2023届高三六校第一次联考

英 语

命题：广州二中英语科高三备课组

（满分120分 考试时间 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点涂黑，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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Competition Judges Needed**

Anyone with relevant knowledge or skills is encouraged to sign up to judge Sigma Xi’s Student Research Showcase (SRS), an online science communication competitionin which students compete for [awards](https://www.sigmaxi.org/meetings-events/student-research-showcase/awards) and recognition of outstanding virtual research presentations. The competition is open to high school, undergraduate, and graduate students and most worldwide research disciplines (学科) are represented across the following categories.

• agriculture, soil, and natural resources

• cell biology and biochemistry

• human behavioral and social sciences

• math and computer science

• physics and astronomy

**Information for Judges**

Professional researchers and science communicators from the above-listed disciplines are needed to evaluate and interact with contestants by posting comments and questions on presentation websites. Each judge assesses up to 10 websites where students submit their presentations containing mainly a research abstract and a slide presentation. Sigma Xi membership is preferred, but not required, to judge. Judging takes place from April 26 to May 10, 2022, allowing flexibility with each judge’s personal schedule as no travel is required.

*Click here to download the SRS Judges Manual* for more information and judging criteria.

**Information for General visitors**

General visitors to the presentation websites can also watch the personal videos of the presenters and vote for the People’s Choice Award winner, who will receive a prize money of up to $ 250. Visitors of general science background can also read the abstracts and comment in the discussion forums. Locate the link on the site that most likely appears as *comments & reactions.*

Visit *http://sigmaxishowcase.tumblr.com/* for a sample Student Showcase presentation site.

1. Who is the most likely candidate for the judge of the competition?

A. A professor of western literature. B. A member of Sigma Xi*.*

C. A specialist in human social sciences. D. An undergraduate of cell biology.

22. What is the judge expected to do?

A. Assess science presentation websites.

B. Interview the contestants at a given time.

C. Vote for the People’s Choice Award winner.

D. Evaluate personal videos given by presenters.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A magazine. B. A website.

C. An advertisement. D. An academic article.

**B**

The idea of climbing Everest disgusted me. The mountain came to represent the opposite of everything that I loved and respected about climbing. What had once been the final mountain climbing goal became the focus of a commercial guiding industry. Over the years, the crowds at Base Camp grew, leaving behind tons of trash. Whenever I was asked whether I’d climb Everest, my answer was always the same: not interested.

That’s probably where my personal Everest story would have ended, were it not for an old friend and his obsession (执念) with one of the greatest mysteries. In 1999, Thom Pollard began to explore and found the remains of George Mallory, the celebrated British climber who disappeared while attempting to be the first to climb Everest. But Mallory’s partner, Sandy Irvine, and the camera he had likely carried, were not found. The mountain climbing world has been wondering whether they might have reached the top in 1924.

Pollard’s story moved me. I began to pack for the climb and expected that our advanced equipment would make it manageable, perhaps easy. I was wrong. On the highest point on the planet, I was more tired than I’d ever been in any climbing. Along the way, I continuously **tipped my hat**, not just to Mallory and Irvine but to anyone who has the drive to push himself or herself up this route. My search was in vain, but I began to reconsider Everest.

I witnessed many climbers, who were much more than just self-centered tourists. We shared route information, weather forecasts, and family photos — all united around common goals.

I went to Everest to seek Irvine. But in the end, I found something more difficult to get: the spirit that Irvine and Mallory shared. It was hiding in plain sight, right where it has always been: inside the brave souls who risk so much to follow in storied adventurers’ footsteps up Everest.

24. What is the main reason why the author hated climbing Everest?

A. He changed his climbing goal.

B. Everest was seriously polluted by trash.

C. Everest became an industry to make money.

D. The mountain was too crowded with climbers.

25. Why did the author climb Everest later?

A. Because he desired to challenge himself.

B. Because he got motivated by Thom Pollard.

C. Because his old friend persuaded him to climb again.

D. Because he wanted to follow the footsteps of Mallory and Irvine.

26. What does the underlined phrase “tipped my hat” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Expressed my gratitude. B. Proved my determination.

C. Relieved the tiredness. D. Showed my respect.

27. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. Admiration for the climbers. B. Concern about the risk.

C. Confidence about the journey. D. Hope for Everest’s future.

**C**

Every year thousands of people come to the city of Pamplona, in north-eastern Spain, for the opportunity to run for their lives as six fighting bulls are released to charge through the town. There are injuries and deaths every year, but the event is of interest to many people. A paper just published in Science describes the insight the event offers into the psychology of panicked crowds.

That is a useful topic to explore. Architects, civil engineers and urban planners must try to work out how people will behave in the event of a disaster like a fire, a flood or a terrorist attack so they can design their creations to avoid potentially deadly collisions (碰撞). Unfortunately, solid information is hard to come by. Daniel Parisi, the paper’s lead author, realized that the Pamplona bull-runs offered the perfect natural experiment.

Dr Parisi and his team went to two different rooftop locations in Pamplona in July 2019, and filmed the runners as the animals were released. Later in the lab, they calculated the speed of the runners, the density (密度) of the crowd, the probability of a runner tripping and falling and the relationship between runner-group density and speed.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the researchers found that runners picked up speed when the bulls drew near. Less expected was the finding that the speed of individual runners increased with the density of the crowd, which was contrary to a long-held assumption in architectural and urban-design circles that people will slow their pace as group density goes up, in order to lower the risk of a collision, which could lead to a fall and, perhaps, injury or death.

Yet it seems that, in the heat of the moment, people pay little attention to the danger of colliding with each other, and do not slow down. The responsibility therefore falls upon urban designers to work out how best to plan the construction of future tunnels, bridges and other passages that restrict flow. The only option may well be to make them broad enough.

28. What did Dr Parisi and his team do in Pamplona?

A. They recorded a bull-run. B. They proved their theory.

C. They watched a thrilling bull-fight. D. They designed a psychological experiment.

29. What was the unexpected finding in the study?

A. People slowed down in crowded areas.

B. Collisions posed a danger to bull-runners.

C. Bulls coming near made people running faster.

D. People tended to speed up in high-density crowds.

30. What is implied in the last paragraph?

A. People lose their mind in disasters.

B. Future tunnels and bridges may be wider.

C. Panicked crowds are aware of the danger of collision.

D. Restricting flow helps to prevent people colliding each other.

31. Which is the best title for the text?

A. How crowds react to panic B. Bull-runs caught on in Spain

C. Dr Parisi’s finding shocks the world D. What architects can learn from a bull-run

**D**

On January 1st, 2018, “gaming disorder” — in which games are played uncontrollably, despite causing harm — gained recognition from the World Health Organization (WHO). Last year, China, the world’s biggest gaming market, announced new rules limiting children to just a single hour of play a day. Clinics are appearing around the world, promising to cure patients of their habit.

Are games really addictive? Psychologists have different opinions. The case for the defence is that this is just another moral panic. Similar warnings have been given about television, rock 'n' roll, jazz, comic books, and even novels. As the newest form of mass media, gaming is merely enduring (忍受) its own time before it finally stops being controversial.

However, some argue that unlike rock bands or novelists, games developers have both the motive and the means to engineer their products to make them addictive. For one thing, the business-model has changed. In the old days games were bought once and for all. But these days, games are free and money is earned from purchases of in-game goods, which ties playtime directly to developers’ income. For another, games makers combine psychological theory and data, which helps them maximize the playtime. Smartphones and modern video game machines use their permanent Internet connections to send gameplay data back to developers. That allows products to be constantly adjusted to increase spending on games.

The gaming industry should realize that, in the real world, it has a problem, and that problem is growing. Now that gaming addiction comes with an official WHO recognition, diagnoses (诊断) become more common. Clinics are already reporting booming business, as lockdowns have given gamers more time to spend with their hobby. And being put together in the public mind, fairly or not, with gambling will not do the industry any favours.

32. What is the function of Paragraph 1?

A. To arouse the readers’ interest about the topic.

B. To inform the readers of the harmful effects of games.

C. To discuss whether it is necessary to panic about games.

D. To show growing public concern about the problem of games.

33. Why is television, together with other media forms, mentioned in Paragraph 2?

A. To prove that the panic over games will fade away.

B. To show that they are as highly addictive as games.

C. To compare the differences among these media forms.

D. To argue that these media forms are not harmful at all.

34. How do games developers make games addictive?

A. They don’t charge players for in-game goods.

B. They adjust products based on received data.

C. They reward top players with more playtime.

D. They keep players’ video game machines updated.

35. In the last paragraph, the author aims to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. offer a suggestion B. make a prediction

C. give a warning D. put forward a solution

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。

Science shows that stretching (拉伸) is essential after exercise. Stretching lengthens and mobilizes the connective tissue around your muscle. What’s more, stretching helps your blood flow and even relieves your stress. 36

You could feel sick. You won’t be surprised to know that when you exercise, you raise your heart rate for a period of time. While it’s great to get that blood flowing, it’s just as important to get your heart rate back to a normal level after the workout is over. 37 As your heart is beating faster and your body temperature is higher, you could pass out or feel sick if you stop too fast. Stretching after physical activity allows a gradual decrease at the end of the episode.

Your muscles will likely become stiffer and more sore. When you exercise your muscles, it produces lactic acid (乳酸), which is actually what causes your muscles to become sore. When you rest between periods of exercise, your body naturally breaks down that lactic acid. One thing that helps your body get rid of that lactic acid? 38 . Stretching helps you distribute oxygen throughout your body, which can reduce lactic acid production and rid your muscles of any accumulation of lactic acid.

39 Flexibility is closely related to injury risk. Poor flexibility will cause you to have muscles that get tired quicker and joints that are more likely to suffer from injury. Besides, your weakened range of motion will lead to less blood and nutrients to your joints. 40 Sticking to stretching exercise after physical activity can hopefully improve your flexibility.

A. You’ll be at risk of injury.

B. You guessed it: Stretching.

C. You’ll improve your flexibility by stretching.

D. It does wonders for both your physical and mental health.

E. This is also known in the fitness world as “cooling down”.

F. There are harmful side effects if you don’t stretch after exercise.

G. That’s why people often feel pain in their “weight bearing” joints like knees and hips.

**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。

Volunteering has been a way of life for me for the past five years since I was fifteen.

In 2020 I 41 with a newly founded social enterprise, which conducted cooking lessons for visually impaired (视障) trainee 42 . I absolutely loved it as it involved meaningful 43 with people and I was fully 44 throughout the entire time I was there. This was unlike some other types of volunteering, which may involve mostly behind-the-scenes work that can get 45 after a while.

We called ourselves “sighted assistants” and each of us was 46 with a visually impaired trainee chef. As a volunteer, I would walk with the trainee to the Enabling Village 47 , and then ensure their 48 as they learned to cook a new dish. This included helping them 49 the position of the sink, ensuring proper use of electrical appliances, 50 boiling and hot objects, as well as being careful with knives among other things.

Being there with them made me truly 51 how difficult life can be when you are 52 or completely blind. Every tiny task 53 massive effort. There are so many people with 54 , I realised. While medicine still does not have the power to cure all of these conditions, we are never short of ways to empower these individuals by making life 55 and more meaningful for them.

41. A. met B. cooperated C. started D. volunteered

42. A. managers B. volunteers C. chefs D. doctors

43. A. interaction B. appointment C. greeting D. conflict

44. A. confused B. engaged C. surprised D. disturbed

45. A. promising B. frightening C. challenging D. boring

46. A. faced B. compared C. paired D. equipped

47. A. lesson B. enterprise C. room D. kitchen

48. A. satisfaction B. safety C. pleasure D. success

49. A. leave out B. miss out C. figure out D. point out

50. A. avoiding B. touching C. approaching D. feeling

51. A. appreciate B. imagine C. predict D. think

52. A. temporarily B. partly C. accidentally D. originally

53. A. simplifies B. causes C. takes D. offers

54. A. disabilities B. difficulties C. determination D. power

55. A. luckier B. tougher C. happier D. easier

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。

As China’s gig economy (零工经济) continues to grow, the central government is seeking better regulations 56 (serve) the rights of workers, develop new skills and startups and ensure healthy and balanced development in the job market. Gig workers, often referred to 57 independent contractors (承包者) or temporary workers, are those such as delivery drivers and online sales hosts 58 often enter into contracts with on-demand companies to provide services to their clients.

The guideline 59 (release) early on Thursday by five central departments to solve practical problems that are being faced today and are on the horizon among employees and employers in the gig economy.

In the past few years, with the rise of technology and the impact of the pandemic, the gig economy 60 (provide) opportunities to many people across a number of sectors, according to Pang Shi, director of one department. She said the gig economy provides an important way for people to improve their incomes, and 61 for seniors, the disabled or those with other difficulties, gig work provides less pressure than full-time employment.

Gig workers often have higher work 62 (efficient) because of new technology, 63 (break) the previous working limits of time and space. “The gig economy is showing growing importance to the stability of the job market, 64 (particular) facing current economic downturns,” Wei Xiang, 65 professor from the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, added.

**第三部分 书面表达 (共两节 满分40分)**

第一节 （满分15分）

假如你是李华, 高考后想报考英语专业，但你对自己的英语口语缺乏信心。偶然的一个机会你从网上得知外籍教师Anna在线辅导英语口语。请你写一封求助信，内容包括：

1．介绍自己的情况；

2．向外教求助；

3. 表示感谢并期盼回复。

注意:

1. 词数80左右；

2. 请在答题卡相应位置作答。

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。

As a single mother, I’ve never doubted my daughter Jane’s dream to be a singer on the stage. At an early age, she was crazy about singing. Whenever she had a chance, she would sing to her heart’s content. Her sweet and charming voice tended to get people around attracted to her songs.

Living in a small city, I took several odd jobs, determined to do everything in my power to support her. Soon after Jane attended school, her music teacher Mary noticed her talent by chance and volunteered to give her some guidance on how to sing. Jane practiced so hard that before long she made great progress in singing.

Unfortunately, one noon a year later, Jane was crossing the street when a careless driver knocked her down. She was rushed to hospital. When I hurried there, the doctor told me that my daughter would probably not stand on her own feet. I froze with shock, feeling as if I had been thrown into a dark world. Weak and dizzy, I was about to fall to the ground when someone took hold of me.

It was Mary, who got the news and raced here. She comforted me, saying firmly, “Grace, Jane needs you. You must stay calm and strong.” I nodded. Having calmed down, I entered the ward with Mary.

That night, Jane recovered her consciousness (知觉) and opened her eyes. Holding her hand, I said, “My dear, everything would be fine.” Mary comforted her gently, “I know you are a strong girl, Jane. Don’t worry. We’ll be standing by you.” I was heartbroken to see tears streaming down Jane’s cheeks.

After two months, we returned home from hospital. Her teachers and friends frequently visited her. Jane eventually accepted the fact that she would have to get around in a wheelchair. Never did she refer to the subject of singing again. I knew she was a nice and understanding girl, who was afraid that talking about her original dream would upset the two of us.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| One day, however, Mary came with good news.  When the host announced it was Jane’s turn, she was wheeled onto the stage. |