

山东新高考联合质量测评 10 月联考试题

高三英语

2023.10

本卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟

注意事项:

- 1.答题前, 考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将,自己的姓名、座号和考生号填写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。
- 2.选择题部分, 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, 再选涂其他答案标号。
- 3.答非选择题部分时, 必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置;如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案;不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。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 1 对话仅读一遍。

1.What does the man want to do?

- A. Dry his hair. B. Wash his hair. C. Have his hair cut.

2. When is the documentary on?

- A.At 5:00. B.At 8:00. C.At 9:00.

3. What does the man tell the woman?

- A. The exams have been canceled.
B. The exams will be held at another place.
C.The building work will stop due to the exams.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In the woman's house. B. In an art gallery. C.In a store.

5. What are the speakers talking about in general?

- A. Video games. B. Sales performance. C.Places of entertainment.

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。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. What position is currently available?

- A. A marketing assistant. B. A journalist. C. A salesperson.

7.What is the woman asked to do?

- A. Call another time. B. Send an email. C. Bring an application form.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. In a supermarket. B. In a grocery. C. In a clothes shop.

9. Which color does the woman choose?

- A. Black. B. White. C. Yellow.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the woman do most of her paper?

- A. At home. B. In the classroom. C.In the library.

11. What is the woman's paper about?

A. Australian health care.

B. Australian population in 2025.

C. Australian birth and death rates.

12. What is the woman's opinion about her paper?

A. Satisfying.

B. Time-wasting.

C. Practical.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does Sabina think is the most important for a competition?

A. To be physically fit.

B. To be mentally prepared.

C. To be professionally trained.

14. What does Sabina think about before going on court?

A. The competitor.

B. The training.

C. The technique.

15. What do we know about Sabina?

A. She is a vegetarian.

B. She became stronger after eating some meat.

C. She played a game at Wimbledon two weeks ago.

16. What will Sabina do after she stops playing tennis?

A. Enjoy her free time.

B. Train tennis players.

C. Find a full-time job.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can the listeners get at the Information Desk?

A. A gift.

B. A map.

C. A guidebook.

18. How will the listeners get to the Art Gallery?

A. By going through the right door of the entrance hall.

B. By going through the left door of the entrance hall.

C. By continuing on up the entrance hallway.

19. What does the speaker think of the presentation in the 3D Theater?

A. Too long.

B. Very interesting.

C. Worth watching.

20. What will the speaker probably do next?

A. Go to the museum.

B. Meet an artist.

C. Introduce a zoo.

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

Amazing Autumn Reads

Grab the fuzziest sweater and snuggle up with these enchanting titles; which are sure to bring you a fantasy world.

A Heartfelt Sibling Story

Based on a real place in old New York City and steeped in World War II history, this charming novel shows that when things get tough, the neighborhood will give you what you need and may even offer up a miracle or two in the process.

The Coolest School on the Planet

Adventure, danger and a thrilling global mission await Cruz Coronado as he joins an elite academy for explorers. But there's even more at stake: A midst code breaking, new friends, and reality expeditions. Cruz must tackle the biggest question of all—who is out to get him... and why?

A Cozy Autumn Mystery

Thirteen years ago, Beatrice Willoughby vanished from the tiny mountain town of Nevermore. So when a strange group of guests receive invitations to an All Hallow Eve Party at the very house where she disappeared, they work to uncover who is the guilty party behind the age-old secret.

Who Do You Want to Be

As the Sri Lanka civil war ranges on, Kavi finds herself caught between two worlds: a poverty-stricken village and a fancy big-city school. This dazzling novel-in-verse follows an unforgettable heroine on a journey to discover where she

truly belongs.

21. What do *A Heartfelt Sibling Story* and *Who Do You Want to Be* have in common?

- A. They are adventure novels.
- B. They are set in large-scale wars.
- C. They touch on the social classification.
- D. They stress the importance of community.

22. Which will be your cup of tea for a fan of detective fiction?

- A. *A Heartfelt Sibling Story*
- B. *Who Do You Want to Be*
- C. *A Cozy Autumn Mystery*
- D. *The Coolest School on the Planet*

23. What is the passage intended to do?

- A. To advertise these amazing books.
- B. To encourage people to read more.
- C. To cultivate a taste for science fiction.
- D. To inform readers of these incredible books.

B

When I left my job as a psychologist and went on a round-the-world trip in search of adventures after a difficult time in my life, maybe I, too, was hoping to become a new person or, like my father, a different version of myself. I was soon disappointed. Away from the routines of life, the identity of my job and the security of my network of friends and family, I felt lonely and helpless. And, to my horror, despite visiting beautiful places, I still felt miserable. I felt a very long way from home. I missed my friends. What was I thinking?

But as the weeks went on, something started to shift. It was during a stay on Ko Phi Phi island in Thailand, when a woman I'd met earlier on the beach approached me and asked if I was free to go for dinner. I was one of the six women of different ages. At the meal she told us it was her birthday. For the next four hours we shared stories about our lives: hopes, dreams, sadness, loss and disappointment. I felt profoundly moved by the honesty of these strangers, and was surprised, too, by the ease with which I felt able to share things about myself.

At the end of the evening, we parted company. The birthday woman was leaving early in the morning. I was also leaving the next day. None of us saw each other again. I don't remember their names, but I do remember the magic of that connection.

In the months before I left home, I'd felt saddled by heartbreak and stuckness, and this experience had come to define me--and, in turn, my relationship with friends, family and colleagues.

I extended my trip by another six months and when I got a job on a boat, I not only discovered the joy of scuba(有水下呼吸器的)diving, but also managed to fall back in love with my life again.

24. Why did the author go on a trip?

- A. Because she had a difficult time.
- B. Because she had just left her job.
- C. Because she wanted to make a change.
- D. Because she wanted to be like her father.

25. How did the author feel about the birthday party?

- A. Aimless and helpless.
- B. Uneasy and unhappy.
- C. Touched and relaxed.
- D. Surprised and amused.

26. What happened after the party?

- A. They kept in touch with each other.
- B. They became life long good friends.
- C. They kept each other's phone numbers.
- D. They became separated with great memory.

27. Which would be the best title for the text?

- A. Party: An opportunity to change you.
- B. New job: An approach to defining you.
- C. Travel: A chance to meet a different you.
- D. Scuba diving: A way to shape a perfect you.

C

When Eugenie George first heard that her friend passed a financial counseling exam, her heart sank. She'd failed the same test weeks earlier, and she needed the certificate to advance her career. "My inner child got upset," recalls George. But then, instead of stewing, she called her friend. "I told her I failed and admitted I was jealous," she says. George knew that being upfront would eliminate her envy, but she was surprised when it shifted her attitude so she could share her friend's happiness and experience her own, in turn. "I congratulated her and told her she inspired me," she says.

Finding pleasure in another person's good fortune is what social scientists call *freudenfreude*, a term inspired by

freude, the German word for “joy”, which describes the bliss we feel when someone else succeeds, even if it doesn’t directly involve us.

Freudenfreude is like social glue, says Catherine, a professor of psychology at Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pennsylvania. It makes relationships “more intimate and enjoyable.” Erika Weisz, an empathy researcher at Harvard University, says the feeling closely resembles positive empathy—the ability to experience someone else’s positive emotions. A study in 2021 examined positive empathy’s role in daily life and found that it propelled kind acts, such as helping others. Sharing in someone else’s joy can also cultivate resilience, improve life satisfaction and help people cooperate during a conflict.

While the benefits of freudenfreude are plentiful, it doesn’t always come easily. In zero-sum situations, your loss might really sting, making freudenfreude feel out of reach. If you were raised in a family that paired winning with self-worth, Chambliss says, you might misread someone else’s victory as your own shortcoming. And factors such as mental health and overall well-being can also affect your ability to participate in someone else’s joy. Still, indulging in freudenfreude is worthwhile—and there are ways to encourage the feeling.

28. What does the author want to convey by mentioning George?

- A. The cause of her attitude change.
- B. The difficulty of furthering her career.
- C. The right way of doing away with envy.
- D. The concrete performance of freudenfreude.

29. Why did Catherine claim freudenfreude to be social glue?

- A. Because it makes people live harmoniously.
- B. Because it makes people adopt a joy-sharing mindset.
- C. Because it makes people participate in others’ success.
- D. Because it makes people match winning with self-esteem.

30. What does the underlined word “propelled” mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Integrate.
- B. Motivate.
- C. Launch.
- D. Observe.

31. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Avoid zero-sum situations in families.
- B. Compare ourselves with high achievers.
- C. Share credit for our successes with others.
- D. Celebrate personal victories of other people.

D

It took “great talent or skill to hide one’s talent or skill,” the French moralist Fran-ois VI once noted. As soon as we’ve reached a certain level of mastery, say in playing chess, it’s hard to act as if we knew little about the game of kings. That’s partly because it’s difficult to imagine what it was like when we were still packed with ignorance, even if that was just five minutes ago. Known as the Curse of Knowledge, this phenomenon speaks to what the tragic burden mastery can be.

The Curse of Knowledge is a cognitive bias that arises from having a greater understanding of a particular topic. It’s a phenomenon where those who possess more knowledge about a given subject find it difficult to relate to those with less familiarity. This can lead to misunderstandings, miscommunication, and even conflict.

The consequences are not far to seek. It’s particularly fateful if it affects those whose job it is to impart their knowledge to others. Imagine a math genius turned school teacher who’s forgotten what it was like not to understand basic algebra, or a highly capable risk analyst who has a hard time enduring journalists failing basic probability. Those with greater knowledge may be so focused on the details of the topic that they’re unable to explain the basics in a way that is accessible to those with less knowledge. This makes even the most skilled expert an ineffective teacher. As a result, the math teacher gets more and more frustrated with her students. The risk analyst lashes out on Twitter.

Sounds gloomy, doesn’t it? The good news is that the Curse of Knowledge is preventable. Those with greater knowledge can take steps to help bridge the gap to those with less knowledge. This can include offering resources and encouraging the ignorant to ask questions. This also requires a combination of intellectual humility and empathy. Avoiding labelling the less knowledgeable ignorant helps, too. Learning to walk a mile in the shoes of the not-yet-cursed becomes a crucial meta-skill. Once we’ve mastered this level of approachability, there’s no need to conceal our talent or skill.

32. What is a problem when we reach a certain level of mastery?

- A. Being mistaken as the ignorant.
- B. Being questioned by-ordinary people.
- C. Being riddled with the miserable burden.
- D. Being challenged by communicating with the unskilled.

33. Who does the Curse of Knowledge affect the most?

- A. A pop singer having a concert.
- B. A mum tutoring her 7-year-old son.
- C. An artist making a lecture to beginners.
- D. A foreign student giving a presentation in class.

34. Which of the following best describes the Curse of Knowledge?

- A. Horrible.
- B. Overwhelming.
- C. Sociable.
- D. Avoidable.

35. What does the author suggest the knowledgeable do?

- A. Brave the Curse of Knowledge using your talent.
- B. Learn new techniques by walking in others' shoes.
- C. Get out of your perception and into others' perspective.
- D. Fill the knowledge gaps between teachers and students.

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。

Extraordinary people are just that rare. Recognizing this doesn't mean you're giving up on your potential, and instead, it means you're bursting your bubble about what it means to be your whole self and live your best life. 36 Actually, it's not. The real question is what work are you willing to do even if nobody claps. What will be worthwhile if it goes unacknowledged? How will you feel loved by a few people if you aren't recognized by many? 37 Therefore, here are some "blind points" for you to know yourself and find real extraordinary.

38 If you don't acknowledge the significance of the poor choices you've made, you're bound to justify doing them again; if you live and act as though you can slide by because you're ever so slightly better than everyone else, you'll never actually try.

You can overcome your pain. You cannot think your way out of pain. You cannot predict it, or avoid it, or pretend you don't feel it. Doing so is living a fraction(小部分) of the life you were meant to. 39

Anxiety and negative thinking are annoying things you just have to learn to avoid. Anxiety is one of the main driving forces that has kept you as well as our entire species alive. 40 The power of negative thinking is that it shows us what matters and how we need to respond to our lives.

- A. These seemingly bitter feelings are actually bittersweet.
- B. It will make you a part of the person you're supposed to be.
- C. Finding the exceptional in the ordinary is the real extraordinary.
- D. Many believe giving up one's potential is a suffering experience.
- E. Struggling with too much of it usually means you don't listen to it.
- F. Your faults are more forgivable, and your qualities are more exceptional.
- G. We show off the rare success stories as if it's the natural end goal of realizing yourself.

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。

Margaret Chung knew from age 10 that she wanted to become a medical missionary to China. So it was a(n) 41 that after graduating from medical school in 1916, her 42 to be a medical missionary was refused three times by administrative boards. Though born on United States soil, she was regarded as Chinese, and no funding for Chinese missionaries 43.

Later, she opened a private 44 in San Francisco's Chinatown, one of the few places providing Western medical care

to Chinese and Chinese American patients, who were often regarded as the 45 of epidemics and 46 by hospitals.

When Japan invaded China in September 1931, a man called Naval Reserves, looking to support the Chinese military visited Chung. She invited the man, who was a pilot, and his friends for a 47 dinner. It was the first of many that she would 48 almost every night for months. Every Sunday, Chung 49 prepared suppers for hundreds of her “boys,” sometimes 50 crowds of up to 300 people, who called her “Mom.” By the end of World War II, her “family” 51 to about 1500.

Eager to support her country, she 52 to join them, but her application was rejected. Despite no 53 recognition of her contributions, her deeds caught the attention of the 54, which reported her 55 efforts, including starting a social network in California for the Chinese and the people supporting China in the war.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. trouble | B. obstacle | C. blow | D. challenge |
| 42. A. invitation | B. application | C. appointment | D. settlement |
| 43. A. existed | B. survived | C. stayed | D. remained |
| 44. A. firm | B. association | C. factory | D. practice |
| 45. A. stuff | B. symbol | C. source | D. resource |
| 46. A. turned away | B. turned off | C. turned over | D. turned up |
| 47. A. well-balanced | B. ready-made | C. less-prepared | D. home-cooked |
| 48. A. have | B. host | C. sponsor | D. hold |
| 49. A. blindly | B. nobly | C. personally | D. temporarily |
| 50. A. searching for | B. accounting for | C. making for | D. catering for |
| 51. A. spread | B. swelled | C. exceeded | D. anticipated |
| 52. A. sought | B. agreed | C. managed | D. promised |
| 53. A. influential | B. international | C. official | D. joint |
| 54. A. nation | B. press | C. public | D. league |
| 55. A. passionate | B. passive | C. patient | D. patriotic |

第二节 语法填空(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。

Lifting a spear, Li Jinqi pulled it across her shoulders and spun it quickly. Following her example 56 (be) ten peers in two rows who wore the same Kungfu-style garments and produced the same movements.

Li is a 24-year-old Ph.D. student at Beihang University in Beijing, 57 she is more widely known on campus as a martial arts master. Despite being busy with research and coursework, the Ph.D. student said 58 (practise) martial arts has become a daily routine for herself over the past five years. She has studied various styles, boxing, swordplay, and cudgel play 59 (include), and won several cross-campus martial arts competitions held in the capital city, 60 also led the university's martial arts club.

Gao Xiaoya, majoring in electronic information engineering at Beihang, who also joined the martial arts club, 61 (share) that she draws inner peace and strength from the sport. Gao is 62 the many young people who were first attracted to martial arts as a way to keep fit, but who found that their 63 (enthusiastic) grew as they practiced more.

“The rapid growth of the Internet and social media also facilitates communication about traditional Chinese culture, enabling young people to have 64 (easy) access to rare art forms,” said Song Yu, 65 assistant researcher at the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,得知 19 届亚运会设有中学生火炬手,请给你的留学生朋友 Jack 写一封邮件,鼓励他参加火炬手选拔。

参考词汇:火炬手 torch bearer 亚运会 the Asian Games

内容包括: 1. 描述 Jack 的优势

2. 参加意义

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右; 2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

Yours, Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面文章，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一个完整短文。

Once upon a time there was a great man who married the woman of his dreams. With their love, they created a little girl. She was a bright and cheerful little girl and the great man loved her very much.

When she was very little, he would pick her up, hum a tune and dance with her around the room, and he would tell her, “I love you, little girl.” When the little girl was growing up, the great man would hug her and tell her, “I love you, little girl.” The little girl would pout and say, “I’m not a little girl anymore.” Then the man would laugh and say, “But to me, you’ll always be my little girl.”

The little girl who-was-not-little-anymore left her home and went into the world. As she learned more about herself, she learned more about the man. She saw that he truly was great and strong, for now she recognized his strengths. One of his strengths was his ability to express his love to his family. It didn’t matter where she went in the world. The man would call her and say, “I love you, little girl.”

The day came when the little girl who-was-not-little-anymore received a phone call. The great man was damaged.

“He had had a stroke. He was aphasic,” they explained to the girl. He couldn’t talk anymore and they weren’t sure that he could understand the words spoken to him. He could no longer smile, laugh, walk, hug, dance or tell the little girl who-was-not-little-anymore that he loved her. And so she went to the side of the great man. When she walked into the room and saw him, he looked small and not strong at all. He looked at her and tried to speak, but he could not.

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。

The little girl did what she had been longing to. _____

And then she heard from within the man, the beat of his heart. _____