

# 辽宁省部分重点中学协作体 2023 年高考模拟考试

## 英 语

第一命题校：大连市第八中学 李 颖

第二命题校：辽宁省实验中学 刘艳君

参与命题校：大连市普兰店区第二中学 朱美红

(满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟)

### 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。

### 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. £19. 15.                      B. £9. 18.                      C. £9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the weather like?

- A. Sunny.                      B. Foggy.                      C. Windy.

2. Which language is Ted best at?

- A. German.                      B. French.                      C. Japanese.

3. What is Mr. Wilson probably?

- A. A hotel clerk.                      B. A repairman.                      C. An electrician.

4. Why does the man talk to the woman?

- A. To ask about a trip plan.  
B. To confirm a reservation.  
C. To put off a tour.

5. What are the speakers discussing?

- A. A sponsor.                      B. An award.                      C. An essay.

#### 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 is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Workmates.  
B. Salesperson and customer.  
C. Repairman and customer.

7. What does the customer want to do with his refrigerator?

A. Have it fixed for free.

B. Get his money back.

C. Change it for a new one.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman ask the man for?

A. A conference pack.

B. An application form.

C. A bus timetable.

9. Where is the conference centre?

A. Near a post office. B. Beside a library. C. Next to a bus station.

10. How often does the bus run?

A. Every ten minutes.

B. Every twenty minutes.

C. Every thirty minutes.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is wrong with the man?

A. His eyes hurt.

B. He has a terrible backache.

C. He is sensitive to bright light.

12. What did the man do last night?

A. He played computer games.

B. He watched a TV show.

C. He finished a project.

13. Who could the woman probably be?

A. A receptionist. B. A doctor.

C. A patient.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the woman bring?

A. Chips. B. Soda.

C. Water.

15. What does the woman offer to do?

A. Make a cream cake.

B. Put a piece of cake aside.

C. Treat the man to a steak dinner.

16. When will the speakers meet tomorrow?

A. In the morning. B. Around noon.

C. In the evening.

17. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Attend a concert. B. Go to a cafeteria.

C. Have some dessert.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What requirement is first mentioned?

A. The size of paper. B. The content.

C. The place to write the dates.

19. Where should the dates be put in the notice?

A. In the bottom right corner.

B. In the left up corner.

C. In the middle.

20. What will happen first if the notice is accepted?

A. The owner will receive a phone call.

B. The owner will put it on the board.

C. The owner will take it to the front desk.



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

Many of the vegetables we grow in our gardens produce seeds, which can grow into plants if harvested and stored correctly. Here is how to collect and save seeds from some common homegrown crops.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lettuce</b></p> <p>At the end of the growing season, lettuce plants will grow a flower that will develop seed heads. When they are dry, remove the stem. Put the seed heads in a paper bag and shake. The seeds will come off the flower and fall to the bottom of the bag.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basil</b></p> <p>When plants bolt at the end of the season, permit flowers to remain until they fade completely. Clip them off and place them in a <u>sieve</u> (筛子). Then use fingers to push them against the bottom of the sieve to separate the tiny seeds from flowers.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Peppers</b></p> <p>Choose the best-looking pepper until the plant is overripe and wrinkled. Slice it in half and remove the seeds. Spread seeds on thick paper and let them dry in a warm place. Do not put them in direct sunlight. Shake the seeds around from time to time to ensure even drying.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eggplant</b></p> <p>Permit an eggplant to over-ripen and harden. Cut it open, remove its seeds and place them in a bowl of water. Stir the water to wash off sticky things. Then use a cloth to dry the seeds gently. Leave the seeds on a piece of cloth, shaking every day, until completely dry.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carrots</b></p> <p>Carrot plants produce seeds only in their second year. When the flowers dry on the plant, remove the seeds stalk from the top, and store them in a cool, dry place in a paper bag for two weeks. Then shake the bag to separate the seeds. Blow off the chaff (谷壳) and leave the seeds.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Green beans</b></p> <p>To get green bean seeds, leave developing pods on one plant until they are completely dried and brown. Next, cut the pods off the plant and place them in a cool, dark spot to dry further. Later, remove the seeds and spread them on cloth. Let them harden there for a few days.</p>

21. Which vegetable seed is supposed to avoid sunshine?
- A. Lettuce.                      B. Peppers.                      C. Eggplant.                      D. Carrots.
22. Which of the following is a proper way to collect seeds?
- A. Lettuce seeds must be collected in winter.  
B. Cut the green bean pods while they are green.  
C. Collect eggplant seeds directly when they are ripe.  
D. Separate the basil seeds from their tiny flowers with a sieve.
23. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- A. Culture & Entertainment.                      B. Health & Medicine.  
C. Agriculture & Gardening.                      D. Science & Technology.

## B

There was a time, Wang Fuchun remembered, when all the people on Chinese trains looked more or less the same. In the late 1970s, when he started taking his photographs, everyone seemed to wear green suits and caps. The “green-skinned” trains crept between China’s main towns and cities. On board, all was chaos. Life seemed to explode on the train as if it were a stage. He did not care what seat he had, for he was on the move.

China, too, was on the move. China was rushing to the modern world, and the trains showed it. Steam was fading; the green-skinned trains acquired fans, then air-conditioning. Then came express trains, then high-speed rail. And the passengers, too, changed. They began to wear jeans; by the 1980s they let their hair grow. The 1990s brought in a fashion for T-shirts with favourite stars. People wanted a look that was unique; they became individuals. His book *Chinese on the Train*, published in 2001, caught the brief span when old and new crashed.

Many slow trains had been replaced by high-speed models, as comfortable and quiet as hotels. The aisles were clear, the windows sealed. In the ordinary seats, everyone’s nose was buried in their tablets and their phones.

Over 40 years he reckoned he had ridden on 1,000 trains and covered more than 100,000 kilometres, on every line in China. He found he could not sleep properly without the clank of rails beneath him. He took about 200,000 pictures. He liked to place two of his photographs side by side. One was of a green-skinned train in 1998, with a merry line of passengers grinning out of the window. The second picture showed a pair of newly-weds (新婚夫妇) in 2015 in front of a Harmony high-speed train, holding the character for “double happiness”. He liked the message of hope. He was proud of what China had achieved.

24. What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. The development of trains in China.
  - B. The changes that took place in China.
  - C. The publication of an influential book.
  - D. Chinese people’s habits of dressing in the past.
25. What can we learn about Wang Fuchun according to the text?
- A. He set about photographing in 1970.
  - B. His book featured green-skinned trains.
  - C. His photos focused on ordinary people.
  - D. He suffered from sleep disorder on the train.
26. What did Wang Fuchun want to show by mentioning “double happiness”?
- A. The great changes of trains.
  - B. The pride in rapid development.
  - C. The happy life of train passengers.
  - D. The breakthrough in his photographing.
27. Which of the following best describes Wang Fuchun as a photographer?
- A. Ambitious.
  - B. Outgoing.
  - C. Determined.
  - D. Talented.



### C

A recent study in the science publication *Joule* says there are enough rare earth metals (稀土金属) on Earth for new “low-carbon electricity generation” technologies. The researchers said the amount of minerals available is enough to supply a switch to renewable energy and more mining is needed to make more of the valuable metals available to industry.

Rare earth metals are in demand for products such as magnets, wind turbines (涡轮机), solar panels and computers. All are part of the “green energy” push to remove carbon gases from electricity generation.

Zeke Hausfather, an expert who works at a technology company called Stripe and at Berkeley Earth, called the process “big and messy”. But he thinks reducing carbon gases, or “decarbonization”, can be done. He said he is not worried about the long-term supply of rare earth materials.

However, the scientists warn that in the early days of the switch to green energy, there will be shortages. For example, there could be a shortage of the element called dysprosium. It is used to make strong magnets. Industry will require three times more of the metal than is produced now. However, there is 12 times more dysprosium available than needed, the researchers said.

Another element is tellurium, which is used in large groups of solar panels, called solar farms. There is just enough of that material available if the world makes a fast push to solar power, the researchers said. In addition, there are other materials that can be used instead of tellurium if needed.

Daniel Ibarra, an environment professor at Brown University, told the Associated Press that the study is forceful and “debunks” concerns about running out of rare earth materials. He said the main question is whether production of the materials can keep up with demand.

The United States Geological Survey reports that the countries with the largest supplies of rare earth metals are China, Vietnam, Russia and Myanmar, also known as Burma.

28. What is Zeke Hausfather’s attitude towards the storage of rare earth metal?  
A. Confident.      B. Skeptical.      C. Uncertain.      D. Indifferent.
29. Dysprosium is mentioned in Paragraph 4 to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. compare it with other elements  
B. indicate its wide existence in nature  
C. stress its importance in industrial production  
D. show its shortage in the early change to green energy
30. The underlined word “debunk” in the sixth paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have doubt about      B. show something false  
C. be certain about      D. prove something correct
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?  
A. Necessity of Mining for Renewable Energy  
B. Concerns about Shortage of Rare Earth Metals  
C. Rare Earth Metals Are Enough for Green Energy  
D. Low-carbon Technologies Are Developing Fast





## 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。

Many people think that when they become rich and successful, happiness will naturally follow. 3 The world is full of very rich people who are as miserable as if they were living in hell. We have read stories about movie stars who committed suicide or died from drugs. Quite clearly, money is not the only answer to all problems.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lottery winnings do not bring happiness. Gambling winnings do not bring happiness. ~~To~~ my mind, the secret to happiness lies in your successful work, in your contribution towards others' happiness and in your wealth you have earned through your own honest effort. If you obtain wealth through luck or dishonest means, you will know that it is ill-earned money. If you get ~~your money by~~ taking advantage of others or by hurting others, you will not be happy with it. \_\_\_\_\_

Long-term happiness is based on honesty, productive work, contribution, and self-esteem. 4 It is a continuous process of honest, productive work which makes a real contribution to others and makes you feel you are a useful, worthy person.

As Dr. Wayne wrote, "There is no way to happiness. Happiness is the way." There is no use saying "Someday when I achieve these goals, when I get a car, build a house and own my own business, then I will be really happy." Life just does not work that way. If you wait for certain things to happen and depend on external circumstances of life to make you happy, you will always feel unfulfilled. 4.

- A. Happiness is not an end; it is a process.
- B. There will always be something missing.
- C. You will think you are an immoral person.
- D. Let me tell you that nothing is further from the truth.
- E. Wealth obtained through dishonest means does not bring happiness.
- F. People may have different ideas as for the ways of achieving happiness.
- G. It is up to us to find the ways to achieve that happiness we seek and long for.

## 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。

It was just three days from Thanksgiving, and my husband, Gerald, and I were on our first tour across the Canadian prairies. 41, I knew we would be away for Thanksgiving, but the reality of it didn't really 42 on me before we hit the road. Now, we had to spend Thanksgiving with strangers.

We 43 in front of a small, lakeside house, mildly 44. Would it be okay to disturb others on this private celebration? As we 45 into Betty and Gary's home, we were immediately met with 46. The wood stove took every bit of chill out of the air, and the smell of food 47 us like a soft blanket. We gathered around the table. Our anxiety 48 away as we were drawn into this circle of friendship. We told stories, shared laughs, and as the day called us to, gave 49.

We thought we were going to spend Thanksgiving with strangers, but we really didn't. Something 50 happens when good food is 51 shared around an open table. Conversations begin. 52 starts to flow. Divisions disappear. Relationships are 53. Through the simple act of sharing a meal together, we discover we're 54 by our desire to love, our need for 55, and our common humanity. What a perfect way to celebrate Thanksgiving!

- |                   |               |              |                  |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 41. A. Basically  | B. Generally  | C. Honestly  | D. Secretly      |
| 42. A. dawn       | B. call       | C. reflect   | D. strike        |
| 43. A. dropped by | B. headed off | C. pulled up | D. set out       |
| 44. A. anxious    | B. annoyed    | C. grateful  | D. scared        |
| 45. A. broke      | B. ran        | C. stepped   | D. wandered      |
| 46. A. friends    | B. care       | C. food      | D. warmth        |
| 47. A. comforted  | B. enveloped  | C. flooded   | D. welcomed      |
| 48. A. melted     | B. passed     | C. ran       | D. threw         |
| 49. A. gifts      | B. hugs       | C. money     | D. thanks        |
| 50. A. mixed      | B. special    | C. relaxing  | D. typical       |
| 51. A. generously | B. patiently  | C. casually  | D. cautiously    |
| 52. A. Belief     | B. Laughter   | C. Music     | D. Noise         |
| 53. A. born       | B. exposed    | C. fixed     | D. split         |
| 54. A. attached   | B. encouraged | C. connected | D. touched       |
| 55. A. courage    | B. sympathy   | C. freedom   | D. understanding |

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。

The sweet art of painting with caramelized sugar (焦糖) can be witnessed in China's Sichuan province.

According to experts, this type of Chinese folk art originated from the Ming Dynasty 56 sugar animals and figures were created as part of ceremonies for sacrifice. During the Qing Dynasty, it gained even more popularity 57 soon the techniques were upgraded, which resulted in an increasing number of patterns, most of them inspired by nature, wildlife and religion. In the beginning, people used molds 58 (shape) the caramelized sugar, but they were 59 (gradual) replaced with a small bronze spoon that had to be used by talented artists who 60 (be) usually experts at the art of normal painting as well.



Because the hot sugar cools down very quickly, the painter has to work swiftly, 61 (make) sure he follows the correct order of strokes (笔画) to get every shape just right.

62 (master) of this centuries-old craft use brown or white sugar as the main material, a bronze spoon and a small spade as tools, and a slab (厚块) of marble as the canvas. The sugar 63 (melt) over a hot pot and spread over the canvas with the spoon. Once the shape is completed, 64 spade is used to glue a wooden stick to the artwork and to separate it 65 the marble slab. Then you can have your very own caramelized sugar dragon or tiger and a unique souvenir.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是红星中学高三学生李华, 你和学校外教 Frank 原定周末到西山公园徒步, 你因为突然染上流感, 身体不适, 不能赴约。请用英文给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

- (1) 表达歉意;
- (2) 说明原因;
- (3) 期望再约。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- (2) 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Frank,

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Yours sincerely,

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。

“Never give up! Never give up!” shouted my young children Max and Charley, as they marched barefoot behind their grandmother Mimi.

Mimi was leading Max and Charley on yet another adventure, straight off the beach where they had spent the day building sand castles and splashing in the waves. This time, they were seeking the ice-cream truck that was difficult to catch.

Over the years, Mimi had become our family's symbol of positivity. It was a title she earned with a lot of efforts. Having been widowed (丧偶) at only forty years old and left to raise me and my ten-year-old brother alone, she faced heart-breaking tragedy powerful enough to cloud just about anyone's optimistic outlook. She had been the one who had to make the decision to remove our dad from life support fourteen days after he was in a car accident.

She could have lived under a black cloud. Instead, she challenged herself to find joy every day. She was always up for a new challenge, whether that was hiking across the steep, rocky terrain of a mountaintop in Austria to get a better view of the breathtaking landscape, or signing up for tap-dancing classes at fifty. Leading by example, Mom taught us just how much one could accomplish with a positive attitude.

She has taken the same approach in her relationship with her grandchildren. She always encourages and pushes them through various “adventures”, from sand-castle building to ice-cream-truck catching. Before starting her adventure with Max and Charley on that hot July afternoon, Mimi heard the familiar clang of the ice-cream man’s bell from her beach chair. She turned and saw him briefly, spotting his green shirt and catching the light reflected from his waving bell before he turned and disappeared over the dunes. Happily, the ice-cream man’s visit is a daily occurrence at the beach, although the lag time between the sound of his bell and the departure of his truck is not long. One must be quick to catch him, or he will set off for the next stop.

注意:

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 左右;
- (2) 开头已给出。

**Paragraph 1:**

Max and Charley were disappointed when they didn’t catch the ice-cream man in time.\_\_\_\_

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**Paragraph 2:**

After about twenty minutes of walking, my kids’ faith in catching him began to weaken.\_\_\_\_

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