盐城市 2023 届高三年级第三次模拟考试

英 语 试 题　　2023.05.23

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. 19.15.　　B.9.18.　　C.9.15.

答案是 C。

1.What is the man doing?

A. Baking cookies.　　B. Selling cookies.　　C. Reading a recipe.

2. What is the woman looking for?

A. A bird.　　B. A guest.　　C. A book.

3. Where will the woman go?

A. To the Canadian market.　B. To the French market.　　C. To the Australian market.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Attending a concert.　　B. Watching a movie.　　C. Organizing a play.

5. Why does the man feel sorry for the other team?

A. The team lost by too much.

B. The team didn't make him excited.

C. The team withdrew from the match.

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. Where are the speakers?

A. In a company.　　B. In a cafeteria.　　C. In a clinic.

7.What is good about seeing Dr. Chan according to the man?

A. She is a professional doctor.

B. She is available on the weekend.

C. She is in the speakers' neighborhood.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What time is it now?

A. About 1:00.　　B. About 2:00.　　C. About 4:00.

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9. What will the woman be responsible for?
A. The bathrooms. B. The windows. C. The carpet.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.How did the man feel about Brad at the party?
A. Sorry. B. Thankful. C. Annoyed.

11. What will the woman do tomorrow morning?
A. Go back home B. Go on a boat trip. C. Go to see a doctor.

12. What does the woman think is a pity?
A. She can't dine with the man.
B. She won't make it to the party.
C. She will have to leave very soon.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the woman work?
A. In Italy. B. In Britain. C. In Lithuania.

14.How does the woman improve her English after work?
A. She goes to classes. B. She learns from a friend. C. She watches English TV.

15. What is Jeff?
A. A cook. B. A waiter. C. A student.

16.What will the woman do next month?
A. Change her job. B. Get married. C. Find a flat.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.What are the listeners?
A. Instructors. B. Managers. C. Researchers.

18.What is the last subject?
A. Managing quality and operations.
B. Budgeting and financing.
C. Public relations.

19.What should the listeners do weekly?
A. Choose a subject. B. Talk with a graduate. C. Do reading tasks.

20.How can the listeners get the most in the course?
A. By reading business stories.
B. By having discussions with classmates.
C. By paying attention to the research results.

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

Tips for Introducing Yourself in an Online Course

One of the first assignments you're likely to encounter as an online student is introducing yourself. Here are some tips for making a great impression in your online course.

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The Basics

If your instructors post their own introduction, mirroring the information they provide is a good place to start.

- Your name.

Your name will be visible on your post, but if there's a pronoun you prefer to be called, letothers know.

- The degree you're pursuing.

Why did you choose this degree and what are your long-term goals?

The Details

You don't need to get more personal than you're comfortable with but providing some details can help instructors and students remember who you are.

- Where you're from.

Is there something interesting about your hometown?

- Hobbies.

Love reading? Mention your favorite authors or works. Your goals for the course.

If you choose the course because it corresponds with a career goal, bring it up! Your instructors may have additional resources that can help, and students with similar interests can connect to network.

The Format

- Use complete sentences and proper grammar.
- Break up your text.

Post and Connect

Make connections by posting meaningful responses to your classmates' introductions.

- Respond to classmates' posts.

Read posts carefully and respond to a detail that stands out to you.

- Give your classmates something to respond to.

Is there something you'd like to know about your classmates? Ask in your introduction so your classmates can respond.

21. Which of the following should be included in the basic introduction?

A. Your birthplace. B. Your interests.

C. Your preferred pronoun. D. Your personal qualities.

22. What can you do to get more help from your instructors?

A. Introduce yourself in a casual way. B. Clarify a career goal for the course.

C. Provide details as many as possible. D. Mirror the information they provide.

23. How can you make connections with classmates effectively?

A. Offer them some advice on learning the course.

B. Ask them some questions about the online course.

C. Contact those who have similar interests with you.

D. Make responses to the details that impress you most.

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B

Moments before his very first performance as a dancer, in his junior year at Stanford, Gaurab Banerjee looked at an audience gathered in Roble Gym and saw a sea of faces and pointing cameras.

His nervousness quickly gave way to a state of flow. Muscle memory and the cheers of the crowd carried him through, and before he knew it, he was taking a bow. With that, Banerjee recalls, "I was addicted."

What had begun as an impulse(冲动)—signing up for Social Dance—soon became a full involvement in dance culture on campus. Over the next two years, Banerjee explored a range of styles at Stanford, performed and eventually directed the student group Stanford Swing time, and served as co-chair of the planning committee for Viennese Ball and for Big Dance.

The pandemic put a hard pause on social dance events. But in fall 2021,Banerjee returned to campus eager for revival(复兴), and students responded. Performances sold out. Banerjee and other community leaders took the opportunity to bring a new generation up to speed on campus traditions, and also to reset where they saw an opportunity to improve.

Banerjee, who was a service scholar in his freshman year, a volunteer with Kids With Dreams, a member of the Axe Committee, also found a welcoming community in computer science. The program offered so many classes Banerjee wanted to take that he decided to complete a master's degree as well.

Banerjee plans to work in the artificial intelligence industry. His long-term vision is to apply his technical skills and the knowledge he's gained in business, human rights, and medicine to a career in development-increasing opportunities for enterprise around the world.

"Part of my privilege, being here at Stanford, is that I can now use what I've learned to bring more folks to the table," he says. "I can give them access as well."

And yes, he'll keep dancing.

24. What can we know about Banerjee's first dance performance?

A. He was too nervous to complete the performance.

B. Few audience members watched his performance.

C. The performance gave him confidence and motivation.

D. Cheers of the crowd caused his failure in the performance.

25. What are paragraphs 3-4 mainly about?

A. The concern that Banerjee showed in dance culture.

B. The reasons why Banerjee was interested in dance.

C. The efforts that Banerjee spent in promoting dance.

D. The effect that the pandemic had on social dance events.

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26. What's Banerjee's expectation of his future?

A. To help children realize their dreams.

B. To become an AI expert at Standford.

C. To gain more knowledge in different field.

D. To benefit more people in career development.

27.Which of the following best describes Banerjee?

A. Moody. B. Ambitious. C. Reserved. D. Modest.

C

Both humans and animals possess the ability to cry out for help when endangered or threatened. Plants, as it turns out, can too.

“We found that plants usually emit(发出) sounds when they are under stress and that each plant and each type of stress is associated with a specific identifiable sound,” researchers from Tel Aviv University in Israel wrote in their findings, published in the scientific journal *Cell*. “While undetectable to the human ear, the sounds emitted by plants can probably be heard by various animals, such as bats, mice, and insects.”

Stressors like dehydration(脱水) and damage to leaves gave rise to the plants’ high-pitched(尖声的) cries, which ranged from 20 to 250 kHz. The bigger the danger, the more frequent a plant’s signals. “Unstressed plants emitted less than one sound per hour, on average,” researcher Lilach Hadany said, “while the stressed plants—both dehydrated and injured—emitted dozens of sounds every hour.”

To catch these sounds, Hadany’s team surrounded tomato and tobacco plants with super-sensitive microphones. They then fed the data into an artificial intelligence program that could tell the difference between the species of plant and the types of sounds produced.

“Our findings suggest that the world around us is full of plant sounds, and that these sounds contain information,” Hadany wrote. She added that to translate that information, we just need the “right tools-such as sensors that tell growers when plants need watering.” Doing so, researchers noted, may allow farmers to judge exactly when and where to water crops-Saving water, increasing harvests, and lowering stress for both plant and humankind.

28. What did researchers from Tel Aviv University in Israel find?

A. Creatures tend to cry out for help when in danger.

B. Plants can give off sounds when they are stressed.

C. Plant sounds can be heard by both animals and humans.

D. Plants make the same sound whatever type of stress they have.

29. What does the author want to show in paragraph 3?

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A. The influence of stress on plants.
B. The urgency of relieving stress of plants.
C. The possibility of plants emitting sounds.
D. The importance of conducting the research.

30. Why was an artificial intelligence program used in the research?
A. To help get rid of plant stress.
B. To identify the types of stress.
C. To collect sounds emitted by plants.
D. To analyze the collected sounds of plants.

31. What can we learn from Hadany's words in the last paragraph?
A. The research is of practical value.
B. It's difficult to understand plant sounds.
C. Further research is needed in the future.
D. It's as easy as pie for farmers to grow crops.

D

In this age of screens, smartphones, virtual assistants and voice-enabled speakers, we constantly receive visual and auditory(听觉的)suggestions of things to do, products to buy, and media to consume. Yet are all these messages created equal? According to a research. the answer is no.

In the spring of 2018,Mariadassou and Bechler, both graduate students of Business, were sitting in a seminar (研讨会), in which they were studying how different types of messages affect decision-making. They learned that people generally perceive someone as more intelligent when they convey spoken information rather than delivering the same message in writing.

As they chatted after class, Mariadassou recalls, "We wondered, 'What would happen if you apply this to recommendations?'" They believed there is "a general perception that people act on auditory and visual information the same way" and wanted to explore this assumption.

Mariadassou. who is pursuing her PhD in marketing, with Bechler, now a professor at the University of Notre Dame's Mendoza College of Business, ran a series of studies where the same information was presented to participants in different forms, including computer-generated audio that sounded like a smart speaker.

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The researchers were surprised that auditory recommendations for products like beer were more influential than textual ones. "In theory, this shouldn't produce any difference in behavior," Mariadassou writes in an email. "Hearing that you should drink the pale beer or reading that you should drink the pale beer is really one and the same. The fact that it leads to psychologically different experiences that are significant enough to lead to a change in behavior is not something you would expect."

The effect was small but strong enough to demonstrate a "consistent effect of auditory power", Mariadassou says. She believes the power of auditory information has to do with its **ephemeral** nature—"it seems like there's this sort of fundamental need to act on information that's going away, she says. Bechler agrees: "When something disappears, it creates a kind of urgency to respond."

32.Why did Mariadassou and Bechler conduct the studies?

A. To apply what they learned into real life.

B. To find out what people are more intelligent.

C. To explore the reasons behind people's different behaviors.

D. To test if different types of messages affect recommendations.

33.What does paragraph 5 tell us?

A. The findings of the research.

B. The theory behind the research.

C. The application of the research results.

D. The explanation of the research process.

34.What does the underlined word "ephemeral" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Uncertain.　　B. Temporary.　　C. Selective.　　D. Random.

35. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Effect of Auditory Power Has Been Long Neglected

B. People Act on Auditory and Visual Information Equally

C. Effective Recommendations Are Better Heard Than Seen

D. Decision-making Has Little to Do With Types of Messages

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。

Think back to your last presentation. ____36____ And were they engaged in what you were saying? While you may think yourself to be a great speaker, it is not particularly hard to annoy your audience. Here are the top three of annoying habits in a presentation: reading the presentation (37%), having no knowledge of the subject matter (22%), using many "umms" and "uhhs" (16%).

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So here are some tips to help you avoid these annoying mistakes.

The most annoying presentation habit is also one of the easiest to fall victim to. With a visual aid, you tend to look back and read what you have already written. ____37____ By reading your slides, you show no additional information, and therefore give your audience no reason to keep listening once they have finished reading the slide themselves.

One guideline I find especially effective is to ensure each slide has no more than six main points, and no more than six words per point. ____38____ When in practice, having slides with flexible layouts and proper pictures is equally important.

39___ The more prepared you are, the better you can effectively avoid sounding like you've never even heard of your topic before. So in order to show your audience you know your stuff, getting ready will make all the difference.

The third most annoying habit was using many "umms" and "uhhs", a symptom of not communicating effectively. This could be a result of stage fright, but more often than not these interjections (感叹词) happen unconsciously. ____40____

One tip for avoiding this is to practice your presentation multiple times beforehand, out loud. The more you practice, the more likely you can catch yourself before letting the "umms" and "uhhs" slip out.

A. Was it boring?
B. Were people interested?
C. It helps you to save your time.
D. This stops you overloading your slides with information.
E. Despite how innocent they seem, they can ruin your credibility.
F. Avoiding another annoying habit comes down to one factor: preparation.
G. However, all this shows is that you can do what your audience can as well.

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。

Two years ago, Jaylan Gray was in college pursuing his dream of becoming a park keeper. But when his mother died, he had to ____41____ school and leave that dream behind to take care of his younger brother. Today, Jaylan's ____42____ is his 12-year-old brother Julian, who he describes as his "reason" since their mother's death. "From that day

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on, I swore—at all costs—I'm ____43____ him," Jaylan said.

But then, things got ____44____. When a major freeze hit Texas last year, the pipes 45______ in the brothers' home—the one their mother had left them—and ______46 everything. Then, a worker Jaylan hired to fix it took their life savings and ran off.

"Yeah, I was basically ____47____," Jaylan said. The boys were living with their last surviving close relative when a non-profit called Katy Responds caught wind of their 48______.

The group ____49____ houses after natural disasters. Over the years, they've helped more than a hundred families— ____50____ few were more worthy than those boys.

"They had no idea people would want to jump in and ____51____ them," said director Ron Peters—which may have ____52____ their jaw-dropping, speechless reactions when they walked into their "new" home.

Thanks to an army of donors and volunteers, the brothers were ____53____ back in their house, which is fully ____54____ and better than ever.

When their mother died, Julian and Jaylan thought all they had was each other. But they were ____55____ they had a whole community.

41. A. attend B. quit C. skip D. start
42. A. priority B. hero C. trouble D. model
43. A. pleasing B. accepting C. protecting D. admiring
44. A. better B. clearer C. simpler D. worse
45. A. burst B. bent C. twisted D. disappeared
46. A. supported B. ruined C. blocked D. covered
47. A. moved B. amused C. controlled D. defeated
48. A. situation B. request C. decision D. performance
49. A. sets up B. fixes up C. tears down D. passes down
50. A. but B. and C. so D. or
51. A. save B. teach C. help D. adopt
52. A. ensured B. explained C. recorded D. repeated
53. A. finally B. casually C. secretly D. immediately
54. A. decorated B. occupied C. emptied D. restored
55. A. brave B. perfect C. wrong D. clever

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。

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The Hainan gibbons (长臂猿), who live in rainforest trees over 10 meters tall, rarely set foot on the ground. ____56____ (know) as the world's rarest primate(灵长类动物), the Hainan gibbons have been listed as ____57____ (critical) endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

Fortunately, conservation efforts have seen positive results in recent years. According to the latest ____58____ (office) figures, the gibbon population in Hainan ____59____ (estimate) at 36individuals living in five family groups. from 30 in four groups in 2019. The increase in gibbon population comes as China enhances efforts ____60____ (construct) the National Park of Hainan Tropical Rainforest.

This national park, ____61____ covers 4,269 km2, is home to China's most concentrated and well-preserved tropical rainforests. Many wildlife that ____62____ (disappear) previously are returning to their homes thanks to the park. In recent years, Hainan has promoted the construction of the park, strengthened the restoration of tropical rainforests, ____63____ carried out ecological relocation projects in core protected ____64____ (area), such as planting more trees to provide food for the Hainan gibbons.

A research center has also been established, ____65____ experts from home and overseas jointly providing suggestions for their protection. The population of the gibbons is expected to hit between 60 and 70 in 2035, as long as current protection efforts and environmental stability can be sustained.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假定你是校英文报(School Daily)负责人，你报将举行“最美家乡”图文征集活动，请写一份征稿启事.内容包括:

1.稿件要求;

2.奖励办法

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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

Her pale face stood out against the blackness of her hair. She looked much younger than her fifteen years, a worn coat hanging loose above her. We weren't supposed to take a child, but an emergency call came through that morning. A home was needed for a young girl immediately.

I, together with four children, hurried to get her room ready. The kids were great. Joanne, our second-eldest daughter, did the cleaning and Margaret, Rob and Jeff helped make the bed. I felt my heart pounding in my chest. I was excited, but scared at the same

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time because I was told an adopted child might give us a lot of trouble.

That afternoon, Trudy arrived with the social worker Mrs. Kline. She stepped into the front hall and stood against the wall. I will never forget the look in her eyes. The first thing that came to my mind was that she looked like a hunted animal. The children moved towards her, and Jeff grabbed her hand and said proudly, “Come and see your room. I helped make your bed.” Trudy pulled back, speechless.

At this point, I stepped towards her and said, "Welcome to our home, Trudy. “She looked at me with such blank eyes. But with her head bowed, she simply said, eyes moving back and forth like a creature looking for a way out, “No, thank you.”

For the first two weeks, Trudy was very quiet. She would come into the kitchen while I was working, and we would discuss school and what she would like to do in the future. Mrs. Kline had given us all the information about her history, but I never mentioned the terrible things that had happened to her.

As the days went by, Trudy became a delight to have around. Very quickly, it seemed like she had always been with us. The girls would sit in each other's rooms and giggle(咯咯笑) like typical teenagers. It was a sound that warmed my soul. However, when they talked about new clothes, Trudy fell silent again.

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。

I took Joanne shopping for a winter coat, and Trudy came too.

Back home, I presented the jacket Trudy had tried on.

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