**2023届高三六校第四次联考**

**英 语**

命题：中山市中山纪念中学高三英语组 审题：中山市中山纪念中学高三英语组

本试卷共8页，共47小题，满分120分。考试用时120分钟

**注意事项：**

1. 答题前, 考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。并用2B铅笔将对应的信息点涂黑，不按要求填涂的，答卷无效。

2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案，不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，只需将答题卡交回。

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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

Many things make the 2022 World Cup one of the most unique world cups in the history of football. Let’s take a closer look at some of the most interesting facts about the 2022 World Cup that make it unique in every way.

1. ****Application of the new technology****

Earlier this year Adidas revealed “Al Rihla,” the official match ball of the 2022 World Cup. Al Rihla translates as “the journey” in Arabic and it is designed to support the highest game speeds as it travels faster in flight than any FIFA World Cup ball created before it in the tournament’s 92-year history. The new ball features the latest Adidas Suspension System at its core, containing a motion sensor that tracks every touch of the game at a rate of 500 times per second.

1. ****Record number of visitors****

One of the most interesting facts about FIFA 2022 in Qatar is the number of visitors expected to arrive in the country during the event. As expected, the 2022 World Cup Qatar will probably receive a record number of visitors by the time the tournament ends. The reason behind this is simple to understand. Being one of the best countries in the Middle East, Qatar is also located right in the center of the world and close to most of the countries in the world.

1. ****Stadium is equipped with Centralized Air Conditioning****

While the World Cup is nearly impossible to hold during the summer given the fact that temperatures in Qatar can touch 50 degrees celsius, switching to the winter slot has brought some peace. However, is the problem solved? As far as winter is concerned, even daytime temperatures during winter can be quite high. Therefore, Qatar has found a solution to this. For the first time, the country host the World Cup in an air-conditioned stadium. All eight stadiums are fully air-conditioned, providing fans with a comfortable viewing experience.

1. In the 2022 World Cup, which is the new ball’s feature?
A. the speed sensor B. the core C.the suspension system D. the monitor
2. Why is Qatar likely to receive a record number of visitors by the end of the 2022 World Cup?
3. Qatar is easy to reach.
4. Qatar is a beautiful country to visit.
5. Qatar is the richest country in the Middle East.
6. Qatar is close to most of the countries in the world.
7. How does Qatar address the problem that the temperature is too high?
8. Switch the game to the winter slot.
9. Cool drinks are offered to audience for free.
10. Host the World Cup in air-conditioned stadiums.
11. Fans are provided with a comfortable viewing experience.

**B**

The older I get, the more I understand how my teachers have transformed my life.

On a recent Sunday afternoon, I went to see Mr. C at Roxbury Park in Beverly Hills. His love of life has not dimmed despite the fact that his legs no longer work like they used to. He visited some of his former students while he was in town. At Beverly Hills High School, Mr. C taught ancient history, coached football and golf, and risked his life teaching driver’s training on Saturday mornings from 1964 to 1988. The gray and hobbled students lined up one after another to thank their favorite teacher. One called him a rock star. Another was grateful for helping him when he couldn’t say so. It was a beautiful tribute, especially in these times of catastrophic teacher shortages.

Spending that Sunday in the park with Mr. C was nothing short of magic. It was a reminder of all that is promising and possible in public education, including a teacher whose rare emotional honesty could be appreciated and honored decades later. It also brought to mind Maya Angelou’s saying “People will forget what you said and did, but never forget how you make them feel.” He made me and others in the park feel heard and seen.

Mr. C changed my perception of myself. Rather than seeing myself as a loser cheerleader who couldn’t compete with the smart kids, I realized how much I loved learning. His history class was so interesting. In his classes about the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, extra credits can be earned for creativity. During earthquake drills, we counted on Mr. C to scream his head off in mock terror.

It should come as little surprise that I’d value the role of teachers in my life. Both of my parents taught; so did my siblings, aunts, uncles and cousins. I, too, have become a teacher and I try to follow in Mr. C’s footsteps. Some days, I fantasize what it would be like to go on a teacher tour, reaching out to my mentors to express my deep gratitude for all they’ve given me. Seeing Mr. C sparked that fantasy again. When I finally worked up my courage to thank him, knowing a floodgate of tears would open, he said to me with his typical modesty: “You were doing me more good than I was doing you.”

1. What does the underlined word “tribute” mean in Paragraph 2?

A. enthusiasm B. admiration C. devotion D. commitment

5. Why does the author mention Maya Angelou’s saying?

A. To make a suggestion.

B. To introduce a celebrity.

C. To show respect to an educator.

D. To interpret the influence of education.

6. What does the author think of her job as a teacher ?

A. Enjoyable. B. Intolerant. C. Incompetent. D. Patient.

7. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. A reunion. B. A rock star. C. A surprise. D. A great teacher.

**C**

Few sick people consider the quality of the food when choosing a hospital. Even in America, a country where private hospitals have long provided individual rooms with such comforts as personal cable television, patients are often still fed institutional food. “Mystery meat” and processed-cheese slices are common; everything gets cooked in a microwave.

More hospitals are starting to feed their patients better food. Intermountain, a non-profit group based in Utah that runs 32 hospitals across the Mountain West, has since 2019 served freshly made meals to patients. Chefs in proper kitchens now source local ingredients to serve in cafeterias. Doctors are consulted to meet patients’ dietary needs. Christopher Delissio, the head chef at Intermountain, describes creating a meal for a Mexican child who was being treated for cancer. “He would not eat,” Mr Delissio recalls, and that was making it harder for him to recover from chemotherapy. “I was able to go up on the floor and speak to this boy’s parents and him and kind of figure out what he wanted,” he says.

The link between eating well and good health has long been clear, says David Eisenberg, a nutrition specialist at the Harvard School of Public Health. Heart disease, which has a direct connection to diet, is America’s biggest killer. Roughly two-fifths of American adults are clinically obese, and over 14% suffer from diabetes. The right food can help patients avoid going back to hospital. Yet doctors themselves have often been slow to recognise the need to encourage healthy eating, says Dr Eisenberg. Most health care remains curative, rather than preventive.

A decade ago Henry Ford Hospital in West Bloomfield, outside Detroit, opened a teaching kitchen where staff could help patients plan affordable, healthy meals and learn how to cook them. The idea is now spreading widely. In October a conference for health and food professionals in Los Angeles will encourage the adoption of such kitchens. Participants will tour a new one that has just opened at UCLA’s hospital.

8. According to the passage, patients had better \_\_\_\_\_.
A. select a private hospital

B. get an individual room

C. be served healthy food

D. be offered amusement comforts

9. What does Intermountain do?
A. They prepare fresh food.

B. They consult patients for diets.

C. They encourage patients to eat institutional food.

D. They require parents to create meals for their sick kid.

10. What is implied in the last paragraph?
A. Doctors should know how to cook.

B. Hospital kitchens are far from enough.

C. Professionals are encouraged to open kitchens.

D. Patients should be instructed on healthy eating.

11. What might be the best title for the passage?
A. Hospital Doctors: the Best Quality

B. Hospital Kitchen: the Best Choice

C. Hospital Food: the Best Medicine

D. Hospital Chefs: the Best Professionals

**D**

If you’ve ever emerged from the shower or returned from walking your dog with a clever idea or a solution to a problem you’d been struggling with, it may not be an unusual thing.

Rather than constantly wearing yourself out at a problem or desperately seeking a flash of inspiration, research from the last 15 years suggests that people may be more likely to have creative breakthroughs or insights when they’re doing a habitual task that doesn’t require much thought—an activity in which you’re basically on autopilot. This lets your mind wander or engage in spontaneous cognition or “stream of consciousness” thinking, which experts believe helps recollect unusual memories and generate new ideas.

“People always get surprised when they realize they get interesting, novel ideas at unexpected times because our cultural narrative tells us we should do it through hard work,” says Kalina Christoff, a cognitive neuroscientist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. “It’s a pretty universal human experience.”

Now we’re beginning to understand why these clever thoughts occur during more passive activities and what’s happening in the brain, says Christoff. The key, according to the latest research, is a pattern of brain activity—within what’s called the default mode network—that occurs while an individual is resting or performing habitual tasks that don’t require much attention.

Researchers have shown that the default mode network (DMN)—which connects [more than a dozen regions of the brain](https://www.nature.com/articles/s42003-019-0611-3%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)—becomes more active during mind-wandering or passive tasks than when you’re doing something that demands focus. Simply put, the DMN is “the state the brain returns to when you’re not actively engaged,” explains Roger Beaty, a cognitive neuroscientist and director of the Cognitive Neuroscience of Creativity Lab at Penn State University. By contrast, when you’re trapped in a demanding task, the brain’s executive control systems keep your thinking focused, analytical, and logical.

A cautionary note: While the default mode network plays a key role in the creative process, “it’s not the only important network,” Beaty says. “Other networks come into play as far as modifying, rejecting, or implementing ideas.” So it’s unwise to place blind faith in ideas that are generated in the shower or during any other period of mind wandering.

12. When do people expect to get an innovative idea according to the research?

A. When doing routine work.

B. When working attentively.

C. When tackling tough problems.

D. When desperately seeking inspirations.

1. What is the cultural perception for getting exciting, unusual ideas?
2. Getting by good luck.
3. Getting by great efforts.
4. Getting by unexpected accident.
5. Getting by universal experience.

14. Who is most likely to get a novel idea?

A. A student who is playing football.

B. A student who is focusing on papers.

C. A student who is closely monitoring his research.

D. A student who is fully engaged in math questions.

15. What does the last paragraph imply?

A. We can get novel ideas by the default mode network.

B. we should take the idea popped in the shower seriously.

C. Believe in ideas that are generated by the default mode network.

D. Think twice before putting ideas playfully crossing your mind into practice.

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。

Playing is a key component in the learning process for virtually all of the children. Role-playing is one of the most significant ways children play.  16   . It can benefit children in many ways.

Children's brains are activated when role-playing, according to child development experts.
  17    . When children role-play, they must create plans to act out a story and figure out what steps need to be taken to accomplish it. Through these activities, children can enhance their oral language abilities. As a result, they become able to give instructions and organize others.

   18    . Roles are assigned to children when they engage in group activities. There are leaders and followers. When children disagree with each other, they must learn to negotiate and compromise, as well as to apologize when they disagree or have strong arguments.

Besides helping children learn some kinds of skills, role-playing fosters children’s imaginations and can therefore assume a number of forms. For example, boys may pretend to shave like their fathers, while girls may pretend to be mothers to do some daily tasks like caring for young babies.    19     .

Lastly, role-playing can help children deal with emotional pain caused by specific actions, such as the fear of going to school for the first time.    20    . To help their children master their fears, experts encourage parents to let their children role-play and even to participate in these activities with their children.

A. Children’s social skills can also be developed.

B. Children might dress up and assume different roles.

C. More often, children may act out stories they read in books.

D. Language skills are some of the most critical aspects of learning.

E. Whether role-playing occurs or not depends on the intentions of the individuals.

F.This involves a child in an activity where he or she pretends to be another person.

G. Role-playing situations like these beforehand can help children lower their fear in reality.

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。

Anxious exam candidates’ problem is the run-up or preparation, not the exam itself.

Exams are always tense and worrying, especially for those of an anxious disposition. The silence of the hall; the 21 of the clock; the content expression of the person at the neighbouring desk. It therefore seems 22 surprising that those who worry about tests do systematically 23 than those who do not. Unexpectedly, according to research in Psychological Science by Maria Theobald, it is not the pressure of the exam which causes the problem. It is the 24 pressure.

What Dr Therobald found was that 25 on the day of the test did not predict exam performance at all. What predicted it was the level of knowledge a student 26 in the earlier learning activities and the mock (模拟) exam. Those who 27 well in these also did well in the real thing, 28 how anxious they were on the day. What actually 29 students were high levels of anxiety during the weeks before the exam took place. The greater a student’s anxiety in the days before the exam, the lower his or her knowledge-gain was during that period, leaving that student with less material to 30 during the exam itself.

This is a positive discovery, for it suggests the anxious might achieve better result by adjusting their 31 when revising. Dr. Theobald notes that test-anxiety is at its worst when students have low 32 of success and at the same time know that passing the exam is 33 important. To reduce this anxiety, she proposes a 34 for students to consider as they revise. First, they can raise their belief in their own abilities by reminding themselves of just how much they know. Second, they can 35 the significance of the test by reminding themselves that, while it is important, it is not a life or death situation. It really isn’t.

1. A. clicking B. ticking C. dropping D. ringing
2. A. slightly B. basically C.hardly D. completely
3. A. worse B. better C. less D. higher
4. A. presentation B. memory C. revision D. time
5. A. atmosphere B. expression C. outcome D. anxiety
6. A. prepared B. forgot C. displayed D. increased
7. A. performed B. responded C. behaved D. activated
8. A. because of B. as for C. except for D. regardless of
9. A. took back B. held back C. pushed back D. brought back
10. A. record B. review C. recite D. reproduce
11. A. approach B. view C. preparation D. material
12. A. spirits B. attitude C. expectation D. ideas
13. A. immediately B. anxiously C. approximately D. extremely
14. A. theory B. strategy C. plan D. decision
15. A. decrease B. enhance C. realize D. recognize

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。

*A Lifelong Journey*, a historical drama which records China’s great transformation over 50 years,
 36 (earn) widespread applause, shattering records and becoming the most-watched TV series on State broadcaster China Media Group within the past five years. The TV series consisting of 58 episodes is 37 huge hit on TV and online, 38 (adapt) from Liang Xiaosheng’s novel *In the World*. The novel 39 (win) the writer Liang the 10th Mao Dun Literature Prize in 2019, one of China’s top literary awards. Millions of people have been touched by the family's story, revealing and reacquainting readers with 40 lies deep in their hearts.

The TV series paints a picture of ordinary Chinese people living in the changing times. 41
(start) in the late 1960s, the story follows the ups and downs of three siblings from a worker’s family and explores the themes of family, friendship, and romance in a bittersweet story. What strikes a chord with viewers are its vivid details bringing them back to old times. Many viewers describe the show
 42 a time machine to drift into the past, reflecting 43 we got here. The TV series also
 44 (successful) gives viewers an insight into the lives of ordinary Chinese 45 (citizen) who have turned a country in poverty into the world’s second-largest economy.

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，你的英国笔友Charlie询问你刚度过的寒假生活。请你用英文给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 分享有意义的活动；
2. 活动的安排及原因。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯。

Dear Charlie,

Kind regards.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 （满分25分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

An A for Mrs. B

I was sitting next to Missy in my ninth-grade world history class when Mrs. Bartlett announced a new project. In groups, we were to create a newspaper around the culture we were studying.

On a piece of paper, we wrote the names of three friends we wanted in our group. After collecting all the requests, Mrs. B. informed us that she would take into consideration the names we chose and would let us know the results the next day. I had no doubt I would get the group of my choice. Only a few people behaved normally in the class, and Missy was one of them. I knew we had chosen each other.

The next day, I anxiously waited for the class. After the bell rang, Missy and I stopped talking as Mrs. B called for our attention. She started to call out names. When she reached group three, Missy’s name was called. So, I’m in group three,I thought. The second, third and fourth members of the group were called. My name was not included. There had to be some mistake!

Then I heard it. The last group: “Mauro, Juliette, Rachel, Karina.” I could feel the tears well in my eyes. How could I face being in that group—the boy who rarely spoke English, the one girl who was always covered by skirts that went down to her ankles, and the other girl who wore weird clothes. Oh, how badly I wanted to be with my friends.

I fought back tears as I walked up to Mrs. B. She looked at me and knew what I was there for. I was determined to convince her I should be in the “good” group. “Why. . . ?” I started.

She gently placed a hand on my shoulder. “I know what you want, Karina,” she said, “but your group needs you. I need you to help them get a passing grade on this assignment. Only you can help them.”

I was stunned. I was confused. I was amazed. She had seen something in me I hadn’t seen.
“Will you help them?” she asked.

I stood straighter. “Yes,” I replied. I couldn’t believe it came out of my mouth, but it did. I had committed.

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。

Para1: *I bravely walked to where the others in my group sat.*

Para2: *In the end, Mrs. B gave us an A on that assignment.*