

2023 级高三下学期定时练习

英 语

本卷满分 150 分,练习时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的姓名、考籍号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时,必须使用 2B 铅笔将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,再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答,在本卷上答题无效。
5. 定时练习结束后,只将答题卡交回。

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 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What is the man going to do this Sunday?
A. Take care of his dog. B. Go on a business trip. C. See off his friend.
2. What does the man like best about the movie?
A. The plot. B. The special effects. C. The music.
3. Which country did the man visit?
A. Australia. B. New Zealand. C. China.
4. How does the woman probably feel?
A. Impatient. B. Sorry. C. Helpless.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Who made the toys. B. What the shop sells. C. How popular the shop is.

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,每小题都有 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 will the woman do on Saturday morning?
A. Work on a project. B. Visit her grandpa. C. Feed some animals.
7. When will the speakers meet?
A. On Saturday morning. B. On Saturday afternoon. C. On Sunday morning.
听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
8. What does the man care most about the sweeping robot?
A. The quiet mode. B. The cleaning effect. C. The charging method.
9. How much should the man pay for the sweeping robot?
A. \$160. B. \$190. C. \$200.
10. How will the man pay?
A. By credit card. B. In cash. C. By paying electronically.
听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。
11. What time is it now probably?
A. 12:00 p. m. B. 1:50 p. m. C. 2:00 p. m.
12. How will the man probably go to the botanical garden?
A. On foot. B. By taxi. C. By bus.
13. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a hotel. B. In a museum. C. In a park.
听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。
14. What made the man decide to learn Spanish?
A. A recent travel. B. A job requirement. C. A friend's advice.
15. What does the man think of AI in communication?
A. Influential. B. Restricted. C. Practical.
16. What is the woman's final response toward the man's view?
A. Reflective. B. Unconcerned. C. Doubtful.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. Who is probably the speaker?
A. A writer. B. A radio host. C. A professor.
18. Where does Kirsop store his books?
A. In a public library. B. In his houses. C. In a university.
19. What is a contribution of Kirsop?
A. Building a special library.
B. Reforming literature education.
C. Promoting research on rare books.
20. What will the speaker do next?
A. Make comments on Kirsop.
B. Display some works of Kirsop.
C. Share more information about Kirsop.

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

Students are invited to submit articles describing how to approach public health challenges with new approaches and solutions. We believe that students are in a unique position to offer new ideas and share fresh perspectives, and we want them to have their say!

Contest Goals

- Provide applicants with an opportunity to become familiar with a journal's manuscript (稿件) submission requirements and peer-review process.
- Develop applicants' research and scientific writing skills to become producers of knowledge.
- Promote supportive, respectful, and mutually beneficial author-mentor relationships that can strengthen applicants' ability to generate future scholarly manuscripts.

Qualification

- Student applicants must be currently enrolled (注册) in a high school, undergraduate, graduate, or medical degree program. Postgraduate applicants must have received their degree within the past 12 months and be participating in a training program under the supervision of an advisor or principal investigator.
- The research must have been completed within the last 12 months.
- Manuscripts must not be published previously or submitted elsewhere for publication.

Cover Letter

Applicants must submit a cover letter. This cover letter must include:

- Name and contact information of the student's advisor.
- Current level of academic enrollment.
- All required statements (funding, conflicts of interest, and use of copyrighted material).

Letter of Recommendation

Applicants must submit a letter of recommendation from their advisor confirming the following:

- The student's enrollment information.
- The research was conducted while in training under the advisor's supervision.

Deadline

The deadline to submit a final manuscript is 5 : 00 PM EST on Friday, June 26, 2026.

21. How does the contest benefit applicants?

- A. By funding their research projects. B. By assigning an advisor to help them.
C. By simplifying the peer-review process. D. By preparing them for journal publication.

22. Who is qualified for the contest?

- A. A professor conducting a research.
B. An eighth grader with published papers.
C. A high school student currently in school.
D. A postgraduate getting his degree two years ago.

23. Which of the following meets the requirements of submission?

- A. A manuscript published in a journal.
- B. A complete application submitted this July.
- C. A cover letter with the advisor's information.
- D. A letter of recommendation provided by the school.

B

On a cold and wet evening in south London, a group of runners are doing something a little different. There are no exercise machines or gym mirrors in sight. Instead, they're moving earth, clearing weeds, and smiling through the mud on a garden. Their warm-up was a one-mile jog through the city to get there.

This is GoodGym in action. It's a growing movement that's redefining what it means to work out. The organization invites people to "get fit by doing good", blending physical activity with hands-on community service. Members run, walk, or cycle to local projects that could range from sorting cans at a food bank, planting fruit trees, visiting an older adult, or moving furniture for someone in need.

The idea began back in 2007 when founder Ivo Gormley started running to deliver a newspaper to an elderly neighbor. At the time, he was feeling out of shape and missed the friendship of his old basketball team.

"I just didn't like that idea of going to a gym, going into a basement and lifting things that don't really need lifting," Gormley said. "I thought I could do something more useful in my exercise."

He started organizing runs to places in need of helping hands. The very first group tore down outdated posters in his east London neighborhood. Since then, GoodGym has grown into a registered charity with over 26,000 members in 67 locations. Now it's aiming to expand into Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Though few other organizations blend exercise and volunteering in quite the same way, Gormley believes the concept taps into something timeless. "It's what people have always done, right?" he said. "You grow some food literally through the action of planting and digging. That's where your exercise comes from."

24. Why does the author describe the runners working on a garden?

- A. To applaud their efforts.
- B. To describe a tough task.
- C. To compare different exercises.
- D. To introduce a new tendency.

25. What is the core value of GoodGym?

- A. Diversifying fitness methods.
- B. Lending a hand during workouts.
- C. Professionalizing volunteer work.
- D. Standardizing community service.

26. What inspired Gormley to start the organization?

- A. His personal failure.
- B. His physical condition.
- C. Influences from other runners.
- D. His reflection on workouts.

27. What does Gormley imply about GoodGym in the last paragraph?

- A. It matches the idea of a natural lifestyle.
- B. It highlights the benefits of physical labor.
- C. It fills the gap in traditional physical training.
- D. It acts as an ideal alternative for modern gyms.

C

Most of us love natural things: the taste of raw fruits and vegetables, the warmth of the sun on our skin, etc.

Often, we're given a choice between certain things — such as foods, medicines or procedures — that are considered natural, and alternatives that are considered synthetic (合成的) or artificial, where the term “natural” refers to the absence of any form of human intervention. Here, too, the affinity for nature might help us some of the time. But it can also badly lead us in the wrong way.

It seems that many of us have a tendency toward natural-is-better thinking. A recent research shows that people routinely demonstrate a naturalness bias. That is, they exhibit a fondness for natural options even when those options are not objectively better. For instance, in one study, participants tended to perceive cigarettes as less harmful if they were labelled “natural”, even though research does not support that perception. In another study, it was found that the majority of participants preferred a natural drug for treatment — and about 20% to 30% preferred it even when it was said to be less safe or less effective than a synthetic alternative.

The naturalness bias could lead to risky choices. People might needlessly pay more for the same kind of product when it's described as “natural”. Someone might eat more of a food that's high in fat and sugar just because it's considered natural and therefore perceived as healthier. Furthermore, naturalness bias may reduce people's willingness to follow medical experts' advice on vaccines and other treatments.

Encouragingly, though, keeping in mind the naturalness bias and discussing it with others may help prevent it when making decisions. It may not matter much whether you unconsciously prefer an overpriced “natural” cleaning product. Yet it could matter greatly if your loved one is thinking of replacing synthetic treatment with supposedly “natural” one. In cases like these, putting in the time to read reliable sources and speak with qualified experts can help point to a decision that's based on data, rather than a deceptively simple label.

28. What does the underlined word “affinity” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Respect. B. Demand. C. Curiosity. D. Preference.

29. Which of the following is a typical example of “naturalness bias”?

- A. Avoiding pre-prepared food.
B. Rejecting all synthetic medicine.
C. Enjoying natural light to get vitamins.
D. Choosing organic apples for better tastes.

30. What does the author think of “naturalness bias”?

- A. Unexpected. B. Uncommon. C. Misleading. D. Misunderstood.

31. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To call for more attention. B. To offer practical advice.
C. To show the risks of naturalness bias. D. To compare different situations.

D

WE MAY have been missing signals from intelligent aliens (外星人) because of solar wind. Researchers from the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI) Institute say this means we have been watching for the wrong type of signal, potentially failing to spot promising evidence of alien life, but the chances of a future discovery are now higher.

The not-for-profit organisation carries out research to help prove the existence of alien life, which includes listening for radio signals from outer space that cannot be explained by natural cosmological phenomena.

Such a signal was previously expected to be a sharp, distinct radio signal in a narrow frequency range. But the new research suggests that any such signals sent from distant planets may end up being made fainter and wider in the frequency band — essentially blurred slightly — as they pass through the stellar (恒星) winds of stars.

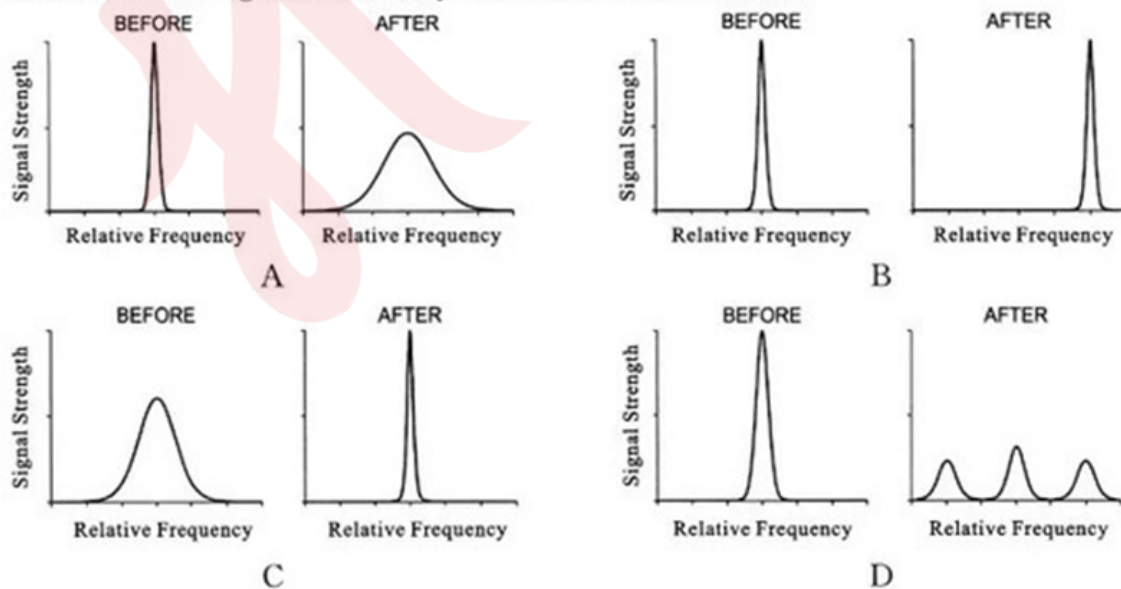
Vishal Gajjar and Grayce Brown at the SETI Institute calculated the scale of the effect on radio transmissions (传输) from spacecraft in our own solar system, and then extrapolated that to other stellar environments. They found that a 100-megahertz signal could be widened as much as 100 hertz — enough to “fall below traditional detection thresholds”. A space weather event can similarly increase the amount of broadening experienced by a signal to a significant degree.

John Elliott at the University of St Andrews, UK, says he sees the news as the glass being half-full, not half-empty: it means previous searches may have missed evidence, but also means that future searches will be more likely to succeed. “It’s over 50 years that we’ve been actively searching and that’s a blink of the eye, isn’t it, when you think about it,” says Elliott.

32. Why have researchers possibly failed to receive signals from intelligent aliens?

- A. The signals cannot reach the Earth.
- B. Their equipment was not advanced enough.
- C. The signals did not appear in the expected form.
- D. Space weather events prevented the signal traveling.

33. How is the alien signal affected by the stellar winds of stars?



(Note: Plots show relative changes in signal width and strength, not absolute values.)

34. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- A. How the new findings were reached. B. How spacecraft send radio signals.
C. What affects radio signal transmission. D. What helped researchers make progress.
35. Which statement does John Elliott probably agree with?
- A. Much progress has been made so far. B. Future discoveries will be fruitful.
C. Previous searches wasted a lot of time. D. Fifty years is too long for alien hunting.

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。

From the time of the cavemen, we have always sought certainty. This desire for certainty is so strong that it can go unnoticed. 36 We never know what will happen, and many things are unknowable. This can make us feel stressed or worried, since the unknown is associated with danger. Most of us think of being uncertain as a weakness or even a flaw. Actually there are many benefits to allowing ourselves to be unsure about what's happening or what will happen.

37 If we were certain of everything, it would be pretty hard for us to live our daily lives. Uncertainty drives us to work, play, and explore. It inspires us to explore what we see, think, and feel. Great inventions have been discovered due to simply wondering. 38

Uncertainty keeps us present. Uncertainty allows us to settle in the unknown. We often feel that knowing will make us feel better; however, this is an assumption. 39 In the pursuit of certainty, we can often do something called disaster planning. Knowing that uncertainty exists, we can recognize that disaster planning doesn't serve us. And when we find ourselves there we can compassionately bring ourselves back to enjoying the present moment.

Uncertainty allows for grey. 40 We can often be troubled by thinking a situation or person has to be one thing or the other; this is called black and white thinking. Uncertainty allows for the grey to exist, that both can be true. Acknowledging there is uncertainty helps explain phenomena that would otherwise remain a mystery.

So the next time you find yourself seeking certainty, take some time — even a second — to lean in. Be curious about what you're experiencing. You might be surprised what you find!

- A. However, life is uncertain.
B. Uncertainty allows us to uncover mistakes.
C. Sometimes it does, and sometimes it doesn't.
D. Uncertainty motivates us and encourages curiosity.
E. It also offers chances to connect question and answer.
F. Put simply, life would be pretty boring without uncertainty!
G. Uncertainty creates more possibilities for us in understanding.

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。

When we learned that a young client from Northern Africa would be arriving with a hearing disability, we did what seemed natural. We 41 our local partners and arranged for an American Sign Language (ASL) 42 to be present upon arrival. It was a reasonable response, but it wasn't the 43 one. And we caught ourselves before it became a 44.

ASL is the dominant sign language in the US, but it is far from the 45 one. Across the world, hundreds of distinct sign languages have developed, each 46 by culture, geography, and community. A person with a hearing disability who grew up in North Africa almost certainly did not grow up 47 in ASL.

Our team contacted the client's family to understand how this person 48. The conversations took time, but we got a clear picture of this individual's 49 communication needs. We began searching for a 50 interpreter fluent in that specific language. It wasn't 51, but after extensive outreach, we found a university professor with exactly the expertise (专长) we needed.

By the time our client 52, everything was in place. The professor was at the airport to greet him and remained with him. From the moment he arrived, he had someone who could really 53 him.

Inclusion is not a checkbox. It is not 54 "an interpreter" and moving on. It is asking whose interpreter, in which language, for which community. It is recognizing that disability, culture, and communication are 55 and that no two people's needs are the same.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. reached out to | B. kept up with | C. stood for | D. depended on |
| 42. A. professor | B. consultant | C. interpreter | D. journalist |
| 43. A. special | B. right | C. quick | D. familiar |
| 44. A. quarrel | B. plan | C. routine | D. barrier |
| 45. A. only | B. important | C. practical | D. official |
| 46. A. valued | B. challenged | C. limited | D. shaped |
| 47. A. majoring | B. signing | C. teaching | D. succeeding |
| 48. A. communicated | B. adapted | C. recovered | D. reacted |
| 49. A. urgent | B. previous | C. unique | D. ordinary |
| 50. A. dedicated | B. respected | C. disabled | D. qualified |
| 51. A. fun | B. enough | C. easy | D. suitable |
| 52. A. approved | B. responded | C. landed | D. registered |
| 53. A. understand | B. appreciate | C. represent | D. accompany |
| 54. A. testing | B. arranging | C. training | D. calling |
| 55. A. incredible | B. incomparable | C. invaluable | D. inseparable |

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。

My group, Swim Deep, plays to crowds of hundreds across the UK. But in China, we play to tens of thousands. And we're not the only 56 (one). When I joined the band Swim Deep 13 years ago, my dreams were much like those of any young musicians, all of 57 we've managed to achieve. 58 what I hadn't counted on was finding a fanbase in China.

China 59 (have) an enthusiasm for British and Irish pop acts for years. In 2023, its music industry overtook France to become the world's fifth 60 (large). Jessie J became a phenomenon after winning a singing competition in 2018 in China, while Westlife have spent decades playing to thousands in Chinese arenas and stadiums. But less noticed is a 61 (grow) interest in grassroots UK indie bands.

Swim Deep find their audience numbers in China often far surpass what they would expect to find at home. Sea Power have achieved similar 62 (succeed). In May 2025, four new headline shows turned to six. The band have had two separate trips 63 (plan) in 2026.

Zippping through China via high-speed train is an eye-opening experience 64 UK artists. "I feel 65 (true) blessed that we can go to these places and meet these people who are so kind," says Day. "It's special. I think people need to go and see it for themselves."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)**第一节(满分 15 分)**

假定你是校年度英语辩论赛“Words of Wisdom”的负责人。请你给指导老师 David 发一封邮件,邀请他参加活动总结会。具体内容如下:

1. 会议安排;
2. 发言建议。

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。

Dear David,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

My best friend, Helen, and I were on our way to Blackburn to catch up with an old university friend who had recently moved there for work. Thrilled to see each other, and basking in the prospect of the party weekend ahead, we chatted nonstop as we made our way by train from York.

We placed our bags — full of essentials such as bottles of wine and my new pair of black clogs — above our heads and settled down in a cosy two-seater. About 50 minutes into our journey, I was faintly aware of a bang. Then came another, this time impossible to ignore. A woman screamed as our carriage (车厢) was thrown up into the air in what felt like slow motion. Suddenly, Helen and I were somehow on our feet in the middle of the passage, hugging each other. Head down, eyes tightly shut, I waited for the carriage to roll over and burst into flames, as I'd seen in films. I remember thinking about our families and friends getting the news.

After what seemed like ages, I opened my eyes. The carriage was in a mess. Helen and I escaped with injuries and aches from the impact of being thrown forward in the carriage. A fellow passenger sat down heavily on Helen's case, causing it to burst open.

"Don't look round," Helen shouted suddenly. But it was too late. I saw a man with his face bleeding. A metal object had crashed through the window behind us. Soon, we learned a runaway digger had rolled down the hill and into the side of the train, causing us to derail (脱轨). Our carriage was stuck with its front end in the air. Seeing the chaos and terrified faces all around, I was shocked and couldn't help shaking.

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。

Then I heard a little girl crying.

When I finally handed the girl over to her mother, I let out a long sigh of relief.