

高三英语试题

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 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。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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. When does the tour start

A. 13:25. B. 13:35. C. 13:45.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. In a hotel. B. In a bank. C. In a shop.

3. What is the man?

A. A tailor. B. A salesman. C. A mechanic.

4. What is the man's problem?

A. He can't get the candy bar.

B. He can't get his change back.

C. He can't put money into the machine.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A present. B. The woman's birthday. C. A thank-you note.

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 does the woman think of the sailing course?

A. Satisfying. B. Discouraging. C. Boring.

7. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The equipment was of high quality.

B. The teacher gave clear instructions.

C. The conditions were perfect for sailing.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What made the book interesting according to the man?

A. The main character. B. The storyline. C. The language.

9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman doing?

A. Cleaning the house. B. Washing clothes. C. Looking for a pen.

11. Who is to blame for the mess?

A. Jacob. B. The woman. C. The man.

12. What might the man do next?

A. Meet some friends. B. Make a phone call. C. Find some remover.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did Brittany enjoy acting?

A. When she played at being an actress at home.

B. When she attended some acting classes.

C. When she took part in a school play.

14: What did Brittany worry about before her first theatre performance?

A. Forgetting her lines. B. Using the wrong accent. C. Appearing in front of the audience.

15. Why did Brittany go into TV acting?

A. She needed to earn more.

B. She lost interest in theatre work.

C. She wanted to try something new.

16. What brings excitement to Brittany?

A. Being offered a new part.

B. Watching her new works on screen.

C. Sharing her performance with her family.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is illegal in Los Cabos?

A. Drinking alcohol. B. Renting cars. C. Being drunk in public.

18. Where are the listeners recommended to exchange their money?

A. At a bank. B. At the hotel. C. At a scenery spot.

19. What advice does the speaker give about getting around the city?

A. Carrying some change. B. Using public transport. C. Avoiding traveling at night.

20. Who will probably talk about the special discounts?





A. Luca. B. Javier. C. Diego.

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

	<p>Why We Swim</p> <p>Why We Swim By Bonnie Tsui. 2020. Algonquin, \$26. 95. an ocean, lake, or swimming pool. Yes, there are chapters devoted to Tsui examines "the universal experience in water, "whether it's in the extreme side of the sport, but the focus is on ordinary folk and the positive impact swimming can have on their lives.</p>
	<p>Two Wheels Good: The History and Mystery of the Bicycle. By Jody Rosen. 2022. Crown, \$28. 99. exploration of bicycles from the Victorian era to the present. This Rosen offers an interesting and somewhat unconventional wildly eclectic（不拘一格的）abundance offers a love letter to bicycling and is sure to be appreciated by fans of all ages.</p>
	<p>Harvard Medical School Guide to Tai Chi</p> <p>Harvard Medical School Guide to Tai Chi \$15. 95. By Peter M. Wayne and Mark L. Fuerst. 2013. Shambhala, greater flexibility, increased coordination（协调），better breathing, and Tai chi offers a wealth of mental and physical rewards, including more efficient gesture—all essential to enjoying sports for life. Wayne and Fuerst instruct how to get started.</p>
	<p>Walking: One Step at a Time. By Erling Kagge. 2019. Pantheon, \$19. 95. this book isn't about tough and dangerous journeys; rather, it's a guide Kagge was the first person to walk to the South Pole alone, but to walking for pleasure. Writing in an wandering style, Kagge displays that walking is the essential sport for life, offering the opportunity to combine movement with reflection.</p>

21. Whose book covers the topic of history?

A. Bonnie Tsui's. B. Jody Rosen's. C. Peter M. Wayne's. D. Erling Kagge's.

22. What do Harvard Medical School Guide to Tai Chi and Walking have in common?

A. Both are about journeys. B. Both tell stories.

C. Both are about traditions. D. Both provide guidance.

23. Who are the target readers of the text?

A. Sports fans. B. Book publishers. C. Tour guides. D. Travel enthusiasts.

B

Maggie Perkins had been working as a teacher in Georgia for nearly five years before she decided to "quiet quit" her job. The decision didn't mean leaving her position, but rather limiting her work to her contract (合约) hours. Nothing more, nothing less. "If I didn't quiet quit my teaching job, I would burn out," she says. Like Perkins, "quiet quitters" on TikTok defend their choice to take a step back from work, but company managers and workplace experts argue that although doing less might feel good in the short term, it could harm your career—and your company—in the long run.

In the wake of the global pandemic and the Great Resignation, employees began to reimagine what work could look like. Gallup's State of the Global Workplace report in June found job dissatisfaction at an all-time high, with 60% reporting emotional detachment (分离) from work. Disengaged workers cost the global economy an estimated \$7.8 trillion in lost productivity and an economic slowdown.

Now, companies have become sensitive to worker burnout. Gergo Vari, CEO of job board platform Lensa, advocates an alternative to quiet quitting: "loudly persisting". That is, empowering employees to speak up about how their organization can serve their goals. "When you loudly persist, you have a sense of belonging to the company," he says.

Career coach Allison Peck says she views "quiet quitting" as a symptom of employees not connecting to their work or managers. Her career advice for quiet quitters is to take even braver action. "Finding a new job, team, or company that better suits you can improve your mindset at work," she says.

Some workers, though, say that companies' concerns about "quiet quitting" are unfounded. Shini Ko, a software developer, has set limits on her hours and now runs a small-scale vegetable farm in her spare time. "It's negative and dangerous that we regard a healthy work-life balance as quitting," says Ko. "Can we just call it what it is? It's just working."

24. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

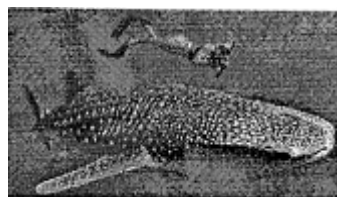
A. An example of quiet quitters.

- B. An excuse for quiet quitting.
- C. The limitation of contract hours.
- D. The working conditions of teachers.
25. What's the consequence of "quiet quitting" according to the report?
- A. It cost the disengaged workers an estimated \$7. 8 trillion.
- B. It caused the global pandemic and the Great Resignation.
- C. It held economy back and reduced workers' productivity.
- D. It resulted in employees' job dissatisfaction in the long run.
26. What can we infer from Gergo Vari's words?
- A. Companies don't have to worry about worker burnout.
- B. Companies should persist loudly to serve workers' goals.
- C. Employees can ask for a short break while feeling worn out.
- D. Employees can voice their opinions on the company's management.
27. What is Shini Ko's attitude towards companies' concerns about "quiet quitting"?
- A. Unreasonable. B. Unforgivable. C. Unexpected. D. Uncertain.

C

As Mark Meekan, a tropical fish biologist at the Australian Institute of Marine Science in Perth, spotted a giant shadowy figure moving in the Indian Ocean, he was diving to take samples of a whale shark's skin. The sharks, averaging around 12 meters long, spend most of their lives in the deep ocean where they

are hard to observe, so analyzing the chemical makeup of their tissues can help scientists learn more about their biology and behavior, including what they eat.



their tissues including

The skin samples that Meekan collected reveal that whale sharks, long thought to be strict meat eaters, also eat and digest algae (海藻). The findings add to evidence that whale sharks intentionally eat plants, potentially making them the largest **omnivores** on Earth.

Although algae has turned up in the stomachs of beached whale sharks before, "everyone thought it was just accidental ingestion (摄取)," Meekan says.

To find out if that assumption held up, Meekan's team took tissue samples from 17 whale sharks feeding off the coast of Western Australia from 2015 to 2017. Whale sharks' skin was rich in arachidonic acid (花生四烯酸) that is found in brown algae, the analysis showed.

The new work supports previous research by a different group that found algae-related nutrients in the skin

of whale sharks near Japan. Together, the findings suggest that digesting greens is common practice for whale sharks.

But that doesn't mean whale sharks are true omnivores, says shark biologist Robert Hueter. "This is a bit like saying that cows are omnivores because they eat insects while feeding on grass."

Meekan admits that he isn't sure whether whale sharks seek out algae, but the amount they eat isn't incidental (附带的). "Their tissues hold a remarkable record of what they've been up to," he says. "We're now learning how to read this library."

28. Why did Mark Meekan take samples of whale sharks' skin?

- A. To observe the living conditions of sea life.
- B. To discover the eating habits of whale sharks.
- C. To explore the biology and behavior of sea life.
- D. To analyze the function of whale sharks' tissues.

29. What can we learn about Mark Meekan's findings?

- A. It's common for whale sharks to take in algae.
- B. It's the first time to find whale sharks eat greens.
- C. There is abundant arachidonic acid in brown algae.
- D. There are algae-related nutrients in whale sharks' skin.

30. What does the underlined word "**omnivores**" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Meat eaters.
- B. Animals living in the deep ocean.
- C. Living creatures.
- D. Animals feeding on meat and greens.

31. What message does Mark Meekan convey in the last paragraph?

- A. He'll find out whether whale sharks eat plants.
- B. He'll record what whale sharks have been up to.
- C. He'll figure out why whale sharks digest greens.
- D. He'll read more about whale sharks in the library.

D

The way I treat a clove (瓣) of garlic does not just change its size but its chemistry; the decision to slice or crush it will shape the flavour of the meal. Cooking can show us this: our actions matter. Through my work in the kitchen, I thought about what I had learned about time, about people and the world beyond me. Then I asked

myself: What would I discover if I treated cooking as thinking?

When I cooked for myself as an 18-year-old, I attempted to improve the flavour of a dish by adding more things to the pot. But frustratingly, these dishes tasted of less. A logic of scale failed here: more was not more.

Then I came across a recipe for tomato sauce, through which I learned how small changes would cause a big difference. The first few times I made it, I was respectful towards the amazing transformation. But once I crushed the garlic instead of carefully slicing it, and the sauce tasted different. Another time I replaced fresh tomatoes with canned, which resulted in a watery mixture.

When I documented all the times I had cooked it, I was suddenly able to answer questions that had escaped me in the library during my studies. I had been studying the broken relationship between language and the lived world for years. Through cooking, I saw how each time a recipe was translated anew in the kitchen. Therefore, life could be returned to language, reinvigorating (使复兴) it.

When I cook, I'm using the knowledge produced through the work of generations of cooks in kitchens all over the world. Unlike the knowledge stored in libraries, this is information that each person who uses it can rewrite in their own image. People who cook become part of a chorus. When I began to pay attention, I could hear their voices in a bubbling pan. Cooking is thinking, and there is knowledge on an epic (史诗般的) scale in a pan of hot red sauce.

32. Why is garlic mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. To explain a rule. B. To present a story.
- C. To introduce a topic. D. To make a comparison.

33. What did the author learn from the cooking experiences?

- A. Crushed garlic tastes better. B. Fresh tomatoes work better.
- C. Sliced garlic ruins the sauce. D. More ingredients improve flavour.

34. What does paragraph 4 mainly tell us?

- A. Life can bring language alive again. B. A recipe can be renewed by each user.
- C. The relationship between language and the world is broken.
- D. The inspiration from cooking helps solve academic problems.

35. What might be the best title?

- A. Less is more. B. Our actions matter. C. Cooking is thinking. D. Recipes have souls.

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。

If you are of the "no regrets" school of life, you might think that all this regret is a reason for unhappiness.

But that isn't the case. 36_____ Here are three steps you can take the next time you find yourself thinking about your past mistakes.

Kill the ghost.

People often say their regrets "haunt" them. This suggests that regret is like a ghost: not entirely clear but always awful. Bring your ghost out of the shadows by making a list of your regrets. 37_____ Be honest without catastrophizing (小题大做). You will find that a list is a lot less frightening than a ghost.

38_____

After you make a mistake, life moves on. But sometimes you just can't stop kicking yourself. Perhaps you dropped out of school decades ago and are constantly calculating today how much money you would be making had you made it to graduation. 39_____ So, make up your mind to exchange your emotional sentence with a simple oral declaration: "I will not waste another minute of my life reliving a decision that cannot be changed."

Collect your diploma (文凭).

40_____ If you never experienced regret, you would keep repeating the same behaviors that led you to miss opportunities in the past. Your regret can teach you to become smarter and more successful. So in your list of regrets, note how you want to change your behavior, and outline your determination going forward right now—and get started!

A. Forgive yourself.

B. Stop wasting time.

C. Going to the other extreme may be worse.

D. Regret is like a school run by human nature.

E. Write down why each one still bothers you and its bad effects.

F. Well analyzed and managed, regrets can be beneficial to your well-being.

G. In other words, you have voluntarily chosen a life sentence for a poor decision made previously.

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处的最佳选项。

Amy Jandrisevits knows the value of a good doll. "Dolls have a 41," she told The Today Show. It's a 42 she came to while working as a pediatric oncology (儿科肿瘤学) social worker, using dolls to help children adapt to their medical situations. Many of the kids saw themselves in those dolls. 43, for the kids missing an arm or who had lost their hair, there were none they could relate to.

So, seven years ago, when a friend revealed that her child was transgender (跨性别的), Jandrisevits knew what might help the youth through this 44 period. "It's hard to tell a kid, 'You are perfect the way you are,' but 45 offer them anything that looks like them," she says.

Jandrisevits 46 changing that. She made a doll by hand that looked like her friend's child and sent it off. After the friend 47 a photo online of the happy child and the doll, another woman asked Jandrisevits to make a doll for her baby, who was missing a leg.

Word 48, and soon Jandrisevits was making dolls for children with scars, birthmarks and facial deformities (畸形) — 49, a doll that looked like them. She 50 her job and started a nonprofit, A Doll Like Me.

Working at home, it takes Jandrisevits 51 seven hours to make each doll. A GoFundMe page helps her 52 the costs. She hasn't 53 for a doll since she began her nonprofit.

In all, she's made more than 400 dolls. The waiting list is long, but Jandrisevits is 54. As she explains on her GoFundMe page, "Every kid, 55 gender, age, or medical issue, should look into the sweet face of a doll and see their own."

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. face | B. fate | C. power | D. quality |
| 42. A. decision | B. position | C. confusion | D. conclusion |
| 43. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Besides | D. Moreover |
| 44. A. frightening | B. touching | C. challenging | D. De astonishing |
| 45. A. sometimes | B. never | C. always | D. occasionally |
| 46. A. went after | B. went against | C. went about | D. went through |
| 47. A. posted | B. shot | G. downloaded | D. selected |
| 48. A. counted | B. escaped | C. failed | D. spread |
| 49. A. by contrast | B. in addition | C. in short | D. after all |
| 50. A. landed | B. quit | C. sought | D. lost |
| 51. A. merely | B. exactly | C. definitely | D. roughly |
| 52. A. cover | B. analyze | C. calculate | D. increase |
| 53. A. charged | B. paid | C. accounted | D. allowed |
| 54. A. tired | B. unsatisfied | C. defeated | D. unbowed |
| 55. A. aside from | B. regardless of | C. rather than | D. due to |

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。

Chinese seal (印章) carving originated during the Shang Dynasty. In the beginning, the characters

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/488021021055007010>