

2023 年高三下学期 5 月三校联考

高三英语试卷

命题教师：湖北省荆州中学 徐诗祺 李学明 审题老师：宜昌一中 陈丹梦 高万英

考试时间：2023 年 5 月 4 日上午 8: 00~10:00 试卷满分：150 分

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where is the woman probably from?

A. Peru.

B. Britain.

C. Mexico.

2. What will the man do tonight?

A. Attend a party.

B. Reply to an invitation.

C. Play football.

3. What does the woman think of her old roommate?

A. Selfish.

B. Thoughtful.

C. Careful.

4. What should the city do according to the woman?

A. Create more jobs.

B. Improve the air quality.

C. Close some businesses.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their daily routine.

B. Their dormitory.

C. The weather.

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. How does the woman suggest the man get home?

A. By bus.

B. By car.

C. By taxi.

7. Where are the speakers?

A. At home.

B. At a bus station.

C. At a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is the man at the supermarket today?

A. To do some shopping.

B. To carry out a survey.

C. To meet the owner.

9. What change did the owner make to the supermarket last year?

A. The location.

B. The name.

C. The manager.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman doing?

A. Borrowing a tent.

B. Returning a tent.

C. Packing a tent.

11. What is the woman's motivation for climbing?
 A. To get close to nature. B. To have fun. C. To improve her fitness.
12. Where will the speakers climb together?
 A. In the wild. B. At a climbing center. C. At a gym.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the woman's opinion about her idea of the online business?
 A. It's unique. B. It's practical. C. It's challenging.
14. Why will the woman contact artists?
 A. To see their works.
 B. To look for inspiration.
 C. To do business with them.
15. What will the woman do for large orders?
 A. Offer free delivery. B. Charge a small fee. C. Give a discount.
16. What is special about the packaging?
 A. It's luxury.
 B. It's of good quality.
 C. It's environmentally friendly.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where are drinks served all day?
 A. In the cafe. B. In the dining room. C. By the swimming pool.
18. What will the listeners probably do around 1 p.m.?
 A. Have lunch. B. Go swimming. C. Attend a conference.
19. What does the speaker apologize for?
 A. The updated program. B. The high temperature. C. The late lunch.
20. Why does the conference program have to be changed?
 A. Some rooms are being repaired.
 B. The General Manager can't come.
 C. A speaker isn't able to give her talk.

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，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The Charles Dickens Museum in London is the world's most important collection of material relating to the great Victorian novelist and social commentator (评论员). The only surviving London home of Dickens (from 1837 until 1839) was opened as a museum in 1925 and is still welcoming visitors from all over the world. On four floors, visitors can see paintings, rare editions, manuscripts, original furniture and many items relating to the life of one of the most popular and beloved personalities of the Victorian age.

Opening Hours:

The Museum is open from Mondays to Saturdays 10:00-17:00; Sundays 11:00-17:00.

Last admission is 30 minutes before closing time.

Special opening times can be arranged for groups, who may wish to book a private view.

Admission Charges:

Adults: £ 5.00; Students: £ 4.00; Seniors: £ 4.00; Children: £ 3.00; Families: £ 14.00 (2 adults & up to five children).

Group Rates: For a group of 10 or more, a special group rate of £ 4.00 each applies. Children will still be admitted for £ 3.00 each.

Access:

We are constantly working to improve access to the Museum and its collection. Our current projects involve the fitting of a wheelchair ramp (活动坡道) for better access, a customer care kit and an audio tour for visitors with impaired vision. Our Handling Sessions are also suitable for the visually impaired. The Museum has developed an online virtual tour through the Museum. Click here to visit all the rooms in the Museum online.

Hire the Museum:

The Museum can be hired for private functions, parties and many other social occasions.

Find Us:

The Museum may be reached by using the following buses: 7, 17, 19, 38, 45,46, 55, 243. And by these underground services: Piccadilly Line; Central Line. For a map, please click here. The British Museum and the Foundling Museum are within walking distance.

21. How much will they pay if a family with two adults and three children go to the Museum together?

- A. £ 10. 00 B. £ 14. 00 C. £ 19. 00 D. £ 22. 00

22. What can be learned from the passage about the Museum?

- A. Individuals cannot hire the Museum for parties.
B. Visitors with poor vision can enjoy the Museum.
C. In no case can people visit the Museum after 17:00.
D. Visitors can see rare editions of many Victorian novelists.

23. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. website B. magazine C. newspaper D. guidebook

B

Mark asked, “Do you think they’ll let me play?” Mark’s father knew that few boys would want someone like Mark, mentally and physically disabled, on their team, but the father still approached to ask the boys if Mark could play. They exchanged glances with each other and said, “We’ll try to put him in to bat.”

Mark struggled over to the team’s bench and his father had a small tear in his eye and warmth in heart. The boys saw the father’s joy at his son being accepted.

In the bottom of the final inning, Mark was scheduled to be at bat. Everyone knew that a hit was almost impossible. The first pitch (投) came and Mark missed. The pitcher again took a few steps forward to throw the ball softly towards Mark. As the pitch came in, Mark swung at the ball and hit a slow ground ball right back to the pitcher.

The pitcher could have easily thrown the ball to the first baseman, but he just threw the ball right over the head of the first baseman, beyond the reach of all teammates. The audience and the players from both teams started screaming, “Mark, run to first!” Never in his life had Mark ever run that far but made it to first base, wide-eyed and shocked.

By the time Mark rounded towards second base, the smallest guy on their team, who had a chance to be the hero for his team for the first time, understood the pitcher’s **intentions** and he too intentionally threw the ball high and far over the third baseman’s head.

All were screaming. “Mark, run to third.” As Mark rounded third, all were on their feet, crying, “Mark, run home ! ” Mark ran to home, stepped on the home base and was cheered as the hero who won the game for his team. Tears rolled down the father’s cheeks.

That day, the boys from both teams helped bring true love and humanity into this world.

24. Why did Mark’s father, not expecting much, still asked if Mark could join the team?

- A. Because he noticed some of the boys on the field were friendly.
B. Because he knew some of the boys on the field knew Mark well.
C. Because he understood Mark did need a feeling of being accepted.
D. Because he guessed Mark’s disability would affect the boys’ decision.

25. What does the underlined word “intentions” in paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. The pitcher wanted to help Mark win the game.
 - B. The pitcher pretended to throw the ball high and far.
 - C. The pitcher looked forward to winning the game for his team.
 - D. The pitcher had intended to throw the ball to the first baseman.
26. Which has nothing to do with Mark’s becoming the hero for his team?
- A. Some of the opposing players ran to help him.
 - B. The pitcher did not throw the ball to the first baseman.
 - C. The opposing players failed to stop his running to home.
 - D. The audience and the players from both teams cheered for him.
27. What is the theme of the story?
- A. True human nature could be realized in the way we treat each other.
 - B. Everyone can develop his team spirit in sports and please his parents.
 - C. The results of the game should not be the only concern of the players.
 - D. Everyone has his own strength even if mentally or physically disabled.

C

When robots and humans interact in a shared environment, it is important for them to move in ways that prevent conflicts or accidents. To reduce the risk, roboticists have developed numerous techniques that monitor an environment, predict the future actions of humans, identify safe trajectories (轨迹) for a robot and control its movements accordingly.

Predicting human behavior and movements, however, can be incredibly challenging. Determining the future movements of a robot, on the other hand, could be far easier. If human users could anticipate the movements of robots and the effects these will have on the surrounding environment, they should then be able to easily adapt their actions in order to avoid accidents.

With this in mind, researchers at Kyushu University in Japan recently created a near-future perception system named Previewed Reality that allows human users to forecast future changes in their environment, which could then inform their decisions and guide their actions. This system compiles a data-set containing information about the position of objects, humans and robots within the same environment, to then produce simulations (模拟) of events that could take place in the near future. These simulations are presented to human users via Virtual Reality (VR) or Augmented Reality (AR) headsets.

To collect information about the position of different objects, robots, and humans in a shared environment, the researchers used a number of strategically placed sensors, including optical trackers that monitored the movements of objects or robots, and a RGB-D camera which mainly tracked human actions. The data gathered by the sensors was then fed to a motion planner and a dynamics simulator. Combining these two system components allowed the researchers to forecast changes in a given environment and synthesize (合成) images of events that are likely to occur in the near future, from the viewpoint of a specific human. Human users could then view these synthesized images simply through a VR headset or an AR display.

“This system provides human-friendly communication between a human and a robotic system,” the researchers explained. In their next studies, they plan to expand and simplify the perception system, for instance by creating a lighter and more affordable version that can be accessed on smart phones or other portable devices.

28. Why did the researchers develop the system?
- A. To predict future changes in human behavior.
 - B. To record developments in the field of robotics.
 - C. To enhance safety of human-robot interactions.
 - D. To make good use of virtual reality technology.
29. What is special about Previewed Reality?

- A. It simulates near-future events via VR headsets.
 - B. It enables human users to perceive future events.
 - C. It guides robots to track humans' movements easily.
 - D. It helps determine the location information of objects.
30. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. Functions of various sensors.
 - B. New ways to synthesize images.
 - C. The structure of Previewed Reality .
 - D. The working process of Previewed Reality.
31. What might the researchers do in the future?
- A. Promote the new version through advertising.
 - B. Test this perception system with smart phones.
 - C. Apply some new techniques to robotic systems.
 - D. Make the system accessible on portable devices.

D

There are some things money can't buy. Education, however, does not appear to be among them—at least as measured by performance on international exams. A new study by Harvard University offers strong evidence that the wealth of a country affects exam results just as much as the wealth of a pupil's household does. On average, pupils in wealthy countries obtain vastly higher test scores than those in developing ones.

Evaluating test scores around the world is harder than it sounds. Although pupils in the rich world mostly take one of a few big international exams, many developing countries rely on regional tests, making apples-to-apples comparisons impossible.

Researchers organized an exam in 2016 for 2,314 children in India, which included both questions from the leading tests and ones taken from smaller exams. Using answers from the same pupils on the same day to questions from different tests, they built a statistical model they called a "Rosetta Stone". It can translate scores from a range of exams—such as one used only in west Africa—into an equal mark on other common international tests.

They then used these equations (等式) to estimate how pupils in 80 different countries would fare on the benchmark (基准) Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). Their data show that the wealth of a student's country and family have similar impacts on test scores—meaning that big gaps in GDP per person matter more than small ones in household income do. For example, pupils from families that are very poor by rich-world standards—those earning \$5,000 a year—are expected to score around 500 out of 1,000 on the TIMSS in America, and 560 in Japan. In contrast, those whose parents make \$10,000 a year in an upper-middle income country can only get the equivalent (等价物) of a 475.

The influence of parental earnings is not constant. Rich people tend to educate their children privately in places where wealth is concentrated, such as Brazil. However, in countries with relatively flat income distributions, like Croatia, pupils from different social classes are more likely to attend the same schools. This could reduce the impact of family wealth on test scores.

32. Why is it hard to evaluate the exam scores on a global level?
- A. Because the types of exams vary with countries.
 - B. Because many rich countries refuse regional tests.
 - C. Because the wealth of a country affects exam results.
 - D. Because no international exam is available to poor areas.
33. Why did the researchers establish a "Rosetta Stone"?
- A. To integrate different exams into a common one.
 - B. To evaluate different exams with distinct approaches.
 - C. To fix the standard of the exams in different countries.

- D. To turn scores of different exams into an equivalent mark.
34. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?
- A. Poor students tend to be academically superior to rich ones.
B. Students from rich families will definitely get higher grades.
C. The influence of family income on students is related to circumstances.
D. People with high social status are more likely to educate their children privately.
35. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Education is something money can't buy.
B. The wealth of a country matters for education.
C. Family income plays an important role in education.
D. A statistical model helps to evaluate the exam scores.

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。

One morning last week I looked out of my study window and saw that it was a fine day. No, it was a wonderful day: the sun shone down from a sky without even a single cloud. But later that day, hard at work at my desk, I heard a loud noise on the roof. Turning to the window, I saw that the sky was now the color of charcoal. Two minutes later the rain poured, making rivers of water.

___36___ It's extremely variable. Go ahead with your picnic in the local park by all means, but don't suppose that because the sun is shining now, it will be when you open your pack of sandwiches. ___37___

The weather in Britain is not always bad. ___38___ This is one of the biggest reasons why the British talk so often about the weather. Wherever there are strangers standing or sitting close together, and talk can not be avoided. The conversation focuses on the weather: "Yes, the weather has been good, hasn't it?" or "___39___"

The unexpected change of the weather is something that every British can agree on. ___40___ Even those with different opinions on everything else in the world, such as the current argument in the UK about membership of the European Union, can talk about the weather without leading to a quarrel.

- A. It is just changeable.
B. Are you going for a picnic?
C. That makes it a safe topic of conversation.
D. You'd better take an umbrella, just in case.
E. What shocking weather we've been having!
F. This story will give you some idea about weather in Britain.
G. Strangers will choose to talk about the weather to break the ice.

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。

Until a few years ago, I was a calm person. If you were going to offend me or verbally ___41___ me, I almost never lost temper ___42___; of course I felt hurt, but I didn't show it.

Then, one day, I met my husband and I fell in love with him, a proud ___43___ who loudly discusses things even with himself when he's not happy. Things, however, got worse for me when we started ___44___ on things. He seemed really angry while I seemed polite. Truth is that I was ___45___ too, but I was used to not showing it on the outside. Fight after fight, he always acted as if nothing had happened a few minutes after each quarrel, while my moments of ___46___ discontent started to expand until they became hours, sometimes even days.

I felt this had to change and the conversation went ___47___ like this:

Me: “Either you change your 48 when we fight or I will start avoiding any discussion, otherwise this will 49 our relationship.”

Him: “Did you 50 the Mpemba Effect? If you put two 51 containers filled with the same amount of the same water into the freezer except that one has boiling water in it while the other one has water at ambient(周围的) 52, the boiling water will 53 faster than the ambient water. Baby, you got to boil first, to cool down faster. That’s why the Italians live longer than Canadians.”

The connection he suggested is to be 54, but I have learned a fact I didn’t know, one that has inspired me to understand that if I’m angry about something or someone, for that anger to disappear, it has to be towards the outside or otherwise it is like hiding 55 under the carpet: your house might look clean, but it is not.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. praise | B. impress | C. attack | D. defend |
| 42. A. in turn | B. in public | C. in secret | D. in time |
| 43. A. Chinese | B. American | C. Canadian | D. Italian |
| 44. A. disagreeing | B. operating | C. working | D. trying |
| 45. A. boiling | B. struggling | C. controlling | D. preparing |
| 46. A. inner | B. outer | C. extra | D. distinct |
| 47. A. up and down | B. by and by | C. sooner or later | D. more or less |
| 48. A. vision | B. viewpoint | C. attitude | D. attention |
| 49. A. improve | B. affect | C. mend | D. clarify |
| 50. A. learn from | B. worry about | C. hear about | D. hear from |
| 51. A. mobile | B. relevant | C. solid | D. similar |
| 52. A. temperature | B. sound | C. level | D. environment |
| 53. A. explode | B. burst | C. freeze | D. flow |
| 54. A. suspected | B. proven | C. inspected | D. created |
| 55. A. money | B. water | C. treasure | D. dust |

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 barbecue restaurant owner I know told me to come back on Monday, so as to leave the weekends to out-of-town visitors.” said Huang Yang, a native of Zibo city in Shandong province 56 works outside his hometown. He recently returned home for a visit and wanted to have some barbecue, 57 he failed to find seats in four different restaurants.

Thanks to social media recommendations, Zibo has gone viral on Chinese social media platforms. 58 (video) on sites such as Xiaohongshu show thousands of people traveling to the city to try its local barbecue, which they say 59 (wrap) in a pancake and has a “distinct taste”.

Taking advantage of the barbecue craze, Zibo has gone all out to promote local tourism resources, while 60 (work) to ensure the safety of visitors and the quality of tourism products. To provide visitors 61 a happy experience, market regulators have carried out inspections on barbecue restaurants to ensure food safety. Police have increased 62 number of patrol (巡逻) personnel to ensure visitors’ safety. Railway authorities have even added two additional high-speed trains between the 63 (province) capital Jinan and Zibo on weekends to meet the growing passenger demand. The local government now has released a map of barbecue joints and added 21 new bus routes 64 (facilitate) urban transportation.

According to data from on-demand service platform Meituan, Zibo has seen an 800 percent increase in accommodation bookings for the upcoming holiday 65 (compare) to 2019, ranking first in Shandong province in terms of growth rate.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 （满分 15 分）

你校将举办以心理健康为主题的英语征文比赛，请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括：1. 说明心理健康的重要性；2. 谈谈如何保持心理健康。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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。

It was the first week of Lily's middle school. The bell's ringing brought her out of her daydreaming. She nervously gathered her books, preparing to reach another classroom for the next new class.

Lily followed the other kids and rushed into the hallway. Others walked in groups, chatted, and laughed, using the break to socialize. Lily, instead, walked alone along the wall of the hallway, with her head down. She was a shy girl, afraid to speak in front of other kids, and didn't think others would like her.

Lily finally sat in Mr. Johnson's Language Arts class nervously. "Welcome to Language Arts," said Mr. Johnson. He told jokes as he talked about English. Lily forgot to daydream and laughed along with the rest of the class. "We'll have some fun with language," he said. "Just wait and see."

Fun was far beyond what Lily desired. She just wanted to be like other kids—running with friends in the hallway, laughing and joking between classes. Reminded of her pimply (长粉刺的) face, she felt hopeless and disappointed.

"Take out a piece of paper," the teacher continued, when pointing at words on the blackboard. "Write for the next thirty minutes on this topic." Lily began writing crazily as idea after idea fought for recognition in her head. The final result was a short story about a beautiful beach house. As she wrote, she could smell the salty air, hear the crashing waves and feel the pull of the sand beneath her feet. For just a moment, she forgot where she was. She was lost in the story.

"OK, pass your papers forward," said the teacher. "Let's see what we have." For the rest of the class time, the teacher read each individual work aloud. Lily originally thought it would be awkward. However, she was gradually attracted by the excitement in the teacher's voice. "He's actually enjoying this," she thought. When the class would be soon over, there were still fifteen students' papers not read, including Lily's paper. Then, Mr. Johnson announced his decision, asking these students to read their work themselves in front of the class next class.

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。

Paragraph 1: A week later, the bell rang and the Language Arts class began again.

Paragraph 2: After Lily finished her reading, the clapping from her classmates continued for a long time.