

密 封 线 内 ≠ 要 答 题

**33.What is the researchers'purpose in taping food to both cups?**

**A.To provide clues for the puppies'final decisions.**

**B.To make comparisons between different condition**s.

**C.To prevent the puppies from making use of their sme**ll.

**D.To check the puppies'preference for a particular color.**

**34.What can we know from the study?**

**A.Puppies can understand our body language**.

**B.Puppies are good at asking humans for help.**

**C.Puppies are born to arouse communication with humans.**

D.Puppies need specific genes to communicate with humans.

35. **What can be the best title for the te**xt?

**A.Dogs—talented performers B.Dogs—humans'best friends**

**C.Dogs—born to be able to learn D.Dogs—born to understand human**s **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。**

**Productivity can be a struggle for many of us.Overflowing email inboxes,housework,** so**cial obligations—it can be easy to feel at a loss. 36** **.Write them down,do the tasks and cross them off—simple!**

37 .Firstly,they help to drown out the chaos and anxiety that come with having never-ending tasks.By writing everything down,we don't have to rely on our memory. 38 .Secondly,lists provide structure and guidance,giving us a plan to follow.And finally,lists serve as proof of what we have achieved,which can help boost our sense of ac**complishment and motivation.**

Another possible reason our brains love lists is something called the“Zeigarnik effect”. This is the name psychologists use for when we remember things we need to do better than things we have already completed. experiment began with a warm-up task, though it was stopped half-way through,and only some people were allowed to make plans to finish it.The researchers found that the group permitted to plan had reduced anxiety and performed better in the second task.The problem was that the others still had the warm-up task stuck in their active memory—an unticked list of tasks. 40

All in all,it seems that lists are a valuable tool for staying on top of life!

A.And we can instead focus on the task at hand

B.Keep the list near the phone for easy reference

C.There are three key reasons why lists are beneficial

D.We do not fully understand how the brain is organized

E.So,once we tick something off our list,our brains forget it and we can relax

F.However,one simple tool that helps us stay on top of everything is the to-do list G.Researchers tested the interference of the “Zeigarnik effect”on a group of people

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**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。

When natural disasters happen,there are often stories of good people who offer help,and the snowstorm hitting Buffalo,New York is no 41 .Sha'Kyra Aughtry went well beyond just making a phone call or offering a meal,and 42 one man who was lying just outside

**her home!**

Although warned to stay at home,64-year-old Joe White was 4 43 \_to head out to work.However,he mistook how 44 the snowstorm was and was 45 in the snow outside of Sha'Kyra's home.

Hearing cries of pain,Sha'Kyra looked around and 46 Joe trapped outside in the

snow.Without hesitation,she rushed into the storm,risking her own life.With great 47 ,Sha'Kyra brought Joe in.Then she 48 performed first aid on him and spent an hour trying to warm Joe up.Unfortunately,Joe's hands 49 damage because of the cold. What's worse,911 was unable to respond to repeated calls because there was no way for the emergency vehicles to reach the home.

Sha'Kyra knew that Joe needed medical help beyond what she could 50 .So she posted messages online asking for help.Soon,neighbors arrived to clear the road and 51 Joe to hospital.

Unfortunately,Joe did lose his fingers as a result,but he did 52 the disaster!And

that is due to the 53 of Sha'Kyra,who took Joe into her home,warmed and nursed him, and cared for him for a few days over Christmas!

“The 54 is terrible,but to see the compassion and the love between strangers is just 55,”Joe said.

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| 41.A.exception | B.difference | C,confusion | D.object |
| 42.A.impressed | B.rescued | C.attracted | D.recognized |
| 43.A.anxious | B.confident | C.determined | D.curious |
| 44.A.powerful | B.unbelievable | C,annoying | D.unique |
| 45.A.buried | B ahandoned | C.frightened | D.trapped |
| 46.A.explained | B.discovered | C.mentioned | D.commented |
| 47.A.forces | B.talents | C.efforts | D.concerns |
| 48.A.obviously | B.immediately | C.gradually | D.eventually |
| 49.A.suffered from | B.got through | C.came across | D.fought against |
| 50.A.explore | B.organize | C.request | D.deliver |
| 51.A.present | B.introduce | C.transport | D.recommend |
| 52.A.beat | B.survive | C,challenge | D.admire |
| 53.A.dream | B.responsibility | C.kindness | D.wisdom |
| 54.A.adventure | B.arrangement | C.strategy | D.destination |
| 55.A.desperate | B.suitable | C.helpful | D.amazing |

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| 学校 班级 姓名 考号 | 密 封 不 要 答 题 |

**重庆市高三英语考试**

**注意事项：**

1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。

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。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.E19.15. B.f9.18. C.f9.15.

答案是 C。

1.What time is it now?

A.About 5:20 pm: B.About 5:40 pm C.About 6:00 pm.

2.What are the speakers talking about?

A.The language to learn. B.The film to watch. C.The course to attend.

3.What will the man do tonight?

A.Stay at home. B.Go to a club. C.Attend a meeting.

4.Where are the speakers?

A.In a bank. B.In a restaurant. C.In a store.

5.Why did the man leave his previous job?

A.To study further. B.To become famous. C.To find a new job.

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 does the woman probably do?

A.A doctor. B.An assistant. C.A professor.

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7.When will the man go to see the doctor?

A.On Wednesday. B.On Thursday. C.On Friday.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8.What is the conversation mainly about?

A.A picture. B.A designer C.A building

9.Which subject does the woman like best?

A.Math. B.Music. C.History.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10.How did Andy feel when he first arrived at the classroom?

A.Excited and pleased.

B.Anxious and afraid.

C.Embarrassed and annoyed.

11.What can we know about Mr Perry?

A.He is strict. B.He is energetic **C.He is funny.**

12.Why did the bell ring at 12:00?

A.To tell students class is over.

B.To tell students to have lunch.

C.To remind students to attend class.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13.What does the man think of Lucy's taking flying lessons?

A.Impractical. B.Surprising. **C.Interesting.**

14.What does Lucy work as?

A.A nurse. B.A pilot. **C.A doctor.**

15.What does the man advise the woman to do?

A.Teach in a college.

B.Start her own restaurant.

C.Teach an Italian cooking class.

16.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A.Brother and sister. B.Husband and wife. **C.Teacher and student.**

听**第10段材料，回答第17至** 20题。

17.Where does the speaker come from?

A.America. B.Australia. **C.England.**

18.What do English people think of Americans?

A.Friendly. B.Quiet. **C.Humorous**

19.What did the speaker like to do in the afternoon in England?

A.Play with his friends. B.Watch comedy shows. C.Have a cup of tea.

20.What did the speaker find amazing in England?

A.The TV programs. B.The old buildings. C.The tea shops

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**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

Of the top 10 most expensive rail construction projects starting in 2022,five are located in Asia.Here are 4 expensive railways in China.

**Nantong-Ningbo High-Speed Railway:CNY108.9bn**

The project aims to reduce the travel time between the cities of Nantong and Ningbo.It involves the construction of a 309.8 km railway line with a design speed of 350km/h with 10 railway stations.Construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2027.

**Xiong'an-Xinzhou High-Speed Railway:CNY57.2bn**

The project aims to build a high-speed railway to provide smooth and faster traffic, cutting travel time between the two cities.It involves the construction of a 342 km high-speed railway line with a design speed of 350km/h with 13 stations.The project will be developed in two sections.Construction work is expected to be completed by March 2027,after breaking ground in October 2022.

**Shanghai-Nanjing-Hefei High-Speed Railway:CNY157.9bn**

It is a high-speed rail line from Shanghai to Nanjing and Hefei in China.The project aims to expand the railway network and reduce traffic,travel time and distance in the region.The project involves the construction of a 553.76 km high-speed rail line with a design speed of 350km/h with 16 stations.It is scheduled to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2028.

**Beijing-Xiong'an-Shangqiu High-Speed Railway:CNY101bn**

It is a high-speed railway line from Fengtai in Beijing to Xiong'an in Hebei to Shangqiu in Henan.The project's aim is to reduce travel time and distance between Fengtai in Beijing, Xiong'an in Hebei,and Shangqiu in Henan.The project involves the construction of a 638 km high-speed railway line with a design speed of 350km/h with 16 stations.Construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2027.

21.Which is the shortest railway to be constructed of the four?

A.Xiong'an-Xinzhou High-Speed Railway.

B.Nantong-Ningbo High-Speed Railway.

C.Shanghai-Nanjing-Hefei High-Speed Railway.

D.Beijing-Xiong'an-Shangqiu High-Speed Railway.

22.What is special about Xiong'an-Xinzhou High-Speed Railway?

A.It has the highest design speed.

B.It demands the least investment.

C.It aims to reduce the travel time.

D.It goes past Chongqing and Shangqiu.

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23.What do the last two railways have in common?

A.They both have 16 stations.

B.They both construct in two sections.

C.They both include underground lines.

D.They are expected to be completed by 2027.

B

During World War II,Duchess Nina Douglas-Hamilton played a vital role in looking after animals

As the war broke out,the government issued orders for the mass killing livestock(家畜) to prevent them from being captured or destroyed by the enemy.Duchess Nina launched a campaign to save as many animals as possible,and soon became known as the“animal heroine"for her efforts.

Duchess Nina worked with local farmers and animal owners to relocate animals to safer areas,such as the Scottish Highlands.She also established a network of volunteers who helped to care for animals during the war.She organized feeding programs,medical care and transportation,ensuring that animals were well looked after even during the most difficult times.The most challenging aspect of her work was the shortage of food during the war.So she established a vegetable garden and used leftovers to create nutritious meals for animals. She also reached out to the public for donations of food and supplies,and was able to secure enough resources to keep animals healthy and fed.

In addition to her work with domestic animals,Duchess Nina was also a strong advocate for wildlife conservation.She established a center for wild animals in Scotland,where she provided a safe place for deer,foxes and other animals that were threatened by the war.She also worked with local protection groups to protect natural habitats.

Duchess Nina's work during World War II was not without its risks.She frequently risked her life to save animals,often driving through perilous areas.

Sadly,some people saw her efforts as a distraction from the war effort.However,she continued to work tirelessly for animals.After the war,Duchess Nina's work was recognized

by the government and she got an important award for her services to animals.

24.How did Duchess Nina probably fecl when she heard the government's orders?

A.Calm. B.Worried. C.Excited. D.Encouraged.

25.What was the biggest problem that Duchess Nina faced?

A.Nobody gave her any donations.

B.She couldn't find enough volunteers.

C.The animals didn't have enough food to eat.

D.Local farmers didn't give her enough support.

26.Why did Duchess Nina start the center in Scotland?

A.To keep domestic animals there.

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B.To attract local protection groups.

C.To provide a home for wild animals.

D.To offer a safe place to animal owners.

27.What does the underlined word"perilous"in paragraph 5 mean?

A.Dangerous. B.Urban. C.Faraway D.Poor.

C

I've never had a great sense of direction.And I often wander into shops and,upon coming back out,can't remember which way I've come from—left or right?Many people are like me,and why do some constantly have no idea where they are?

The hippocampus(海马体)is a region of the brain associated with memory and involved in sense of direction.And a nearby region has also been associated with sense of direction. There are four known types of navigation-related neurons (神经元) found in these regions: place cells,grid cells,border cells and head direction cells.

In short,you can think of place cells as an internal cognitive(认知的)map;they identify where you are.Grid cells are like a GPS system in our brain;they tell us about the relationship of this place to other places we've been to.Border cells respond to the presence of environmental boundaries at a specific direction and distance from us.Lastly,head direction cells are activated when our head faces a specific direction.These cells will fire electrical impulses when we enter familiar locations,with each group of cells relating to a specific place.

Our reliance on GPS and smartphones may have decreased the ability to use our internal maps.Older adults who regularly used GPS had less activity in their hippocampus,compared with those who did not use GPS.They also performed slightly worse in a cognition test.In contrast,a study involving London taxi drivers found they had significantly larger hippocampus than ordinary people.

You can improve your way-finding ability specifically by practicing the skill,according to Aziz,PhD of neurology at Temple University School of Medicine."The more you get out and go to places,the better,”he says.Physical exercise improves the blood flow to the brain, while mental exercise,such as doing puzzles or learning a new language,stimulates the development of new nerve cells and connections in your brain.

28.How does the author introduce the topic of the text?

A.By raising a question.

B.By making a comparison.

C.By stating personal opinions.

D.By referring to scientific research.

29.What can we learn about the four types of navigation-related neurons?

A.They depend closely on each other.

B.They are responsible for different jobs.

C.They will decrease in numbers as one ages.

D.They will fail to function in unfamiliar situations.

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**30.What will happen if we rely too much on GPS?**

A.We will easily be misled.

**B.Our hippocampus will get enlarged.**

C.Our cognitive ability will be affected.

D.We will have our hippocampus relaxed.

31.What are we advised to do according to the last paragraph?

A.Build up our body. B.Take training courses.

C.Try different brain exercises. **D.Get out to connect with people.**

D

Dogs may have earned the title of our best friends through their interactions with humans,but now researchers say these social skills could be present shortly after birth rather

**than being learned.**

To better understand the role of biology in dogs'abilities to communicate with humans, the researchers studied 375 eight-week-old service dogs.They looked at how these dogs performed in a series of tasks designed to measure their communication skills.The puppies were still living with their littermates (同窝出生者) and had not been sent to live with a voluntecr puppy raiscr,making it unlikcly that they had lcarncd about his or her bchavior.

In the first task,a person hid a treat beneath one of two overturned cups and pointed to it to see if the puppy could follow the gesture.Since dogs are good at using noses to find things, a treat was also taped to the insides of both cups.In the second task,puppies watched as the researchers placed a yellow block next to the correct cup,instead of pointing to indicate where the puppy should look for the food.

The third task was designed to observe puppies'tendency to look at human faces.The researchers spoke to the puppy in a voice people sometimes use when talking to a baby.They then measured how long the puppy fixed a stare on the human.

In the last task,researchers sealed a treat inside a closed container and presented it to the puppy.They then measured how often the puppy looked to the human for help in opening the container,

The study found that while many of the puppies were responsive to humans'physical and verbal cues,very few looked to humans for help with the unsolvable task.Researchers said, “This suggests that while puppies may be born knowing how to respond to human-initiated communication,the ability to initiate communication on their own may come later.”The next step will be to see if specific genes that may contribute to dogs'abilities to communicate with humans can be identified.

32.Why were eight-week-old service dogs chosen for the study?

A.They were at the best age to learn.

B.They were cute and safe to deal with.

C.They were unlikely influenced by their mates.

D.They had had little contact with humans before.

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