绝密★启用前

**2022-2023学年高三年级第三次联考**

**英语**

考生注意：

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡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. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

We take the kids out every once in a while, but they get bored if we choose places like restaurants or shopping malls. Here are some of the best places for kids in Hyderabad.

**Snow World**

If you and your kids love snow, then Snow World, which you can visit between 11:00 am and 8:00 pm, is where you need to be. The best thing is that you can even enjoy the snow during summers； you can make a snowman, have snow fights with your kids, ride the ice cars or do some fun ice skating. And when you get hungry, you can grab a bite of some tasty food in the ice hotel.

**The Jump Zone**

Who says your kids cannot have fun when the weather gets warm in Hyderabad? Drive up to the Jump Zone, which allows kids aged 5 ~12 to play and remains open from 11:00 am to 9:30 pm, and enjoy its vast indoor play area, where there are slides, dance floors, toys to ride on, and jumping castles.

**Ramoji Film City**

Ramoji Film City, which remains open from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm, has everything you need for fun and entertainment in one place. Your kids will be amazed by the beautiful gardens, amazing sets for movies, and strange streets. They can also enjoy exciting rides and games there. Nehru Zoological Park

Nehru Zoological Park, which remains open from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, is a great place to let your kids spend quality time with different animals. In this vast park you can see over 100 species of animals in their natural habitat. Other fun activities include elephant rides, train rides, and the Dinosaur Park. It also has an excellent food court where you can sit and enjoy tasty food and drinks.

21. Which place has the longest opening hours?

A. Snow World. B. The Jump Zone.

C. Ramoji Film City. D. Nehru Zoological Park.

22. What does the text say about the Jump Zone?

A. It doesn't welcome kids of all ages.

B. It is especially crowded on warm days.

C. It doesn't have enough room for sliding.

D. It attracts kids who love playing outdoors.

23. What do Snow World and Nehru Zoological Park have in common?

A. They both offer training sessions.

B. They both provide a place for dining.

C. They both are suitable for extreme sports.

D. They both offer a chance to see wild species.

B

Penn Station Shoe Repair and Shoe Shine is a small shoeshining business in New York City. On a recent weekday, customers sat down at the shoeshine business and pulled out newspapers and phones to read while their shoes got shined. The shoeshiners cleaned the footwear and added an oily substance to protect the shoes' leather material. When it was finished, the customers paid eight dollars for the work.

Shoeshining has a long history in the United States, dating back hundreds of years. But today, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, more people work from home than in the past. And it has become popular to wear more casual work clothes. Those mean fewer customers for shoeshining businesses.

Rory Heenan is a 38-year-old accountant from Philadelphia. He said as a young boy he would take the train with his father to his office one Friday each month and watch him get a shoeshine.

“And here I am, you know, 30 years later, doing the same thing. So, it's certainly something that's passed down over time, " he said.

At David Mesquita's Leather Spa, which operates five shoe repair and shine businesses in the area, the repairs are the major part of its sales. But shoeshines are still an important offering to bring people in as most shoe repair businesses don't have the service.

Before the pandemic, Leather Spa had four shoeshine chairs at its business inside New York's Grand Central Terminal. It employed six shoeshiners. Together, they would complete about 120 shines a day. Now, there are only three shoeshiners who do 40 or 50 shines a day at most.

“Traffic is slowly coming back in, though we're still not back 100 percent of what we were, ” Mesquita said, adding that shoeshining isn't something that will ever fully go away. “People like to treat themselves, ” he said, “whether it's once a week or twice a week or once every two weeks. It's just nice. "

24. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. The dark future of the shoeshining business.

B. Reasons for the change of people's lifestyle.

C. The rise and fall of the shoeshining business.

D. Causes of the decline of the shoeshining business.

25. What did little Rory Heenan do regularly?

A. He shined his father's shoes personally.

B. He accompanied his father to work.

C. He recorded his shining his father's shoes.

D. He greeted his father at the train station.

26. According to the text, Leather Spa's shoeshining service \_\_\_.

A. means a great deal to its overall business

B. can be enjoyed in most shoe repair businesses

C. is more profitable than its shoe repair business

D. does expand gradually during the pandemic

27. What's Mesquita's attitude towards the future of shoeshining?

A. Mixed. B. Hopeless. C. Optimistic. D. Worried.

C

There's nothing quite like cooking over my gas stove with beautiful blue flame, so quickly adjusted and so suited to its purpose that when things run smoothly in life, we say we are“cooking with gas”.

But in recent years environmentalists have been warning that gas stoves are bad for the climate and not so great for our health, either. New studies published this year have heightened health worries about poisonous fumes（烟气）in our kitchens. Is the evidence sufficient to shift our cooking habits？

The big surprise in one new study, conducted by environmental scientists at Stanford University, is the amount of unburned gas that leaks into kitchens when a stove is off. They found that more than three quarters of methane（甲烷）that escapes from a stove does so when it is not in use, most likely through imperfect pipe fittings. Second, there are the pollutants created by burning when a stove is on, most notably nitrogen oxides, which can upset the lungs.

Drew Michanowicz, a senior scientist at PSE Healthy Energy, a nonprofit research and policy group, said, “A lot of us work at home now. We take about 20, 000 breaths a day, and my stove is like 10 feel away from me. What else is in natural gas?” Michanowicz also **frets** that as more people weatherize their homes and close windows, they are reducing air exchange, which means indoor pollution will be worse.

Not surprisingly, the American Gas Association has criticized both studies, saying the levels of VOCs found in the Boston study are “reassuringly low”.

What is the average home cook to make of all this? They might follow Michanowicz, who bought an induction burner（电磁炉）and does much of his cooking on it. As for me, I＇m making some changes. I've switched to an electric kettle for boiling water, and despite its annoying noise, I now use the exhaust hood（吸油烟机） over my stove-something only about 25 to 40 percent of people say they do. And weather permitting, I'll open a window.

28. What does the author think of her using gas stove according to paragraph 1?

A. It is challenging.

B. It is convenient.

C. It is quite time-consuming.

D. It is friendly to the environment.

29. What leads most methane to escape from a stove according to the new study?

A. The inefficiently-burnt gas.

B. The pollutants created by burning.

C. The improperly-placed stove.

D. The poor quality of the pipe fittings.

30. What can best replace the underlined word “frets” in paragraph 4?

A. worries

B. promises

C. denies

D. wonders

31. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

A. The influence of Michanowicz.

B. The importance of electric devices.

C. The future of induction burners.

D. Changes of people's cooking habits.

D

Scientists in Switzerland have used lasers（激光） to change the path of a lightning strike. The experiment was carried out on Säntis mountain in Switzerland, near a radio and TV tower hit by lightning about 100 times a year. Using a special laser, the researchers were able to guide the lightning strike.

Scientists have been trying to find a way to protect buildings from lightning for a long time. At present, the best way to protect buildings from lightning is by putting metal rods（杆）on the buildings. These rods are connected to the ground. The lightning is attracted to the rods, which safely guide the electricity into the ground. But lightning rods can only protect a small area. If a building is very large, it needs a lot of lightning rods. But some buildings-such as airports-are so large that it's difficult to protect the whole building using lightning rods.

Another idea is to use lasers to guide lightning. The idea of using lasers to guide lightning isn'1new. Scientists have been working on the idea for over 20 years. They've successfully guided lightning with lasers inside a laboratory. But until 2021, scientists guided lightning with lasers outside. Using a powerful laser that can fire about 1, 000 times a second, scientists in Switzerland were able to guide lightning bolts for 164 feet （50 meters）.

The heat from the laser creates a path of air that is less thick than the air around it. The path also has a special charge. The lightning can follow this path almost as if it were a lightning rod. In the past, experiments with lasers that fired more slowly didn't work.

Managing to guide the lightning in an outdoor environment is a very big step. But despite the progress, the laser still isn't a good choice when it comes to protecting large buildings.

32. To stop a building from being stricken by lightning, it is best to \_\_\_.

A. equip it with metal rods

B. position it away from airports

C. build it on low-lying open ground

D. keep it away from any kind of metal

33. What enables the laser to guide the lightning?

A. Its color.

B. Its brightness.

C. Its speed.

D. Its concentration.

34. What will the paragraph following the text probably talk about?

A. How the laser should be improved to protect large buildings.

B. When the laser will be widely used to protect large buildings.

C. Why it is unnecessary to use the laser to protect large buildings.

D. What prevents the laser from being used to protect large buildings.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Scientists Find a New Use of the Laser

B. Scientists Guide Lightning with the Laser

C. A New Idea Has Been Tested to Guide Lightning

D. A New Way to Protect Buildings Has Been Found

第二节（共5小题；每小题2. 5分, 满分12. 5分）

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The Importance of Inventions

They say necessity is the mother of invention, but invention drives the economy. The great importance of invention is that it solves problems and changes the world. 36 And it goes beyond culture. The modern era is arguably the greatest time in the history of the world for innovation, but none of it would have happened without the invention of electricity supplied on demand. With that one advancement, in came the fastest-changing period in human history-and the greatest population growth, too.

37 Even things like the toilet and modern plumbing made it possible to improve hygiene and reduce exposure to human waste, which in turn made cities cleaner and more desirable to live in. The modem bathroom also helped reduce the spread of disease, which in turn helped extend the average life expectancy. 38 People eat better, and more safely, because of innovations we now take for granted like the refrigerator, the oven and running tap water. Daily life at work has transformed because heavy- lifting jobs can be done by forklifts. In fact, technology is reaching a new height. 39 More people than ever before need to sit for work, with office jobs and the like changing our fitness level and lowering the risk of injury during a workday.

Even entertainment has changed because no longer do people have to make their own fun by playing games. 40 How people communicate, work, eat, travel, shop-it's all subject to innovation and invention. Advances don't always improve life, though, as many people are learning through the constant-access struggles of smartphones and ever-present noise pollution in cities.

A. Innovation shapes the way life is lived.

B. They can turn to their phone, TV or radio.

C. Factories are using robots for many tasks now.

D. They have affected the way we consume media.

E. Inventions influence all aspects of modern existence.

F. New technologies often simplify the average person's life.

G. And that has led to the Earth's population rising sharply in the last 150 years.

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, 从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When I was twenty, I had a dog named Trixie. She loved me dearly but\_41 anyone else.

One afternoon, I was sitting on my porch（走廊）reading a book with Trixie by my side when my colleague Jason walked by. He stopped and asked, “May I come in?” I had no 42 in him, and I wanted to finish my book, so l said, “So long as you can get past my dog. ” I was quite 43 that this wasn't going to happen, so I 44 reading.

He opened the gate, walked in and closed it. Trixie remained strangely 45 . Jason walked confidently toward me. Trixie got up and\_46 Jason and licked his hand. It seemed as if they were friends for a long time. He asked, “May I sit down?” In shocked silence, I 47 . He said, "This is a very nice dog, " looking at her \_48 . Trixie sat with us the entire time staring at him, tail wagging.

Two years later, Jason and I got married. He told me that our story 49 a dog and a cookie. Seeing the 50 on my face, he told me this: He'd known from my brother that if he could make friends with my dog, then he might have a 51 to marry me. So, every day, without my 52, he'd walk by our fence. When Trixie barked to scare him away, he'd 53 her a cookie. This lasted for about six months until the day he asked if he could come in and sit on the porch with me. Of course, she 54 him in because, although I was her first love, 55 was her second!

We've been married for thirty-six years. Thank you, Trixie!

 41. A. misled B. distrusted C. misunderstood D. disappointed

42. A. belief B. experience C. doubt D. interest

43. A. aware B. nervous C. sorry D. afraid

44. A. finished B. avoided C. continued D. postponed

45. A. modest B. still C. energetic D. optimistic

46. A. stopped B. protected C. comforted D. approached

47. A. admitted B. nodded C. refused D. apologized

48. A. lovingly B. jokingly C. patiently D. regretfully

49. A. called for B. left out C. started with D. focused on

50. A. confusion B. anger C. concern D. embarrassment

51. A. plan B. duty C. right D. chance

52. A. warning B. knowledge C. recommendation D. direction

53. A. make B. lend C. throw D. owe

54. A. allowed B. urged C. forced D. took

55. A. praise B. pleasure C. food D. friendship

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, 并将答案填写在答题卡上。

About 385, 000 people from 192 countries take part in the yearly project to count birds. The event 56 （launch）for the first time 25 years ago.

Steve and Janet Kistler from the American state of Kentucky are among those 57 （involve） themselves in it. They've done so every year 58 the now-international tradition started in 1998. For Moira Dalibor, 59 schoolteacher from nearby Lexington, this is her first event. She's leading a group of students and parents to a garden 60 （collect） data.

Becca Rodomsky-Bish, 61 works at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in New York, is the project's leader. The Lab organizes the Great Backyard Bird Count （GBBC） along with the National Audubon Society and Birds Canada. “Every year we see increased participation, and 2022 was a big jump, ” Becca said. In India, which had the 62 （high） participation outside the US last year, tens of thousands of people submitted bird checklists.

The worldwide data goes into the eBird database used by scientists for research on different bird 63 （population）. The GBBC is part of a rise in “citizen science" projects in which volunteers collect data about the 64 （nature） world for use by researchers. The information helps researchers track the numbers of different kinds of birds, which then helps with their 65 （protect）.

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, 本周六你班将组织一次乡村旅游活动。请你就此事给外教Mr. Smith写一封邮件, 内容包括：

1. 发出邀请；2. 活动内容；

3. 期待回复。

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 Mr. Smith,

Yours sincerely,

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。

Eight-year-old Kayzen Hunter visits Waffle House every weekend to have breakfast with his family. They always choose to sit in Devonte Gardner's section, because they get the best care from their favorite waiter.

The family instantly felt close to Gardner, who would greet Kayzen with a high-five every time they entered the restaurant. Kayzen never needed to say his order again, because Gardner already knew it by heart. The family really believes he's the nicest person ever, which is why they were eager to help him when they learned his story.

One day, while dining at the restaurant with his grandfather John Donofrio, Kayzen discovered that behind Gardner's kindness and warmth were a lot of personal struggles. At the time, Gardner asked the pair if they knew where he could buy an affordable car to use to get to work. It turned out the waiter had been walking a long distance to and from work every day. He and his family, consisting of a wife and two young daughters, were living in a motel（汽车旅馆）room after their apartment became unsuitable to live in. They had been living in a motel for months.

Kayzen couldn't erase his friend' s story from his mind, so he immediately told his mom about it when he got home. “We have to start a GoFundMe page and help Gardner get a car!” he kept saying. He didn't give up on the idea until his mom Vittoria gave in. Their goal was to get $5, 000 in donations so Gardner could purchase a car. Vittoria and her husband were eager to help their son achieve the goal, especially since they had the same experience years ago. It took a long time to rebuild their lives, but they were able to bounce back. Now, they wanted to help Devonte do the same.

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。

A local news station picked up the story, and before they knew it, more donations began pouring in.

Upon discovering what Kayzen had done, Gardner wept.

**2022-2023学年高三年级第三次联考**

**英语·答案**

（共20小题；每小题2. 5分, 满分50分）

21-25 CABDB 26-30 ACBDA 31-35 DACDB 36-40 AEGCB

（共15小题；每小题1分, 满分15分）

41-45 BDACB 46-50 DBACA 51-55 DBCAC

（共10小题；每小题1. 5分, 满分15分）

56. was launched

57. involving

58. since

59. a

60. to collect

61. who

62. highest

63. populations

64. natural

65. protection

写作第一节（满分15分）

One possible version:

Dear Mr. Smith,

I'm writing to invite you to join us in a trip to the countryside this Saturday.

We'll gather at the school gate at 8 am. Ten minutes later we'll leave for our destination by bus. It'll be a thirty- minute ride. Upon arrival, we'll first visit a farm, where we can feed chickens and pick strawberries. After that we'll go fishing near the farm. At noon, we'll have a picnic lunch by the river. We'll return at 3 pm.

Would you like to go with us? Looking forward to your reply!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

评分原则

1. 本题总分为15分, 按5个档次给分。

2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。

3. 词数少于60和多于100的, 从总分中减去2分

4. 评分时, 应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面, 评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 如书写较差, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达, 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档：（13-15分）

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。

2. 覆盖所有内容要点。

3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误, 但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。

5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档：（10-12分）

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。

2. 虽漏掉1、2个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。

3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确, 些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档：（7-9分）

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。

2. 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。

3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。

5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

6. 整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档：（4-6分）

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。

4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解。

5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。

6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档：（1-3分）

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。

2. 明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 原因可能是未理解试题要求。

3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。

4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解。

5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。

6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分：（0分）

未能传达给读者任何信息；内容太少, 无法评判；所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

写作第二节（满分25分）

One possible version:

A local news station picked up the story, and before they knew it, more donations began pouring in. Soon, they achieved their goal, 85, 000, and the number kept increasing. They now had over $100, 000 in donations for Gardner and his family. The money was more than enough for a car, and would enable Gardner and his family to move out of the motel and live in a more comfortable space for over a year. Soon, they thought it was time to let Gardner know what they had done for him, so they visited Gardner and his family on a sunny day.

Upon discovering what Kayzen had done, Gardner wept. He expressed his thankfulness to all the people who had helped him and his family. Now they had over $100, 000 in donations to help them bounce back. After renting a simple apartment and purchasing a ear. Gardner went to work at ease and lived comfortably with his family. After he was no longer worried about his life, he thought he should put forward this act of kindness, so he gave the extra money to these who were in need like him, and he hoped someone would continue this great circle.

评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分, 按5个档次给分。

2. 评分时, 先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来商量、确定或调整档次,

最后给分。

3. 词数少于130的, 从总分中减去2分。

4. 评分时, 应主要从以下四个方面考虑：

（1）与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；

（2）内容的丰富性；

（3）应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；

（4）上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面, 评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际, 可将分数降低一个档次。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档：（21-25分）

1. 与所给短文融洽度高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。

2. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确, 可能有些许错误, 但完全不影响意义表达。

3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档：（16-20分）

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。

2. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确, 可能有些许错误, 但不影响意义表达。

3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第三档：（11-15分）

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求, 虽有一些错误, 但不影响意义表达。

3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

第二档：（6-10分）

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限, 有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 影响了意义的表达。

3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档：（1-5分）

1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。

2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目很有限, 有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 严重影响了意义的表达。

3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 全文内容不连贯。

不得分：（0分）

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。