

高三英语

班级_____ 姓名_____ 报名号_____

笔试 共三部分 (100 分)

第一部分 知识运用 (共两节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Being “Number 23”

Sumi always felt an indescribable sense of discomfort every time others called her daughter Anna “Number 23”—the girl consistently ranked 23rd out of 50 in every exam. Amid other parents boasting about their kids’ piano honors and math awards, Sumi found herself consumed by ____ 1 ____.

Determined to lift Anna’s grades, Sumi hired tutors, bought fancy stationery, and promised rewards for improvement. Anna tried ____ 2 ____: she gave up sketching, paper cutouts, and weekend lie-ins, bouncing from class to class and poring over questions. But the ____ 3 ____ wore her down—she lost her appetite, couldn’t sleep, and fell seriously ill with fever and weariness. Upset, Sumi finally ____ 4 _____. Once she stopped forcing Anna to hit the books, the light returned to Anna’s eyes.

At a weekend family outing delayed by traffic, the bored kids grew increasingly impatient and ____ 5 ____—until Anna told jokes like a big sister and turned leftover candy boxes into paper animals, ____ 6 ____ one to each child. Watching other parents beam with (满面洋溢着) ____ 7 ____, Sumi felt a surge of pride she hadn’t known in years.

At term’s end, Anna’s teacher called, “She’s still mid-rank, but on the bonus question—‘Who’s your favorite classmate?’—almost every student ____ 8 ____ her. They love her kindness and how she listens and helps. Some even want her as class monitor.”

Sumi cried tears of joy and ____ 9 _____. Greeting Anna home, she said, “Your teacher says everyone adores you—you’re a hero.” Anna grinned, “I don’t want to be a hero. Heroes get clapped for—I want to be the one clapping.”

In that instant, Sumi realized: We chase “number one” for our kids, but kindness, joy, and staying true to oneself are the truest ____ 10 _____. Being “Number 23” was never a flaw—it was just Anna’s quiet way of shining.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. fear | B. anger | C. worry | D. guilt |
| 2. A. desperately | B. aimlessly | C. awkwardly | D. hesitantly |
| 3. A. failure | B. pressure | C. boredom | D. confusion |
| 4. A. backed off | B. slowed down | C. fought back | D. broke down |
| 5. A. stressed | B. nervous | C. restless | D. excited |
| 6. A. delivering | B. awarding | C. donating | D. gifting |
| 7. A. curiosity | B. appreciation | C. amusement | D. hope |
| 8. A. guided | B. tested | C. nursed | D. named |
| 9. A. gratitude | B. regret | C. relief | D. shock |
| 10. A. surprises | B. talent | C. freedom | D. wins |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

Bamboo is well-known as a building material used for many centuries. Today, although the resource ____ 11 ____ (limit) to scaffolding (脚手架) or remote housing projects, advocates have recently campaigned for its usage in modern construction. ____ 12 ____ (address) growing greenhouse gas emissions, bamboo can become an alternative to traditional building materials, ____ 13 ____ (reduce) climate change with both economic benefits and sustainable qualities.

B

Playing music for plants can help them grow. The same might be true for humans. In a new study published in the science journal Chaos, researchers ____ 14 ____ (play) classical music for fetuses (胎儿) using headphones on the mothers’ ____ 15 ____ (stomach). They found that the vibrations from the music helped stabilize the fetuses’ heart rates, ____ 16 ____ researchers said “could stimulate the development of the fetal autonomic nervous system.”

C

My iced tea arrived ____ 17 ____ the sky. In a buzzy area in Shenzhen, China, ____ 18 ____ (sandwich) between several skyscrapers, I watched a drone descend onto a pickup kiosk (自助售货亭) by the street. The top of the kiosk opened up for the drone to land, and a cardboard box containing my drink was placed inside. After I ____ 19 ____ (make) the delivery order on my phone, the app noted that it would arrive at 2:03 p.m., and that was exactly ____ 20 ____ it came.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Six Books Compete for International Booker Prize

Established in 2005, the International Booker Prize was originally given to an author for a lifetime of work but since 2016 has been awarded to a single book translated into English and published in Britain or Ireland. It comes with prize money of 50,000 pounds, about \$64,000, which the winning author and translator share equally.

This year's shortlist includes:

- ◆ *Perfection* by Vincent Latrony, translated from Italian by Sophie Huss: a book about an emigrant couple living in a trendy Berlin neighborhood and struggling to engage with life outside their bubble.
- ◆ *Remote Boat* by Vinasse Deleton, translated from French by Helen Thompson: a fictionalized retelling of the 2021 sinking of a migrant boat during the journey from France to Britain, leading to 27 deaths.
- ◆ *Birds* by Hiroaki Kawami, translated from Japanese by Ada Yomeda: a series of interconnected stories set in an imaginary future, in which the only remaining humans are produced in factories.
- ◆ *Head Lamp* by Banham Muchimataq, translated from Kannada, a language spoken in southern India, by Deepak Bhasmithi: a collection of short stories about a girl in India dealing with family and community tensions.
- ◆ *A Tiger-cat-Skin Hat* by Annemary Serra, translated from French by Mark Hupinson: a novel about the relationship between an unnamed narrator and a painful friend. Serra wrote the novel in a few months after the death of her sister. "I wanted to create a memorial to her, one that was as beautiful as possible," Serra said.

The judges will declare the winner on May 20 at a ceremony at Tate Museum in London.

21. What can we learn about the International Booker Prize?
- A. It is awarded to books translated from English.
 - B. The prize honors British authors' lifelong work.
 - C. It is presented to the winner on May 20 annually.
 - D. The winning author can get half of the prize money.

22. What do we know about the books?

- A. *Remote Boat* gives a factual account of a real-life story.
- B. *Head Lamp* presents Indian females' family life tensions.
- C. *A Tiger-cat-Skin Hat* explores the relationship between sisters.
- D. *Birds* tells stories of factory-made humans in a fictional future.

23. Where could you probably read the article?

- A. In a brochure of awarded translators.
- B. In a newspaper's cultural section.
- C. In an entertainment magazine.
- D. In an author interview series.

B

I have restored the alarm clock, an overlooked mechanism in today's your-phone-does-everything world. It is wonderful. Why? Because before I brought an analogue (指针式的) clock back into my bedroom, I was averaging two hours and 56 minutes of screen time per week. And, every morning, while only trying to tap "snooze", I'd be faced by a flurry of notifications piling up behind one another. The notifications would fill me with anxiety and stress about the day ahead before I'd even had my morning coffee.

I didn't realize it at the time, but my old analogue clock—a compact, travel model—was a low-key luxury. Its design would have paled in comparison to the latest phones, but its on-time scream was effective at waking me up every morning. Importantly, it wasn't filling my mind with chatter, bad news and deadlines before the day had begun.

I made the switch from alarm clock to phone about 10 years ago after I told someone what I thought was a funny story about how my alarm clock had once gone off in my suitcase while in a taxi trunk, forcing us to pull over so I could fetch it. The story aroused puzzlement. "You use an actual alarm clock?" they asked, as though it was a fax machine. "Why don't you use your phone!" Oh, I thought. Why don't I? I probably didn't even know I could at the time. But I yielded to peer pressure and did away with my old clock. And that's when the luxury of waking up without notifications ended, and the misery of glancing at them in the middle of the night when I checked the time on my phone began.

According to Silverson, "Technology takes advantage of our psychological weaknesses." And being connected, she noted, is incredible but terrible at the same time. "It's managing that and creating a routine that works for you."

Which now I think I have. Reintroducing an alarm clock gives me the time, space

and separation that my phone didn't. Even though my phone still sits next to the bed, it's no longer the first thing I'm reaching for, which has given me a sense of control and calm. Strangely, it has made me feel younger, maybe because the experience feels nostalgic (怀旧的), or perhaps because I'm getting better sleep. And what can be more luxurious than that?

24. The author gave up his analogue clock ten years ago because _____.
A. he gave in to the peer pressure
B. he thought it was out of fashion
C. its alarm sounded loud and sharp
D. it didn't work during an important trip
25. Reintroducing the alarm clock made the author become _____.
A. peacefully in control
B. confidently in charge
C. nostalgic and youthful
D. comfortable and informed
26. What does the story mainly tell us?
A. Old items make a quiet comeback.
B. Notifications poison our mornings.
C. True luxury is a mindful separation.
D. Simplicity leads to personal fulfillment.

C

We are finally starting to build a picture of the many different ways of thinking, and understand how your inner mindspace affects your experience of reality.

In 1973, Russell Hurlburt at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, invented a method that would give us a better handle on introspective (内省的) experiences: a beeper that attaches to the ear and sounds at random intervals. At each beep, volunteers record their current inner experience, which is later discussed in detail with researchers. This method, called descriptive experience sampling, has been used with thousands of people over the decades. "After four or five days, you have a pretty good sense of someone's inner experience," Hurlburt says.

That's not to say it is easy. The first surprise was that people really struggle to introspect, so much so that beeper studies tend to ignore the first day's data as it is too unreliable. Even defining a "thought" is tricky. What Hurlburt's method reveals is that our thoughts seem to include five common phenomena: inner speech, inner seeing, feelings, sensory awareness, and unsymbolized thinking.

The second surprise was that we are poor judges of what is going on inside our own heads. Beeper studies are time-consuming, so self-report questionnaires asking people how they think are more common. Comparing these two approaches reveals shocking differences. Research suggests that we massively overestimate the amount of thinking we do in all five main phenomena, with the results of self-report questionnaires being between two and four times higher than those of descriptive experience sampling.

What has become clear is that we all think using our own combination of phenomena. Each of the five main types appears in about 25% of beeps. A single thought might contain five or more separate simultaneous images along with inner speech about something else entirely.

Descriptive experience sampling also challenges the simple dichotomy (二分法) between mind-wandering and focused thought. Charles Fern at the University of Durham found that about 40% of thoughts don't fit neatly into either category, suggesting both states can be active simultaneously at different levels. "People's experiences seem to unfold on multiple, parallel, simultaneous tracks," he says.

Even inner speech is not a single thing. "It's a kind of language, and language is incredibly versatile," says Fern. It can be a monologue, dialogue, emotional, or dispassionate. Similarly, inner seeing varies greatly. The idea that people are either visual or verbal thinkers is a misconception. "We consistently find positive correlations," says Fern. People with vivid inner imagery also tend to have a vocal inner voice. Our minds often blend different thought forms in ways resembling synesthesia (通感).

"Until very recently, both philosophers and scientists have assumed that everybody thinks just like them," says Fiona Macpherson of the University of Glasgow. "We now know there's a lot that is very different."

27. Descriptive experience sampling can help researchers _____.
A. record people's daily activities regularly
B. get specific individuals' inner experience
C. test volunteers' response to random beeps
D. predict people's self-reflective experience
28. What can we learn from the passage?
A. People can be neatly divided into verbal or visual thinkers.
B. Overestimation of inner experience leads to poor introspection.
C. Our inner experience is richer and more mixed than we assume.
D. The difficulty in defining "thought" adds inaccurate self-reports.

29. What does the author mainly do in this passage?
- A. Clarify a concept.
 - B. Make comparisons.
 - C. Illustrate an approach.
 - D. Present research findings.
30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Do You Think the Same Way as Others?
 - B. Can We Truly Understand Each Other?
 - C. How Do You Define Your Thoughts?
 - D. How Well Do You Know Yourself?

D

Rarely a day goes by that I don't notice a car traveling east down my quiet one-way street, which runs west. They aren't breaking the rules on purpose—they've just failed to realise they're making a mistake. And why? If you're driving the right way, you will notice white arrows on a blue background indicating as much. But if you're driving the wrong way? Nothing.

This is an analogy (类比) of life. When we perform well, we receive vague praise. But when we are wrong? Usually, silence—until failure strikes. Timely, specific criticism is rare before things go badly wrong.

Sometimes the signs are in front of us, but we look away. In 2019, two researchers at Chicago's Booth school, Lauren Adam and Ayelet Fisherman, published an article presenting several studies of the effect of feedback on learning, in which subjects were offered two plausible answers to a difficult question, and invited to pick one. In most cases, this was a guess.

After 10 answers, the subjects were either shown all the answers they had got right, or shown all the answers they had got wrong. Logically speaking, since these were all binary questions, that amounts to the same thing. But Adam and Fisherman found that the emotional framing mattered. When people were shown their successes, they learnt—and did better on a follow-up test. When people were shown their failures, they did not improve.

The researchers suggest that people don't much care to think over their errors, and so are quick to move on and forget—especially in an experiment such as this, when the consequences of further errors are trivial. When shown their successes, they pause to savour the moment. This may help to explain why so many of us are faced with the one-way-street problem: everyone is happy to share a friendly word of reassurance, but few people are keen to offer criticism, even when specifically requested.

So what to do? One tactic is to ask for advice, instead of feedback. A Harvard

Business School study found that asking for advice prompts more critical, actionable comments focused on future improvements. Another approach, demonstrated by psychologist Adam Grant, involves a two-step process: first, ask for a rating (e.g., "9 out of 10"), then follow up with, "What would make it a 10?" This encourages constructive suggestions.

But constructive feedback of a more general nature remains difficult to achieve. One idea I've played with recently has become popular in tabletop role-playing games—it's called "stars and wishes". After a game, I ask players for "stars" (moments they enjoyed) and "wishes" (things they'd like to see next time). Wishes create a friendly space for constructive ideas—even if not all responses are actionable, the act of asking encourages people to share honest thoughts I might otherwise miss. In the end, I learn more by framing feedback as "wishes" than by staying silent.

I'm not sure how your boss would respond to a request for "stars and wishes", but the spirit is the right one. If we want timely, useful criticism from others, we must be clever in how we ask for it. Otherwise our colleagues will be as tactfully uncommunicative as those non-existent signs for those driving the wrong way down my street.

31. The author uses the "one-way street" analogy mainly to illustrate _____.
A. the intentional design of misleading systems
B. a common problem in urban traffic planning
C. people's tendency to ignore clear instructions
D. the lack of guidance for those making mistakes
32. The underlined phrase "emotional framing" in Paragraph 4 most probably means _____.
A. the emotional response held back by feedback
B. the influence of prior experiences on feedback
C. the way feedback is presented to affect perceptions
D. the identical feedback to answers to binary questions
33. What can be inferred about feedback from the passage?
A. Asking for advice is the first step towards useful feedback.
B. People may consider giving negative feedback ineffective.
C. The "stars and wishes" method guarantees honest feedback.
D. Constructive suggestions make people willing to give feedback.
34. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Why feedback always fails us.
B. How we obtain constructive criticism.
C. What helps set up the feedback system.
D. Where constructive criticism comes from.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We now know a good amount about the mechanisms of dreaming. However, we have little insight into its function. Some argue that we don't need to understand what dreams are for. 35

Recently, this idea has been challenged by a new idea, which seeks to apply the lessons of “deep learning”—a type of machine processing that uses artificial neural networks to learn from data—to the study of dreaming. From a deep learning perspective, learning is about fine-tuning a huge, layered network of connections based on a limited set of example data. The hope is that the performance generalises beyond the training data set to new unseen data sets. 36 Networks can get so fine-tuned to the specifics of the data set they are trained on that they fail to generalize to new ones. This is called overfitting, and it is a ubiquitous problem in deep learning.

37 Animals' days are statistically pretty self-similar. Their “training set” is limited and biased. Yet an animal needs to generalize from the limited things it has seen and done to survive.

This is the “overfitted brain hypothesis” (OBH): that animals are constantly in danger of fitting themselves too well to their daily lives and tasks. 38 Dreams are “noise injections (注入)” that serve the purpose of counteracting the overfitting associated with learning.

39 According to the OBH, dreams are exactly this: self-generated corrupted inputs. And the act of dreaming has the effect of improving generalization and performance in waking life. The OBH hypothesis is—as yet—untested but is one of the few that takes dreams seriously, rather than as an unexplained by-product of other processes.

- A. Perhaps they are just a by-product of sleep.
- B. This fine-tuning process is highly efficient and specialized.
- C. Dreams could be a way to beat back the tide of daily overfitting.
- D. This is good reason to think the brain faces an identical challenge.
- E. Thus, the brain strengthens the most important memories from the day.
- F. But it doesn't always work because training data sets are often naturally biased.
- G. You can't inject randomization on an awake brain but you can do it when it is offline.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Last year, when Andre Rouhani and Gabriela Reyes toured Culdesac Tempe, a rental development outside of Phoenix, the place looked pretty sweet. It had pleasant walkways, unique shops, and low white buildings. The only surprise came when Mr. Rouhani asked about resident parking and was told there was none.

The couple had a baby on the way. “Long story short, we decided that all the pros outweigh the cons. It's the best place I've ever lived,” Mr. Rouhani said.

Modeled on towns in Italy and Greece, Culdesac Tempe is what its developer, Ryan Johnson, calls the country's first neighborhood purposely built to be car free. Mr. Johnson said he wanted to offer a blueprint for living in a walkable place, even in a car-centric state. “This is completely different from the modern, conventional approach to development. It is a very big deal,” said Mr. Johnson.

Culdesac's buildings are designed for the desert climate, painted bright white to reflect heat. Without the need for residential parking, its architects arranged buildings to maximize shade and built narrow pathways to encourage breezes. “The pedestrian is the primary person,” said Alexandra Vondeling, the lead architect.

While there's a short-term parking lot for deliveries and guests, residents are expected to get around by the nearby light-rail system, buses and electric bikes.

Living in a place without cars means the pace is slower, with more opportunity for connection, Mr. Rouhani said. In the days after their daughter was born, three neighbours brought a meal, dropped off cookies or offered to go buy them groceries. “We really feel supported and loved here,” he said.

“It's one of the best things we can do for climate, health and low cost of living, even low cost of government,” said Mr. Johnson, who lives at Culdesac, too. “It's also a better lifestyle.”

- 40. Why was Andre Rouhani surprised when he first visited Culdesac Tempe?
- 41. What design features help Culdesac Tempe to adapt to the desert climate?
- 42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.
➤ *Living in a place without cars, residents in Culdesac Tempe have limited social life.*

43. How would you design your community as Ryan Johnson did to make it a better place to live in? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节（20分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校英语社团正在举办以“Becoming a Better Self”为主题的征文活动。请你用英文写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

- 1. 你的理解；
- 2. 你的做法。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 标题已给出，不计入总词数。