**广东实验中学2023届高三级第三次阶段考试**

**英 语**

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，共8页，满分120分，考试用时120分钟。

**注意事项：**

1，答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的校名、姓名、考号、座位号等相关信息填写在答题卡指定区域内，并用2B铅笔填涂相关信息。

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；不能答在试卷上。

3．非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；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。

**第一部分 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**

River Beach Community now offers various programs free of charge. Please call (608)7898640 for details.

  **Coping Skills**

 Tuesdays: December8, December 22 1 p.m.-2 p.m. on *www.Zoom com*

 Do you need a Little help coping with life? Don't we all? Come and join us for casual conversation and helpful information. We will discuss a variety of topics, including healthy ways to cope with change and life transitions as we age.

  **Fill Your Cup**

 Fill Your Cup is a personalized one-hour session held on Mondays or Thursdays. Looking for a way to be social while still being safe? This program is designed to help you recharge your batteries in a way suitable for you. Bring your coffee and we'll chat! Bring your exercise shoes and we can stretch together! Whatever helps you 'fill your cup", we can figure out a plan together.

 **Connect 2 Nature**

 Fridays; December 4,December 18 11 a.m.- 12:30 p.m. on *www.Lifesize. com*

 Join us as we explore a range of topics related to nature and discover how the environment impacts our health and well-being. We will learn from local experts and share in casual conversation about all things environmental.

 **New Device Tech Help**

 Thursdays；December 3, December 17 11 a.m.- 12 p.m.

 New Site at St.Andrews Street (if open, please call before attending!)

 Do you have questions about a new device or just need some help with your device? Bring in your cell phone, tablet, iPad, or any other technology item that you may have and La Crosse Library staff will be ready to help with your questions.

1．How can participants benefit from Fill Your Cup?

A．By taking stretching exercises alone.

B．By designing team plans to improve skills.

C．By enjoying friendly talks with free drinks,

D．By enlarging social circle in a relaxing way.

2．Which program is suitable if you are available only on Fridays?

 A．Coping Skills B．Fill Your Cup

 C．Connect 2 Nature D．New Device Tech Help

3．What do the programs have in common?

A．They feature online activities.

 B．They promote social interaction.

 C．They provide professional instructions.

 D．They advocate environmental protection.

**B**

 Early fifth-century philosopher St. Augustine famously wrote that he knew what time was unless someone asked him. Albert Einstein added another wrinkle when he theorized that time varies depending on where you measure it. Today's state-of-the-art atomic（原子的）clocks have proven Einstein right. Even advanced physics can't decisively tell us what time is, because the answer depends on the question you're asking.

 Forget about time as an absolute. What if, instead of considering time in terms of astronomy, we related time to ecology? What if we allowed environmental conditions to set the tempo（节奏）of human life? We're increasingly aware of the fact that we can't control Earth systems with engineering alone, and realizing that we need to moderate（调节）our actions if we hope to live in balance. What if our definition of time reflected that?

 Recently, I conceptualized a new approach to timekeeping that's connected to circumstances on our planet, conditions that might change as a result of global warming. We're now building a clock at the Anchorage Museum that reflects the total flow of several major Alaskan rivers, which are sensitive to local and global environmental changes. We've programmed it to match an atomic clock if the waterways continue to flow at their present rate. If the rivers run faster in the future on average, the clock will get ahead of standard time. If they run slower, you'll see the opposite effect.

 The clock registers both short-term irregularities and long-term trends in river dynamics. It's a sort of observatory that reveals how the rivers are behaving from their own temporal frame（时间框架），and allows us to witness those changes on our smartwatches or phones. Anyone who opts to go on Alaska Mean River Time will live in harmony with the planet. Anyone who considers river time in relation to atomic time will encounter a major imbalance and may be motivated to counteract it by consuming less fuel or supporting greener policies.

 Even if this method of timekeeping is novel in its particulars, early agricultural societies also connected time to natural phenomena. In pre-Classical Greece, for instance, people "corrected" official calendars by shifting dates forward or backward to reflect the change of season. Temporal connection to the environment was vital to their survival. Likewise, river time and other timekeeping systems we're developing may encourage environmental awareness.

 When St. Augustine admitted his inability to define time, he highlighted one of time's most noticeable qualities: Time becomes meaningful only in a defined context. Any timekeeping system is valid, and each is as praiseworthy as its purpose.

4．What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?

A．Timekeeping is increasingly related to nature.

B．Everyone can define time on their own terms.

C．The qualities of time vary with how you measure it.

 D．Time is a major concern of philosophers and scientists.

5．The author raises three questions in Paragraph 2 mainly to .

A．present an assumption B．evaluate an argument

C．highlight an experiment D．introduce an approach

6．What can we learn from this passage?

A．Those who do not go on river time will live an imbalanced life.

 B．New ways of measuring time can help to control Earth systems.

C．Atomic time will get ahead of river time if the rivers run slower.

D．Modem technology may help to shape the rivers' temporal frame.

7．What can we infer from this passage?

A．It is crucial to improve the definition of time.

B．A fixed frame will make time meaningless.

C．We should live in harmony with nature.

D．History is a mirror reflecting reality.

**C**

 Children may learn new words better when they learn them in the context of other words they are just learning — according to a new research from the University of East Anglia.

 Researchers investigated how 18-24-month-olds learn new words — in the context of words they already know well and those they don't. The findings help explain how children learn new words and suggest a new way that parents and carers could help boost language development.

 Previous research suggests that when children hear a word they do not know and see an object they have never seen in the context of some objects that they can already name, such as a toy or a ball, they guess that the new word refers to the new thing.

Dr. Larissa Samuelson from the university wanted to know if the strength of a child's knowledge of familiar things—how well they know what "cars" or "balls" are, for example — mattered for learning new words and remembering them. They asked 82 children to take part in the study and carry out two experiments among them. And then they got some really surprising findings.

"We had expected that a stronger knowledge of familiar words would be better for learning new words, but we found the opposite was true." Dr Samuelson said. "This new study suggests another way we might be able to help boost children's ability to remember new word-object links- by teaching them in the context of other things that they are just learning."

 It seems **counterintuitive**, but it is perhaps because the less well-known items don't compete with the new words as much. If they learn new words in the context of playing with well-known items such as a ball or book, they don't process the new word as much.

8．What is the purpose of the new research?

A．To challenge the findings of previous studies.

B．To observe the process of children's learning.

C．To better understand children's word learning.

D．To compare children's different learning styles.

9．What can be inferred from Dr. Samuelson's words?

A．Their findings are out of expectation.

B．Their research should focus on children.

 C．We should be more patient with children.

D．We need to provide guidance on learning.

10．What does the underlined word "counterintuitive" mean in the last paragraph?

A．Consistent. B．Encouraging. C．Impractical. D．Unreasonable.

11．What does the text mainly tell us?

A．Less familiar words help children learn better.

B．Word-object links contribute to better learning.

C．New research finds the secrets of raising children.

 D．Children learn better with the help of their parents.

**D**

According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed（安装）has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them.

 Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven't given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they'll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in fanning regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.

 “Solar projects need to be good neighbors," says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE) project. "They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy." InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to："low-impact" solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators（传粉昆虫）．

 Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities-and now there are guidelines for solar farms.

Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. "These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a valuable impact on everything that's going on in the landscape," says Macknick.

12．What do solar developers often ignore?

A．The decline in the demand for solar energy.

B．The negative impact of installing solar panels.

C．The rising labor cost of building solar farms.

D．The most recent advances in solar technology

13．What does InSPIRE aim to do?

 A．Improve the productivity of local farms.

 B．Invent new methods for controlling weeds.

C．Make solar projects environmentally friendly.

D．Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.

14．What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?

A．To conserve pollinators. B．To restrict solar development.

C．To diversify the economy. D．To ensure the supply of energy

15．Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A．Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay B．Solar Energy: Hope for the Future

C．InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture D．Solar Farms: A New Development

第二节（共5小题：每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

根据下面短文，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。

Ahh... Fish, chips and mushy peas! There is nothing more British than fish and chips. Freshly cooked, boiling hot fish and chips, topped with salt and seasoned with vinegar, packed' in newspaper and eaten out-of-doors on a cold and wintry day — it simply cannot be beaten! 16

Both Lancashire and London claim to be the first to invent this famous meal. Chips were a cheap, basic food of the industrial north while fried fish was introduced in London's East End.

 17 So was born our national dish offish and chips!

 18 Mr. Lees sold fish and chips from a wooden shelter in the market. Later he moved the business to a permanent shop across the road. However in London, it is said that Joseph Malin, a Jewish immigrant, opened a fish and chip shop in Cleveland Way within the sound of Bow Bells in the 1860s.

Fish and chip shops were originally small family businesses, often run from the front room of the house and were commonplace by the late 19th century. Through the latter part of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, the fish and chip trade expanded greatly to satisfy the needs of the growing industrial population of Great Britain. Fish and chips became vital to the diet of the ordinary people. 19

In 1999, the British consumed nearly 300 million servings of fish and chips. That equates to six servings for every man, woman and child in the country 20 That's 17 for every one Burger King restaurant, making British Fish and Chips the nation's favourite take-away.

A．It quickly became a favourite of the workers.

B．People soon decided to put fried fish and chips together.

C．John Lees owned a restaurant and sold the famous pairing.

D．So how, when and where did this British dish come about?

E．There are now around 8,500 fish and chip shops across the UK.

F．Some shops had to employ doormen to control the queue at busy times.

G．The first fish and chip shop in Lancashire is thought to have opened in 1863.

**第二部分 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。

 Last week, I taught a case study on the decline of Nokia to my MBA students. I asked them, "Why did Nokia fall from industry 21 to also-ran(failure) position in the space of less than five years?" Their answers were 22 ：

"They lost touch with their customers." True, but almost tautological-and interesting to note that this is the same Nokia that in the early 2000s was praised for its 23 -centric marketing and design capabilities.

"They 24 to develop the necessary technologies." Not really true-Nokia had a prototype touch screen before the iPhone was launched, and its smartphones were 25 superior to anything Apple, Samsung, or Google had to offer during the late 1990s.

 "They didn't recognize that the basis of competition was shifting from the hardware to the ecosystem." 26 ，not really true-the "ecosystem" battle began in the early 2000s, with Nokia joining forces with Ericsson, Motorola, and Psion to create Symbian as a 27 technology that would keep Microsoft at bay.

 Through this period, the people at Nokia were 28 the changes going on around them, and they were never short of leading-edge technology or clever marketers. Where they struggled was in transmitting 29 into action. The company lacked the capability to change in a decisive and committed way.

 The failure of big companies to 30 to changing circumstances is one of the principal puzzles in the world of business. Occasionally, a genuinely "disruptive" technology, such as digital imaging, comes along and 31 an entire industry. But usually the sources of failure are more dull and avoidable—a failure to 32 technologies that have already been developed, an arrogant disregard(傲慢的漠视)for changing customer demands, a self-satisfied attitude towards new competitors.

 In such cases, the final responsibility for 33 rests with the CEO. But if such failures are to be avoided, it is clear that the CEO cannot如it on his or her own. People across the firm must keep their eyes open to 34 in their business, and to take responsibility to push their new ideas and 35 existing ways of working. Obviously, this isn't easy to do, but if there is a better understanding of the problem then there is a chance for improvement.

21．A．leadership B．companionship C．craftsmanship D．citizenship

22．A．acceptable B．imaginable C．changeable D．predictable

23．A．customer B．product C．technology D．capital

24．A．transformed B．failed C．attempted D．resolved

25．A．greatly B．really C．competitively D．technologically

26．A．Thus B．Again C．Unfortunately D．Basically

27．A．platform B．basis C．software D．service

28．A．absorbed in B．shocked at C．aware of D． accustomed to

29．A．thoughts B．words C．spirit D．confidence

30．A．look B．apply C．contribute D．adapt

31．A．foster B．benefit C．bankrupt D．reshape

32．A．implement B．cultivate C．undertake D．advocate

33．A．management B．achievement C．failure D．enterprise

34．A．horizons B．pensions C．executives D．changes

35．A．maintain B．challenge C．doubt D．examine

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，

 Featuring a winding route, heavily-wooded mountains and red, yellow and blue lines, Liyang No.1Road in Liyang City, east China's Jiangsu Province, is one of the most well-known scenic roads in China.

The 365-kilometer road connects 98 villages, over 220 rural tourist attractions, and seven

 36 (surround) counties and cities. Viewing platforms, campgrounds, cafes and other facilities were built along the road to make it a 37 (good) experience for tourists.

 Nestled near mountains and Taihu Lake, Liyang 38 (consider) an important hub in the Yangtze River Delta region and boasts a superior ecological environment. But in its hilly northwest, 39 the "Liyang Rural Tourist Highway's Road to Happiness" is located, the development of tourist resources has lagged behind due to geographical barriers.

 Therefore, Liyang No.1 Road is not only a local landmark, but a gateway 40 (offer) people the chance to experience nature just 41 hopping（跳上）in their car. Visitors can cruise No.1Road to Tianmu Lake, 42 national 5A tourist attraction, to enjoy the breathtaking 43 (view).

Liyang No.1 Road is also called "Rainbow Highway" because of the red, yellow and blue lines 44 (paint) in some sections. It was the first road in China with three colored dividing lines, and has 45 (successful) applied for national intellectual property certification.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

 上周末你参加了校学生会组织的“认识我们身边的植物”活动。请为校英文报写篇报道，内容包括：

1．活动的过程；

2．收获与感想。

注意：

 1．写作词数应为80左右；

 2．请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Getting to Know the Plants Around Us |

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 teenage son, Jordan, always complained about having to be home earlier than all his friends. He would tell me that he was already seventeen, but still had a curfew(宵禁). He believed he was practically an adult. I pointed out that he was not an adult as he was still in high school.

 "You don't trust me!" he yelled. Before I continued, he rolled his eyes, slammed the door and walked away. I sighed. How could I make Jordan see that I only wanted to keep him safe?

 I decided to go for a walk, hoping the December air would clear my head. I opened the front door and nearly stepped on her: a small black cat, just like a meatball. "Hi, Meatball," I said, bringing her into my arms. I walked back in, touching her neck gently. Meatball seemed happy enough to come in the house, but after an hour or two, she sat by the door, meowing to go back outside.

 "Why won't she just stay in with us all the time?" Nathan, my youngest son asked.

 I explained to him that she was happy here but she liked being able to come and go as she pleased.

 "That must be nice"，Jordan muttered from the other room, complaining why the cat, not him, could come and go. He even asked me to give Meatball a curfew.

 Meatball became a regular.

One night, temperatures were unusually low. Meatball stood at the door, meowing to go outside.

I shook my head at her, afraid that she might freeze to death. She stared at me and meowed again. I patted her head, "I know you're not happy, but it's for your own good."

 "Mom's not being mean to you," Nathan told the cat. "She's just trying to keep you from turning into a frozen meatball." We both laughed at his joke.

 The next morning, I couldn't find Meatball. I asked the kids if anyone had seen her.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| Jordan nodded, "I let her out last night."As I drove to the animal hospital, Jordan sat in the back, holding Meatball inside his coat. |

**英语参考答案**

**第一部分 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）

1-3 DCB 4-7 BDCC 8-11 CADA 12-15 BCAD

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

16-20 DBGFE

**第二部分 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）

21-25 ADABD 26-30 BACAD 31-35 BACDB

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

36．surrounding 37．better 38．is considered 39．where 40．offering

41．by 42．a 43．views 44．painted 45．Successfully

【说明】

1．与答案完全一样方可得1.5分，不设0.5/1.0分赋分段。

2．有拼写错误的作答不给分。

**第三部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

Getting to Know the Plants Around Us

Last week, with the aim of learning more about the plants and the importance of ecological balance, all the members of the biology club in our school, together with the senior-one students, participated in the field trip themed as Getting to Know the Plants around Us organized by the Students' Union.

The meaningful activity began with a 30-minute instruction in each classroom, where students were instructed about their hands-on tasks and basic principles of scientific observation. Then, the enthusiastic participants were led to a tiny forest behind the the school playground to identify different kinds of local tree species with a series of specific tree pictures in hand, Each student eagerly shared their findings with his teammates as they observed each part of the various plants attentively.

The activity proved an incredibly great success as it facilitates students' developing real-world ideas for what they have learnt in the classroom. Apart from providing a chance to combine theory with practice, it also helped them deepen their insight into the plant world.

Jordan nodded, *"I let her out last night."* My mouth dropped open. "She was outside all night?" I was so furious, "It was freezing and she could die!" Jordan choked back his words, stunned. I grabbed my coat and rushed outside. Jordan followed, fear welling up in his eyes. Several minutes later, the poor thing was found, shaking and curling into a tiny ball. I picked her up, unsure whether she was alive or dead. Jordan was scared, "We need a vet! Now!"

*As I drove to the animal hospital, Jordan sat in the back, holding Meatball inside his coat*. I could hear him talking to the cat, apologizing repeatedly. Luckily, the vet saved Meatball Seeing her eyes open, Jordan stroked her head, all tears. Then, surprisingly, he turned to me. He apologized for what he had done. "I know you just want to keep me safe," he murmured. I felt a lump in my throat. He rubbed Meatball's back, "Looks like we are both going to observe the curfew. It's for our own good."