**浙江省重点中学拔尖学生培养联盟高三英语试题**

**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。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第一部分** **听力(共两节，满分30分)**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡 上。

**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，并标在 试卷的相应位置。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A.f19.15. B.f9.18. C.f9.15.

答 案 是C。

1.What did the woman do last night?

A.She bought a new dress. B.She attended a fashion show. C. She made an awkward speech.

2.Where are the speakers now?

A. At the airport. B. At a restaurant. C.At home.

3.Why doesn't the woman eat ice cream?

A.She doesn't like it. B. It is too expensive. C. It is bad for her health.

4.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A.The hot dog. B. The beer C.The tickets.

5. When will the taxi arrive at Martin's house?

A.At 5:30 a.m. B.At 6:30 a.m. C.At 8:00 a.m.

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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.Which place is the hostess visiting this time?

A.India. B.Africa. C.The South Pole.

7.How did the hostess travel to the place?

A.By ship B. By air. C. By train.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8.Where are the speakers?

A. In a police station. B. On the road C.At an insurance company

9. What did the man first suggest?

A.Talking to the people behind.

B. Pulling over to the side of the road.

C.Getting his car fixed immediately.

10.How do the speakers deal with the situation in the end?

A.They settle it between themselves.

B.They go through their insurance.

C. They call the police.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11.What did Alex do in the afternoon?

A. He had a walk. B. He went hunting C. He planted trees.

12.What did Alex bring back?

A.Flowers. B.Leaves. C. Books.

13.What was Bob doing when Alex saw him?

A.Swimming. B. Taking pictures. C.Fishing

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14.What is Ben probably?

A.A cook. B. A teacher C. A manager

15. What should Cindy wear at work?

A. Black pants. B.A uniform C.A white dress

16.When did Cindy probably first visit the restaurant?

A. Six months ago. B. One year ago. C. Two years ago.

17.Why is Cindy worried about her job?

A. She is not good at communication.

B.She doesn't have the right clothes.

C.She doesn't have enough time to learn for it.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.Why haven't people found treatments for the flu?

A.It's too expensive to develop medicines.

B. There are too many kinds of viruses.

C. They are unwilling to put much into medicines.

19. What is one symptom of the flu according to the speaker?

A. A runny nose. B.Low temperature. C. High blood pressure

20.What do some scientists say about taking medicines?

A.It causes damage to our organs.

B. It does harm to people's health.

C. It helps us to recover quickly.

**第二部分** **阅读理解(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，选出最佳答案。

A

Getting to know your money personality can help you rein in your spending habits and take back control of your personal finances. Here, finance saving money expert Pete Ridley at CarFinanceSaver reveals the UKs core money personalities, along with actions to adopt that reduce the negative consequences of each personality type.

**The** **Spontaneous** **Spender**

A spontaneous spender refers to a person that exhibits a "spend now, think later"attitude. They can find it tricky to differentiate between "need to haves"and "nice to haves", and often feel "spender's guilt".

"Before you make a purchase, take time to decide whether the item is a 'need to have'or a 'nice to have'.This will aid in avoiding splurges (挥霍) that provide short term satisfaction and post-spenders' guilt."says Ridley.

**The** **Determined** **Saver**

An underlying sense of worry and fear can be at the root of a persistent saver, and their determination to save disguises an overwhelming fear of money.

"Saving is great," says Ridley,"but it's important to regard money as a friend and not an enemy. Always be sure to make non-essential purchases. These items don't have to be a major expense, but just enough that you acknowledge that money can be there to be enjoyed and not just put away."

**The** **Money** **=Status**

This personality type can live beyond their means by making purchases that they don't need, striving to keep up with others and saying yes to friendship plans that they cannot afford, to keep up the appearance of financial wellbeing.

"It's here that you can adopt the 50/20/30 rule: 50 percent essential living expenses, 30 percent disposable income and 20 percent saving and paying debts," suggests Ridley.

This will maintain financial wellbeing while helping to acknowledge that money doesn't necessarily equal status or even impress those around you.

21.Which type of money personality is not mentioned in the text?

A. Cathy struggles to check her bank balance.

B. Eden tends to spend on impulse with little pre-planning.

C. Gill demonstrates a determined saver approach to her finances.

D. Joyce buys an unaffordable luxury to boast about her financial wellbeing.

22.What does Ridley suggest people do if they are always making purchases to impress others?

A. Manage your money wisely. B.Spend some money on non-essentials for joy.

C. Check your finances regularly. D. Take time to assess how much you love the items.

23.In which section of a magazine can the text be found?

A.Health. B.Business. C.Finance. D.Culture.

B

During my first year in college, I was silent. I was too afraid of saying something wrong.

I declared a religion major as a sophomore and took a class from Barbara, a young theologian. My mind was split open by a range of new thinkers and writers and by the quality of Barbara's questions. I finally had something to say and the energy to say it. I was a frequent visitor during Barbara's office hours, a rocket of words. She listened and calmly responded, a perfect contrast to my feverish ramblings. I loved what she saw in me, which was a range of abilities I had never seen in myself. In the following years, our relationship gradually deepened, but I was always conscious of a teacher-student dynamic.

**This** changed fundamentally when I became a parent. I had my son in March 2010, and Barbara was one of the first to congratulate me. When, nine months later, my child was diagnosed with Tay-Sachs disease, a rare and always terminal illness with no treatment and no cure, she sent me a letter—handwritten on a white legal pad. For the next two and a half years, Barbara wrote me regular, sometimes weekly, letters, remarkable letters that are revealing, loving, and kind.

The letter written right before my son died, when he was three, was the most personal and perhaps the most profound."I think he's made you better by opening up the great fire of your love," she wrote,"with his small but magnificent existence."I have never in my life read a more deeply comforting sentence, one that spoke to my grandest hopes,my deepest fears, and the only faith that remains to me, which is a belief in chaos. Our love had bloomed and deepened from a guarded mutual respect to a richer, deeper friendship.

Mentors are meant to lead those in their charge into fresh understanding, help them sort and filter new experiences, assist in the project of making sense out of the chaos that is human life. Mentors observe and accompany

the darkest despair, the wildest sorrow, and the most unexpected joy.

24.What can we learn from paragraph 2?

A.The author took the class because she excelled in theology.

B. Their relationship changed significantly beyond a teacher-student mode.

C. The author was a frequent visitor to Barbara's home after working hours.

D. Barbara's peaceful exterior was a contrast to the author's overexcited talk.

25.What does the underlined word"This"in paragraph 3 refer to?

A.The way Barbara treated her students. B.The fact that the author kept silent in class.

C. The role of the author as a college student. D. The relationship between Barbara and the author.

26.What transformed the relationship between Barbara and the author from a mutual respect to a deeper friendship?

A.Barbara's efforts to solve the problem. B. Barbara's sympathy shown in the letter.

C. The author's in-depth understanding of Barbara. D.Barbara's congratulations on the birth of the author's son. 27.What does the author think of Barbara?

A. Demanding and dedicated. B.Responsible and reasonable.

C. Insightful and inspiring, D. Aggressive and ambitious.

C

OpenAI has announced a major upgrade to support ChatGPT, the seemingly magical online tool that professionals have been using to draft emails, write blog posts and more. It opens a new era of hyper-efficiency, where professionals will have to work smarter and faster——or risk being left behind.

Powerful AI like ChatGPT isn't going to replace professional workers, as many have instinctively feared. But they will put them under greater pressure to be more productive and faster at what they do. Prior to translation tools like Google Translate and DeepL, a professional would translate between 1,000 and 2,000 words per day. Now, professionals are expected to manage 7,000 words, according to Nuria Llanderas, a professional interpreter with over 20 years of experience. Peers predict more AI systems will support simultaneous translation, potentially leading to more work for human translators in practice, checking that the machine's output isn't wrong.

The rise of technology also raises the bar on human performance. Llanderas adds that with the extra help, there are no excuses for leaving anything out. Much of this is typical of the march of technology, where smartphones and tools like Slack allow us to be connected and communicate more effectively. However, these tools have also chained us to work, leaving less time for contemplation, strategic thinking, or simply taking a break.

The powerful AI clearly has the potential to squeeze more value out of human workers, but it may well come at the cost of our mental energy. However brilliant these models become, watch out for how they might take you a tiny step closer to burnout.

28.Which of the following is TRUE about AI-related tools?

A. They are able to complete tasks without making errors.

B. They're likely to assist human workers in increasing outputs.

C. They contribute to fostering positive relationship between colleagues.

D. They can relieve human workers of pressure from demanding employers.

29.According to the last two paragraphs, employees with frequent access to AI tend to

A. get higher salary

B. suffer mental exhaustion

C.enjoy more leisure time

D. cultivate strategic thinking

30.What is author's attitude toward introducing AI to workplaces?

A.Supportive. B.Tolerant. C.Concerned. **D.Indifferent.**

31.What's the passage mainly about?

A. AI like ChatGPT provides more freedom for human workers.

B. The improvement in efficiency is largely attributed to AI like ChatGPT.

C. The development of Al like ChatGPT poses negative impacts on humans.

D. The disadvantages of AI like ChatGPT outweigh its advantages in the workplace.

D

People trained to detect lies often rely on multiple signs, such as eye contact, length of responses and the details in what people say, but studies have shown that assessing a wide range of behavioural information can make it harder to decide if someone is lying. Bruno Verschuere at the University of Amsterdam and his colleagues wondered whether solely focusing on the detail of statements could provide more consistent results.

To test this idea, researchers asked 44 students to go for a walk or steal from a mock(模仿的)crime. Students

were instructed to lie if they committed the fake theft.

Next, the researchers recruited 171 people to watch six truthful and six deceptive(欺骗的)interviews from these recordings, ranking interviewees'eye contact and detail level. The results revealed that both truth-tellers and liars averted(转移)their gaze a similar amount, but truthful statements were substantially more detailed than deceptive ones, suggesting the latter is a more useful way to tell that someone is lying.

The researchers then asked 405 people to judge the true nature of six truthful and six deceptive statements randomly chosen from the interviews. Around half of the participants used multiple cues to identify liars. The remaining participants solely ranked the level of detail in answers on a scale of 1 to 10, with a 6 or above counting as truthful. Those using multiple cues distinguished lies from the truth 59% of the time,while those relying solely on detail achieved 66%.

"Our take is that using just one cue can provide a simpler way to judge lies from the truth," says Verschuere. Nevertheless, in the real world, you would probably need to confirm the accuracy of statements through extra further investigations or follow-up questions, he says.

32.Bruno Verschuere and his colleagues conducted the research to confirm that A. behavioral information played a vital role in finding out the truth

B. people should be trained to detect lies by referring to multiple cues

C. truthtellers and liars shared something in common when performing the task

D.it's relatively easier to identify liars by relying only on the detail of statements

33.What can we learn from paragraph 3 and 4?

A. Liars turned away their eyes more often than truth-tellers.

B.Truthful statements included considerably more details than deceptive ones.

C.It's difficult for participants to detect liars by using multiple cues like eye contact.

D. Participants who relied on one cue can distinguish lies from the truth faultlessly.

34.What did Verschuere think of the real-life application of his research?

A.It had some limitations. B.It made no sense.

C. It could be perfectly applied. D. It had no potential market.

35.What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce readers to the classification of lies.

B.To encourage readers to apply the results in real life.

C. To warn readers of psychological harm of telling a lie.

D.To inform readers of scientific findings on detecting liars.

**第二节(共5小题；每小题2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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It's commonly thought that people get into bad financial situations because of poor decision-making skills. 36 In fact, several studies over the last decade have demonstrated that the cause and effect may be more complex than is widely believed.

37 Scientists first asked the study participants a series of questions that made them think about their personal income and savings. They were then asked to solve a number of puzzles. Those in better financial situations performed better at solving the puzzles than those in financial trouble. However, when the test was repeated without making the participants think about their own finances, the differences in performance between the rich and poor disappeared. 38

In a separate study conducted in 2018 at the University of Texas, the brains of more than 300 people aged between 20 and 89 were scanned and analyzed for signs of good cognitive function. Among those aged between 35 and 64, it was found that those with better financial situations had healthier brains, including characteristics linked to having a better memory and a lower risk of dementia when elderly. However, in younger adults (those aged 20 to 34), there did not seem to be any connection between wealth and brain health. 39

It's not difficult to guess why poverty might have these effects. People who live in poorer conditions often have difficulty affording healthy food. 40 And always worrying about having enough money to pay rent or put food on the table puts constant demands on the brain, leaving less processing power available for critical thinking. Indeed, it could be said that poverty is a vicious cycle, keeping people trapped by taking away their best means of escape— their ability to make smart decisions.

A.But is poverty really caused by poor thinking?

B. Unwise decisions people make, to a greater degree, contribute to tight budgets.

C. They are more affected by negative environmental elements such as pollution.

D.Taken together, these results indicate that long-term poverty only gradually causes wear and tear on the brain. E.Therefore, the scientists concluded that poor thinking plays a major part in one's future financial condition.

F. This suggested that the distraction of worrying about their bad finances made the poor people perform worse

than those with no financial worries.

G. One study in the journal Science in 2013 showed that people's abilities to solve problems can be significantly affected by their current financial situation.

**第三部分** **语言知识运用(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。

Along the coastline in northeastern Australia, many flying foxes are infected with a 41 disease. That's where Pam Tully comes in.

Many 42 flying foxes fall from the trees and die. Pam walks miles in the rainforest, 43 babies still clinging (依偎) to their dying mothers. It's very 44 work. Pam relies on a few volunteers to help rescue the flying foxes during the migration season. Canace came from America to lend a hand to her aunt Pam, and to 45 some kind of purpose in life after her mother passed away.

Pam taught Canace to 46 the baby flying foxes, keep them wrapped in nappies,nurse them back to health and take them back into the 47 to rejoin their families.

Day after day, Pam led Canace 48the rainforest, collecting babies and bringing them back to the shed where they were 49 by an animal doctor, fed every two hours by bottle and even taught to fly. Each flying fox released back into the wild was a 50 . And each time one 51 away, the loss Canace felt seemed just a little bit less.

We never 52 get over the loss of a loved one, but when we take care of a 53 creature, or 54 to somebody else who is hurting, the wound 55 just a little bit, and the hurt becomes a memory of being loved.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.A. common | B.rare | C. deadly | D. slight |
| 42.A.mother | B.father | C.baby | D.fellow |
| 43.A.curing | B.collecting | C. searching | D.delivering |
| 44.A. tiring | B.horrible | C. interesting | D. thrilling |
| 45. A. mourn for | B.long for | C.send for | D.look for |
| 46. A. inspect | B. feed | C.train | D. raise |
| 47.A. yard | B.zoo | C. shelter | D. wilderness |
| 48.A.outside | B.beyond | C. through | D.over |
| 49.A.treated | B.accompanied | C.amused | D. served |
| 50.A.desire | B. victory | C.credit | D. fight |
| 51.A.fled | B.jumped | C.climbed | D. winged |
| 52.A. hardly | B.merely | C. really | D. generally |
| 53.A.weak | B.strong | C.strange | D.wild |
| 54. A.figure out | B. hand out | C. watch out | D. reach out |
| 55.A.deepens | B.freezes | C. heals | D.shallows |

**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。

**Terracotta** **Warriors** **exhibition** **opens** **in** **Spain**

The Archaeological Museum of Alicante opened on Tuesday. 56unique exhibition of China's renowned Terracotta Warriors, known as the" 57 (eight) Wonder of the World."

The exhibition 58 (title)"The Legend of China's Qin and Han Dynasties"and open to public between Wednesday and January 28,2024, showcases more than 120 pieces from nine Chinese museums.

The exhibition is divided into three galleries 59 showcase the history of the unification of China by Emperor Qin Shi Huang, his tomb, and the 60 (mystery) Terracotta Warriors. The museum uses advanced technology to create an immersive exhibition space 61 (use)light, music, and scent.

Curator of the exhibition Marcos Martinon-Torres, an archaeologist and professor at the University of

Cambridge, said the exhibition would provide an "unforgettable experience"for thousands of visitors.

The exhibition is part of a series of activities intended 62 the China-Spain Year of Culture and Tourism. Apart from the 10 life-size Terracotta Warriors and horses, it also features gold and silver, bronze, pottery, and jade cultural relics.

At the opening ceremony on Tuesday, Carlos Mazon, president of Alicante provincial council, called the exhibition"a 63 (history) moment."He said his province "will become a cultural center in Europe in the next ten months, 64 it is the first time that the Chinese Terracotta Warriors 65 (exhibit) abroad since the (COVID- 19) pandemic.”

**第四部分** **写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第** **一** **节** **(** **满** **分** **1** **5** **分** **)**

假定你是某国际学校“跨文化论坛”的主持人李华，本期节目邀请了中国书法家Mr.Wang 给学生做讲

座，请你用英语写一份节目开场白，内容包括：1.表示欢迎；2.专家介绍；3.节目简介。

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。

参考词汇：书法家 calligrapher

|  |
| --- |
| Good morning, dear teachers and students, |
|  |

**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。

**Up** **in** **Lights**

For some, putting up Christmas lights is a holiday chore. But for the Pascucci family, it was always a big day of celebration

Every year on the day after Thanksgiving, Sara's father, Anthony Pascucci, 60, woke up excited to string lights and decorate the lawn of his home and didn't take them down until February, being the only house with Christmas decorations in the community. Anthony Pascucci believed the brightness of the lights could counter (抵消)some of the darkness of the past year with COVID- 19.

In 2020, as in every other year, Anthony Pascucci strung colorful lights all around their roof until it looked as if sparkles were dripping onto the hallway. Sara's brother, Anthony Jr. helped with the wiring, while Sara hung ornaments (装饰物)on the tree inside the house playing the song"White Christmas" over and over to keep everyone in the spirit. The whole place looked like a scene from a pop-up Christmas storybook.

On Christmas Eve, the whole house twinkled with lights and gifts were piled under the tree. Everyone was looking forward to overly stuffed clams—a typical Italian feast. But most of all, they looked forward to enjoying another Christmas together as a family.

However, Sara received a call from her colleague who had tested positive for COVID- 19. Though Sara didn't have any symptoms she decided to get tested right away, as well as the whole family. When their results came back they all learned that they also had COVID- 19. Several weeks later on early February, Anthony Pascucci passed away after getting lung infections.

In addition to helping to plan the funeral for her father, Sara had to tackle a seemingly endless list of difficult to-dos. It was almost too much to bear.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Paragraph** **1:** But when she returned to the house after the funeral, the twinkling Christmas lights brought her a spark of joy.  **Paragraph** **2:** In the following days, more and more Christmas lights were reappearing on neighbors'houses.   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |