

绝密★启用前

试卷类型:B

晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试

英 语

(本试卷考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、班级、准考证号填写在答题卡上相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试题上无效。
3. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,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。回答非选择题时,将答案用 0.5 毫米及以上黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
4. 考试结束后,将本试题和答题卡一并交回。
5. 听力部分满分 30 分,不计入总分。

第一部分 听力**第一节**

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。

1. What are the speakers likely to do?
A. Eat at Nancy's. B. Go for a picnic. C. Attend a party.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. By the river. C. At the supermarket.
3. What is the woman going to do tonight?
A. Catch a train. B. See a movie. C. Meet her parents.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Librarian and borrower. B. Teacher and student. C. Shopkeeper and customer.
5. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Reflect on his essays.
B. Appreciate his classes.
C. Praise him before his parents.

第二节

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 think of the game?
A. Disappointing. B. Amusing. C. Exciting.
7. How does the man comment on the game?
A. It is a close game.
B. Every shot is important.
C. The winning team is clearly superior.

【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 1 页 (共 8 页)】

1

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听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where is the man going to send the package?
A. America. B. France. C. Australia.
9. By what time does the man want his package to arrive?
A. May 9th. B. May 10th. C. May 12th.
10. How will the package be posted?
A. By ordinary mail. B. By plane. C. By boat.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What will the man do this summer?
A. Find a part-time job.
B. Do research at university.
C. Get ready for further education.
12. Why does the woman want to work?
A. To earn money for summer.
B. To pay for school fees.
C. To save start-up costs.
13. What is the man skilled in?
A. Dealing with people.
B. Publicizing political views.
C. Organizing election campaigns.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the man think his lunch is healthy?
A. It is sugar-free and delicious.
B. It is cooked in a special way.
C. It is made with self-grown vegetables.
15. What does the woman advise the man to grow?
A. Watermelons. B. Apples. C. Strawberries.
16. Which of the following does the woman agree with?
A. People's attitude to fruit is wrong.
B. Having fruit properly is good for health.
C. We only need to grow vegetables in the garden.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. When to grow vegetables.
B. How to have a balanced diet.
C. What to grow in the garden.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why does the speaker mention Leila Rahimi?
A. To give her hope and freedom.
B. To promote second-hand bicycles.
C. To confirm the influence of ReBicycle.
19. How much time can be saved by riding for lessons a day?
A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.
20. What does ReBicycle expect people to do?
A. Join them as volunteers. B. Stand out from others. C. Take bike-riding lessons.




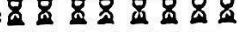






【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 2 页 (共 8 页)】

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 60 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 45 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

HITTING THE BOOKS IN CHINA AND THE WORLD	
 <p>Reading is a good way to nourish (滋养) people mentally. Recently, Shanghai Library released a report about it. Let's check out some findings.</p>	<p>Reading time per week in different countries 20:11</p> <p>India:  10 hours and 42 minutes</p> <p>Thailand:  9 hours and 24 minutes</p> <p>China:  8 hours</p> <p>Philippines:  7 hours and 36 minutes</p> <p>France:  6 hours and 54 minutes</p>
	<p>Digital reading has become a trend in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022, digital readers nationwide reached 506 million, an increase of 2.43 percent compared to 2021. • An average of 11.58 e-books and 7.08 audiobooks were read per person in China in 2022. • By 2022, the market for digital reading in China made 41.57 billion <i>yuan</i>, an increase of 18.23 percent compared to 2021.
<p>As technology develops, people primarily read through three methods:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Printed books</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>E-books</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Audiobooks</p> </div> </div>	<p>Digital readers in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the digital readers are from East China and South China. • Most of these readers are aged between 26 and 45. • Males account for 54.3 percent and females 45.7 percent. 
<p>A total of 477 million Chinese people were willing to pay for digital reading in 2022.</p>	

21. How long do Indians spend reading in a day?

- A. Less than 70 minutes. B. About 80 minutes.
C. About 100 minutes. D. More than 90 minutes.

22. How many Chinese people were willing to spend money on digital reading in 2022?

- A. 477 million. B. 415.7 million. C. 494 million. D. 506 million.

23. Who is most likely to be a digital reader in China?

- A. A male clerk aged 35. B. A high school student.
C. A female retired engineer. D. A female professor aged 50.

B

Travelling to watch their team play at the World Cup took a little longer than usual for two French fans. Mehdi Balamissa and Gabriel Martin decided the best way to travel from France to Qatar was on two wheels. The friends spent three months travelling 7,000 kilometers by bicycle to reach Qatar 2022 and watch their beloved France defend its title.

“It was a crazy idea, but we’re the kind of people that have big ideas and don’t want to have any regrets,” Balamissa said, as both spoke to CNN Sport a day after arriving in the country. “So, since we are both self-employed, we decided to block off three months of our time and come to Qatar.”

The pair started their mammoth (庞大的) journey at the Stade de France in Paris, home of the French national team, and finished at the stunning Lusail Stadium, the venue that would host the final

【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 3 页 (共 8 页)】

at Qatar 2022. They would travel on average 115 kilometers per day, taking appropriate rest days when needed. They battled through the heat of the desert in Saudi Arabia as well as flooded woodland areas in Hungary as they made their winding way to Qatar, stopping off at campsites, lodges (乡间小舍) and hotels to sleep.

The idea came about after cycling from France to Italy to watch their country play in the UEFA Nations League last year and they wanted to test themselves with a much longer trip. They hoped their trip would promote the benefits of sustainable travel and said they planned to offer cycling workshops to children from disadvantaged backgrounds when they eventually arrived home.

The two cyclists encountered many problems along the way, including dozens of flat tires, but relied on their infectiously positive attitude to get them through. The pair laugh as they recall the time they had to travel 15 hours to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in order to find a bike repair shop before travelling 15 hours back to the exact point where they had stopped.

“We had many troubles, but we fixed them as we went,” Martin told CNN.

24. Why did Balamissa and Martin go to Qatar?

- A. To achieve their big ideas.
- B. To set them apart from the other fans.
- C. To close off three months for no regrets.
- D. To watch their country defending its champion.

25. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us about the two fans?

- A. Their travelling plan.
- B. Their severe challenges.
- C. The schedule about their journey.
- D. The scenery along their journey.

26. What's the purpose of the two fans' cycling trip?

- A. To explore the secrets and laws of nature.
- B. To raise people's awareness of eco-tourism.
- C. To benefit more from the cycling workshops.
- D. To be involved in the UEFA Nations League.

27. What can we learn from Balamissa and Martin's story?

- A. Attitude is everything.
- B. Life lies in sports.
- C. Life needs a slow pace.
- D. Man should be at one with nature.

C

Today, battery power per kilowatt hour costs around only ten per cent of what it did a decade ago. And the expectation is that the costs will continue to fall, both as battery chemistry improves and because manufacturing lots of batteries on a massive scale makes the production of individual batteries cheaper.

You can be forgiven for thinking that this might only be of interest to accountants, but the implications of this are enormous, and will benefit all of us. First and most obviously, it had made the batteries in electric cars cheaper and longer-lasting. And brilliantly, because electric batteries are improving so dramatically, we can already see the results. Last September, 15 per cent of all new vehicle registrations were pure electric vehicles. So the change is starting to happen.

Better batteries don't just mean better cars, however. They can also help us decarbonise the entire national grid (网格). Storing energy has always been a problem for the grid. Today, only a tiny amount of generated electricity is stored for later use, which leads to lots of power going to waste. But better batteries make it technologically and economically viable to store large amounts of energy from the grid.

It's conceivable (可想象的) that in the not-too-distant future, alongside other essentials in our homes like a boiler and a fusebox, we might also have an enormous battery in the garage. This would take power from the grid (or maybe even solar panels on the roof), and power appliances and lights in our homes at the times when demand for electricity is high. Home batteries are not yet as established as electric cars, but they are also growing in popularity.

【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 4 页 (共 8 页)】

So, given how much technology has improved batteries over the last decade, I can't help but be strangely optimistic about the future. Batteries may not be as flashy (华丽的) as phones, rockets or other new technologies, but when it comes to technology to fight climate change, they're definitely leading the charge.

28. What contributes to the popularity of electric cars?
- A. The greater benefits to accountants.
 - B. The production of individual batteries.
 - C. The cheaper batteries running longer.
 - D. The disappearance of the range anxiety.
29. What does the underlined word "viable" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Workable.
 - B. Cheaper.
 - C. Dramatic.
 - D. Exceptional.
30. What does the author expect of batteries?
- A. They will sell better than phones.
 - B. They will make the world greener.
 - C. They will replace the chargers on a long trip.
 - D. They will improve in an environment-friendly way.
31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. Home Batteries Will Catch on
 - B. Petrol-powered Cars Will Be Upgraded
 - C. Batteries Are Getting Better and Better
 - D. Battery Technology Needs Improving Urgently

D

Mindfulness meditation (冥想) is a practice used to achieve mental quiet and a sense of calm. It is a series of steps used to encourage reflection and deep breathing and to increase self-awareness.

A mindfulness meditation course may be as effective at reducing anxiety as a common medication (药物), according to a new study. The research, published on November 9 in *JAMA Psychiatry*, involved a group of 276 adults with untreated anxiety disorders. Half of the patients were randomly selected to take 10 to 20mg of escitalopram, the generic form of Lexapro, a common medication used to treat anxiety and depression. The other half were assigned to an eight-week course in mindfulness-based stress reduction. The results were stunning: Both groups experienced about a 20% reduction in their anxiety symptoms over the eight-week period.

The patients assigned to the meditation group were asked to attend a mindfulness meditation group class in-person once a week. Each class was around two-and-a-half hours long and held at a local clinic. They were also asked to meditate on their own for around 40 minutes per day. Hoge, the lead author on the study, compared the time commitment to "taking an exercise class or an art class".

But according to Joseph Arpaia, an Oregon-based psychiatrist specializing in mindfulness and meditation, the daily time commitment is likely too much for many patients dealing with anxiety.

Arpaia says that he has worked to find less time-intensive mindfulness methods to help patients manage their anxiety. One technique he teaches is called a "one-breath reset" that helps patients calm themselves over the course of a single breath.

But despite his reservations, "It's always interesting to see meditation work, and it works as well as medication," he said. "My hope would be that people realize that there are things other than medication that can work."

"My other hope would be that they realize that if sitting and following your breath makes you feel relaxed, great, but it doesn't make everyone feel relaxed. Find something that does. Read a book, go for a walk, spend time gardening," he said.

32. What's the main feature of mindfulness meditation?
- A. It works in removing anxiety.
 - B. It makes people's mind empty.
 - C. It drives people to keep calm.
 - D. It focuses on thoughts and awareness.

【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 5 页 (共 8 页)】

33. What can we know about the new study?
A. Its result is hard to understand.
B. Its participants should attend courses face to face.
C. Its function is like an exercise class or an art class.
D. Its participants are divided into two equal groups freely.
34. Which word can best describe the author's attitude to the new study's result?
A. Objective. B. Skeptical. C. Conservative. D. Approving.
35. How does Joseph Arpaia expect people to reduce anxiety?
A. They learn more about meditation.
B. They can bring a "one-breath reset" into focus.
C. They choose a proper way to relax besides meditation.
D. They can read books to develop mind instead of medication.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 15 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Fake (假的) news is all around us and it's easy to feel overwhelmed by the amount of information out there. 36

- Google it.

When Googling a claim, look for supporting evidence from convincing news websites. Both when checking a particular claim and when accessing news generally, it's a good idea to read a diverse range of news sources.

- Read the fine print.

If you see a wild claim in a headline, make sure you read the article before you start sharing it.

37 Without reading the whole thing you may miss the whole picture.

- Check that the news is up-to-date.

38 The information may no longer be accurate, even if it was at the time it was written. Check when it was originally published, and if it's from a while ago, look for more recent news on the topic.

- Check who wrote it.

If the article comes from a reputable (有信誉的) news source, it's likely that it was written by a professional journalist who practiced due diligence when sourcing his/her information. 39 Check if it has been written by a reliable expert on the topic, or if it has been written for a trusted organization.

- 40

If, after all your sleuthing (调查), you have identified some fake news, what should you do about it? Above all, don't share it! If it is a post or message from someone you know, you can reach out to them and let them know it's not entirely accurate. With studies suggesting that fake news spreads faster than real news, it's important to take a moment to process any information you come across online!

- A. Take action.
- B. Point out inaccuracies.
- C. Here are some reasons for avoiding misinformation.
- D. You might find that the story is not what it appears.
- E. Are you seeing a post that has been spreading for a few months?
- F. If the article is not from an official news website, where is it from?
- G. Luckily there are some things you can do to avoid being caught out by misinformation.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In December 2004, I had just become a professional photographer and was working on a project about the Chao-Ley tribe on a small island in southern Thailand.

One morning, I was due to 41 with a group of six Chao-Ley fishermen in a small boat. The sea was totally 42.

【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 6 页 (共 8 页)】

About 20 minutes after our departure, one of the fishermen pointed to a small white spot far in the distance. It was getting bigger and bigger very quickly. This was a tsunami wave 43 through the ocean like a tornado. We were 44. I began to feel really 45.

At some point the captain took control. He told the six of us where to sit, so we would 46 out the boat. My 47 was in my backpack. I wanted to 48 the scene, but I couldn't. Any 49 would imbalance the boat.

Suddenly there was a huge noise. The giant wave hit the boat, but in the split second of 50, the incredibly skilled captain 51 to swerve (使突然转向) us up and onto the wave. We 52 it for a few seconds. Then the boat glided from the 53 of the wave down into safe waters.

I've been going back to Southeast Asia almost every year since. The 54 I wanted to take on the boat remains "the one that got away" — I think every photographer has one. But mine 55 my life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. settle down | B. turn up | C. set out | D. slide in |
| 42. A. still | B. vast | C. rough | D. different |
| 43. A. roaring | B. speeding | C. exploding | D. cycling |
| 44. A. stuck | B. linked | C. dragged | D. pushed |
| 45. A. disappointed | B. confused | C. surprised | D. scared |
| 46. A. hold | B. balance | C. figure | D. sort |
| 47. A. camera | B. phone | C. laptop | D. notebook |
| 48. A. confirm | B. restore | C. prove | D. capture |
| 49. A. process | B. response | C. movement | D. sign |
| 50. A. accident | B. impact | C. influence | D. power |
| 51. A. guaranteed | B. struggled | C. determined | D. managed |
| 52. A. smoothed | B. challenged | C. surfed | D. explored |
| 53. A. corner | B. side | C. center | D. tip |
| 54. A. wave | B. memory | C. picture | D. backpack |
| 55. A. changed | B. directed | C. tested | D. exposed |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 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。

The Grand Canal, a great man-made project completed in ancient China, has witnessed Chinese history spanning over 2,500 years. On June 22, 2014, it 56 (include) on the World Cultural Heritage List.

Over a thousand years, the Grand Canal has been meandering (蜿蜒) through eight provinces and cities along 57 (it) course of 3,200 kilometers and connecting five major rivers, which 58 (be) the longest and oldest canal in the world. It is a precious heritage 59 (pass) down to us by our ancestors.

In modern times, as 60 result of social unrest, climate change, economic change and other impacts, the Grand Canal has been troubled by a series of problems such as river channel cutoff, water 61 (pollute), and water ecological damage. It was once the Chinese people's dream that the Grand Canal could be restored to the past glory.

62 the beginning of the new era, many places along the Grand Canal have launched ecological restoration projects. While maintaining the original form of the river course, they have focused on scientific protection and cultural heritage, 63 (highlight) the cultural, historical and ecological value of the Grand Canal.

On April 28, 2022, the Grand Canal was refilled with water for the first time in a century, after a 14-day water-supply project. With 64 (far) development of the project, the Grand Canal has gradually restored the past shipping capacity. Boat tours 65 cargo transportation have become available along the course. The "Golden Waterway" turns clean and lively again.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,校英语报 *Colourful Campus* 新设栏目 "Read Classics, Learn English" 的编辑,请你给外教 Terry 写一封电子邮件向她约稿。内容包括:

【晋中市 2023 年 3 月普通高等学校招生模拟考试·英语 第 7 页 (共 8 页)】

1. 栏目介绍;
2. 稿件要求。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Terry,

Yours,
Li Hua

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。

Bob was a short child who preferred indoor to outdoor activities. He was mild-mannered and mostly kept to himself. Sitting in the corner of the class, he was very much a loner.

At the beginning of the semester, Bob had a new classmate, Alex, who had just returned to England. Alex was assigned a seat next to Bob. To his surprise, within weeks, he became good friends with Alex even though they were poles apart in personality. Alex was popular, outspoken and artistic. "Alex is all that I want to be," Bob thought to himself. He began listening to the music Alex listened to and having similar haircut. He even quit his drama club and started playing the online games that Alex played. He seemed to have been out of his loneliness.

It was not long before Bob was introduced to Alex's "cool" friends. He told himself that he would try all means to be part of the group. He would follow them to the football games and join the art club after school so he could spend more time hanging out with them. Bob followed them around laughing when they told jokes, agreeing when they had opinions — most enthusiastically at the ones he disagreed with. He did not dare to differ in opinions as he would not want them to think badly of him. This continued for several months. At last, Bob felt relieved that he had finally fitted in.

One day, Bob overheard Alex and his cool friends talking. "Bob is such a loser," one boy commented in a playful tone. "He just follows you around trying to be you. He copies you; he does not have a personality of his own!" another boy exclaimed. Alex laughed, to make matters worse, he added, "That fellow wears me out. I wish he would leave me alone. He thinks we are best friends. A thorough fool!"

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:

Bob stood still to the ground and could not believe his ears. _____

Paragraph 2:

Bob decided to change himself after hearing his mother's words. _____

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