highlights _____ 56 _____ last 15 years of the life of the master poet from the Tang Dynasty. "This play is _____ 57 _____'s new exploration in _____ 58 _____ (present) a historical theme. Our approach is _____ 58 _____ difference, from previous plays, including the stage design, the use of video technology, and the integration of classical and oral Chinese," says Feng Yuanzheng, director of the play *Du Fu*.

While having the same actors for the main _____ 59 _____ (role), the cast has included a group of young actors, _____ 60 _____ aims to give them the chance to gain experience. "In my youth, we _____ 61 _____ (guide) by the senior actors, and went through thick and thin on the stage. Now it is our turn _____ 62 _____ (lead) the young actors, and give them more _____ 63 _____ (opportunity) so they can grow," Feng says.

Feng, 60, was _____ 64 _____ (recent) announced as the new president of the Beijing People's Art Theater. He is the fifth president in the theater's 70-year history and the first one to come _____ 65 _____ an acting background. "To me, this job means more responsibility. I will keep on working hard," Feng says.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校上周六举办了以“走进泉州南音”为主题的活动, 请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 活动过程;
2. 活动意义。

注意:

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

Getting to Know Quanzhou Nanyin

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。

A few years ago, my wife Sue had some fairly serious health problems. She had suffered surgery after surgery and had also put on weight for several years. Diets had not helped her.

One day we sat down and drew up a "wish list" of the things we wanted most out of life. One of Sue's items was to run in a marathon. Given her history and physical limitations, I thought her goal was completely unrealistic, but Sue became committed to it.

She began by running very slowly around. Every day she ran just a little farther than she had the day before just one driveway more. "When will I ever be able to run a mile?" Sue asked one day. Soon she was running three. Then five. "We can change ourselves for the better and cause ourselves to pursue our most precious desires with almost total success," Sue said and registered to run in the St. George Marathon in southern Utah.

I drove the mountainous road from Cedar City to St. George. When the marathon began, I parked the car near the finish line and waited for Sue to come in. Five hours later, it was raining steadily and the wind was cold. Several cold and injured runners had been transported past me, and I began to panic. The image of Sue, alone and cold, off the road somewhere, made me sick with worry. The fast and strong competitors had finished long ago, and runners were becoming fewer and fewer. Now I could not see anyone in either direction.

Almost all of the cars along the marathon route had left, and some normal traffic was beginning. I was able to drive directly up the race route. There were still no runners in view after driving almost two miles. Then I went around a bend in the road and spotted two runners running up ahead.

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。

... Sue in the company of a girl runner, struggling.

At the finish line, the girl hugged Sue, "You made me believe we could do it."

